

From a late Norfolk Paper.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

A stranger who came down on Thursday last in the northern stage, crossed the river in Portsmouth, and being ignorant of the narrowness of the streets of Norfolk, in endeavoring to make Catharine-street, and it being pretty dark, unfortunately took the middle of Wright's lane instead of the foot path: struggling with mud full six inches above his knees, he called out for help several times. A negro man passing by, asked what was the matter?—when the gentleman replied,—"that the d—d ferrymen had turned him adrift at low water mark!"

NOTICE.

The SAILING MATCH, that was to have taken place this day, is postponed until after the next good rain: when two flat-bottomed boats will start from Hutching's wharf along the channel of the Main-street to the collector's office, where they will tack, and if the wind is fair, will shape their course back again. It is requested, that drays and other carriages will, at the time, haul in those, so as to keep the offing as free as possible.

An accident, somewhat similar to the above, happened on Friday night, to a lady gentleman of this borough, who for size and worth is not surpassed by many who have to struggle through this dirty world. Some arch was having raised a plank in the crossing at the end of Church street, this worthy gentleman, returning home at a pretty early hour, unfortunately stepped in; the more he struggled the more his weight bore him down, till at last the water aided by some of the military, with some difficulty extricated him. We are happy to add, that he is recovering fast, although for some time he had no sensibility that he had a joint at his knee!

A writer in the Virginia Federalist, calls the attention of the American public to a most important subject, by the following publication. Of the tendencies of Mr. Jefferson's principles there is little doubt. By the eastern and found part of the continent, they are held in such abhorrence, that a subjection to his government, would be viewed and avoided as the fatal seal of their dissolution. Thus horrible as the event of his election would be, it seems highly urgent that preparations should forthwith be made to ward off an evil, the ill consequences of which are incalculable.

For the Virginia Federalist.

At a time when America is overwhelmed with grief, when a whole country with the exception of a few individuals, is deploring the loss of the great and good WASHINGTON, whatever relates to him, naturally rouses upon our thoughts. The letter to Mazzei the Italian philosopher, written by Mr. Jefferson some time ago cannot be forgotten. The people who now present to the world an unexampled spectacle of affliction from one end of this vast continent to the other, cannot forget the author of that high-wrought calumny on him who was their SAMSON in the field, and their SOLOMON in council. That it may be recollected with all the abhorrence which it deserves, here follows an exact copy as printed in the various papers in the United States: Let every American citizen read it, and consider with himself, whether Thomas Jefferson is worthy of succeeding to the office of President of a free, affectionate and virtuous people. That he wrote the letter is unquestionable. It is no palliation that it was written confidentially to an intimate friend across the Atlantic, to whom Mr. Jefferson was unbosoming his soul. It was well for this gentleman that it was not known prior to the last election of President and Vice President: It is well for him that the law of limitation shields him from punishment. However, no punishment which the laws could inflict for such a crime would be sufficient. It can only be sufficiently punished by a sense of contempt towards the author as sincere and universal among the citizens as is the honor now bestowed on the memory of their departed friend.

COPY of a LETTER

FROM MR. JEFFERSON TO MR. MAZZEI, Resident in Tuscany.

"OUR political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an anglo-monarchical-aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the executive power, the judiciary power, (two of three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants, and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and the public funds." [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.] I should give you a fever, if I should name the opposites who have embraced those heresies, men who were SOLOMONS in council, and SAMSONS in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England. [In the original, par la catin d'Angleterre, probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Samson, and his loss of strength thereby.]

"They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained, by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labors. It suffices, that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice, towards France, from whom they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c."

NASSAU, January 17.

MESSRS EDITORS,

Be pleased to publish the enclosed extract from an American paper, with the remarks subjoined, and you will oblige J. P.

Wilmington, Dec. 14.

Maternal Squeeze from Mother Britain.

"Capt. Baker on his outward bound passage, was boarded by the British ship Thunderer, of 74 guns, Capt. Hardy, who impressed one of Capt. Baker's hands, a young man, son of Mr. Simpson, of this town, manure his protection.—Capt. Baker was politely treated in other respects by the Capt. of the Thunderer.

"After this truly polite rencontre with the Thunderer, Capt. Baker was boarded by a scho. of 6 and a sloop of 10 guns, belonging to New Providence, who robbed him of a quantity of flour and gave him an order on a person who they said was a Merchant in New Providence, for payment as they farcically termed it for the flour they purchased."

This is one among the many arts, which the Demoniacs, alias Democrats, (for the words are synonymous, make use of in America, to create a rancour against the British Government.—I beg leave to make a few observations on the above paragraph, which at first sight does not appear worthy notice.

The writer of this was an officer on board the Primrose, private sloop of war; the George sch. was in company. Off the mouth of the Mississippi, we boarded the sloop Farmer; I examined her papers, in presence of the two captains and every thing appeared right.—Being in want of flour we asked him, if he would spare some, to which he willingly agreed, and showing us the Invoice of his cargo, we found it cost him \$5 dollars at (Wilmington, Delaware) he then put his own profit on it, viz. 3 dollars per barrel, freight, but, captains West and Symmonett agreed to allow him 14 dollars per barrel, for which I drew an order for 196 dollars on a most respectable mercantile house. The order has never been presented, but will be paid at sight.

So far from robbing him, it is a fact, which he dare not deny, that he offered us a barrel of peach brandy, or whisky on the same terms.—He also made the offer of some barrels of bread, which he averred to be fresh; but having bought experience of American honesty but the purchase of ten barrels before leaving Nassau, without seeing them, we opened them; when, to the mortification of this robbed, much abused Baker, we found his bread was not well baked; it was literally green with rottenness.

With regard to the man pressed on board the Thunderer, I solemnly declare, and all who boarded the sloop are ready to testify, that Baker told us, the man pressed, was an Irishman and a deserter from the Thunderer, and that he was an "useless scoundrel," that he had received another man in return, who was much preferable to the one taken from him, and that he really was glad the fellow was gone.

The above is a true statement of facts, and the writer's name is left with the PRINTER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 2.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill extending the time of payment of bonds given for duties of import, in certain cases.—Mr. Rutledge in the chair—when

Mr. Sheafe having suggested, that the giving this indulgence, might inconvenience the treasury by being called upon by the collectors, for money to discharge debentures on goods given for drawback, without a positive provision be made that such debentures should not be paid till the duties were discharged—after some observations from Messrs. Smith, Nicholas, Otis and Sewall, the committee rose and the bill was re-committed 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 intitled "An act to suspend in part an act intitled an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes."

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof. Mr. Rutledge in the chair—and after some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the house, that the President had yesterday approved and signed the following acts, which originated in this house, viz. "An act to repeal part of an act intitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned, and for other purposes," "An act for the relief of John Vaughan;" And "an act giving further time to the

holders of military land warrants, to register and locate the same."

Mr. Davis called up for consideration the resolution which he laid on the table on Monday last, intituting an enquiry into the expediency of preventing caveats being filed against the issuing of patents for land, granted by the State of Virginia, for military services; and the resolution having been again read, was agreed to, and a committee of three members appointed for the purpose.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill in addition to the laws relative to the military establishment of the United States, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, when the bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That if any person who (shall have enlisted, or) hereafter may enlist, as a non-commissioned officer or private soldier, in the service of the United States, shall, prior to his enlistment, have been taken in execution, or arrest for debt, or contract, and committed to prison and at the time of his enlistment, as aforesaid, be holden in prison by virtue of said execution or arrest, such person shall not be discharged from his imprisonment in consequence of his enlisting as aforesaid, and prior to his enlistment, shall have given bail, and at the time of his enlistment, his bail shall not have been discharged in due course of law, it shall and may be lawful for the bail to take such measures for his or their discharge, as he or they might have taken if the principal had not been enlisted in the service of the United States; and in case the principal shall be surrendered up by the bail, he shall be holden in like manner, as if he had not been enlisted as aforesaid, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Otis moved to amend the bill so as to confine its operation to persons who may hereafter enlist, by striking out the words in italics in the second line of it.

Mr. O. said, he conceived the government had no right to break their contract with the soldiers, a great part of whom had probably enlisted for the benefit of the provision now about to be rescinded.

After some debate, and Mr. Nich. having said he wished to make a motion which would more fully try this principle, Mr. O. withdrew his motion, and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment—when

Mr. Nicholas moved that the bill be committed to a select committee, with instruction to amend the laws relative to the military establishment, so as to take away the exemption thereby given to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, from arrest for any debt or contract, existing or entered into before their enlistment, above the sum of 20 dollars.

Messrs. Marshall, Otis, Rutledge, Smith, Shephard and Champlin, opposed the motion; and Messrs. Varnum, Macon, Nicholas, Jones and Gallatin, spoke in favor of it. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, R. Brown, Cabelle, Christie, Clay, Claibotac, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Goode, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Henderlon, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Leib, Lyon, Livingston, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nott, Randolph, Smilie, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Taliaferro, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams—43.

N A Y S.

M. Mrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Glenn, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Griffith, Groves, Hill, Inlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Lynn, Marshall, Morris, Otis, S. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dent, Dickson, Edmund, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Page, Pinckney, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheaffe, Shephard, Smith, Thatcher, J. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Woods—52.

The question "shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading" was then taken and negatived, yeas 33—noes 53—and the bill consequently, was lost. Adjourned.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Clarissa, Thomas, and Nancy, Wood from hence have arrived at (Kingston, Jam.) Snow Williams, Thompson, from hence has arrived at Guernsey, with the loss of a cable and anchor in the channel.

Brig Paragon, Houston, of this port, sent into Kingston on her passage from Goanaves, is liberated.

Ship Commerce, Whipple, taken on her passage from Liverpool to New York, is retaken by the Insurgent frigate and sent into New-York. The frigate was off Gaudaloupe the 3 ult. and is daily expected to cruise off Norfolk.

New York, February 12.

ARRIVED, Days

Ship Arathusa, Tyler, Hamburg 104
Martha & Margaretha, Wachter Biemen 98
Schr. Experiment, Crane, Jamaica 43
Left there, among a number of other American vessels, brig David and George, Aberg, of New York.
Captain Tyler, of the Arathusa, on the 21st Jan. lat. 35 26 long. 45, 40. spoke British ship Unicorn, Riddle, of Liverpool, and got from her a supply of bread, &c.
Jan. 21, lat. 30, 10. spoke schr. John, from Salem, bound to Martinique out 11 days and got a further supply.
Jan. 28, lat. 32, 16. long. 67 00 spoke a schr. from Annapolis Royal, from New Providence.
Nov. 1, in coming down the Elbe, spoke brig Hiram, Paine, 66 days from Baltimore, bound up.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, February 13. Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, (taken from the German of Kotzebue) called

LOVERS VOWS.

To which will be added, (not acted this season) a Comic Opera, called

No SONG no SUPPER.

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

NICKLIN AND GRIFFITH

HAVE FOR SALE

10 small chests of Gingham, 4 ditto of colored Mullinets, 4 bales of St. Fernando Serges, 4 ditto of Camblets, 10 ditto of colored and white Camblets, 14 trunks of printed Calicoes.

The above are in small assorted packages calculated either for the West India or home trade.

30 tons Lead, in pigs, 8 tons of dry White Lead in hds., 17 casks of fine dry Yellow Paint, 6 ditto of Mineral Black, 1 ditto ditto White, 10 ditto of Colcothar, 3 ditto of Purple Brown, 10 cases English China Ware in fetts, 36 casks of Nails assorted, 300 barrels pickled Salmon, 80 half ditto ditto, 80 barrels Herrings, 20 ditto Shad, 20 ditto Mackerel, 7 casks of Porter in bottles, 20 punches Rum, 190 pipes of Brandy, 4th proof, 15 pipes old Madeira Wine, 27 quarter chests Young Hyson Tea, 13 boxes of Imperial ditto, English Gunpowder, HF Forged Copper Nails and Bolts, Sail Canvass, Empty Wine Bottles, Cork in sheets, Green Coffee in hds.

February 13. mws&f

MORE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF Dr. Church's Cough Drops.

A Medicine unequalled by any other in the world, since first discovered by Doctor Church; it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist both in Europe, America and the West Indies, and often when every other medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the faculty consulted in vain. It is a sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in Head Aches, Sore Throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congealed Phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness in the chest, Soreness of the breast & Hooping Cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all disorders of the breast and lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of one thousand attested cases of cure, may be seen at the place of sale.

AFFIDAVIT.

City of New-York, fs.

William McCloughan resident of Gibb's alley, in the city of New-York, cooper, voluntary maketh oath that he was severely afflicted with a consumption for upwards of 18 years, that he laboured under the most inexpressible affliction with a violent cough and shortness of breath, that he could not lie down in his bed for weeks together, but was obliged to be propped up by pillows or in an arm chair, and in the day time unable to attend his business; that at length he was reduced and waited away, as to be scarce able to walk at all; that he had tried the skill of many respectable medical men, and has expended a very considerable sum of money, and has taken a great deal of medicines without effect. That at last he despaired of ever getting cured, till he, through recommendation, took Dr. Church's cough drops, from which he found very present relief, and by persevering in the use of them, he is now perfectly restored to health, and has had no return or symptom of his disorder since.

WILLIAM M-CLOUGHAN,

sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 1799.

Jacob De La Montagnie, Alderman.

Copy of a Letter from capt. Henry.

D. or Sir,

In the year '95, I had the misfortune to break a blood vessel, which was succeeded by a severe complaint on my lungs, cough, shortness of breath and spitting up of matter and blood, with every other disagreeable symptom of a disorder of the lungs; indeed so afflicting was this disorder, that I could not rest at night, nor could walk 200 yards in the day, without stopping to cough and rest myself a number of times. This disorder continued to increase upon me, till I was much wasted in body, and exceedingly weak. Seeing your advertisements in the public papers, early in the last summer I commenced taking your justly celebrated Cough Drops, which I persevered in the use of for sometime; I have now the happiness of informing you, my lungs are perfectly sound; I have no shortness of breath, or spitting up of matter or blood; my cough is a little troublesome in the morning, but no other time. I am Sir, Your's every respectfully,

WILLIAM HENRY,

Gardner street

New-York, April 3, 1799.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To DR. CHURCH.

Sir, For upwards of twelve years, I have laboured under a severe cough, shortness of breath, spitting up of matter from my lungs, and often clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and shortness of breath could get no rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe, you have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, by saving my life, I must entreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am Sir, your grateful servant,

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinson-street.

Sold gaudine by appointment of Dr. Church, by Messrs. H. & P. Rice, No. 16, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No 95, North Water-Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security.

70 boxes and bales Tickleburghs
50 do. do. Hempen linens.
50 do. do. Ozna brig.
50 do. Patterbomes.
25 do. Bielfield Linens.
11 do. Creas and Creas a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Heffians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Siamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Sole and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver Watches.
A few chests Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 hds Havanna Molasses

13 pipes old Port Wine
25 boxes Tumblers assorted.
200 boxes Hamburg Window Glaz 8 by 10, &c
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley.
A few tons Roll Brimstone.
20 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rofin.
40 tons Ruffia Hemp.
80 hds. Hogs Bristles.
2 hds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted from 2d. to 2ed.
16 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Axes.
German Steel.
6 hds. Office mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes, Stone Pickling Pots, &c &c.

February 15. factat

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.
White do.
Timothy.
Saint Foin.
Trefoil.
Burnett.
Lucern.
Field Grass.
Orchard do.
Rye do.
Rape and Hemp.

S E E D S.

SHEET COPPER, IRONMONGERY, and PATENT PLOUGHS,

which are said to be more durable than any heretofore invented, and is found on experience to diminish the labour both of man and beast—

FOR SALE By THOMAS HOWARD,

No. 40 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

February 13. tu&f.8w.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Peter Lewis Quintyn, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 29119, in the name of George James Chalmondely, Earl of Chalmondely, were forwarded from New York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Falmouth, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

February 13. d3m.

TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES,

North West of the river Ohio.

Washington } ff.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued from the Court of Common Pleas for said county, (returnable at March term 1799,) against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, effects, rights and credits of Joseph Spencer of Harrison county and State of Virginia, physician; at the suit of Joseph Stewart of Cambridge, in the county of Washington and State of New York, yeoman, for four hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifty cents—

Notice is hereby given,

to the said Joseph Spencer, that unless he appears and gives special bail to the action, judgment will be entered by default, and the property attached disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. IVES GILMAN,

Prothonotary.

P. FEARING, Attorney for Plaintiff.

February 13. law3w

FOR ALL

DISEASES OF THE EYES.

Church's celebrated Eye Salve.

For several years universally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for inflammations, dimness, dryness, blights, itchings, and films in the eyes, proceeding from natural weakness, or from accidents, such as blows, dust, lime, or any thing else being thrown into the eyes. It is admirable in natural weakness of light, in delusions of rheum, and for all ailments in the eyes after the small pox, measles and fevers; it is singularly efficacious in carrying off all watery and gross humours; and in strengthening the sight.—In short, there is no disease to which the eye is subject, but this salve is not a sovereign remedy; many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greatest danger of losing their sight.

[Price 75 cents.]

Prepared only by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his dispensary, 137 Front Street, near the Fly market, New York; and sold by Messrs. H. and P. Rice, 16 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

The nervous, debilitated, or sedentary, whose deficiencies have in a great measure baffled the powers of medicine, would do well in making trial of

The American Botanical Tea,

which need only to be taken to acquire universal approbation; not only for its balsamic and restorative properties, in all decays from age, intemperance or disease; and in preserving a good constitution and mending a bad one; but for its claims to public favor, as a pleasant and wholesome breakfast; which will be found infinitely superior to Foreign Tea. Artists and others whose professions require a steady hand, will find great relief from the use of this vegetable diet, but particularly those who lead a sedentary life.

A package at 75 cents, will last one person for breakfast, nearly one month.

It is sold wholesale and retail only by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, 137 Front Street, New York; Messrs. H. and P. Rice, 16 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and Mr. Rice, Baltimore.