

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

Julium et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni, Mente quait folida.

COMMUNICATION.

BUONAPARTE.

Of all the influences of consummate impetuosity, his letter to the King of Great Britain, &c. is the greatest; and it is not only impetuous, but also a complete display of duplicity. A vagabond exalted by plunder, rapine, and the most extravagant enormities, to the head of a band of French Robbers; a cut-throat who but a few days before, knocked down the constitution he had sworn to defend; presumes to write to the Majesty of England with proposals of peace!

Tyranny, Robbery and Murder.

Time serving newspapers, whose honorable office it is to delve in dirty records of private venom against an illustrious nation, reiterate with great avidity, the story of a certain captain of this port, who tells us how he was brought to by the British cutter Sparrow,—how he was ordered on board said Sparrow, and how he was detained 5 or 6 hours; how he was called "a damn'd Yankee rascal, for giving H. M.'s cutter such a chase," how the British captain abused him, and how the sailing master robbed the vessel. Then follows a detail of his treatment by the Lowestoffe, where, after much of the same conduct, he informs us, the captain paid him seventy dollars to make up, as he says, the deprivations of his men, called him "a damn'd scoundrel," "a yankee rascal," and dismissed him. Of the evil intentions of the men who disseminate these reports, no doubt can be entertained; the captains may propagate them from ignorance, or any other motive.

To charge a sailing-master of a British man of war, with stealing time-glasses, lanterns, tin-pots, sailors' clogs and meat in soak, is evidently not only the height of scandal and malice, but absurdity. For why should a sailing-master steal these articles above all others? Besides, if he stole the articles, he must have carried them aboard his own ship; and if he carried them aboard his own ship, the captain must have been made a partaker of this imputation.

What would be thought of the propagation of such a story as this, of one of our officers, in the British newspapers? Can any man produce instances of such detraction? If this American captain was really robbed by the British officer, he must be able to prove it; and he must know, that by proving it, he possesses full power to execute not only justice, but vengeance against the robber. Why, therefore, instead of reporting the circumstance in form of a calumny against the whole nation,—why does he not go to Mr. Liston, and formally arraign the officer as a thief?

The childish complaint, of the application of terms of reproach to him, by a man interested at being needlessly vexed by a long and fruitless chase, merits the highest contempt. I repeat here, what I have before asserted, that it has been in a great measure owing to the mercenary tales of unprincipled, lying sailors, that our government has been tricked into almost all the errors and follies it has committed. But for these men, there is some degree of excuse on the score of ignorance: The conduct of the scoundrel Printers, who, with joyous grin, reiterate their tales, is assignable only to a base and dastardly malice.

As it is possible that this may be the only medium through which the information may reach him, I have now the honor to acquaint His Excellency Robert Liston, Esquire, that these reports, affecting so deeply, (wherever believed) the honor of the British navy, and the character of the British nation, are asserted by a Captain Kennedy, of the schooner Nancy, of Philadelphia; published in several base newspapers in Philadelphia, and, in the course of two or three weeks, will appear in an hundred others, throughout the Continent:—to the end that a ferocious may take place.

The endless Priestley has published another Pamphlet: this is ludicrously entitled "The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted." The new Doctrine of Airs, though it be of French origination, is a mountain which the infidelity of this vain and voluminous old Sophist, will never remove. He may to pamphlets add Odes, —to Odes, Quarters, ponderous as that of "Priestley on Optics,"—and all will avail him nothing. The fashion of Phlogiston

hath passed away; and this verbe old man will depl'giscate us to a rated intellect in vain, to rescue it from the oblivion grasp of neglect. The Debuties in sportive moods, seem to have permitted the occasional assumption of the human functions, to noxious propensities, bound in the ordinary course of nature to a far different destiny. Hence, are sometimes seen, mischievousness and insignificance which should have animated the figure of a Monkey, defiling station by defence of murder; and the towering Eagle, in his pride of place, too often by a mouling Owl is hawked at. The genius of Priestley assimilates itself daily more and more to that of a Spider. What of the mighty product of his labor is not noxious to mankind, is useless alike to them: and to himself. The web of his Religion and his Philosophy is equally flimsy; and now, pierced by Horley and by Ferris, though he may seek by pamphlet upon pamphlet to rep it, it will no longer retain even a contemptible Fly.

It is at all times unpleasant to fall under the necessity of contradicting the statement of a gentleman who distinguishes himself by an uniform candor and urbanity of deportment. How much more so, him, who to gentility of demeanour, adds a rigid adherence to Truth! The Aurora has stated that a large number of Friends to Government, among whom are said to have been Mr. Doyle, Mr. Strickler, and Mr. Armstrong, went the rounds at Lancaster, beating up the quarters of the Republicans, at the breaking up of the Assembly; and that at one of the houses visited by them, viz. Slaymaker's, they met with a complete defeat, Mr. Doyle having his arm fractured in three places. Albeit, though painful to us aforesaid, we are necessitated to say, that the above is a sheer falsehood; and the useful reflections, on the circumstance, following, which begin:—"thus do the pretended friends to order every where distinguish themselves by riot and violence," &c. are of course, though we are pained as aforesaid, to repeat it, equally false and groundless. The "large party" consisted of the former and the latter of those gentlemen; and the attack was commenced not by them, but upon them by the Republicans, seventeen in number, whom they for a long time kept at bay, knocking down numbers, until an unlucky accident threw Mr. Doyle into their power; when Mr. Armstrong also fell, and they were, indeed, both unmercifully abused by these cowardly friends to the Rights of Man, and Mr. Doyle's arm actually broken; happy to escape even thus,—both him and his friend having been threatened with death.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 21.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Secretary at War, inclosing a report on the petition of John Armstrong, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of the corporation of Rhode Island College, was read a third time and upon the question shall this bill pass? a long debate ensued.—The question was on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed till Monday.

Mr. Gregg presented a petition of Christopher Geering, and Frederick Lafceles, which was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition of John Carree, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Marshall from the select committee appointed to consider the expediency of accepting the cession of a jurisdiction of territory lying west of Pennsylvania, called the Connecticut Reserve, made report, that the jurisdiction ought to be accepted on the terms and conditions expressed in the bill which accompanied the report.

The bill was read and committed for Monday week.

Mr. Parker, from the naval committee, brought in a bill fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the marine corps, which was committed for Monday.

Mr. Griswold moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house. Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, enquire into the necessity of repairing the Light-House at New London, in the State of Connecticut, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The unfavourable report of the committee of claims on the petition of James Somervell and Henry T. Compton, Guardians of the orphan children of Major Trieman, who was killed by the Indians, was taken into consideration, and agreed to—was 48.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Gilbert Dench, who prayed for damages sustained by him in consequence of the depreciation of certificates he received during the revolutionary war in discharge of contracts made with the quarter master general.—The subject has been twice before considered and rejected by the house—and as no new evidence is adduced, the committee are of opinion the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

The report was committed for Monday next.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act to preserve trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; Mr. Parker in the chair—and after amending the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Davis moved the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency or inexpediency of extending the provisions contained in the act passed the 12th April,

1798, granting compensation to the orphans of deceased officers, to the widow and orphans of Col. Harding and Major Trueinan. Mr. Otis called up his resolution for taking preparatory measures relative to the removal of the seat of government to the city of Washington—after some debate, the resolution was adopted, and sent to the committee of ways and means. Adjourned till Monday.

The following observations of the Belfast news letter of January 3, on the new French constitution, are in perfect coincidence with what we gave on the first publication of it.

The new French constitution gives an influence vast and kingly to the chief magistrate—transfers all responsibility from him to his own creatures, and confers upon him, at the same time, the more than kingly prerogative of being the proposer of all possible laws, in a government of which he and two inferior officia es from the executive; a constitution which elevates the great functionaries and powers of the State into a separate order, never more to become one again with their fellow citizens; nobles for life, and judges and revisers of the acts of the 300 legislators, whom they themselves had previously elected. On all this, and upon far more than all this, the whole nation is called upon to judge and decide, by a constitution, whose prime leading, and fundamental principle it is, that the great mass of the nation have just virtue and wisdom enough to chuse their countables and no more! By this appeal to the universal suffrage, the sovereignty of the people is admitted in its widest extent; and the people are called upon to exercise it, as the suicide exercises his power over life, only to destroy it forever. The indefensible validity of personal rights is thus expressed as fully as the wildest democracy could vote it; by a constitution as pligarchic as ever that of Venice was, and which pronounces the people at large a foul and unwholesome element, unfit to be employed in the simplest offices, without long processes of filtration. But this, however, we may perhaps pass over, as a country grimace to amuse the half jacobins; an act of pure tenderness to the genius of democracy, now on its death-bed; and it would be too rigorous to expect consistency in a mere compliment. Sieyes and Buonaparte are, we presume, sufficiently assured of the affections of the soldiery, and the terrors and hopefulness of the nation, to know, that no deliberation will be called forth, no actual power exercised by the people.

BOSTON, March 17.

The following letter from the American Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, is important, as it defines a commercial point in the maritime orders of Spain, not heretofore distinctly understood. This letter was accompanied by a protest, stating that the schooner Polly, of Boston, sailed from Port de Paix in December last, for Boston, was taken by a British frigate, re taken by a Spanish falucca, and sent into Cuba, where she was condemned.

St. Jago de Cuba, Jan. 22, 1800. BEN. LINCOLN, Esq.

On the arrival of the therein mentioned schooner Polly of Boston at this port, I claimed her as American property, subject to a salvage. But was told by the Court of Admiralty here, that by an order of the King of Spain, all neutral vessels re-taken, should be considered as good prizes. For an explanation of this, I beg liberty to refer you to Mr. Stoughton the Spanish Consul with you.

I am your most obedient, Humble Servant, JOSIAH BLAKELEY, Consul of the United States.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Days, and other details. Includes Ship Mary, Webb, La Guira 20; Brig Florida, Long, Teneriffe viz Mar-; Schr. Caroline, Gear, Baltimore 14; Ruby, Mafy, Nantucket 16; Jenny, Lawet, Savannah 8; Sloop Betley, Mafy, Nantucket 14; Sally, Denyke, New-York 5.

Ship Spy, Well, Madeira; Schr. Three Sisters, Darling, Martineque; Capt. Webb, of the ship Mary, informs that he sailed from La Guira the 2d inst. in company with the Schr. Holman for Salem, saw her safe through the Mora passage. In lat. 27. 00. N. long 72. W. spoke the ship Magueheiter, Cox, of and for Philadelphia from Antigua having under-convey six vessels names unknown. Capt. W. left at La Guira the ship Defiance, Smith of Baltimore, and the only American vessel there.

At New-Castle yesterday the ship Eclipse, Jones for Calcutta. Sailed from New-Castle yesterday the brig Nancy, Burk for Londoners, at Chester yesterday ship Spy, Wood for Madeira.

Capt. Loughhead of the Mail Packet, Yeatman, arrived on Saturday, informs that he sailed from Charleston, (S. C.) the 6th, in company with the sloop Nancy Fullerton of Philadelphia, bound to New-York.

Schooner Betley Holland, from hence, was the only Philadelphia vessel at Charleston, when the Yeatman left that port.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

March 14, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1801, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts hereinafter first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the 1st day of January in the year 1800, to the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

First. Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Pittsburg; at Presqu'ile; at Michilimackinac; a Fort Franklin; at Buf; at Cincinnati; at Pique Town, and Laramie Stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Ouztonon on the river Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block House; at St. Sevens, or other fort or post on the river Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point Petre; at Coleraine, at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other places in the Creek nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnston, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South-Carolina.

Fifth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beeson island, Oeraceock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North-Carolina.

Sixth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterville, at Harper's ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.

Seventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Federick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenburg, at Georgetown, at Eastown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at York town, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christians, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New-Jersey.

Tenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New York, at West Point, at Flushing, at Haelem, at West Cheller, at Poughkeeps, at Kinderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conajokarie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New-York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Rhode-Island.

Thirteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windfor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles viz. eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whisky, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a quart per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the rations, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as shall be required at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and at all losses, sustained, by the deprivations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be referred to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

JAMES M. HENRY, Secretary of War. March 24.

NEW THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 24. Will be presented a Comedy (not acted these three years) called

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. To which will be added, A much admired Musical Farce, called THE RIVAL SOLDIERS; Or, Sprigs of Laurel.

[Written by Mr. O'KEEFE.] Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past six.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

MISS BROADHURST

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she intends having a COMEDY at the City Tavern on Thursday evening the 3d April.—Particulars of which will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

Tickets to be had as above, and at Chalk's Circulating Library, No. 75 North Third street. March 24.

No. III.

OF THE

RUSH-LIGHT

Will be published next Wednesday morning.

As a most tyrannical attempt has been made to suppress the sale and put a stop to the circulation of this work in Philadelphia; and as it is apprehended that those, in the city, who hate the light, because their deeds are evil, will succeed in intimidating the booksellers so far as to prevent them from selling; this is to give notice, that any Philadelphian, who still wishes to see the truth, shall be supplied with the RUSH LIGHT regularly by post, and that I will pay the postage.

The money must be paid in advance, but this may be very easily managed. Five gentlemen, for instance, may join together, and send on a five dollar note, upon the receipt of which credit will be given to each of them for four numbers which will be regularly sent on, the moment they are published.

This puts one in mind of the means formerly made use of to steal books from free states into despotic ones. What strange things come about in this world! March 24

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

At their Store No. 5 Chesnut Street, have FOR SALE,

The following Articles, viz. First quality Russia Hemp Russia Duck Brandy in pipes, first and fourth proof Madeira Wine in pipes and half pipes Claret in cases Winter and Summer pressed, Spermacei Oil Spermacei Candles, and Hyfon Tea, latest importation March 24. mwfm

THE ANTI-JACOBIN REVIEW AND MAGAZINE; OR, Monthly Political and Literary CENSOR.

A few copies of the above work are received and for sale at Dickins's Bookstore, opposite Christ Church. March 24. d3c

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN RHOADS, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment;—and those having accounts against the same, to bring them in, duly attested, for payment to RACHEL RHOADS, Admin'tx. No. 19 North Third street. March 24.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Salfraas Neck, Cecil county, State of Maryland, on Friday the 14th inst. a negro man named PEETER, about twenty-five years of age, tolerable black, and left handed. He has been used to sailing by water in the Chesapeake Bay about twelve months, and is smart and active.—He has been formerly used to farming and taking care of horses.—His clothing he took with him is unknown.—It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or Chester Town, and the above reward will be paid for securing him in any part in the United States, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by JOHN FERGUSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and all other persons are forewarned of harboring the said negro. Salfraas Neck, March 18. 1800