

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.

Julium et tenacem propofiti virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus indantis tyranni, Mente quatit solidâ.

The grand design of the Christian Coalition, which has not been fully developed, even in its outline, begins daily to unfold to the wondering world, a project at once sublime in its views, and astonishing in its vast display of adequate means to the greatest and most illustrious cause since the delivery of Israel by the arms of Joshua.

In Italy, the only footing left them, is held by the scanty remains of an army, which consisted in the early part of the campaign, of forty thousand veteran troops under Macdonald, and by the re-assembled fugitives of the late army of Scherer, now under Chambrion.

In Switzerland, they have been expelled from all the Upper Cantons, and the footing which they hold in that country, is tenable only at the will of the Archduke, whose invasion of Alsace, should they have the folly to retain their position in Switzerland, must expose them to hazards, which they are ill able to contend against.

The preliminary objects necessary thereto, having been attained, the principal attack of the Coalition, is at length about to be carried into operation, by an invasion of France, on the lower Rhine, under the direction of the Archduke, who, in order to express the determined resolution of the Emperor, to re-establish his ancient boundaries, has been created Prince of Lorraine.

From the restoration of Holland, from the fangs of the French bloodsuckers, the combined British and Russian forces will proceed up the Rhine to the deliverance of Belgium, and to subsequent operations in concert with the Archduke.

These operations, are conducting independently of Field Marshal Suwarrow and the main body of the Russians: in the meanwhile the part they are to bear will be far from secondary. Whether the Russian Prince with his forces may contemplate marching down the Rhine, to second the operations of the Archduke in that quarter, or to press on to a separate invasion of France, through Dauphine, or from the country of Nice, are questions which at this distance, and with our scanty stock of information, can neither be decided, nor even conjectured, with any semblance of probability.

The convulsions which appear in a greater or less degree, to pervade the Republic, hold forth strong additional grounds of hope to those presented by the intrinsic force of the Coalition. In the provinces of Saintonge and Poitou, (the La Vendée of the Revolution) the ancient Royalists have found means to maintain themselves in a kind of independence through the whole Revolution; the nature of the country is such, according to the republican general Turreau, who commanded against them, that they cannot be subdued: accordingly we find them, on every new disaster to the republican arms, issuing from their fastnesses, and chastising their oppressors. These illustrious men, whose loyalty to their Sovereign has eternally immortalized them, have been able recently to put the republican rulers to a vast expence of men and money. In conjunction with the people of Poitou, &c. stigmatized by the republicans with the name of Chouans, there exists also a powerful insurrection of the people of the loyal city of Toulouse, and the rest of the province of Languedoc, (called by the revolutionists Haut Garonne) in the south; of the provinces of Conserans and Foix, (called L'Arriège) in the East: in Bourdeaux, and various other parts of the province of Guienne, in Maine, (Sarthe) in Mayenne, in Bretagne, or Brittany, (including the Departments of lower Loire, Ille and Vilaine and Morbihan) in La Perche and Normandy, a complete counter-action seems to have been effected, inasmuch that the Republicans have resolved to raise seven new legions, to quell those provinces, and to re-establish there the republican system, at an expence of nearly five millions.

The prospect, which this state of things holds out, of the restoration of this unhappy kingdom, once more to settled order, and

a rational government, may still be seriously retarded by a co-operation the part of Prussia with France, through the means of the revolutionary phrenzy leaping itself to that kingdom, an occurrence not improbable, and one which would be confessed a just reward for the unnatural, crooked and perfidious line of policy pursued by that Cabinet. But this event, however it might regard, would not ultimately ward off the destruction of the French Republic: that event is inevitable.

While we thus contemplate the approaching downfall of Anarchy in Europe, it is impossible to shut our eyes upon the new source of danger thereby opened to this country. The ancient system of fettered order restored in Europe, the fanatics and Jacobins of all nations, to whom order is but another name for oppression and misery, will migrate in shoals to America:—the dull, incorrigible Dutchman, the dark, undermining illuminatus of Germany, the murderous Italian, the restless and no less sanguinary Frenchman, will here rapidly assemble in conjoint divan. Already is it with difficulty that we can hold up our heads against the foreigners; and with their reinforcements, it is hard to foresee what kind of compromise they will permit us to make with them.

