

Bank of North America.

February 19, 1800.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY next the 21d instant, being set apart by authority, for paying respect to the memory of General George Washington, the public are informed no business will be done at this Bank on that day.

H. DRINKER, Jun. Cashier.

February 19. d3t

Bank of Pennsylvania.

February 19, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT no business will be done at the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 21st inst. it being the day appointed by authority for paying respect to the memory of the late General Washington.

Notes must be offered on Thursday for discount, as the Board of Directors will meet on Friday for that purpose; and all payments due on Saturday at this Bank, must be made on the day preceding.

By order of the Board, JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

February 19.

Bank of the United States.

February 19, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed, that no business will be done at this Bank on Saturday the 21st instant, being the day set apart by authority for paying respect to the memory of Gen. Washington.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

February 19.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for sale in Boston, New York and in many other parts of the country, By the twenty-second day of February.

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of GENERAL WASHINGTON.

By RICHARD ALSOP.

AMONG the excellent Eulogies on the character of this illustrious man, we presume it will be highly gratifying to the people of the United States to learn, that the task has been undertaken in verse, by a Poet of such distinguished genius as Mr. Alsop.

Why on this day, when erst in smiles array'd, Each cheerful mien the signs of joy display'd, Why frowns you passing snell in accents flow, And fringes each heart in unison of woe, Why drops you veteran soldier's hoary head, His honest pride, his wonted armor fled? These marks of woe no private loss the cause, No private grief the tear from millions draws; But all a guardian friend, and fire deplore— THE GREAT THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON'S NO MORE.

The above Poetical Eulogy will be for sale, on Saturday the 21st of this month, at the Bookstore of William Young, corner of Chestnut and Second Streets, Philadelphia.

PLASTERING.

THE Subscriber having undertaken the plastering of the President's house in the city of Washington, wishes to engage twenty good hands, to whom he will give generous wages. To commence from the 1st of March.

HUGH DENSLEY.

February 20.

SALES

LANDS AND SHARES

IN THE Population & Asylum Companies.

On FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, At 7 o'clock in the evening will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue,

At the Merchants Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, THE FOLLOWING

LANDS,

Table with columns: Tracts, Acres, Perches, and Where situated. Lists various land parcels with their respective measurements and locations.

ALSO,

Six hundred and seventy-three Shares in the Population Company.

AND Three hundred and twenty six Shares in the Asylum Company.

CONNELLY & Co.

Philadelphia, 14th Feb. d3f

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

No paper will be issued from this office, to-morrow;—on account of the Public Ceremonies in honor of Gen. Washington.

Demagogues contend that the people of France are still free; but admit that they owe their liberty to Buonaparte. Wretched tenure! humiliating acknowledgment!

The political scene in France, for two or three years past, has very much resembled that of the Roman Empire in those blessed days, when the tiara was bought and sold at public auction. By an important operation as the stroke of a hammer, have the reins of power in France more than once changed hands.

Cicero tells us of a Consulship during which the Consul neither ate, drank or slept. It lasted about twelve hours. This would not be the case with a French Consul, even though his term of power should be reduced to so short a duration; for the nonbalance of his nature would not suffer him to be deterred from eating and drinking, however busy his office might be, or however anxious his mind.

The comparison of the prophane rabble to sheep, (the credit of which has been attributed to an ignorant English newsmonger to a late French writer) originated with the immortal Dean of St. Patrick's. I copy the passage wherein it is contained, from his "Contexts and diffentions in Athens and Rome," because it has a further application.

"To describe how parties are bred in an assembly, would be a work too difficult at present, and perhaps not altogether safe. Periculosus plerumq; opus aliae. Whether those who are leaders, usually arrive at that station, more by a fort of instinct, or secret Composition of their Nature, or Influence of the Stars, than by the Possession of any great Abilities; may be a point of much dispute: but, when the leader is once fixed, there will never fail to be followers. And Man is so apt to imitate, so much of the nature of sheep, (Imitatore servum pecus) that, whoever is so bold to give the first great Leap over the Heads of those about him, (although he be the very worst of the flock) shall be quickly followed by the rest. Besides, when parties are once formed, the Stragglers look so ridiculous, and become so insignificant, that they have no other way, but to run into the herd, which, at least, will hide and protect them; and where, to be much considered, requireth only to be very violent."

An excellent lesson for those milk-hearted, conciliating gentry, who call themselves True Americans! In comparing the multitude of mankind to Sheep, in calling them the multitude moutonier, this divine writer is not, as our enragés conceive, guilty of a lese egalité. He alludes, perhaps, less to the poor and lowly, than to these wretched animals who are so aptly denominated by the great Burke, "the poor rich men."

