

TRUE AMERICANISM.

It is related of some country curate, that preaching several sermons from one text, he professed each succeeding discourse to be the first by these words, "come, let's have 't other whet at the woman of Samaria." So, I, bored unceasingly, by the perpetual recurrence of the nauseating theme, am nevertheless obliged to take another whet at True Americanism. True Americanism (I repeat the jargon with pain) tells us, in defence of the New Pacific School of Politics, that America ought to assume the attitude of a truly great, dignified and independent nation; and this, they contend can only be done by, not merely keeping aloof from, but hating, with a most virtuous hatred, totum terrarum orbem—the whole world. It is curious to view the composure with which they gather for us the first fruits of this new and profound policy.

"Americans! poor devils! how you are whipped and scourged," says one of the faintest tribe: "first France whipped you, for your meddling in favor of England; and now England whips you for your predilection in favor of France." Thus our dignified, independent and truly great nation, is allegorized by this fellow, under the figure of a baby, whose bottom is relentlessly scourged by certain cruel ones, whom it hath disturbed by its bawling.

But here follows the very pink of True Americanism. From John Russell's Gazette! "British, French, and Dutch, in fact, every power that has any command on the ocean has a blow at us—Our captains are flogged, seamen impressed, whole crews murdered, [Diavolo!] and vessels and cargoes fold under the slightest pretexis imaginable." That who's crews should be murdered, under the slightest pretexis imaginable, is too bad; but that vessels and cargoes should be fold under the slightest pretexis imaginable, is a circumstance that defies even the verbosity of the English language, for adequate expressions of rage.

"These proceedings are more atrocious than we could expect from the powers of Barbary;" and yet these True Americans advocate the act of prostrating the country before the authors of them, and preach up Peace as the means of avoiding their continuance. "Their aim is plunder; but these civilized nations who are bound by treaties to respect our flag, when in the prosecution of an honest trade;" bound by treaties! that with France, in the depth of our wisdom, has long been put an end to; and the British treaty was never calculated upon by the True Americans to produce any good; therefore, this pretence is idle—tho' I suspect, it does nevertheless protect all our well-concerned in the prosecution of an honest trade.

"Who have made professions of the sincerest friendship for our nation," as to Great Britain, the never made any at all; and the France has, all True Americans profess to repeat this national friendship is a mere sham, a thing never to be relied on; how ridiculously do men give the lie to their own prating faith! "The day of Justice, [always praying for justice, which must blast them] we trust, is not far distant; when the voice of our nation, speaking through the organ of the Executive, will demand an explanation for such conduct." This demanding of an explanation, seems in True American eyes, the highest pitch of American repuliveness. "We have already demanded and received an explanation from France; and her explanation and her ultimatum are known to the world. What this man trusts in for any further explanation, I am at a loss to divine, as a far different speculation has been resolved on and pursued, with the applause of all his associates.

Thus, while the dignity, independence and true greatness of America, are, with so much affected purity and patriotism, expatiated upon; and a cold, haughty, distant indifference and suspicion recommended as a means of fostering these qualities, we find, from the confession of even those who recommend these means that they produce nothing but contempt—stripes—scourgings—executions; to picture these consequences in their own language, "whole crews are murdered, by British, French, and Dutch, in fact, by every power that holds any command on the Ocean, and vessels and cargoes fold, under the slightest pretexis imaginable." Vive l'Éco's nouvelle!!!

BUONAPARTE.

"Captain Farrell, arrived at New York from St. Lucar, says that by the last advices received from Egypt, Buonaparte had fallen a victim to the treachery of the natives, and the fragments of his army were put to the sword." If this news be true, the fall of this bloody freethinker proclaims its peculiar and distinctive justice. Buonaparte a victim to treachery! The monster then has met with his equal. It was by treachery he obtained the strong fortresses in Piedmont—by treachery he over ran Italy—by treachery he deceived the Pope—by treachery he overturned the republic of Venice—by treachery he expected to have conquered Egypt and Palestine—and by superior treachery the monster has at length been slain!—How many striking proofs of a SUPREME PROVIDENCE have we beheld, in the exemplary punishment of some of the most distinguished heroes of the French Revolution—cut off by superior dexterity in the very crimes for which themselves were the most infamous!