The Genius of counter-revolution, if what citizen Bernadotte says, be true, must rank amongst the greatest geniuses of the times: "our armies, says he, have struggled against the horrors of want, treason, and all the calamities combined,—and dashed on by the Genius of Counter-Revolution." That Genius which could combine a dash on to the armies, an unfavorable climate, must have been not only a very powerful genius, but surely a very naughty one.

In one of our domestic papers, we read that "the nerve of the French Directory acquires tenacity. One would suppose from this whimsical expression that the executive of France was a kind of ship's bottom, well payed with pitch and tar. That they deserve a coat of this sort garnished with a few feathers, is easily believed, but we doubt whether their nerves have acquired tenacity, either of this, or any other kind.

IT is a shameful, rather than a surprising fact, that the Editors of many of the impartial and languidly Federal papers have, in publishing the official detection of the impostor, Robbins, omitted to connect with the certificates from Danbury the important and decisive extract from Sir Hyde Parker's letter. This is absolutely necessary to the integrity of the statement. For the testimony from Danbury only shows that no such person as Robbins was ever born there, whereas the British Admiral's letter contains Nash's own declaration that he was not an American. In a case like this, whose circumstances have been so woefully distorted, for the purpose of exhibiting the government in an odious light to the people, whence, and how is it, that those, who call themselves friends to our country, are willing to tell only half truth? Avowed hostility is better than such culpable supineness. Such a friend is a perfect lake-warm Laodicean. Conduct, "to fact, to spiritless," so dull of heart, ought to be severely reprehended. A real supporter of administration holds no other language, than that expressed in the honest and manly dialect of CHURCHILL.

"For me, all warm and zealous for my friend, In spite of railing thousands, I commend; And, no less warm and zealous 'gainst my foes In spite of railing thousands I oppose."

But all the gentle, water-gruel, dubious, weakly defined tribe of our newspaper politicians act precisely in the spirit of Pope's Atticus

"Dance with faint praise, dissent with civil leer, And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer."

GENUINE INFORMATION.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that they have, for many years been egregiously deceived, concerning several Hibernian characters. It has been said that Dr. Jonathan Swift was Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and that Dr. Goldsmith and Parnell were natives of Ireland. It has been impudently asserted, and absurdly believed that BURKE, and STERNE, and BROOKE, and SHERIDAN, and CUNNINGHAM, and USHER all arose from the bogs of Erin. It is time that this mistake be rectified. None of the above characters ever saw Ireland. The simple truth is, that most of them were born in Danbury in the state of Connecticut, and after suffering, for many years, the tyranny of an imprisonment on board a cursed British frigate, they were at length executed and hung in chains, without giving the least provocation to the law, except certain acts of piracy, murder, and other venial things, too trivial to mention. It is, moreover, proper to add as an historical document for the information of future ages, that the real name of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland, was either Nabhan, or Jonathan Robbins, but which of the two, we cannot with absolute precision state, because the whole body of the democratic learned are still divided, on this momentous question.

DIED]—This morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. ALLEN M'KENZIE, 2d Lieutenant of the United States Ship of War Ganges.

We have authority for stating, that the account of the capture by the Pickering brig, of a French privateer, is unfounded.

One or more of the vessels of the United States, will rendezvous at Newport, on the 12th December, for the purpose of conveying vessels bound to East India or China.

The following is a translation of a beautiful greek Epode, of Euripides, is by Forten. Blest is the man, who, seep'd the stormy seas, The welcome harbor gains; And blest is he, who, now at ease, Sees with force, his weary labors crown'd. But midst the various blessings round, One greater wealth, one higher pow'r obtains: Yet to the myriads which man's life supplies, Myriads of hopes gay smiling rise; Some fruitless fade away, Whose life with blessings cheer's each joyful day. Were it not for the advance towards Sternbold and Hobbins, in his blest is the man, the above might be viewed as no unfavorable specimen of this author's poetry.

