

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

Julum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

Mr. Slender Federalist.

When Mr. Cobbett came to Philadelphia and began his career of political writings, he was unknown for some time; but when it was generally understood who the author was; you may well remember, or if you have forgotten, turn only to the files of your democratic papers, which I have no doubt you are in possession of, through perfect complaisance; there you will find Mr. Cobbett and family treated with the most scurrilous personalities; by way of retaliation he became personal.

When the Jacobins found Porcupine was an over-match for them in satirical invective as well as political argumentation, they very gravely, but insidiously, proposed to confine their organizing leader, Bache, to damnation, if the federalists would cease to support Mr. Cobbett; the David of the federal government. This trick answered their purpose to a hair; a number of you slender federalists were taken by the bait, and damn Bache, and damn Cobbet went round. While you were destroying in simple sincerity the influence of a man, whose talents and abilities were a terror to all French plotters; they were insidiously (though secretly) supporting Bache, and his infamous successor Duane, the notorious friends of the French and their predatory warfare against all civilized nations.

Did Bache or Duane lose a democratic subscriber for all their personal abuse, heaped on the most worthy characters in the Union? No, not one; the demes have deceived you, the children of small light are not as wise as those of darkness.

When the American Eagle by the power of fascination, was fluttering into the wide extended jaws of the five-headed monster, where was the American, I am sorry to ask it, and step forward and declare his country's danger; but this intrepid foreigner did, and while we stood amazed at his courage, almost single handed combated the ferocious monster; opened the eyes of the intoxicated Columbians, and enabled her eagle to perch once more on the boughs of liberty and independence. You revile him for his patriotism, that is, preferring the government of his native country to this; in this he exhibits a quality so rare among emigrants, that I think he ought to receive the encomiums of every true American, and be held up as an example to the perjured sons of our own country.

My dear sir, you were one of the famous jurors, Roth versus Cobbett, did you think a good man was necessarily expert in his occupation; or a bright genius, a systematic thinker; or did you know that the same absurd spirit of innovation prevailed in the practice of physic, as was introduced by the French philosophy into politics, and almost of as bad tendency, or did you think it wrong for a man to ridicule the supporter of a doctrine, which he thought, and men of the greatest abilities in the profession, thought likewise was evidently destructive to the citizens.

Nothing less than banishment and ruin. Oh justice where art thou fled? Perhaps you may long time, not far distant, feel that horrid remorse, which the Steig in the fable experienced after destroying the branches that had happily concealed him from the first party of hunters, but being eropt by his imprudence, was discovered by the rear, and put to death; a just reward for his ingratitude to his benefactor.

No one, but the most fordid, after receiving a formal favor, would with anxious industry search for motives to spit in his benefactor's face, to risk himself from obligation. The revilers of Cobbett shall sink into obscurity; while his name will be revered by every honest man, so long as truth, virtue, religion, liberty and good order are respected.

REPUBLICAN.

Lord Hawsbury, in the British House of Commons on the seventh of February, the house being on the committee of Supply, observed, in answer to Mr. Hobhouse, "to make peace with France now would be to put away a force which could not be procured in case of a breach of treaty; to put down the war machine, which it would take a long time to raise again; to open the ports of France, and give her commerce an opportunity of reviving, and her government an opportunity of putting the country in a better condition to make war again—Every body must, and he himself did rejoice at the failure of Lord Malmesbury's negotiation; because the most atrocious acts of the government; with which we had offered to make peace took place since these failures. It was since then that they had practised such infamies towards Italy and America; and that they had committed that perfidious, and scandalous violation of their treaty with the Porte by the invasion of Egypt at the very time when a Turkish Ambassador resided at Paris. Every thing that had happened since the last experiment, should make this country CAUTIOUS how she negotiates again.

The Dutchess of Devonshire, it is said in a London paper, is to revise a new Romance from the author of The Monk; but it may be questioned whether any Lady who pretends to moral and delicate perceptions, will venture to look into any romance from the pen of such an author.

A report that the places in the boxes are all taken for Mrs. Merry's Benefit may deter many of her friends from attempting to visit the Theatre This Evening.—The side, and the first rows of the front Boxes, only, are engaged, making in the whole, not more than three hundred seats, whereas the boxes contain nine hundred.

From Russell's Commercial Gazette.

THE NARRATOR.

Ille erat igneus vigor, calidissime origo.

He had the force of fire, and his origin was divine.

NATURAL Aristocracy has had few advocates. There have indeed been men, who have despised popular clamor, and have boldly asserted the superiority of one man to another.—They have strenuously asserted truth in opposition to mere assertion and objection, and have boldly advocated the cause of nature and virtue. To these men we are much indebted; for the discovery or confirmation of one moral or political truth affects the happiness of our species, much more than the researches of Newton in the material, or of Reid in the intellectual world.

The philosophy of the present day is indeed poor trash. The disciples of Equality have echoed their dreams and their sophistry from one country to another, and the ignorant and vulgar, who always believe to be true, what is agreeable to their wishes, have listened to the tickling of style and the coloring of argument, and have readily adopted the foolish and unbounded opinion of original equality.

In natural society, as well as in political organization, one man will be found superior to another. What is the cause we know not. This excellence is superior to any thing derived from art and education. Nature seems to be the original founder. She has mysteriously interwoven stronger chords in the hero's heart, than in the slave's, and while some puny beings formed to buzz and die like the ephemera, are made in Burke's phrase of "the rising of the bottles," others are born for greatness, and with eagle pride and nerves already in their youth-four high, and evince they are not common men, nor created for common deeds.

Bolingbroke in his "Patriot King" a work of wonderful eloquence, says, that there are men, who have a greater portion of the ethereal spirit, than others; that they are made for the prosperity of nations; that like guardian angels they introduce happiness to their nation, or like malignant spirits scatter death and desolation. The whole passage is beautiful and altogether equal to Demosthenes or the heroes of Marathon. And who can contradict the fact? The school-boy is familiar with the names of men, who have been taken from the plough or work shop to conduct empire. Indeed these wonderful characters have come forward themselves, and with undaunted greatness and gigantic heroism have conducted this world in the orbit of order and peace, or have hurled it into paths, more eccentric than the comets, spreading ravage, and terror and death.

Some metaphysicians have attempted to reason away these facts, and tell us of all ideas originating in sensation, and afterwards forming materials for reflection; that we come into the world destitute of innate ideas, and with an equal aptitude of greatness; that education produces all the difference between man and man, and that genius and original strength of mind are mere fountains. Now all this may be pretty enough, but truly Helvetius with all his followers are sorry reasoners. They cannot do away facts. Such minds, as Caesar's and Chatham's, are not common in life, nor would two passants from their acres, educate them as you please, become equal to the conqueror of Pompey, or to him, who made Great Britain victorious at the same time in the four quarters of the world. It is true, that this superiority cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by argument and reasoning on the mind and its wonderful nature. But why should we reject a certain truth, because the reason of it is uncertain or unknown. There are many sublime truths in religion, and philosophy, which have not been well explained.—The facts of cohesion and gravitation have not yet been traced to their causes, nor have the action and reaction of matter and mind been hitherto explained satisfactorily. Natural Aristocracy has not received much investigation. Physical reasons have been assigned for the phenomenon, and the child of frenzy and of fire it is said will be always superior to "the tenth transmitter of a foolish fact."

It is certain, that this subject requires attention, and to be properly examined the physiologist and philosopher should unite their powers. The bounds of delicacy and modesty should never be transgressed, nor do I appear any other than the advocate of truth. I know the importance of morality, even in the meanest of things, nor can he be considered a friend to human happiness, who will knowingly violate decency in the researches of truth.

I might go further, and show that in literature the same difference holds, as in politics. But it is not necessary. Only let us be persuaded of the truth of the fact. In savage life, the chieftain is easily discernable from the common Indian, and mysteriously assumes a superiority, which the tribe never conferred, or ever refused. In the games of youth and the school, one boy always heads the band and leads it on, though no one ever asked his service or opinions. So it is in a mature life and in society. Genius will be first, and notwithstanding opposition and intrigue, it will insensibly exercise its natural greatness, and in the camp or the cabinet, it will invigorate, execute, conquer and overpower.

HORTENSIVS.

The condition of Church and State in America, is such as to fill every considerate mind with the most unhappy sensations. In spite of that vanity and falldown which led the Federal Convention, in founding their government to preclude any connection between them, it will appear in the end, even by our own deplorable example, that a strict and indissoluble alliance of religion to government, has been ordained in the nature of things. Though formally fundered by Constitutions and Laws; together they decline, and together (it would seem) they are likely to perish. I am not about to trouble myself with reiterating useless declamations on topics which have contributed to heap on me the grossist scurrility, and a succession of the vilest libels; of which it is remarkable, that they have become the more envenomed, as continual experience has more completely sanctioned my opinions. To be hated for an attachment to the church, is, however, rather a prerogative than a subject of complaint; and the abuse of knives and foils no discreet person can wish to forego. All language is ever the distinguishing attribute of mean and unmanly natures—the coward's courage, and the villain's vindication.

To show that the statements which I have so often had occasion to give, of the decline, or rather absence, of religion, so far from having partaken of exaggeration, actually fell short of that extent which truth authorized, I subjoin a letter from my friend. The pathos of its lamentations, which the very nature of the subject was so well calculated to inspire, bespeaks the ardency of youth. But the picture is from the hand of an ancient gentleman,—though not one far declined into the vale of years.

You will oblige me, by forwarding the Religious Tract, published by Humphreys, written by that "Champion of Religion," the Bishop of Rochester. I know not what work it is; but I know, it is worthy of attention, and shameful to be ignorant of it, if it proceed from the pen of Dr. Horsley.—Good God! Sir, how it flooks me when I view in this State [Virginia] the condition of our churches; those I mean, which (at present) belong to the Episcopal Church. They are a disgrace to any country from the ruinous state they are in, and on the society to which they belong, they fix a degree of impiousness. The walls are all decaying and falling down.—

Radix indigestaque moles. The tombstones dislodged, and thrown down; hogs rooting into the very graves, and the bones of our ancestors will in a few years be exposed to the beasts of the fields, and lie in common on the earth with those that never had the ceremony of sepulture: the windows are all broken, the doors open every day, which are never entered, on a Sunday, and when hogs and cattle seek a shelter from the weather, they find it in the aisles and pews of our Churches.—Our Pastors in general badly paid, and no encouragement held out for a succession of able ministers to explain to our people the duties of christians, and the advantages of christianity. So much for the support and furtherance of our religion, when no general assentment is imposed! But here, Sir, Jacobinism is triumphant, and unless a different temper shall soon flow itself, it will trample under foot all order, law, property, government, as it has done religion; and on the ruins of these social blessings, inaugurate the demon "anarchy." From these curses I wish you all exemption, and am, with the greatest esteem, dear Sir, yours, &c. &c.

Montgolfier, the Balloonist, left a legacy to the people of Paris, which has lately been published in the *Annals de Chimie*. It is the art of descending unburnt from high places. The *True Briton* recommends the perusal of it to STEVES and BUONAPARTE. The condition of this latter ruffian appears to be a more parlous state at present, than any that he has heretofore encountered.—The Guillotine presents itself as the natural finale to the drama which he is conducting. Should Justice thus overreach him, we may apply to him two lines written on another great patriot—

"sans finit CARROUS et la fleur des Guerriers, