

Jubum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instanti tyranni, Mente quatit solidi.

The fanfoulotte Prince, in the Journal des Hommes Libres, of the 4th September, says, that the King of Prussia is determined to furnish his quintuple contingent, in men, to the army of Italy.... The fanfoulotte Prince has told a lie. In the same journal, same date, it is said, that the signal for reaction had gone forth from the mouth of Sieyes, that they know his attachment to monarchical principles, which he has never disavowed, that if he persists in his royal theory, as he has publicly assured us, he may be able to subject us to a counter-revolution, after his own fashion. The Journal des Hommes Libres, concludes by comparing Sieyes to Carrot, and by menacing him with an 18 fructidor, or at least with a 30 prairial.

[Ami des Lois, Sept. 5.]

The Ami des Lois (Paris journal) of September 5, contains an account of a victory gained by the army of the Danube, over the Archduke Charles, on the 28th thermidor, at night, during a violent storm: The Austrians lost fifteen thousand men, and the survivors deserted in great numbers, the rest being pursued to the lake of Lakin.

In the course of the domiciliary visits ordered by the central administration of the lower Rhine, there were seized many church ornaments, which a few days before had been sold as national moveables; thus these kind of effects, daily seized and sold, afford to the public treasury, a product as inexhaustible, as it is novel.

[There are other characteristics pertaining to this kind of income, besides its novelty and inexhaustibility. A thief finds in each passage he encounters on the road a novel source of revenue, and one that is inexhaustible too, until the hand of justice overtakes him.]

It is a fact, the evidences of which will one day appear, that the French Directory, little more than a year since, offered to the British Government, to conclude a peace, on condition of their receiving £1,000,000 sterling for their private purses—England to retain all her conquests, and the island of St. Domingo to be ceded to her.

The audacious falsehoods and impositions with which the various Republican rulers of France, have abused, no less their own miserable subjects, than the rest of mankind, entitles them, independent of every act of plunder and murder, to the unanimous execration of mankind. After vaporing for years against the insulence and tyranny of England, they affect at length to have resolved on her extirpation—proclaim urgency—decree vengeance—revive the brutal yell of a brutal ancient—order a general massacre of British prisoners of war—and decree that no quarter shall in future be given.

At length, it is concluded upon that England shall be invaded, and droves of slaves are marched down to the coast, a butcher of the first note is appointed to lead them, and rafts built to convey them to the destined scene of their captivity.

When, to the latter keeping the deluded populace in monthly expectation of seeing England invaded, they dispatch the whole drove of fanfoulottes, with Buonaparte at their head, to Egypt.

The French revolution has been often compared to the eruption of a volcano, which it seems now to resemble more completely than ever: Its embers of discord and destruction, having been dispersed from the orient to the setting sun, and raged till they have burnt out, the original fire still burns in its crater, with a slow, steady, fullen flame.

Were not the effrontery of the French Neroes out of all bounds, they would hardly date, to affect sensibility at the death of any man previous to the year 1793.—Their Resident at Rome one Balleville, a low-bred Russian, for some pranks he played with citizen mob, got flogged by him: this they have charged to the Emperor. But suppose Balleville had lived to return to France: Balleville would have become a Girondin, or a Montagnard, or a Terrorist, and Balleville would have been guillotined. It is the honor of murdering men themselves, then, that they are so jealous of.

It might afford not a little curious speculation to philosophize on the different substances of which the Aurora is at different times composed, and by analyzing them to assign every effect to its legitimate cause. Now, the lucubrations of this republican luminary are for the most part to be assigned to one or other of the different moods, viz. Either an horrible malice at want of money to pay for a plate of gin; or a state of idocy from having procured it. In all the diversifications of the Aurora, the influence of these causes on Duane's mind may be distinctly discerned.

The French Mountebanks talk loud and long about REACTION: it is no longer reaction, anarchy, or terrorism, but reaction, reaction, that threatens the foundations of the Republic. May thy speedily feel the force of that law of Philosophy which says, that "action and reaction are equal and contrary."

"We! Mr. Felt, what do you think of the news? The Duke of York has got a drubbing: I declare things look black: Don't you begin to think it was wife in this country to pull in her horns?" Thus dabbled on a time-serving fool, who, though brainless as a bat, and dull as a tortoise, thinks himself, and perhaps amidst "the weakness of these latter times," may be, a great man. Percontatorem fugito, was a good admonition.

America is a young damsel of so great allurements, that they say the old and corrupt lords of Europe are all hankering after her—this unhappy Eve is tempted, too, by the green and gilded serpent of Democracy, who has well nigh wreathed himself around her neck. The Serpent counsels her to insult them all, and yield herself up to him.

It has been said by certain sapient sectaries of expediency, that if we have an anti-federal Governor, we have at least a Federal majority in the Legislature, to check him. It turns out that there is a Jacobin majority in that Body, and it is contemplated, on the strength of it, to elect a compliant Speaker, who is to resign, to the son of Barchus, and Mars: so admirably are the cohorts of Jacobinism trained and disciplined.

Though Jasper certainly stands among the most deserved candidates for the gallows, yet the Jacobins, true to their cause, have resolved not to let his long services pass unrewarded, and have serious thoughts of letting him up as a candidate for Congress at the next election. But the daily and increasing quantity of gin which this fellow exhaults will probably ere that time present a formidable obstacle in the way of preferment; and he may then be thought a disgrace even to the republican cause.

Mr. Weaver of Greene county, is elected Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Late Failures at Hamburgh.

Sept. 6, T.H. & T.H. Milon, for 761,571 M. bo. Sept. 7, Peter Gottfried Behn, for 7,400 M. bo. Sept. 9, Hans Lange, for 300,280 M. bo. Sept. 11, Peter Henckell, for 1,390,008 M. bo. and H. W. G. Zimbeke, for 1,390,008 M. bo.

One of the first houses in Baltimore, has failed in the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

JEMIMA AND FANNY.

The Jemima and Fanny, of Baltimore, slated to have been lately released, after capture by a French privateer, was commissioned as the property of JOHN SMITH of Baltimore, and a Mr. Biays or Byas of Fell's Point: These two persons are said to form a branch of the house of which General Smith is the head; and thus, tho' the Jemima and Fanny may have been sold after her departure to Mr. Magruder, yet the commission still standing in those names, the influence of that house may have been the cause of her release.

Tuesday, at New York, the singular circumstance occurred of eight different Courts of Justice being held on one day in the City Hall. If human laws can perfect the operation of distributive and vindictive justice, it would seem that our citizens have no right to complain for want of the application of them.

The subscriber, master of the ship Perseverance of Philadelphia, lately arrived from Batavia, conceives it a duty he owes, as well to the conduct and character of his Excellency Gov. Brooke of St. Helena, as to all Americans trading beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to whom a knowledge of the good treatment they may expect to receive at St. Helena may be of material service.

On our passage from Batavia we found it necessary to put into St. Helena, and on anchoring in the roads we were boarded by two armed boats from the Belvidere, capt. Christie, and the Earl of Wycombe, capt. Meadows, English East Endiamen, who forcibly took possession of the ship, under pretence of our having Dutch property on board.—In this situation the supercargo and myself determined to apply to the Governor, who, on hearing the evidence on both sides, ordered the ship to be instantly restored to us, and on representing the matter to the Council of the Island, the following Resolution passed, was sent to me, and is now in my possession.

"St. Helena, 23d Sept. 1799.

"Resolved, That on consideration of the ship Perseverance having been illegally seized in this harbour, and in direct contradiction to the orders of government and the port regulations established at St. Helena, the captain or supercargo be requested to draw out a clear statement of any loss or damage that has been sustained in consequence of said outrage—that this government may order the amount to be paid, and charged to account of those who committed the same."

The commodore (Christie) and some of the inferior officers of the two ships, were ordered under arrest, to be sent to England for trial, for contempt of the governor's authority in seizing the Perseverance under the guns of the forts. Indeed, in every instance the supercargo and myself experienced from the governor the utmost politeness and hospitality, which we believe has been his uniform conduct to all Americans. I have much pleasure in adding this public testimony in his favour, as far as respects the case of the Perseverance.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1799.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, in which a report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the public buildings in the City of Washington, Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house ordered the appointment of the following Standing Committee, viz.

- Committee of Election. Committee of Claims. Committee of Commerce. Committee of Revival and Unfinished business.

A message was received from the President of the United States, and read, in the words following, to wit:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I Herewith transmit to Congress, certain documents which relate to the late insurrection in Pennsylvania—the opening of trade and intercourse with the island of St. Domingo—and the mission to the French Republic: Promised in my address to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday last.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 5, 1799. The following are the documents which accompanied the above message:

1st. Insurrection in Northampton Co. A letter from the Hon. Richard Peters, to the Secretary of State, including a declaration of William Nichols, Esq. Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania; a deposition of Valentine; and the deposition of Jacob Eyery, Esq.

A proclamation of the President relative to the Northampton insurrection. (Already published.)

A letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Pennsylvania, designating the different companies of troops required from this state to march upon the expedition. (Already published.)

Instructions, from the Secretary of War, to brig. gen. Macpherson, commanding the expedition.

2d. St. Domingo.

A proclamation of the President of the United States, for opening trade and intercourse with the island of St. Domingo. (Already published.)

3d. Mission to the French Republic.

A letter from Patrick Henry, Esq. to the Secretary of State, declining the appointment of Envoy, owing to his indisposition, and the distance of the scene at which the negotiations were contemplated to take place.

Copy of a letter from Citizen Talleyrand, dated Paris 11th Fructidor, to the citizen Pichon, Secretary of the French Legation, at the Hague, approving the conduct of that agent, in communicating to Mr. Murray the pacific disposition of the French republic towards the United States. (Already published.)

Another letter from Talleyrand to Pichon, dated Paris, 28 September 1798, authorizing him to communicate the pacific sentiments contained in the preceding, to Mr. Murray; and of the sincere disposition of the directory to accelerate an amicable adjustment of all existing differences; and the respect with which an American envoy would be received. (Already published.)

A letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Murray, including his appointment as envoy to the French republic, in conjunction with Mr. Elworth, chief justice of the United States, and P. Henry, Esq. of Virginia; and the conditions (to be expressed to the Directory) on which the envoys would repair to Paris; or, if more agreeable to the directory, a minister from the French republic, would be received at Philadelphia.

A letter from Mr. Murray, to the Secretary of State, accepting the appointment of envoy to the French republic.

A letter from Mr. Murray to the minister of foreign relations, dated at the Hague, acquainting him with the nomination of the envoys, and the stipulations expressed in the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Murray.

A letter from the minister of foreign relations, in answer to the above, dated 12th May 1799, containing assurances that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to the mission, by the laws of nations, and a minister of equal quality be appointed to treat with them: and that passports would be granted for their safe conveyance to Paris.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the following resolution was agreed to by the house: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that the right Rev. Bishop White had been chosen on their part, as chaplain to Congress.

Mr. Otis moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider whether it be expedient to make any, and if any, what provision for persons confined for debt, and that they report by bill or otherwise.—Adjourned.

THIS DAY.

General Marshall, Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported an answer to the President's Speech, which was read, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and made the order of the day for Monday. After which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, December 5.

[OFFICIAL]

The Frigate Congress, capt. Sever, and Essex, captain Preble, will proceed from Newport, where they are rendezvous by the 15th inst. with whatever vessels may want convoy, all the way to Batavia. They will leave Batavia in the course of the month of May next, to return to the United States.

NEWBERN, November 22.

On Saturday last arrived the schooner Gull, Captain Brightman, from Anguilla, who has favored us with the particulars of the following important victory:

About the 18th ult. off Point Petre, a battle was fought between the United States brig Pickering, of 14 guns, four pounders and 70 men, and the French privateer Leir. L'Egypte Conquise, of 18 guns, 14 nine and 4 sixes, and 250 men; in which after an engagement which lasted nine hours, the Frenchman struck and was carried into St. Kitt's.

Captain Brightman, with many other Americans, had been previously captured by the above privateer; and it appears that she was one of the best vessels belonging to the French in the West Indies. She was completely fitted out, and double manned, on purpose to take the Pickering; but not being able to stand the fire of American cannon, she was obliged to strike to a force not much more than one third her equal, in number.

The Pickering, a few days before, had a running fight with a French lugger; and Captain B. informs us, that she would have taken her if the Pickering had not sprung her masts in the chase.

Captain B. also brings news that two American armed vessels and an English schooner, were in pursuit of a French vessel, and ran her so close to St. Eustatia, that the lower fort fired on them. The Americans and English drove them from their posts, when they were attacked by the upper fort. In the action some of the wadding from the forts fell into the town and set it on fire, which consumed considerable part of the place.

BOSTON, November 27.

Yesterday arrived at Salem, the ship Fanny, capt. Boden, 52 days from Bilbao: A passenger, belonging to this town, informs us, that letters had been received there from very respectable sources, acquainting, that the king of Prussia, in consequence of overtures made him by the allied powers, had determined to join the coalition against France, and had already marched 40,000 men towards Holland, to reinstate the Stadtholder. This measure was deemed of importance in Europe.

ADDRESS

OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR. TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS, THE exhausted state of our Treasury, the enormous arrears of poor tax, and the accumulated distresses occasioned by the repeated calamities with which our city has been afflicted, all conspire to render an immediate and efficient remedy indispensably necessary for the support of the unfortunate objects consigned to our care.

The remedy we trust will be the result of a candid appeal to your reason, justice and humanity—we ask not a boon—we solicit only the prompt payment of a tax of inevitable necessity—equitable in its operation, benevolent in its object, and upon the due collection of which, the economy and welfare of the institution, so essentially depend. A deficiency in the collection of the poor tax has superinduced the practice of obtaining loans at Bank, supplies on credit and of delaying the purchase of wood and other cash articles until the prices are greatly enhanced, thereby unequally increasing the public burthens: Whereas a due collection of the taxes will enable us promptly to meet all our existing engagements and purchase future supplies in due season with cash, to the great saving and reputation of the institution.

The unexampled number of hapless orphans, which the hand of pestilence has thrown upon your bounty—the aged, infirm and diseased who look for support and protection from the inclemency of the approaching season, earnestly demand the exalted charity! which you have so often and so conspicuously displayed.

By order of the General Board of Guardians of the Poor. WM. JONES, President. Nov. 21. 3aw2w.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia, November 30. Six per Cent. 167, Three per Cent. 170, Deferred 5 per Cent. 147 1/2, 8 per Cent Stock—landed—later 1/2 from 1st O.S. 24 to 3 per Cent advance. Do Scrip with four payments, 21 per advance. BANK United States, 20 to 21, Pennsylvania, 14, North America, 10, Insurance comp N.A. shares 15, Pennsylvania, shares, 28, East-India Company of N.A. par. Lond Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 accp.

From the Anguilla [Georg's] Centinel.

MR. M'ILLAN,

I Observed in your last paper, a piece published by particular request from the Anguilla Chronicle, respecting Mr. Jefferson, who is called "one of the most enlightened and honourable statesman that ever lived." Not having before seen any recent observations relative to him, I do not know the particular objects of this republican, or why at this period it is wished to bring him before the public, when there is no prospect of his being in any respect a gainer thereby. I believe Mr. Jefferson is esteemed fully as much as he ought to be, and has credit for all the good qualities he possesses;—his talents are generally acknowledged, and his political principles are not at this day to be questioned. Why then, this needless solicitude to prove facts not disputed, or to attempt to disprove those which are incontrovertibly established?

Mr. Jefferson, while Secretary of State, certainly expressed in handsome and correct language, the sentiments of the Executive of the United States, in his communications with the French ministers—but could your correspondent prove what he asserts, that "his head and heart composed the matter that then he wrote," it would only tend to prove the wavering inconsistency of his character, as his "head and heart" have ever since evinced different feelings and sentiments.

As to the extract of the letter to Mr. Morris, the language of it is such as every American must acknowledge to have been just; and if it be any qualification I will admit (what I do not believe) that it contained Mr. Jefferson's personal feelings in the expressions of indignation at the unpardonable effrontery and misconduct of Mr. Genet, "his gross usurpations and outrages of the laws and authority of our country—his endeavours to excite discord and distrust between our citizens and those whom they have entrusted with their government, between the different branches of government;" and his efforts to induce our citizens to shed each other's blood. But it will be observed, that the indignation is levelled at an individual only—at Mr. Genet himself, and not at the government he represented, because it is suggested, that he acted unadvisedly and without authority. Subsequently, however, to the writing of this letter, it has appeared by unquestionable evidence, that Mr. Genet's conduct resulted from the instructions of his government—that he "in no respect, especially in his own insolence, departed from their wishes: The line he had marked out was followed by his successors, has been invariably pursued and continued to the present day. How happens it then, that the conduct so much censured by Mr. Jefferson, when considered as proceeding from individual presumption, and enthusiastic impetuosity, should become the object of commendation, or even of excuse, when known to proceed from the French government? It is intimated that Mr. Jefferson spoke his own sentiments when censuring and condemning the conduct of the French minister, Genet—whose sentiments then did he, or does he speak, when commending the same kind of conduct in Genet's successors? Does this great man act inconsistently, or has he been uniformly a Frenchman from the time of his leaving Paris? And did he lay off his American character with his American dress? Or, did his apostasy commence when he made the important discovery, that the conduct he had censured in Genet, had the unequivocal sanction of the great and terrible republic he represented?

The literary talents of Mr. Jefferson being known and acknowledged, his friends would do well to let him rest with the degree of fame he has acquired—Nothing flattering can be added thereto by further investigating his character.

ZENAS.

Public Notice,

It is hereby Given, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed the fourth day of April, 1798, and the said Court have appointed the first Monday of January next at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle for a hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

ANDREW CULBERTSON.

December 6. 2aw17J.

CAVALRY.

7th HF Second Volunteer Troop of Cavalry of the United States, are ordered to meet at the Menage, in Chestnut Street, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in complete uniform. December 5.

LAWRENCE SECKEL,

HAS FOR SALE,

At No. 155, Market-Street,

Superior London Particular, Madeira, Wines, Old Sherry, Port & Lisbon, Best Flavored old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits and Holland Gin.—By the pipe, quart or cask or gallon.

A few Tons of excellent Hay.

Nov. 30. dtw—2aw

A POINTER

Was carried away on Sunday the 10th inst. from No. 163 Vine Street—He is about 9 months old, spotted nose, lion colored 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 expenses, will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 163 Vine Street; and ten dollars more, if stolen, for such information respecting the thief as may produce legal punishment. Nov. 30. self