NEWBURYPORT, November 12.

By capt. Smith from Cape Francois we have a report received there by an arrival, 28 days from Bourdeaux, that the royalists in Paris had gained an ascendancy—adopted the Constitution of '93, and elected a King. This intelligence had created great tumults at Bourdeaux, where (a gentleman passenger in the corvette, informed captain Smith) it was believed to be authentic.

Rigaud's barges are extremely troublesome. They greatly embarrass trade by their indiscriminate captures. Every vessel of any nation, that they can capture is lawful prize. They lately attacked an American armed vessel that beat them off. Soon after they met an English schooner under Spanish colours, and inhumanly massacred every person on board.

The Yellow Fever was prevalent and very fatal at the Cape.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

According to all accounts, Touffaint is making great preparations for a grand attack on Rigaud. The Boyne was obliged by Touffaint to carry about 300 black troops from St. Marks to Port-au Prince, where a force was collecting. The success of Touffaint is languinely expected.

By the Industry from St. Augustine, we learn that gen. Bowles, who some time since failed from Jamaica in the schr. Fox, on some public business with the Indians, was lately wrecked in the river Flint, in the Spanish territory. His arms, ammunition, and most of his property was saved. Six of the crew made their escape, and had arrived at St. Augustine.

Another vessel was expected out with 4000 stands of arms, ammunition, &c. which was to be put into the hands of the Creek Indians. From this it was conjectured some expedition was going forward against the Spaniards.

[A considerable river of Georgia which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. and then a S. W. course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida—Morfe.]

The Rage for new Terms and Phrases ridiculed.

Extract from a work by Dr. Jones, an English writer, entitled, "Medical, Philosophical and Vulgar Errors of various kinds, considered and refuted."

"That the Influenza is a very dangerous distemper, and a new one; never known in this country till a few years ago; at which time the College, by their circular letters, cried out for help from all quarters; were themselves greatly alarmed; and spread a general terror.

"It is neither a new nor a dangerous distemper: every person going out of a warm room, and riding by night against a sharp easterly fog, who had not prudently guarded his nose and mouth from it by a thin soft handkerchief, must have caught it; and so may any one in such circumstances catch it; whether under the name of influenza, or the old common one of catarrh.

"The present, styled the age of dissipation, may, in my opinion, have pride and pedantry added to the bill. Ask the dirtiest, most ragged child you see playing upon a dunghill, whose child he is; you are answered, Mr. Such-a-one's, Master, formerly a title of eminence, is now worn and sullied by the very lowest of mankind. There are no women to be had at present; even those at a two penny puppet show of a country village, fortooth, are all called the ladies.—Though at present we cannot pretend to be advanced in stature above former times, yet we distance them far in our affectation of dignity, pomp and consequence. Such is our improvement in philology also, that since a travelled fine gentleman has been pleased to dub a common cold, which seized him on his return over Mount Cenis, with a foreign name of influenza, all our catarrhus colds, among our gentry, have assumed the same name and importance; except among serious aged people, who hardly think it worth while to new model their language, and when they catch it, snivel and drivel it off under its former name. In the commutation of terms, sufficient care is at present taken not to exchange for the worse: formerly vomits and purges were in use, they are now superseded by emetics and opening medicines: Boils, which a servant maid was formerly used to poultice, and open with a pin, are now a tumour maturated by cataplasms, and to be lanced as an abscess. There are now no apothecaries; they are all surgeons; and these all physicians. There are now no ensigns and lieutenants; they are all noble captains. Let a ball, in very sultry weather, be ever so much thronged, nobody now sweats, though large drops continually trickle down their faces, and require the constant application of handkerchiefs; the company only perspire freely, though every one knows perspiration to be insensible, and

not to be seen. No lazy, greasy, ferid, overfed gentlewoman is at present fat, tho' of the full weight and admeasurment of Dolly Crompton, cook at the George; the lady is only jolly.

"No frizzle officer, pale and trembling through fear, upon being ordered into battle, has now the courage of Sir John Seckington, bravely in the face of his country to call it cowardice; no, he only complains of having naturally bad nerves.

"These may be allowed to be trifling instances of pedantic folly; but that it should infect a great assembly, whom we were in the habit formerly of looking up to us patterns for style and every ornament of speech, is really lamentable; as we now can have no pleasure in reading the speeches, because we do not understand them. We knew what a bred scholar, meant when he said he would not commit a fault; but never when he said he would not commit himself. We knew what a man meant when he said he was bound to declare the truth; but when he said he was free to declare it, we lost him again, unless the gibberish of bound and free meant the same thing, which we well know to be contradictory terms."

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived the United States brig Richmond, captain Talbot, from a cruise. Ship Perseverance, Williamson, from Batavia, is below. Schooner Phoebe, Golding, from Havana, is below. Ship America, Hardie, of and for this port, from Hull, was spoke the 1st ult, out five days, all well. Ship Swift Packet, Gibbes, has arrived at the point. Sailed from St. Thomas's on the eighth of October in company with the Ship Anna, Johnson, of and for N. York, parted from her in the lat. of Cape Hatteras. On the 9th spoke the brig Esperayes, Cushing, of and for Philadelphia, from Curacao, out 13 days, all well. A few days since spoke the brig Twiney, of and from New York, and brig Maria, of and from Norfolk to Jamaica.

New-York, November 19. ARRIVED. DAYS. Ship Lady Jane, Sealos, Dublin 78. Boyne, Brown, Port Republic 11. Schr. Success, Jones, Bermuda 14. Hope, Beckman, Barbadoes 22. Industry, Carlon, St. Augustine. Brig Ann, Whippoo, Havana 14. Sloop Washington, capt. Weston is arrived at the Havana, after a passage of sixteen days.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes Philadelphia, November 19. Six per Cent. 15/6 to 8. Three per Cent. 9/4. Decried 6 per Cent. 9/6. 8 per Cent Stock—funded—31 par. Do Scrip with four last payments, 1 per advance. BANK United States, 18. Pennsylvania, 14. North America, 50. Insurance comp. N. A. shares 45 to 17 1/2. Pennsylvania, shares, 23. East-India Company of N. A. par. Land Warrants, 28 to 30 dollars per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with columns for location and exchange rates. On London, 51 at 30 days. 50 at 60 & 90 days. Amsterdam, 35 37 & 100 per florin. Hamburg 30 23 & 100 per Mark Banco.

MEDFORD and WILLIS

Have received this day, by the Active and America, from London, Fancy striped Gingham &c. entitled to Madras Handkerchiefs, Drawback, Blankets, in bales, White and red Lead, in casks, and Sail Cloth.

ON HAND, London Pewter, Scarlet Cardinals, Hosiery, Buttons, and Petersburg Hemp. Enquire of JOHN DORSEY. November 18, 1799. eodjt

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, appointing us auditors in a Domestic attachment on the property of William Marshall, will be sold at public sale on Seventh day the 21st of next Month at the Pothouse of Edward Fell in Springfield Township.

A large quantity of Earthenware,

CONSISTING OF Pots, Pans, Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Bowles, &c. also a quantity of unburnt ware, Potters' implements, sundry articles of household furniture and a Ten Plate Stove.

The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOSEPH RHOADS, W. PENNOCK, DAVID PRATT, Auditors. 11th Month 19th 1799.

All persons having any demands against said Marshall, are desired to authenticate and produce them, on or before the 21st of next Month, that they may be liquidated and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to said Auditors. November 20 12w22D

WANTED, A NEWS CARRIER.

