

A brig, name unknown, is said to have arrived at Curacao, after having beaten off a French privateer. She is stated to belong to Philadelphia.

Schr. Washington, of and for this port, from Charleston, was spoken Jan. 18, in lat. 26, 00.

Brig Delight, Glazier, of this port, was at Curacao the 11 January.

Brig Clarissa, Nichols, from hence, has arrived at La Guira.

NEW THEATRE. This Evening, February 7. Will be presented (not acted this season) a much admired comedy, called WIVES AS THEY WERE, And Maids as they Are.

To which will be added, A Grand Historical Musical Drama, in 3 acts, called RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 8, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 8 o'clock precisely.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

By THOMAS DOBSON, TEN LETTERS

TO DR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, In answer to his Letters to the inhabitants of Northumberland.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. [Price 25 cents.]

February 7. 46t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE

At W. YOUNG'S, BOOKSELLER, No. 52, South Second Street,

TEN LETTERS TO JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

In answer to his Letters to the Inhabitants of Northumberland.

From NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. [Price 25 cents.]

February 7. 2t

LOST, A RED MOROCCO

POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING sundry papers, of no value to any person but the owner—also, three Five Dollar Notes. Any person who may find the same, and will return it to the owner, at Mr. Fenno's Office, shall be generously rewarded.

February 7.

United States, } Pa. Pennsylvania District, } 1s.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to sale at No. 49, North Third Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

1 Cask, and 3 Hhds. Spirits.

The same having been condemned in the said District Court as forfeited

JOHN HALL, Marshal, Marshal's Office, February 6. 3tawf.

FOR CAPE FRANCOIS, THE BRIGANTINE

GEORGE, WILLIAM BELL, MASTER;

To sail when the navigation will permit. She is a good strong vessel, and just out of the Carpenters hands.

For freight or passage apply to MOORE WHARTON, No. 107 South Water Street, 112t.

February 6.

Military Land Warrants.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS his services to the holders of Military Land Warrants, to make Locations on the 17th instant; he will receive a less quantity than 4000 acres, and arrange them with others, so as to make a Quarter Township.

Having foreveer a district of the military tract, and since the completion of the surveys, taken great pains to explore the interior parts of the townships and sections so as to be able, with precision, to designate the most valuable entries throughout the whole survey;

He flatters himself his information will be satisfactory to Gentlemen wishing to employ him—the tenth acre will be demanded for any less quantity than 1000 acres, furnished by one person—from one to four thousand acres, the twelfth—and for any greater quantity, the fifteenth.

For further information apply at No. 67 north Second Street.

JOHN G. JACKSON.

N. B. He will also act as agent for any person holding lands in the western part of Virginia, and give good security (if required) for his integrity and attention.

February 6. 46t

TWO or three Gentlemen with their servants, may be accommodated with Lodgings and Breakfast, and two furnished rooms, at No. 83 north Fifth Street.

November 27. 46t

In long 70, lat. 27, 59, spoke schooner Washington of Philadelphia, — Young, master, out 6 days from Charleston, bound to Cape Francois, all well. The ship Sally, of Salem, captain Joseph Cartwright, passed the Cape de Verda with captain Brown lay there; and on the 15th December the brig Lilly left there for Calcutta. The brig Three Friends, Norton, of and for Bolton, failed two days before captain B. She had been to Madeira, and had touched at the Cape for salt.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Mr. L. Williams presented a petition of Josiah Jones, a soldier during the revolutionary war, which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. J. Brown presented a petition of the merchants, traders and others of the towns of Bristol, Warren and Barrington, in the state of Rhode Island, praying that so much of the district of Newport, as is included within the county of Bristol, may be erected into a separate port of entry. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the house that the Senate had passed the bill for the relief of John Vaughan, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a bill giving further time to the holders of military land warrants to register and locate the same; and leave was given to the committee to sit during the sitting of the house.

Mr. Macou laid the following resolution on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the collectors of the direct tax in the state of North Carolina, to receive the paper money of that state in payment of said tax; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. said, this was a subject extremely interesting to his constituents, who would find it a great difficulty to discharge the taxes of the United States in specie—a less quantity of which circulated in that state than any other in the union—and conceived that the paper currency, if allowed to be received could be expended for the support of the troops of the United States, with as much advantage in that state as elsewhere, and of course would not operate injuriously to the revenue.

Mr. Harrison from the committee appointed this day, reported a bill for giving further time to the holders of military warrants to register and locate the same; which went through the necessary orders of the house, and was directed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Claiborne said, that under an act passed 3d March, 1795, a sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for the purpose of establishing a trade with the Indians; and on the following session a further sum of 150,000 dollars, was appropriated, for a like purpose, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States; that in pursuance of these acts, trading houses had been established and persons appointed to superintend them, for whose government an act formerly existed, which had been suffered to expire. In order, therefore, to know whether the establishment of this trade had been beneficial, and was necessary to be continued, and with a view to obtain a statement of expenditures under the aforesaid act, Mr. C. moved a resolution requesting the President of the United States, to cause the proper officer of government to lay before this House a statement of the monies which have been expended in pursuance of the acts authorizing the appropriations above mentioned.

After a few observations from mess. Harper, Nicholas and Otis, the further consideration of the resolution was ordered to be postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Rhode Island and Georgia.—Mr. Parker in the chair, when the bill was amended by striking out that part which related to Rhode Island, the act passed by that state having expired, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill intitled "an act respecting the mint," was taken up in committee of the whole; agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill in addition to an act intitled an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathens.—Mr. Parker in the chair, and after making sundry amendments, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A message from the Senate by their Secretary, Mr. Otis, informed the House that the Senate had passed the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, with sundry amendments.—Adjourned.

Letter bags at the Coffee House Bar, Ship Aurora, Collect, for London Amicy, M. Layan, London or Bristol Lovina, Stevenson, Londonderry

be delegated; and the number and nature of the checks necessary to prevent its being abused or perverted to the private or the national injury of the French citizens. On these points there will be certain shades of opinion, for a long period to come as well as at present, in the enlightened portion of the world. The Americans had certain forms of government to which they were attached, and a great and powerful ally to assist them with his troops, councils, and money, in the most critical moment of their contest with the British government.—The French are a solitary example of a great nation, attempting to reanimate their political system on just principles, in opposition to the interests and the prejudices of all other governments, without a single friend to advise or assist them; their expedients must therefore arise from the existing state of things, according to their best judgment upon them regulated alone by their own feelings and experience, and embarrassed by every possible obstacle thrown in their way by the force of their enemies without and the intrigues of their factions within. Time alone can develop the various projects on hand, and the results to be expected.

The real republicans, who have the greatest reason to be satisfied on the whole, in the progress of these principles, must expect new scenes, and will not venture a final decision till the last act of the grand revolutionary drama is closed—and there is but little reason to fear but it will ensure their loudest plaudits.

A REPUBLICAN.

BOSTON, January 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 20.

DEAR SIR, I have lately returned from Mount Vernon, and having had great opportunities of hearing true accounts of General Washington, I shall devote much of my paper to this great character.

The General, a little time before his death, had begun several improvements on his farm. Attending to some of these, he probably caught his death. He had in contemplation a gravel walk on the banks of the Potomac; between the walk and the river there was to be a fish-pond. Some trees were to be cut down, and others preserved. On Friday, the day before he died, he spent some time by the side of the river, marking the former. There came a fall of snow, which did not deter him from his pursuit, but he continued till his neck and hair were quite covered with snow.—He spent the evening with Mrs. Washington, reading the newspapers, which came by the mail of that evening; went to bed as usual about nine o'clock, waked up in the night, found himself extremely unwell, but would not allow Mrs. W. to get up, or the servants to be waked. In the morning, finding himself very ill, Dr. Craik of Alexandria was sent for. Soon after his arrival, the two consulting physicians were called in. He said to Colonel Lear, a little before his death, "bury me decently, and not till two days after my decease." To Dr. Craik he said, "I die a very hard death, but I am not afraid to die." Before he breathed his last, he laid himself on his back, placed his hands before him, and closed his own mouth and eyes.

The general has kept a journal, containing a minute detail of every circumstance of his public life, for these many years past, which no doubt will contain some sketches of the American revolution; but the public prints are inaccurate when they lay he left a professed history. This journal, with all his papers, which are very voluminous, and his library of about 1500 volumes he has left to judge Bushrod Washington, his nephew. No one in the United States will make, I presume, a more judicious disposal of the papers than the judge. He is a man whose natural talents are great, and acquisitions astonishing. By intense study he has destroyed one eye, and is threatened with the loss of the other. To him all we did the General think proper to leave the elements of his biography, and from him alone ought we therefore to expect an accurate history of his life. He has left 1000l. to a literary institution in Alexandria, to which he had annually given 50l. and his 50 Potomac shares to a similar institution to be founded in the Federal city. I write you these circumstances on account of the many inaccuracies which have appeared in the public prints concerning him."

YESTERDAY MORNING, our harbour presented a scene, very unusual at this season of the year; there were nine ships, five brigs, four schooners, and three sloops, under way outward bound, at the same time.

The afternoon exhibited a counterpart to this picture—no less than fourteen vessels arrived at our wharfs in the course of the afternoon. Captain Brown, who arrived yesterday in 43 days from Cape de Verd, informs us, that when he had been two days out, in lat. 16, 4, long. 27, 0, he spoke a French corvette of 20 guns, from Rochefort, bound to Cayenne, having a commissary on board and a number of passengers. Captain B. was boarded by the commissary and the first lieutenant, who treated him politely, and supplied him with about 150 weight of bread, some peas, beans, &c. They informed him that they had spoken with two frigates the day preceding, one of which had on board Victor Hughes from Guadeloupe, whom they were conveying to Cayenne. They further assured captain Brown, that they had received orders to treat with civility in every instance all American vessels whose role d'equipage should be found regular.

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THE world has not yet sufficient expedience to determine with mathematical precision, the best possible form of the social compact, to continue those principles in their utmost purity; and even to perpetuate their existence. To call this new modification of its governmental arrangements, a revolution, is just as absurd as to confound the various modes of faith, which have resulted from the protestant reformation, with the reformation itself. The monarchical government of France supported by the roman catholic religion, and the claims of the feudal orders and their aristocratic and hereditary pretensions, are probably abolished forever—never, never to rise again, in that illustrious commonwealth, more than in our own. Their credit is impaired also in every other part of Europe—and on these subjects no man of sense or information, thinks or acts as he used to think or act, either there or here. Nothing but that blind presumption, the offspring of the most contemptible ignorance, will suffer an absolute judgment to be formed of the secret causes which have led to this last manœuvre, or the effects which will probably follow it: for it refutes merely from different views of different sides of republicans, as to the quantity of power to

world. I feel extraordinary gratification, indeed, in addressing this letter to you, with whom shades of difference in political sentiments have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off the friendly offices of society, and good correspondence. This political tolerance is the more valued by me, who consider social harmony as the first of human felicities, and the happiest moments those which are given to the effusions of the heart.

I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c.

(Signed) THOS. JEFFERSON.

The extracts above quoted comprehend about one third part of the original letter, and seem sufficient for the vindication of the vice president. If the charge that Logan made against Crefap was unfounded, the blame of his mistake does not rest with the author of the Notes on Virginia. He only related what thousands, and tens of thousands had related before him. In a passage of this letter which has not been here quoted, Mr. Jefferson says, that long before the story had appeared in his volume, the talk of the Mingo chief had excited such universal attention as to be inserted in the lessons of school-books. The blame, if blame there is, cannot therefore be imputed to Mr. Jefferson. In as far as the weight of personal testimony goes, no man will think of balancing either pen. Gibbon, or the vice-presidents, or indeed the attestation of any other gentleman, against the brutal ferocity of Luther Martin. This Baltimore attorney addresses Mr. Jefferson in the style of an over-seer, who is just going to flog some unfortunate African runaway.

Again, that the family of Logan was murdered, there can be no doubt, and almost as little that Crefap was the criminal. The Mingo chief could have no temptation to wilful falsehood. We can neither doubt the solicitude of his enquiries, nor the correctness of his memory, unless we are, at the same time, prepared to say that Charles Fox and Patrick Henry are destitute of eloquence, for the natural faculties of this Indian were probably not much inferior to those of either of these uncommon men.

In his letter to Mr. John Henry, the vice-president expresses the greatest anxiety that it may be kept from the press. The writer of this article was, in the course of last year, entrusted with a copy of it, under a similar injunction. But having since heard frequent and reproachful allusions to the uncontradicted libels of Luther Martin, he has ventured, although with reluctance, upon this partial transgression against the wishes of the gentleman from which he got the copy of the letter, which was corrected and interlined in Mr. Jefferson's own hand writing. If any of the republican news printers shall think fit to copy these extracts from the Examiner, they are farther desired to mention that the publication was made without the privacy, and contrary to the desire of the Vice-President.

The article has extended to an inconvenient length; and yet we cannot close it without some additional remarks. Of the letter above quoted we presume, that every intelligent reader will, on the first view, admit the authenticity, because the citations display all that sweetness of style and sincerity of temper, which so pleasingly distinguish the literary compositions, and the personal manners, of Thomas Jefferson. It is to be desired that he would write and publish more frequently than he hitherto has done. We should then have a better opportunity for comparing, or rather for contrasting, his principles, his talents, and his feelings, with those of that statesman, who has threatened the commonwealth of Virginia with the fate of Jerusalem. We seem to insinuate, when we dare not explain. This allusion points to the immortal dust and ashes answer which Mr. Adams delivered last summer, to some of the militia of BATH COUNTY!

Here ends your publication, as taken from the Richmond Examiner;—And here I end my present address to you, still remaining with all due respect to you.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Jan. 7th, 1800.

CURIOUS PAPER!

From the Independent Chronicle.

MR. RHOADS,

THE last change of the constitution of the French Republic, is another of those very astonishing events which has naturally sprung from the late revolution. It is simply a new modification of the power in exercise, to preserve the great and essential principles on which alone a free government can be established.

The world has not yet sufficient expedience to determine with mathematical precision, the best possible form of the social compact, to continue those principles in their utmost purity; and even to perpetuate their existence. To call this new modification of its governmental arrangements, a revolution, is just as absurd as to confound the various modes of faith, which have resulted from the protestant reformation, with the reformation itself.

The monarchical government of France supported by the roman catholic religion, and the claims of the feudal orders and their aristocratic and hereditary pretensions, are probably abolished forever—never, never to rise again, in that illustrious commonwealth, more than in our own. Their credit is impaired also in every other part of Europe—and on these subjects no man of sense or information, thinks or acts as he used to think or act, either there or here. Nothing but that blind presumption, the offspring of the most contemptible ignorance, will suffer an absolute judgment to be formed of the secret causes which have led to this last manœuvre, or the effects which will probably follow it: for it refutes merely from different views of different sides of republicans, as to the quantity of power to

To the honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Vice President of the United States of America.

When I concluded my last address to you, I then, sir, communicated to you my intention to grant you a temporary respite, but at the same time gave you reason to expect, that having convicted you of the most unfounded calumny, I should at some future day, proceed to pass sentence upon you.

The performance of a task so unpleasant has been rendered unnecessary by an enlightened public, who, anticipating me, have already pronounced their fiat against you—and you are, and for a considerable time past have been, suffering the punishment due to your crime. Hence, sir, it is probable that you would have remained longer unnoticed by me, had it not been for your publication in the Richmond Examiner, which some time past was sent me by a correspondent, and which I find your friends, the Democratic Printers, have, with their zeal usual on such occasions, extensively circulated.

Your extreme modesty will, I doubt not, prevent you from claiming the merit of the publication to which I allude, nay, possibly, may cause you to deny it; but as I am convinced in my own mind that you did write it; and as I am also convinced that there is not one of your friends or partisans, so lost to every sense of decency and propriety as to have written it for you. I am determined to prevent your reputation from suffering by that your extreme modesty; and shall therefore most certainly consider you as its author in the remark, which I shall address to you, upon it.

From my above declaration you may perhaps be led to conjecture that the sentiments which I entertain for you are not the most favorable; however, have but a little patience, and I flatter myself that I shall in the sequel be able to satisfy even you yourself, sir, that I am not to you guilty of injustice, and every person will allow that to your friends and partisans I have shown a charity as boundless as they could decently wish.

And now, sir, to oblige you, as I doubt not you will read your own production with more pleasure than any thing from my pen, and to place before the public, for whom as well as for you I write, the subject of my future animadversions, I shall here give you the before mentioned publication.—It is as far as it respects me, as follows, to wit:

With regard to Mr. Jefferson, much invective has been discharged against him on the subject of Logan, the Indian Chief, whose talk to Lord Dunmore has been published in the Notes on Virginia. The attack was made by Luther Martin, of Baltimore, and the medium selected for the publication of this attack was equally worthy of the author, and of his production.—Martin uttered his remarks into the world by the channel of the British Gazette printed at Philadelphia, under the eye and upon the risk of the British ambassador. This Gazette is perhaps the most libellous publication that ever disgraced the Art of Printing. In answer to Martin, we shall here quote some detached passages from a letter written by the vice president. This letter bears date December 31st, 1797, and was addressed to John Henry, one of the British treaty majority of Senators in Congress, and who has since been governor of Maryland.

"Had Mr. Martin thought proper," says the Vice President, "to suggest, to me, that doubts might be entertained of the transaction respecting Logan, as stated in the Notes on Virginia, and to enquire on what ground that statement was founded, I should have felt myself, obliged by the enquiry; have informed him candidly of the grounds; and candidly have co-operated in every means of investigating the fact, and correcting whatsoever in it should be found to be erroneous. But he chose to slip at once into the newspapers, and in his publications there, and the letters he wrote to me, adopted a style, which forbade the respect of an answer.—The story of Logan is only related in the Notes on Virginia, precisely as it had been current for more than a dozen years before they were published.—I learned it at Lord Dunmore's, and I find, in my pocket-book of that year, (1774) an entry of the narrative as taken from the mouth of some person, whose name, however, is not noted, nor recollected, precisely in the words stated in the Notes on Virginia.—I remembered that general Gibbon was still living, and knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote to him immediately. He, in answer, declared to me, that he was the very person lent by Lord Dunmore, to the Indian town; that after he had delivered his message there Logan took him out to a neighbouring wood; sat down with him, and rehearsing, with tears, the catastrophe of his family, gave him that speech for Lord Dunmore; that he carried it to Lord Dunmore; translated it for him; has turned to it in the Encyclopædia, as taken from the Notes on Virginia, and finds that it was his translation I had used, with only two or three verbal variations of no importance.

These, I suppose, had arisen in the course of successive copies.—It establishes unquestionably, that the speech of Logan is genuine and that being established, it is Logan himself who is author of all the important facts. General Gibbon indeed says that the title was mistaken; that Crefap was a captain and not a colonel. This was Logan's mistake. He also observes, that it was on some other water of the Ohio, and not on the Kanaway, the family was killed.—If it shall appear on enquiry, that Logan has been wrong in charging Crefap with the murder of his family, I will do justice to the memory of Crefap. If, on the other hand, I find that Logan was right in his charge, I will vindicate, as far as my suffrage may go, the truth of a chief, whose talents and misfortunes have attached to him the respect and commiseration of the

world. I feel extraordinary gratification, indeed, in addressing this letter to you, with whom shades of difference in political sentiments have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off the friendly offices of society, and good correspondence. This political tolerance is the more valued by me, who consider social harmony as the first of human felicities, and the happiest moments those which are given to the effusions of the heart.