"That measure that thou metest to others shall be meted to thee again."

This is a law of the highest authority, and although the Frenchatheists have excluded its divine author from their religion, he still watches all their movements, and marks all their crimes; and their punishment is often distinguished by such strong and appropriate characters, that "he that runs may read."

Buonaparte is adding the Platonisms of Harlequin in Egypt. The flying leaps which he there takes, are not however, into nunneries, but over lands, which threaten to warn his ardent courage to exhaustion.

A man was not long since hanged in Ireland, by the name of M'Keen.

But what's a name? That, which we call a rote By any other name would smell as sweet.

As Democrats affect to hanker after a perfect equality, it were well if they would incessantly refer to that determined leveler, citizen Death, adopt his plan; and, as Akerfide says, Form to his, the relish of their souls.

The following lines, from the Aurora, have the merit of smooth and harmonious versification: I think they are from the pen of some gentleman decayed into a Democrat.

"The man, who has for British sold, His press, his self, and country fold, His PATRON'S POW'r may brave; In vain his FELLOW MEN may blame, Not all their efforts can reclaim The prostituted Slave."

A Boston writer remarks that "the reasons for the mission to France, are not yet given to the public." He seems inclined to say, with Shakspeare, "Come, Jack, your reasons, Jack."

Every person who has at any time ventured upon an expression unfriendly to the Berlin School of Politics, has been stigmatized with abusing the President, meanwhile, the charge of abuse, rests with propriety on these stupid, ignorant men alone, who have attempted to set up defences. The last of these, exceeds, not only in stupidity, but in the grossly shallow and contemptible policy, which he imputes to the President: all his illustrious competitors: this is the sum and substance of his defence.

"The plan, I think, will be clearly made to appear by what is herein disclosed to be, For the Directory, previous to the adjournment of Congress, to request a renewal of the negotiation at Paris, and to give the assurance required by the President, in rather an indirect manner, with the view that he should not consider them satisfactory, and decline another embassy. They, immediately upon the dissolution of Congress, to send an extraordinary to Philadelphia, to tell the story of our Government, respecting the advances of France, and to solicit a hearing on all subjects of dispute."

This writer is insulting enough to the President, to suppose, that he altered the whole policy of this country, merely to evade a French trick! I suppose an Envoy extraordinary had come to Philadelphia, we might have thrown the fellow into the Delaware, or done any thing else with him that we chose; for the spirit of the nation was up, and nothing could have been more defensible than such an event, the effect of which could only have been, to animate to a still higher pitch, that virtuous and noble rage, which is now negotiated to sleep.

The following Paragraph is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette: I could adduce an hundred others, of the same tenor, on the same occasion, from the Columbia and Massachusetts Central Federalist, the Farmer's Weekly Museum, the Daily Advertiser of Mr. Claypoole, &c. &c. &c. in all of which papers the attributes of wisdom, firmness, and magnanimity, do line precede the mention of this embassy, as naturally as an hawk and two oxen do a New England cart.

"It is now asserted, upon authority next to official, that orders have been received by the Envoys to France, suspending the time at which they were to have embarked this from country. The present state of France indeed, affords but little hope that the meditated mission would be attended with any consequences other than disappointment and disgrace. The influence of the Jacobins, the haughty and dictatorial stile of the different organized Societies in their addresses to the Councils themselves, all indicate the approach of a crisis, that will leave a fresh blot on the blood-stained annals of the French Republic. Threatened, as he is, by internal convulsions, and menaced by the rapid approaches of a formidable coalition, it will not be deemed irrational to predict, that the revolution, which began in the blood of innocence, will terminate its mad career at the shrine of insulted virtue, amidst the United huzzannas of surrounding nations.

It is this state of affairs, with whom shall we treat? Under every view of the subject the present moment is most inauspicious for negotiation."

I have cited the above facts solely as evidences of the abject servility of the American press, and further, as a proof, that it is not, even in the slightest degree, a medium of the public sentiment. Can there be wanting more positive proof, that the very men now loudest in their approbation of the President's policy in making peace with France, would have vented the same brutum fulmen of applause, had the very opposite course been pursued?

The Editors of the Aurora advertise to sell a splendid collection of the Latin classics, unique in this country. They probably find cause, like Genet, to rejoice that they have forgotten what is contained in those mummy, worm-eaten volumes of antiquity, which are so pregnant with records of confusion to their systems.

The sagacious news mongers of New York have employed their redundant wit, upon an expression in a Philadelphia paper, importing that Philadelphia was to be launched into the Delaware. There must needs be a little sense launched into their brains, before any of their sterile humour will pass.

The Session of Congress commences on Monday next. As it is the first time they are to have the honor of sitting in Philadelphia, it is thought to be hoped they may "put on their best air."

MR. FENNOC. I followed a paragraph in the Times, of a dead y, which says, that the English Philadelphia was lost by Mr. Humphreys. She was not lost by him alone, but by D. Lavan, Hutton and Humphreys: by inferring the above in your paper you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER. November 29, 1799.

We understand, that the keel of a 74 gun-ship, to be called the Pennsylvania, is forthwith to be laid, in the yard whence the Philadelphia has just been launched. May the state speedily become more worthy of the honor than at present; and may there never arise any the least plausible appearance of a probability of her timbers rotting on the stocks.

ANIGMA. From a Democratic Paper. The cutting down the large trees of the forest is good for the small ones—be it so; but let it only be where, instead of affording shelter, the party Patron drops a deadly dew upon the Plebeian underwood.

UNBIDDEN. The cutting to pieces (vulgo, murthering) bonny Politicians; i. e. two-and-a-half per cent. men, round-headed and wig-clad, money-corporation-men, the pampered, pulled-up True American Grandees of British contracts; the employers of carters, draymen, lividors, lumpers, and porters,—is good for the Plebeians; i. e. good for laid carters, draymen, &c.—therefore, "be it so"; in other words LET IT BE DONE. When ye stupid devotes! will ye cease to worship at the shrine of Plutus, and listen to the warning voice which tells you, that the Plebeians have actually found out what is good for them, while you are placing swords in their hands to empower them to attain it?

LYCEUM OF DELAWARE. Anglia, DELAWARE HOG THROUGH. At this shrine of American Learning and Oratory, at which I dare say many a Satyrnic genius bends, it was lately decided, in conference with the opinion of Helvecius, that "GENIUS is more dependent on EDUCATION than on NATURE."

A stated meeting of the Lyceum will be held, at my school-room, on Monday evening next, when the following question will be discussed:—"Is the habitual use of spirituous liquors, [i. e. Drunkennes] consistent with HEALTH and MORALS?" D. Coleman, Secretary.

As abstrusity is a desirable point in all questions designed to route the ingenuity of orators, I would recommend to the next stated meeting, of the Lyceum, that is held, at Mr. Coleman's school-room, the following question: Whether it is probable, upon a fair calculation, that M'Keen will consume more Gin per annum than Millin has done, or they both as much as Lavin; also whether they Gin, or Gin them will most consume.

Lyceums, sporting-clubs, and all such irregular assemblies of idle journeymen and apprentice-boys, ought to be suppressed by public authority. It is such nurseries as these that have filled our public bodies with frothy Livingstonian orators.

From the Wilmington Jutebin.

"At a time when all the plans of the contending powers in Europe are obviously turned to a military direction, and when they are endeavoring to mould, or rather hammer, whatever is malleable in surrounding countries, not into instruments of peace, but weapons of war, every praise is due to those who leave no honorable effort untried, to preserve to this country the blessings of a respectable neutrality; and in this view we rejoice at the departure of the Envoys, for settling our differences with the French Republic, and hope the Embassy may prove propitious.—Let all the people say Amen—to be it.

This "goodman Deliver," has a quaint conceit enough, with his moulds, and his mallets, and his hammers. He has a pretty wit; but, as Shakspeare says, it wants whipping.

By gentlemen who have recently visited Mount Vernon, we learn that the illustrious parent of its quiet vales, passes his hours, in health and happiness, in agricultural pursuits, discoursing on topics of husbandry, sometimes of philology, audaciously avoiding politics. He gives himself up with his accustomed freedom to social intercourse, and keeps open house for all who "come that way," taking an excursion now and then to the National City, to review the progress of the buildings and public works there.

Tarda fit illa Dies, et nostro ferior ævo, Quo caput aurgulum quem temperat orbe relicto Accedit tælo Favæque precantibus absens.

NEW INVENTION. A discovery has been made which promises to be of great improvement to navigators. It is a Chain Pump, operating by a crank and wheels, so that one man can raise as much water as ten men with a common chain pump. It is very simple in its construction, and will evade all the casualties that are likely to occur at Sea. The Boxes are of a peculiar fabric of brals; without any leather, or materials subject to decay: the machine will occupy as little room as two common pumps. This machine was invented by Mr. John Stickney of Boston, who has received a patent from the government of the United States.

POST OFFICE, November 30, 1799. THE Post Office will be Removed this day at Sun set, to No. 27 South third Street. dtf.

LANCASTER STAGES. THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the great favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Lancaster in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market Street, Philadelphia. Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co. Nov 30. \$ 21—\$

LAWRENCE SECKEL, HAS FOR SALE, At No 155, Market Street, Superior London Particular, Madeira, Wines, Old Sherry, Port & Lubbou, Best flavored old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits and Holland Gin,—By the pipe, quarter cask or gallon. ALSO, A few Tons of excellent Hay. Nov. 30. dtw—c2w

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, By WILLIAM YOUNG, S. W. corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, No 1. Of Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature, By James Anderson, L. L. D. F. R. S. & F. S. A. Price half a Dollar. Subscriptions for this work will be received by William Young. Nov. 30. 4t

A POINTER WAS carried away on Sunday the 20th inst. from No. 103 Vine Street—He is about 9 months old, spotted nose, lion coloured ears, with a spot of the same color in his forehead, long tail having never been cut—He is called Gift. A reward of two dollars, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 103, Vine Street; and ten dollars more, if stolen, for such information respecting the thief as may produce legal punishment. Nov. 30. 60f

Gentle furnished Apartments, To Let, in Chestnut Street, Suitable for MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Enquire at the Office of this Gazette. Nov. 30. 3t—Dec. 2&4

Boarding and Lodging. A FAMILY or Single Gentlemen may be accommodated with gentle Boarding and Lodging, at No. 53 North Fourth Street, consisting of six chambers, a large dining room, a parlor and suitable rooms for servants. November 26 1799. 4t&f

DR. ANDREWS Proposes to receive a few Private Pupils to be instructed in the rudiments of THE LATIN LANGUAGE. He confines himself to beginners; because he would not incur the danger of having many Clashes, or being obliged to build on an insufficient foundation. And as he will require their attendance but two hours in the day (from eleven to'clock in the forenoon, to one); there will be no need of removing them from the schools to which they have hitherto gone, or may be intended to be sent, for their improvement in reading, writing, ciphering, and other useful branches of literature, not usually taught in a Latin school. November 26 1799. 400

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. ON Thursday, 22d October, deserted from the regiment, near Bristol, Pennsylvania, HENRY WEST, an enlisted Musician, belonging to the company of Captain Matthew Henry of the 10th regiment of United States Infantry. He was 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, he is a little stoop shouldered and speaks in a low tone of voice. ALSO, Deserted from the company of captain Hugh Brady, on Saturday, 26th October, four privates, JOHN DENNIS, aged 34, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in New York, grey eyes, brown hair, brown complexion, was much addicted to liquor; and which intoxicated very talkative. SOLOMON SMITH, aged 37, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in New York, grey eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, a scortious offender, this being his third desertion. SIMEON DUN, aged 21 years and 6 months, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in New Jersey, grey eyes, fair hair, brown complexion. CHARLES Mc LEV, aged 26, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Ireland, grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion—he is supposed to be in Northtown, or its neighbourhood—it is not known what clothing they had when they deserted; but the probability is that they have changed their military habits. Whoever shall take up the above deserters and lodge them in any jail to that their officers may get them again, or shall deliver them to the subscriber at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, shall receive the above reward and for either of them a proportionate reward of ten dollars and all reasonable expences. BENJAMIN GIBBS, jun. Captain, 10th U. States Regiment Infantry. November 11. dtw.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. AN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named Cato, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, lighs, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one lute plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home. SAMUEL JACOBS. Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799. dtm

WILLIAM LAMBERT, To-morrow Morning, from on board the brig Sally, at Stamper's Wharf, 83 P.P.S., 60 qr. casks, 160 barrels } MALAGA WINE. For Sale by the Subscriber, The Stage Road & Jones. WHO HAVE ON HAND First proof Brandy, Claret in Cases first quality, London White Lead. November 26. dtw

Now Ready for Sale, AT GEORGE DAVIS'S Law Book Store, No. 319, HIGH STREET, A very valuable and extensive Assortment of Law Books, IMPORTED this fall and immediately before the late session, comprehending almost every Book in use, of the latest London and Irish editions. They will be disposed of from a single volume, to an entire Library at the same price as have heretofore given such general satisfaction. By sundry vessels daily expected from London and Dublin, his stock will as usual be kept up, so that gentlemen will seldom be disappointed when applying at his store. N. B. This day is published, Davis's Law Catalogue for 1799, of books for sale, which may be had gratis, on application as above. November 8. tuth&fam

FOR SALE, At No. 103, Market Street, On reasonable terms, for Cash or a short Credit, THE STOCK OF GEORGE FENNOC, deceased, CONSISTING OF AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, A WELL assorted invoice of German goods selected for the West India market, as well as suitable for home consumption. Also, just arrived in the ship America, 100 pieces Blue Prints, 1 trunk France Cloth, 2 trunks muslins, 1 trunk Checks, and 2 trunk Gingham. Likewise a handsome Coach and a pair of quiet, large, well broke Bay Horses. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Acting as Auctioneer to the Estate of Geo. Pennock, deceased. Nov. 1st 9.

FOR SALE, THE SHIP ORONO, JUST arrived from Port Republic, laden with 332 tons, mounting 14 1/2 guns, 100 pound cannon, small arms, &c. complete. Has been thoroughly repaired within these three months and is ready to proceed to sea. ALSO, The cargo of said ship, consisting of two hundred and eighty hogsheads of Sugar of a superior quality, 140,000 weight of Prime Coffee in hogsheads and barrels, and 25 tons of Log-wood—by THOMAS KETLAND. Nov. 25. dtw

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, For Europe or the West Indies, THE SHIP PACIFIC, BERKINS MASTER, She is a staunch good Ship, well fitted, burthen about 3000 barrels, and ready to receive a cargo on board. For terms apply to WHARTON and LEWIS, No 115 South Front Street, WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A parcel of Havana Molasses, Old Madeira Wine, Ground Ginger, Burlington Pork, &c. &c. November 21. dtf

For FREIGHT to HAMBURGH, The last sailed Danish ship LITTLE MARTHA, In complete order, and ready to receive a cargo. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co. Oct. 9th, 1799. dtw

Twenty Dollars Reward. AN AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named ISAAC, otherwise CUDDY, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Eq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a bluish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab colored broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a swan-down striped under petcot; a rorins hat; one fine and one coarse shirt one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring States shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home. JOHN BRIEN. Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there. November 3

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Union Town, for the county of Fayette, the fourth Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Judges of the same court, on the petition of John Wilson, praying that the act of Assembly, providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for default in delivering up his estate for the use of his creditors, may be extended to him. The Court appears the full day of next term, to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give his creditors public notice hereof, in Fennos Philadelphia paper, and in York and Brown's Baltimore paper, for one week, ending at least four weeks before the day of hearing; and that he also give to John Gilligie and Jacob Everhart personal notice in writing, to be served on them, at least fifteen days previous to the hearing. At September term, this order was continued to the first day of December term, By the Court, EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, Prothonotary.