AN active, steady and faithful MAN, who can give satisfactory reference as to character, will meet employ in the above capacity, on applying at the office of this Gazette. November 20. dtf

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Rachel Bairmore, deceased, are requested to make payment, and persons having claims against the same, will bring them properly attested to JONATHAN JONES, Adm'r. November 9, 1799. dtw

MUSIC.

R. TAYLOR, BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Phil. del. phia, and the public in general, that he still continues teaching the Piano Forte, Singing, Guitar, &c. as usual. A Application to be made to him, No. 96. north Sixth street, between Arch & Race streets. Nov. 20. 9 22w31

BOARD AND LODGINGS.

MRS. LAND RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she has just removed to the mansion house, in Franklin Court, formerly occupied by Dr. Franklin, and lately by the Post-office Minister, the Chevalier De Friere. A family may be accommodated with a suit of rooms, and single gentlemen with separate apartments, or Board only. Has also a good Coach House and Stables for four horses, to let. nov. 20. w&dt

Ricketts's Circus.

M. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that He will open his Circus on Thursday, November 21.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with surprising Feats of HORSEMANSHIP.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling, Vaulting, Dancing, Singing, &c. &c. To conclude with A New Pastime, called THE VALIANT SOLDIERS;

OR, The Two Robbers. The Pastime to conclude with A Dance.

Doors to open at 6 o'clock and the performance to begin precisely at 7, every evening until further notice. Tickets to be had at the Circus. Box, one Dollar; Pit, Half a Dollar.

OX BEEF,

Of the first quality, and fit for India voyages, FOR SALE, By WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 168 High Street. November 19. dtf

To be Sold, Cheap, The Time of a young healthy Negro Girl,

Who has eight years to serve. She can cook and do all kinds of house work. For terms, apply at No. 171 Chestnut Street. November 19, 1799. dtf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE No. 9 South Water Street. Enquire at No. 55 North Water Street of JOHN CLARK, Philadelphia, Nov. 18. dtf

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at Prospect Hill, at the 12 miles from the Bristol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good. Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises. N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either. November 12 dtwtf

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Favorite, Henry Reff, jun. Master, from St. Petersburg, laying at the wharf of the subscribers, About 40 tons clean Hemp, 25 tons old fable bar Iron, A small parcel of Cordage, A few bales Russia sail Canvas, Ditto Ravenfluck, and Ditto 9-8th Sheeting, FOR SALE, By ELLISTON and JOHN PEROT, October 21. twtf

JEREMIAH WARDER,

No. 12, north Third street, HAS FOR SALE, The following articles, by the package, entitled to drawback,

LONDON refined Salt Petre, Irish Linens in trunks, assorted, Four and four and a half bell London Pins, 8 by 10 Window Glass, White Lead, dry and ground in oil. Red Lead, New Castle Grindstones, London Tin, in boxes, Bar Lead, Rags, for paper makers, Girandoles, very elegant, Garden and Grass Seeds, of different kinds, Tea Cansisters—and a number of other articles. October 31. 3aw2w

TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NINE undivided tenth parts of tract of LAND, in the State of Georgia; either together or in such parts as may suit the purchaser. The whole tract is bounded as follows, viz. beginning on the Mississippi river, where the latitude of thirty-two degrees forty-nine minutes, forty seconds north of the Equator intersects the same river; thence running along the same parallel of latitude a due east course to the Tom Bigby river; thence on the middle of the said Tom Bigby river to the place where the latitude thirty-two degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds north of the equator intersects the same; thence a due west course on the same parallel of latitude to the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning; together with all the privileges, immunities and appurtenances thereof, including all islands within the said bounds, and containing at least One Million acres, probably more. The premises if not before disposed of by private sale, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the twenty first day of November next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at Concert-Hall, kept by Mr. JAMES VILA in Boston. For further particulars and terms, apply to either of the subscribers. CHARLES CUSHING, GEORGE LANE, 24. M. HAYS, Boston, Oct. 2, 1799. dtwtf