

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

(No. 11.)

To the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Vice-President of the United States.

I HAVE now, Sir, for the first time, a few moments of leisure, since my last address to you. To these, you have an undoubted claim; and I regret, that I have been under an indispensable necessity to long, to neglect you.

My two last letters contained your publication in the Richmond Examiner; and a complete copy of your letter to the late Governor Henry:—A letter, which, it is most certain, was never, on your part, intended to be seen or commented upon by me.

I pray that no confidence which you may repose in any one, may induce you to let it get out of your hands so as to get into a newspaper;—this is your words.

When you found yourself summoned by me before the tribunal of the public, on account of the charges you had made, in your Notes upon Virginia, against the assessor of my children, you was too desultory of candor, and you possessed too great a portion of those passions, which haunted Lucifer and his rebel train from the bright regions of bliss, to acknowledge your error:—And facts, you knew, were too powerfully marshalled against you, to leave you a hope of supporting those charges by an open and manly discussion.

To write private and confidential letters, in "that sweetest of styles, which so pleasuringly distinguishes your literary compositions," and send them to gentlemen in indifferent parts of the United States, whose situation and influence might be made subservient to your views. To compliment them highly in these letters, with the assurance of the great sensibility you feel for the interest they take in the business; of the certainty with which you "know their objects to be truth and justice alone," and of "the pleasure with which you," therefore, "go into explanations with them"—and that "to satisfy minds in whose candor and rectitude you have the highest confidence, is your only motive for giving them so lengthy a detail.—To accompany all this with declarations of the "extraordinary gratification which you feel on addressing them"; and with assurances that "with sentiments of high respect and attachment, you have the honor to be their most obedient and most humble servant";—To flatter them still further with being, as it were, the chosen guardians and protectors of the honor and reputation of a Vice President, by entrusting them, confidentially, to communicate your "sweet-scented" confidential letters, to all those, "who are willing to see things as they truly are"; and afterwards to place in the hands of your friends and partisans a reasonable number of copies of those letters, by them to be used as occasion might require, is a mode of conduct which you have adopted as more prudent and more congenial to your mind.

You are no stranger to the human heart, and you well know how bewitching are the sycron notes of adulation; indeed if there is any truth in your insinuation, that between the late Governor Henry and yourself, there existed, at the time when you wrote your letter, only shades of political differences, you must have had experimental proof of their efficacy upon him, during the short period you and he resided under the same roof, after Mr. Adams was elected to the presidency; for I well know that not long before that time the blackness of darkness was not more different from the splendor of the meridian Sun than were your and his political sentiments.

The compliments so lavishly bestowed by you were intended to obtain a favorable reception from those to whom your letters were addressed; while the flattering circumstance of being selected from the vulgar herd, as persons above prejudice, and "willing to see things truly as they are," was calculated to have a similar effect upon those, for the "rectifying of whose judgments," your confidential letters should be confidentially given.

Thus you insidiously prepared them, implicitly, to believe whatever you suggested to them, without troubling themselves to investigate its substance or solidity!—And all this was to be done with the profoundest secrecy!—"No confidence was to be reposed in any one" so far as to afford a possibility of its getting into a newspaper;—or, in other words, so far as to afford a possibility of its coming to my knowledge. Like the mole on the garden, shrouded in the darkness of the night you endeavoured silently to mine your secret path, in the hopes of being able to lay waste and destroy my labors of the day. It is an instance of management and artifice, well worthy the author of the notes upon Virginia.

But notwithstanding all your original art and caution— notwithstanding all your solicitude and anxiety to the contrary, that very letter has at length "got into a newspaper," that field, that public, open field, against a contest in which you are so entirely decided.

For this you may thank, not only your own wickedness, but your folly, for the most artful are sometimes off their guard.

You found by experience that your secret, your mole-like machinations were not so effectual as you had hoped; that after the facts of which I had put the public in possession, something more on your part was necessary to prevent you from general condemnation. In fine, to use your own words, you "heard such frequent and reproachful allusions to the uncontradicted libels of Luther Martin," that you could endure them no longer;—and it seems that you could think of no better expedient than to publish

garbled extracts from your letter to Governor Henry, accompanied with observations, the object and design of which were not only to excuse yourself from censure, on account of having originally published the charges against Mr. Cresap, but to induce contrary to full and possible proof, which I had laid before you; contrary to your better knowledge and the conviction of your own mind, a belief that those charges are true. It is this most wicked and malicious attempt on your part, in comparison of which the malignity of your original conduct almost vanishes from the sight, that determined, nay, that obliged me to make your Richmond publication the subject of public animadversion.

In your letter to Governor Henry, you have wished to pass yourself upon him, and those to whom it might be communicated, as perfectly excusable and innocent, in your original conduct, and that if you had been so unfortunate as to give circulation to falsehood and calumny, you had been guilty of no want of care or negligence of enquiry;—that you had only published what thousands and thousands had repeated, and believed for more than a dozen years before you had published your notes on Virginia.

You wished also to be considered by them as a man of the strictest candor and impartiality, solicitous to acquire complete information, and fully determined, if what you had published could not be supported, to correct your error, while at the same time you took care, artfully to insinuate that were such obstacles opposed to your search after truth, that your future silence might be attributed to your want of success. You also judged it necessary to make some kind of excuse for having passed over in silence the letter I had addressed to you through the medium of the public papers.

Hereafter, I shall enquire what would be the real demerit of your conduct, supposing what you are so anxious to have believed, that you have done nothing more than given extensive circulation and perpetuity to the lie of the day, which you and others had heard repeated, and been weak and credulous enough to believe.

In the meantime I shall undertake to prove that "the story of Logan," which stamps the speech to be genuine with the sanction of your name, which pretends to detail the minutest particulars, attending the murder of Logan's family, to which it alludes, and which has much greater malignity than the speech itself, is the original offspring of your own imagination; and that even the speech, as published by you, in your notes upon Virginia, owes its most virulent malignity to the same source.

But it may not be improper first to investigate what credit ought to be given to certain of your assertions, the truth or falsehood of which are more capable of direct proof.

You state yourself, in your notes upon Virginia that the death of Logan's family took place in the Spring of 1774. The treaty, at which Logan's speech, such as it originally was, was first introduced, was held in the fall of 1774. The English edition of the Notes upon Virginia, it is true, was not printed until sometime in 1787, but that work was written by you as early as in the year 1781, (I believe the part in question was written much earlier,) and copies of it were printed at your instance, and circulated among your philosophical and other friends, and correspondents; beside which another edition had been published in France, antecedent to that which was printed in Great Britain. From these facts it is certain that not more than seven years had passed from the death of Logan's family and the time Logan's speech was first invented, to the time when you wrote your Notes upon Virginia, and but a short period more before they were published, and yet so little regard had you for truth, and so little did you expect that your assertions would be scrutinized, that in your letter to Governor Henry, you have asserted that "the story of Logan" illustrating that speech, "is only repeated in the Notes upon Virginia, precisely as it had been current more than a dozen of years before they were published!" No wonder you was so anxious your letter should not "get into a newspaper."

"I knew nothing of the Cresaps," is another of your assertions, from which you would wish it to be inferred, that you could have no improper motive for your original publication.

This assertion, I have good reason to believe, was made with as little regard to truth as the former.

Colonel Cresap was well known in Virginia at a time when you had probably scarcely left your cradle. He had been in habits of correspondence with the executive of Virginia, occasionally, for near thirty years before, and to the time of the revolution.

In the last war, in which we, as a part of the British empire, were engaged against France, persons authorized by the Government of Virginia, had occasionally at his house met and conferred with the Indians, and he and his family had greatly distinguished themselves in that war. He was also connected with a number of the most respectable characters in Virginia as a member of the Ohio Company, of which I believe he had conceived the original idea, and of which he might be, with no great propriety, considered the vital spark, that first kindled it into existence. Scarce any event in the history of America was better known than the manner in which his eldest son gallantly fell in the service of his country, killed by, and killing an Indian Chief, with whom he was engaged.

Nor was the name of my father-in-law so totally unknown or undistinguished. When but a child, he shared with his father and his brothers in the toils and in the dangers of warfare.

In the summer and fall of 1774, he commanded a company in the service of Virginia, against the Indians, first under Colonel M'Donald, and then under Lord Dunmore. During which campaign, independent of his military services, it was by reason of the confidence the western inhabitants had in him, and their attachment to him, in a considerable degree, that supplies were obtained, which gave it so successful a termination. The State of Virginia settled with his executors a large debt which they owed on that occasion.

When Congress first determined to bring rifle companies into service, he was, if not the first, one of the first, who was fixed upon for their command. The newspapers of the day, contain the most flattering eulogiums on the commander, and on the company he commanded, for the respectability of the characters of which it was composed, and for their unequalled skill in the use of the rifle. He died in New York in the fall of 1775. He was buried with military honors—all ranks of citizens attended his funeral; the pomp and parade attending the deposit of his remains in Trinity Church yard, was published in the newspapers. You was a member of Congress when he received his appointment, and at the time of his death; and I may fairly presume was in the habit of knowing and attending to what was done under Congressional acts, and of reading the public papers.