The emigrants to a nation, which sets out on the principle of indiscriminately admitting all who come to its shores, will be for the most part like the crew of a ship bound on some desperate voyage, a guineaman, or one engaged in forced trade. The account given by Gulliver to his Houyhnhnm master, of the men who composed his ship's crew, wonderfully applies to most such cases: "They are fellows of desperate fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth, on account of their poverty or their crimes. Some were undone by lawsuits; others fled for treason; many for murder, theft, poisoning, robbery, perjury, coining false money, for committing rapes or sodomy, for flying from their colours, or deserting to the enemy, and most of them had broken prison; none of these durst return to their native countries for fear of being hanged, or of starving in a jail; and therefore were under a necessity of seeking a livelihood in other places."

Extract of a letter from Edward Stephens, Esq. on board of the United States schooner Experiment, of 12 guns. - Lieut. Maley, commander.

Leogane, Jan. 5, 1800.

Sir, I have this moment landed here, after an unpleasant passage of six days. Nothing extraordinary happened during our voyage until the 1st instant, when at 7 o'clock in the morning, being becalmed in the middle of the channel between the island of Gonab and Trou Corvet (a small inlet between Monrous and the point of Saint Marc) we were attacked by ten barges, manned with negroes and mulattoes, and armed with muskets, sabres and boarding pikes. Several of these barges carried cannon of 4 pounds and swivels in the bow; and from the most accurate calculation I could make, the whole number of people on board of them amounted to about 4 or 500—the large ones carrying 60 or 70, and the small ones 40 or 50 each. They rowed towards us with great eagerness from Trou Corvet until they came within long gunshot of the convoy, when they divided into several small squadrons, with intention to board each of the vessels. Captain Maley made the best possible arrangement for receiving them: The guns of the the Experiment being concealed and her ports kept shut, they could not distinguish her from the merchantmen under her convoy, but approached her with the same degree of

boldness that they did the rest. When they came within musket shot of the convoy they commenced a very heavy fire from their great guns and musketry, which was instantly returned by the Experiment, the brig Daniel and Mary, and the schooner Sea Flower. Our grape shot and snail arms made dreadful havoc among them, and obliged them to retire out of the reach of our guns. In this situation they lay on their oars for the space of half an hour examining us, and consulting what measure they should adopt.

They then rowed towards the island of Gonab, fired a gun and were joined by some other barges from the shore, which took out the dead and wounded from those that had been in the engagement, and brought off a reinforcement of men. After they had continued thus recruiting their force for an hour and a half, they hoisted their masts and sails, and divided into three squadrons of 4 barges each: The centre division, consisting of the largest barges, displayed red pendants from the main heads, while the van and the rear kept the tri-coloured flag still flying. In this order they rowed towards our bow with great boldness and velocity; and from their manœuvres we could plainly perceive that this attack was meant for the Experiment, and her alone, and that they determined by one vigorous effort to board and carry her. During their approach captain Maley made a very judicious arrangement of his force: He placed a very strong body of musketry on the forecastle, and another on the quarter deck: The oars on both sides were manned to bring her starboard and larboard broadside to bear as occasion might require; the boarding settings hoisted, and the great guns all loaded and ready for action. As soon as they came within half musket shot of the Experiment, the van and centre of this little fleet, ranged themselves on each side of us, whilst its rear attacked us on our bow. They then commenced a brisk and well directed fire on all sides, accompanied with dreadful shrieks and menaces. The guns of the Experiment however, being well served, and the fire of the Marines continued with great steadiness and activity, we at length succeeded in driving them off, after a smart action of near three hours.

In this second attempt two of their barges were sunk, and a great number in the others killed or wounded; I am sorry, however, to add, that during the heat of the engagement, and while they attempted to board us on all sides, two of the barges left the fleet, and sheltering themselves from our guns behind the schooner Mary, captain Chipman, and the brig Daniel and Mary, captain Farley, attempted to take them. The first barge accomplished its object, boarded the Mary, and inhumanly murdered captain Chipman, being the only person found on deck, as the rest of the crew had either secreted themselves in the hold, or jumped into the sea. The other was sunk in the act of boarding the Daniel and Mary, by a well directed shot from the Experiment, which passed between the masts of the brig.

As soon as it was perceived that the Mary was taken, a few rounds of grape shot were thrown on board of her, which quickly dislodged the pirates, and obliged them to abandon her, before they had time to do more than plunder the cabin. After the second attack the barges rowed towards Gonaves, again landed their killed and wounded, and took in another reinforcement. They continued in this position for some time, laying on their oars, and carefully watching our motions. As the calm continued it was impossible for the Experiment to pursue them, or for the vessels under her convoy to escape. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, observing that the current had carried the brig Daniel and Mary, and the schooner Washington, nearly out of the reach of our guns, they rowed off a third time, with a determination to cut off these two vessels. This being perceived by captains Farley and Taylor, commanders of the brig and schooner, they came to a resolution to abandon their vessels. They were induced so to do in consequence of their crews refusing to defend themselves, and from being too distant to be protected by the Experiment; they therefore came on board of the armed schooner with their crews and passengers. They had scarcely left their boats when the barges boarded their respective vessels, and towed them off in triumph. Every effort was made by capt. Maley to save them, but without effect, by means of his oars; however, he got near enough to reach the barges with his round shot, which did them considerable damage.

Observing this, they detached two of their number to some distance from the brig and schooner, either to prevent us from following them, or to capture the two remaining vessels that were still under convoy of the Experiment, should she continue the pursuit. Capt. Maley judged it, therefore, most prudent to remain by them; the calm still continuing, it was very uncertain whether he could have reached the two vessels that were already taken, while on the other hand, had he continued the pursuit, he must have subjected the other two to certain capture.—During the first and second actions with the barges, the Experiment suffered in her spars, rigging and sail; fortunately no person was killed on board of her, and only two slightly wounded. Lieut. Porter received a slight contusion from a musket ball in his arm, and a French passenger was struck in the breast with a spent ball. I cannot too much applaud the intrepidity, good conduct of captain Maley, his officers and men during the several actions in which the Experiment was engaged. By their persevering exertions the Ich. Sea-Flower, and Mary was saved; and even the Experiment herself preserved from capture. Surround-

ed as these vessels were by superior numbers, in a perfect calm and attacked on all sides, without being able to bring the guns of the Experiment to bear on the greatest part of the enemy—it is really surprizing that any of them escaped. The murder of the unfortunate capt. Chipman, and the loss of two of the convoy, are circumstances much to be regretted, but were notwithstanding inevitable; the barges were so numerous that it was next to impossible to prevent them from boarding some of these vessels.—Had capt. Farley and capt. Taylor remained on board the schooner and brig, it is highly probable that both they and their crews would have been put to death, and it is but doubtful whether after all their vessels could have been preserved; it was therefore prudent in them to retire. The Experiment expended nearly all her grape shot in the engagement, and as it would be hazardous for her to cruise against the barges again, without this essential article, I have prevailed on Gen. Touffaint to spare her 2 or 300 camiblers, until she can receive a fresh supply—he has also been good enough to lend her a long six pounder to serve as a stern chase, the want of one during the late action, was a very serious inconvenience, and subjected her to much hazard. Captain Maley has thought it advisable to go to Port au Prince and take in these articles, and get a supply of fresh water; he expects however, to be ready in two or three days to resume his station, and protect the commerce of the Bite.

I have received accurate information, that the number of barges which now actually infect the coast from PArchaye to St. Mar's is not less than 37, and the number of pirates they carry exceeds 1500. If you should think it proper to send any more cruisers on this station, permit me to suggest to you the necessity of furnishing them with a large supply of musket ball and grape shot. I have the honour to remain, with respect and esteem, Sir, Your most obedient servant, EDWARD STEVENS.

SILAS TALBOT, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

[The gallantry and goodconduct displayed by this brave man, merit the distinguished consideration of this community. But for this display of determined courage, through these repeated desperate actions, against a most dangerous enemy, ten times his superior in force, and having every advantage in the mode of attack, the lives of sixty brave men had been lost to the country, for those bloody savages would undoubtedly have murdered all who fell into their power: He saved, besides, a public armed vessel and his convoy. For noble exploits, under the British government, a captain is sometimes thanked by his admiral and his king, and always at least by his country. The British Congress (which they call Parliament) vote him 500 guineas and a gold hilted sword, adorned with diamonds. Even merchants do him honor by presenting silver vases and urns, and corporations vote him the freedom of their cities, and return him their public thanks. Now many things which are regarded very proper and honorable amongst those enslaved islanders, are here never thought worthy of any attention. (So different are the customs of different countries) It is wisely concluded that as America is the freest and most enlightened nation on earth, it would be descending from this character, in a twofold manner; first, to copy after any other nation, and secondly, to give room to an idea that American soldiers and sailors need any incentive to urge them on to combat in their country's cause. And herein will consist the distinction and also the reward, that the gallant, persevering and judicious officer, whose exploit is above recorded, will receive. But who is bold enough to deny that it is more honorable to the country and the captain, than any other?]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Harrison laid the following resolution on the table, for the consideration of the House, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the United States have any title to the vacant lands in the state of Tennessee, and report to the House such facts on the subject as may come to their knowledge—together with their opinion (if the title to the lands should be in the United States) upon the expediency of selling the said lands, and the measures necessary to be adopted to accomplish the sale.

Mr. Spaight moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house, viz.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire whether any and what farther credit may be given for duties on the articles of produce imported from the West Indies into the ports of the United States, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition of Samuel Haley, of the state of Massachusetts, praying aid for continuing in repair docks and wharves which he had erected on a certain island, the utility of which had been frequently experienced by mariners. Referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Claiborne presented a petition of A. Foster, attorney for John Pitchebyne, late an interpreter to the Choclaw Nation of Indians, praying compensation for services rendered while in that capacity.

Referred to the committee of claims with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made report on the petition of Ludwick Kuhn, that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted—in which the House concurred.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the house that the President did this day approve and sign the act intitled "An act to suspend in part an act intitled an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," which originated in this house.

The bill intitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," was read a third time, and upon the question shall this bill pass?

Mr. Randolph called the yeas and nays, which were agreed to be taken.

Messrs. Macon, Eggleston and Nicholas, spoke against the passing of the bill—and Messrs. Marshall, Gallatin and Shepherd, in favor of it—after a long debate, the question was taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Claiborne, Condit, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Davis, Dent, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, Freeman, Gallatin, Glenn, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Gray, Grilwood, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Heister, Henderson, Hill, Imlay, Jones, Kitchell, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Linn, Marshall, Morris, Nott, Otis, Page, Pinckney, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepherd, Smilie, Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Taliaferro, Thatcher, J. Thomas, R. Thomas, Thompson, Wadsworth, Wain, L. Williams, Woods. 68

NAYS.

Messrs. Bayley, R. Brown, C. Belle, Christie, Clay, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmdorff, Fowler, Gregg, Hanna, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, Lyon, Livingston, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Randolph, Stone, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Vannum, R. Williams. 28

Immediately after the Clerk had finished calling the members, Mr. D. Foster, said he had just stepped to the door, and had no idea his name would be called before he was ready to answer—upon which the Clerk again called his name, and he voted in affirmative—but it was objected to by the house, and considered as a rule, that if a member did not answer when first called he could not afterwards be permitted to vote.

Mr. Livingston submitted to the House the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That it appears to this House, That a person calling himself Jonathan Robbins, and claimed to be a citizen of the United States, impressed on board a British ship of war, was committed for trial in one of the courts of the United States, for the alleged crime of piracy and murder committed on the high seas, on board the British frigate Hermione.—That a requisition being subsequent to such commitment made by the British minister to the Executive of the United States for the delivery of the said person (under the name of Thomas Nash) as a fugitive under the 27th article of the treaty with Great Britain. The President of the United States, did by a letter written from the department of state, to the judge who committed the said person for trial, officially declare his opinion to the said judge that he "considered an offence committed on board a public ship of war on the high seas to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs," and in consequence of such opinion and construction, did advise and request the said judge to deliver up the person so claimed to the agent of Great Britain, who should appear to receive him, provided only that the stipulated evidence of his criminality should be produced. That in compliance with such advice and request of the President of the United States, the said person was committed for trial, was by the judge of the district court of South Carolina, without any presentment or trial by jury, or any investigation of his claim to be a citizen of the United States, delivered up to an officer of his Britannic majesty, and afterwards tried by a court martial and executed on a charge of mutiny and murder.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the constitution of the United States, declares that the judiciary power, shall extend to all questions arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and also that the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where such crime shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, then at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed. And inasmuch as it is directed by law, that the offence of murder committed on the high seas shall be deemed to be piracy and murder, and that "the trial of all crimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought." Therefore the several questions whether the alleged crime of piracy and murder, was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain, whether it comes within the purview of the said twenty-seventh article? And whether a person stating that he was an American citizen, and had committed the act of which he was accused, in attempting to regain his liberty from illegal imprisonment ought to be delivered up, without any investigation of his claim to citizenship, or inquiring into the facts alleged in his defence, are all matters exclusively of judicial enquiry, as arising from treaties, laws, constitutional provisions, and cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction.