

Iustum et tenacum propoliti virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus infantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

It is not doubted that the affairs of this world, even sometimes in their minutia, are interwoven with, by that Being, without whose notice not a Sparrow falls to the ground. But the extreme lengths to which this doctrine has sometimes been carried, have given occasion to much *mauvaise plaisanterie*, on the part of sophists and unbelievers. That particular and signal crimes do draw down particular and signal judgments, is incontestable; but the prostitution of the idea, when in common parlance, it is said, such an one slipped on the ice, and *providentially* escaped breaking his legs, is absurd. Does not the tide in the river, bear down with equal indifference a drowning man and a log? The celebrated zealot, Bunyan, has indulged to excess in this belief; and one cannot forbear a smile, at the singular applications of it, which appear in his *Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners*, a work written purposely to substantiate the doctrine. Bunyan says, that being in the field with one of his companions, an adder passed the road, which he pursued, struck, and having flung her, forced open her mouth with his stick, and plucked her sting out with his fingers; by which act (says he) *had not God been merciful to me, I might have brought myself to my end.* At another time, he was drawn out to besiege a town, and another soldier going in his place, "was shot into the head with a musket bullet and died," which he deemed a merciful interposition of Divinity in his own behalf.

BRITISH DEPREDACTIONS.

EVER since the Board of Commissioners, instituted to settle the claims of British Creditors, has been dissolved, many of the public prints (especially federal) have teemed with reports of British depredations; and some of these paragraphs have been seasoned with no small degree of asperity against both the nation and government. Why these complaints have made their appearance so much oftener since, than they did before, the event above referred to, I leave to be explained hereafter: what I have principally to notice, at present, is the avidity with which these reports (the major part of them utterly false) are copied from paper to paper, as matters of fact and quoted by Federal men, as proofs of the hostile spirit of the British government; in order, doubtless, to revive ancient animosities, and to prepare the public mind for a serious rupture. I do not know whether to call this a stupid delusion, or a malignant one, it partakes so much of both qualities; but I will not hesitate to declare that it is both disingenuous and cowardly to charge it, as some federalists have done, on the democratic party: such a misrepresentation, is inconsistent with the justice due even to our Nick.

The leaders of the democrats are men of talents; they have too much craft to excite a war against Great Britain at this time. Although they hate King George and his ministers most sincerely, as they do all other kings and ministers, that oppose their doctrine of the *Rights of Man*, they are too cunning to provoke hostilities, that will terminate in their own ruin.

The object that engrosses their present thoughts is to seize on the powers of this weak, tottering government, furnished if their favorite principles are well established only in the United States. What greater triumph can they wish for, than to provide an asylum for Jacobinism in this extensive country, after it has been exiled from all others; where the rebels and assassins of Europe will fly in the day of vengeance, that is hastening, and find safety, if they can but find vessels to transport them? It is therefore not their policy to rush into a contest with the warlike maritime nations of the old world, that can burn their sea-port towns, destroy their marine, prevent the escape of their friends, and reduce them to misery in a few years. This is the policy of weaker heads than theirs—of your half-way-gentry, an amphibious race, who are perpetually vibrating from side to side, like the pendulum of a clock; vainly believing that, because they vibrate, they regulate the motions of the machine; without once reflecting that their vibrations have no effect whatever on the machine, and are owing only to their own lightness. If, therefore, a clamour should be raised against the British government, or British cruisers, and any pains should be taken to disgrace either to the public eye, the Jacobins are not the first men to be suspected.

However much these may contribute to disturb the government of their country, to render it contemptible to all nations, and, of course, the fitter for their own exclusive purposes, the Jacobin leaders have no desire of a war with Great Britain, in the present posture of affairs. So long as there is no danger of an alliance with her, they are quite willing to preserve a nominal neutrality. An alliance with a wife and powerful nation, which has experienced the benefits of a well poised and energetic government for centuries, is the evil they dread and deprecate the most. Next to an alliance, they dread a war with her. Peace is their element: it affords full scope to their active talents. In peace they are feeble they grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength; for a democracy, which is only a cant name for the triumph of scoundrels, acquires strength from the right of universal suffrage, as naturally as licentiousness, rapine, and

murder grow out of the absence of law, or as crows fatten on a carrion.

It is your small federalists, therefore, whom I suspect of fabricating these exaggerated tales; the men, who, after five years tameness, under French outrages and insults, that would dishonor a Geneveve, or an Italian Castrato, now glow with feribility for their country's wrongs, and are ready to draw the sword, because the British have been so uncivil, as not to suffer us to carry their enemy's property in safety.

THE INUNDATION OF HOLLAND.

IF the French succeed in their design to inundate the low provinces of Holland, every Dutchman in the country deserves to be drowned, if they do not rise in a body, and exterminate those Demons in human shape, by all manner of means and contrivances, by sword or by bullet, by fire or by water. It was hard to imagine any crime they had not committed before, but this last will certainly cap the climax. How depraved must that mind be, that does not shrink with horror from a connection of peace and amity with such detestable monsters! Is there a virtuous man in America that would exchange common civilities with the mercenary, who would dare to perpetrate, or even to advise so atrocious an act?—If the fundamental institutions of society, of religion, and of morals are not more mere fluids, that appear, or vanish, at the calls of political expedience, the French Republic should be considered, and treated by all nations, as hostile to the human race—and so he really is contemplated by all, except the corrupt, treacherous, and mercenary court of Berlin.

Lebreton, the famous chief of the Chouans, flying himself Captain for Louis XVIII. of the circuits of Avranches and Coutances, has been assassinated by some of the brigands of the revolution, near Avranches.

By a letter from the Department of L'Arriege, of the 30th August, to the Editor of the Paris Gazette, *L'Ami des Lois*, it appears, that "The insurgents of the Upper Garonne, commanded by the ci-devant count de Paulo [so often killed, but yet alive] had formed the plan to make themselves masters of the principal towns of the Department of L'Arriege, and to force the inhabitants to enlist under the banners of royalty. Already had they penetrated even to the walls of Pamiers; but the republicans of that commune, listening only to the voice of their country, spontaneously rose in a mass to oppose the progress of the enemy; men, women and children were all confounded together. As soon as the cry of alarm was heard, the republicans formed an impenetrable bundle, and at the moment when the chief of the rebels summoned them to surrender, they answered him by a general discharge of small arms, and by cries of *Long live the Republic!* Many of those royal Chouans bit the dust, and the rest were repulsed and put to flight. The nimble courier could not have arrested M. De Paulo, who fled over the fields like a flag. At this moment the communications are re-established."

Rapinat, ex-commissary in Helvetia, thus replies to an officer of general Schawenbourg's staff, who had denounced him. "I read in the *Freeman's Journal*, that a citizen attached to general Schawenbourg, reproaches me with having generously given to that general, a sum of 30,000 francs, drawn from the treasury of Berne, and that sum, was, in his words, *for the expenses of his table.* I will observe to you that that citizen is an error; it was not 30,000 francs that I delivered to that general, but 35,537 francs, which he had advanced from his funds allotted for his secret expenses, for the 18th regiment of cavalry, which was in Switzerland under his orders."

They say, it was the Germans and Irish who put McKean into office. Perhaps St. Patrick had a mind to have a little bit of fun in his new country, by setting up an auld Paddy, with a bob wig and a queer phiz, for a scare crow to the children.

COMPLETE ALITERATION.

Of this meanest amongst the nugae of literature, sometimes pleasing, but oftener the substitute of sense and solidity, the following, by an old writer, is at once complete and unaffected.

"Begot by Butchers, but by Bishops bred,
How high his honor holds his haughty head."

The lenient and pacific French, hating always litigations, seem resolved to finish the dispute in Holland by throwing cold water on it.

The disposition of a Jacobin is very much like that of a miser: The more liberty you give him, the more miserable, turbulent and restless you find him.

It seems now almost forgotten that Buonaparte's name is *Shaler*, and that he was born in Middletown, Connecticut: But such is ever the fate of the unfortunate!

It might not be amiss for Jacobins as they are, like Mirabeau, fond of revolutions, if they were to take each a tug, like him, at the wheel of Ixion, for a reasonable space of time.

An old wretch in England of the name of Towers, has attempted in two long and lying volumes, to show that the French revolution is the commencement of the *Millemum*. Pleasant prospect to look forward to a thousand years of such felicity!

It was pleasantly remarked of an hypocritical federalist, who has long been known for "an old flinking Jacobin" at bottom, that his eye seemed to turn inward, under a consciousness of guilt, as if to enquire, whether all went well there, or not.

The nature of liberty, whether civil or religious, has been grossly misunderstood: It consists not as in England, of having an option of staying at home or going abroad; of keeping a shop or going to sea, or joining the army; or of paying a moiety of your money, for safe-keeping of the rest;—of shewing demonstrations of reverence for the Almighty quocunque modo;—but as in France; of staying at home, or being proscribed as an emigre; of joining the army, or being shot as a deserter; of paying with a good will all you profess, or having it seized by requisition; and of blaspheming the Almighty, at all times and in every manner.

The life and adventures of democracy, in this country, would be a curious and novel tale.—rivalling somewhat in interest and still more in magnitude, the pleasant romance of De Foe, or that of the bearded hermit, Philip Quarll. Like an ancient French *Chevalier d'Industrie*, who, having sunk the *Friseur*, in the starch and pompous abilliments of an undertaker, passed on from city to city, astonishing the weak minds of the natives and railing up crowds of those impatient and muthroom gentry called creditors; it has made its promenade through the continent, at eccentric intervals, now destroying oxen, with Achilleian rage, at one town, now skipping and dancing at another, to the Ga Ira, Carnagrole and murderous Marcelliois.

We read, in certain Gazettes, that the Hon. Robert Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New-York, has discovered a method of making Paper out of river weeds. "I were a good exchange, if many other luminaries of democracy were to leave off *pounding Government*, and take, like our Chancellor, to *pounding river weeds into paper.* A man has some merit, for replenishing, in the latter part of life, a stock, which he has either uselessly or to evil purpose, dilapidated in the former.

If those who blot and waste paper with idle, stupid, or wicked productions, were sentenced, each, to replenish in his proportion, how tedious would be the task of a newspaper.

The American Government has the honorable boast of beholding amongst its supporters, the united Genius and Learning of the Country: But as the most brilliant picture will have some dark shades, there is here and there, found, a wretch, so lost to the dignity of his nature, and the right employment of his endowments, as to become recreant, and convert them to the destruction of those establishments which rescued him from ignorance: But such exceptions are few; and apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Carey has recommenced a work some-time published by him under the title of "The American Museum." It is a collection of Essays, selected principally from newspapers, on various topics, chiefly political. Much of the vain and idle gabble of Democracy, amongst which we notice the formidable Essays of the American Merchant, is here vainly attempted to be refuted from that neglect, to which its inherent and distinctive qualities have irrevocably consigned it: a part of the work, however is occupied with better speculations; amongst which we mention the ingenious and learned Essay of the late Judge Bradford on crimes and punishments. On the whole, as this work will be called for, principally by men on whom the *surge* of Democracy will rage in vain, it may be styled an useful compilation.

Mr. Spotswood, an ingenious and orthodox bookeller and typographer, at Boston, has undertaken, by request of a number of gentlemen, the republication of the *Due de Liancourt's Travels through America.*

The Democratic prints, tho' generally as vapid and witless as others, make, now and then, a just remark: One of these, some weeks ago, expressed a satisfaction in hearing that a celebrated and elegant Essayist, was about to visit the City; for, says he, we shall then, be amused with at least one decent writer on the side of Government. The sarcasm is merited; it is a shameful truth, that the few papers which do profess openly to side with Government, are not only turgid, and often middle-going, but disgustingly abound in new-coined words and phrases. In addition to these things they are shamefully remiss—indolence possesses them wholly. If I except the Trenton Federalist, Albany Centinel, Mr. John Russell's paper, and one at Charleston, I present nearly the sum and substance of federal industry and merit. The occasional efforts of luminous private writers in various parts do not detract from the justice of this reproach.

To be reproved as a self-created censor, would not be strange—but these remarks are felt to be true, and as they ought to be expressed—it is no matter by whom.

Horace begins one of his Satires, by telling us that, leaving Rome, he travelled to Aricia. A traveller departing from Philadelphia would have to say, *Egredium magna me accipit Philadelphia iutum.*

Extract of a Letter, dated United States at Sea, Nov. 6, received by brig West-point, arrived at New York.

"We have been three days out, with fine weather. The Commissioners say, we are going to Lisbon." This goes by brig West-point.

From J. Russell's Commercial Gazette.

REFLECTIONS Occasioned by reading some attacks on Mr PENNO.

Truths you'd you teach, or save a sinking land, All hush, none aid you, and few understand. Pope.

Every good man must lament the irreparable injury done by the French, to the cause of liberty, virtue and religion, throughout the world.

There were always in France, men whose enlightened views were faithfully directed to the public welfare, and whose advice, if it could have been heard, might have saved that country from some of the miseries it is doomed to suffer; but as they neither flattered the mob, nor the rulers of the mob, they were viewed with jealousy by both.—Those men would have taught that the maintenance of a republic, perfectly free, required an habitual preponderance of just sentiments among the people, and that these could be only produced by the united exertions of wise and honest citizens, co-operating with a just and consistent administration of the government; but in France, all the avenues to public opinion have been exclusively occupied by wrong-headed zealots, or unprincipled demagogues, by unfeeling tyrants, or obsequious slaves;—every honest attempt to serve the people of France, or save their country, from ruin, has been easily defeated by the power of the press. The French press has been licentious and profligate to an extreme, but never free—at one time it subserved the most audacious attacks on every man of known virtue, and prepared the destruction of every one who dared to suggest a salutary truth; of every one who was not base enough to adore the ravings of a giddy populace, as the sober dictates of reason, or the sacred voice of God—from the detestable employment of varnishing the follies and vices of the people, it passed to the more detestable employment of vindicating first, the errors and follies, and finally, the crimes of their masters. The example of France in all the features of its revolution, should be kept in remembrance, as a warning to every people who wish to avoid its miserable fate.

There are many evils which it would be easy to prevent, but which would be hard to bear, and impossible to cure;—a total deprivation of the American press is not likely to happen soon; but if there be any indications of that sort, the maxim of "obsta principiis" will be applied by all independent men, who recollect that the liberty of the press, and the liberty of their country, will die as they have lived together.

There is a difference between free and licentious writings; between those that are merely bold, and those that are seditious; between writings calculated to instruct or justify to censure the administrators of public affairs, and writings injurious to public order and happiness. The seditious act is bottomed upon these deductions. It by no means precludes a free, manly inquiry into public measures. It supports the rights, while its tendency is to prevent the abuses of the press.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.	ARRIVED,	days
Schr. Phebe, Golding, Havana		17
Sukey, James, Frederickburg		8
Commerce, Hammond, R. Island		6
Fair Trader, Ormond, N. York		8
CLEARED.		
Brig Fair American, Pittman, St. Thomas		
Schr. Susanah, Killey, Richmond		
Sloop Sally, Thompion, C. Francois		
Bethiah, Butler, Norfolk		
Harmony, Ellwood, Alexandria		
Capt. Golding sailed from the Havana the 4th inst. in company with the brig Anne, and for Charleston, brig Two Betties, of and for Baltimore. Spoke no vessels on her passage. Left at Havana several American vessels, amongst them were the brig Ruth and Mary, Arnold; brig Beaver, Elliot, of Philadelphia, and brig Nelly of Baltimore, to sail in 7 or 8 days.		

New-York, September 21.
Schr. Federal, Van Antwerp from Savannah to this port forwarded 4 days after the left there in a violent gale of wind.
The brig Lucy, Steed, from Norfolk to Jamaica was lost 27th October between the North Causes and French Key. The captain and crew were picked up by a Schooner for Baltimore and landed at Norfolk the 11 inst.