A brother and a cousin of him had held commissions under the government of Virginia, and served with Lord Dunmore against the Indians, in the summer of 1774; the one as a captain and the other as a lieutenant; of whom the first was appointed, during the revolution, a colonel of the militia of Hampshire county in your state, and held the appointment until his death: the second served with his brother in the rifle company. The whole family lived either within or in sight of Virginia; and the line of that state ran through their possessions. And yet after all this, you have, in your letter to Governor Henry, hazarded the assertion that you "knew nothing of the Cresaps!" Credit Judæus appella. But perhaps you would wish us to suppose that you had been born and educated in one of those caverns, which you have so minutely and elegantly described in your Notes upon Virginia, and that you had but just emerged from that your solitary habitation when you wrote those Notes. Indeed I can conceive no other decent excuse, but a supposition like this, which even your admirers could suggest, for the shameful ignorance you have shewn with regard to facts, which you have published in that work, and which no man of principle ought to have committed to print without a certainty of their truth.

But let it be remembered, that you never intended this your assertion should "get into a newspaper!"

LUTHER MARTIN.

March 28.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 31.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the house, that the Senate have passed a bill intitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Arnold, do not pass."

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz. An act to fix the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the Marine Corps. An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Washington. And An act to divide the territory of the United States N. W. of the Ohio, into two separate governments.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the house, that the President did, on the 29th inst. approve and sign an act intitled "An act for the relief of Campbell Smith," and also certain resolutions in honor of Captain Thomas Truxton, and James Jarvis—which originated in this house.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act intitled "An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, when the first section having been read,

Mr. Cooper said, the bill contained all the evils which had been complained of before; and the rich and wealthy would still have it in their power to buy the best land, the poor people not being able to ascertain the quality of them, or make the necessary surveys—he would therefore move that the committee rise, in order that the bill might be recommitted.

Mr. Harrison replied, that it was necessary that the land should be divided into sections as the bill contemplated, a number of individuals having settled on them, with an expectation of having the right of purchase. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Griswold then moved to strike out the first section: Messrs. Gallatin, Nicholas, Harper, Gordon, and Harrison, opposed this motion; and Messrs. H. Lee, Cooper, Edmond, and Griswold, spoke in favour of it.

A motion was then made and carried, that the committee rise—ayes 45, noes 20. Mr. Sewall asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Otis, for three weeks.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the house, that the Senate had considered the bill sent from this house, for discharging Robert Sturgeon from his imprisonment, and have resolved that the same do pass, with an

amendment. And that they have resolved, that the bill for the relief of Thomas Arnold, do not pass.

The bill sent from the Senate this morning prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President, was read a first time, and upon the question, shall the bill have a second reading at the present time, it was carried, ayes 53—and was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill relative to the Judiciary system, brought in a bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States.—Adj.

Two hundred and twenty-one American vessels have been condemned by the French Consul at Cadix.

Veneration was on Sunday paid to the memory of the deceased General Washington by the officers and sailors of the American ships in the port of London, assembling in solemn devotion at St. John's Church, Wapping, clad with mourning for the irreparable loss.

NAPPER TANDY and H. ROWAN. A petition to government is now handed about, praying that Napper Tandy, should the law at all be enforced, might be transported.

A pardon has just passed the Great Seal for Hamilton Rowan, now in America.

Gazette Marine List.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, CLEARED, and various ship names and destinations like Norfolk, New York, Rhode Island, etc.

New York, March 31. ARRIVED, Ship Coleribus, Pickings, Jamaica. Brig Dean, Akerly, Savannah. Iris, Tufang, New Orleans. Schr. John Cook, Jamaica. Sloop Fox, Cook, Salem.

The schooner John from Jamaica, March 20, spoke the ship Commerce, Hugh Wilkie master, in lat. 56, 57, long 74, 30, 52 days from London, bound to Norfolk in Virginia. Ship Fancy, Brain, has arrived at Greenock from this port. The Grantham Packet has arrived at Falmouth in 21 days. The Hazard, from this port has been taken by the French, since retaken by the Mono, Mowfey, of Liverpool. The Paulina, Br. ok, has arrived at Liverpool. Ship Atria, Bool, has arrived at Martinique.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1. Six per Cent. 16/4. Three per Cent. 9/10. Deferred 6 per Cent. 15/3 to 6. 8 per Cent Stock 38. BANK United States. 25. Pennsylvania, 20. North America, 50. Insurance comp. N.A. shares 7 per cent. below par. Pennsylvania, shares, 20 per cent. adv. East-India Company of N. A. 10 per cent. advance Land Warrants, 32 dollars per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE. London, 75 at 30 days. 73 & 74 at 60 & 90 days. Amsterdam, 35 3/4 to 100 per florin. Hamburg 20 1/2 to 100 per Mark Banco.

NEW THEATRE. To-morrow evening, March 1, 1800. Will be presented, a comedy in 5 acts, called "THE CASTLE SPECTRE." Ofmond, Mr. Cooper—Father Philip, Mr. Bernard—Edric, Mrs. Hopkins. Angela, Mrs. Merry.

To which will be added (for the second time here) a celebrated Farce, in one act, called "THE HORSE and the WIDOW." Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Is removed to No. 141 South Front Street, Near the Drawbridge.

April 1. d2w

A NEW EXHIBITION GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

WILL be on every day until the end of May at Mr. Savage's Rooms, No 70, South Fourth Street.

Mr. Savage respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that a handsome collection of Paintings and Prints executed by several of the first masters in Europe, together with some original American Historical Paintings taken from the most interesting subjects, a catalogue of which will be delivered to visitors. Admittance one fourth of a dollar—constant attendance will be given.

April 1. e6bt

To be Rented,

AND immediate possession given, if required, a new two story Brick House and Kitchen, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Newtown. Esquire of the Printer. March 27. def.

To be Sold or Rented,

THAT large three story HOUSE, No. 44, Pine Street, occupied by John Nixon, Esq.—For terms apply at No. 43, next door. March 26. def

MAP OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE commissioners appointed for the purpose of circulating subscription papers, to the proposed plan of procuring an accurate Map of New-Jersey, immediately after their appointment transmitted printed copies of the plan to various persons in the several counties of this state, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and since that time, through the medium of the public prints, have requested the gentlemen entrusted with those papers, to return the number of subscribers by them respectively procured, to James Salter, Esq. at Trenton, on or before the 6th day of February last. The number of subscriptions received, not amounting to two thousand, the commissioners did not conceive themselves authorized to fix a day for the meeting of the company; nevertheless being of opinion from respectable information, that the actual subscriptions are nearly, if not fully, adequate to the complete organization of the company, if they could be ascertained by regular returns, and being convinced that a trifling degree of exertion, on the part of the persons holding the subscription lists, would enable them to carry the intention of the subscribers into effect, they have by the unanimous advice and consent of the subscribers, whom they have been able to consult, fixed on the 14th day of May next, being the 2d day of the sitting of the supreme court, for a meeting of the subscribers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Trenton, for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Treasurer, if the number of subscriptions should be sufficient, or in any event to determine on the measures necessary to secure the attainment of an object so useful to the State.

Under the universal approbation exhibited by their fellow citizens, at the commencement of this undertaking, it was to be expected that the subscriptions returned would have ensured its immediate execution, and the commissioners are persuaded if proper attention is paid to the procuring of subscriptions, to their punctual return at the time fixed for the meeting, and to the attendance of the subscribers, either in person or by proxy, that no farther delay will take place in commencing the operations of the company, in time for their execution during the course of the ensuing summer.

WILLIAM PEARSON, MASKEL EWING, THOMAS M. POTTER. } Commrs. TRENTON, March 22, 1800.

N. B. Subscription papers are left with the following (among other) gentlemen, in their respective counties, to whom those persons desirous of promoting the object of the company are requested to apply:

- Wm. Campfield, Esq. Morris. Gershom Dunn, Esq. Middlesex. Artis Seagrave, Esq. Salem. Silas Dickerson, Esq. Sussex. George Burgin, Esq. Cumberland. Wm McEwen, Esq. Somerset. William Lloyd, Esq. Monmouth. Joseph Hankinton, Esq. Hunterdon. Peter Ward, Esq. Bergen. Charles Clark, Esq. Essex.

The above gentlemen, with all others holding subscription papers, are particularly requested to forward the original subscription papers, to James Salter, Esq. Treasurer on or before the 14th day of May next. March 26.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE BRIG CYRUS, Wm. DAGGETT, jun. Master, WILL sail in six days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Walnut Street Wharf, or to ABRAHAM VAN BEUREN, No. 109, So. Front Street.

FOR SALE, ON BOARD SAID BRIG, 100 boxes Boston Chocolate 5 pipes Holland Gin 5 hds. and 3 barrels N. England Rum 6 cases Essence of Spruce Wrapping Paper, &c. March 29. d6t.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of Irwin & Bryon, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such moneys of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to WILSON, HENRY, Assignee. March 15. d120

FOR DISPOSAL, The Time

Of two Dutch indentured Servants; (a man and his wife) who have two years and eight months to serve. For further particulars enquire of JOHN REDINGER, No. 110 Race Street. February 28. c1f