PRICES OF STOCKS.	
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 21.	
Six per Cent.	15/9 to 10
Three per Cent.	9/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14/7 to 9
8 per Cent Stock—funded—Interest from 1st Oct.	1 1/8 per Cent. advance.
Do Scrip with four last payments, 2 1/2 per advance.	
BANK United States,	20 to 21
— Pennsylvania,	14
— North America,	50
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 15	
— Pennsylvania, shares, 28	
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 40 dolls. per 100 acres.	
COURSE OF EXCHANGE	
On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 3/4 to 100 florin
Hamburg	30 2 1/2 to 100 per Mark Banco

Natural Philosophy.

THE Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, having given me the use of the apparatus belonging to that Institution, for the purpose of delivering an *Experimental course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy* I shall deliver the Introductory Lecture at the University on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock, and shall lecture every Tuesday and Thursday evening, at that place, until the course is completed.

THOMAS P. SMITH,
No. 19, North Fifth Street,
nov. 22 d2t

Forty four hogheads prime Kentucky TOBACCO,
FOR SALE,
By NEILL & SMITH,
No. 159, Market street.
Nov. 22. d1w

FOR SALE,
The unexpired Time
OF AN INDENTED GERMAN BOY,
Who has eight years to serve.
He is active, healthy and strong, and fold for want of employ.
For terms apply to the Printer.
nov. 22. d2w

40 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY, on the night of the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in the townships of East and West Bradford, in the county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, two apprentice lads, one named EMMOR THOMAS, 18 years of age, by trade a taylor, fair complexion, light hair; had on and took with him, a light coloured coat, lined with white flannel, a dark green cloth waistcoat, lined with lindeey, a fitted cassimere coat and trowsers, three shirts of home made linen, two pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and two hats. The other named AARON PATTERSON, turned 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, long black hair which he usually wears tied, black eyes, has lost one or two of his fore teeth, long flat feet which bear the marks of being badly falded, by trade a hatter; had on and took with him a dark coloured cloth coat, one dimity and one corduroy waistcoat, two shirts, one of them mullin, two pair of trowsers, one plain nanken the other corduroy, two pair of blue woollen stockings, two pair of cotton, do. one blue and white clouded, the other white, two pair of shoes, and a rum hat. Whoever takes up and secures the above said apprentice lads, in any goal in the United States, so that their masters may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either of them.
DAVID LEWIS,
ABIAH TAYLOR, junior.
nov. 22. 311

Just Imported,
In the PACIFIC, and other vessels lately arrived from England, and
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
2 Bales of low priced Broad Cloths,
1 do. Rose Blankets,
1 do. striped Duffil do.
1 do. Twilled Coatings,
3 do. Flannels assorted,
1 do. fine Plains and Swansdowns,
1 do. Moreens, Wildbores, Tamborines and Russetts,
1 do. Brown Sheetings,
1 case Mulliners—and
4 Ton of Shot assorted and in 1-4 cwt. bags.
ALSO,
A few Tierces of Rice.
THOMAS GILPIN,
No. 149, South Front Street,
11 Nov. 15. e02w.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the brig Favorite, Henry Ruff, jun. Master, from St. Petersburg, laying at the wharf of the subscribers,
About 40 tons clean Hemp,
25 tons old sible bar Iron,
A small parcel of Cordage,
A few bales Russia fail Canvas,
Ditto Ravensblack, and
Ditto g-8th Sheetings,
FOR SALE,
By ELLISTON and JOHN PEROT.
October 21. tawt

COPPER,
Proper for sheathing vessels, and for Coppersmiths use,
FOR SALE,
By JOHN ALLEN,
No. 122 SPRUCE STREET.
ALSO,
A few Crates Glass Ware, assorted.
November 14. e03c

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

ON HAND,
London Pewter,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Hosiery,
Buttons, and
Peterburg Hemp.
Enquire of JOHN DORSEY,
November 18, 1799. e03jt

TO LET,
THE HOUSE
No. 9 South Water Street.
Enquire at No. 55 North Water street of JOHN CLARK,
Philadelpia, Nov. 18. dtf

WANTED,
A NEWS CARRIER.
A N active, ready and faithful MAN, who can give satisfactory references as to character, will accept employ in the above capacity, on application at the office of this Gazette.
November 20. dtf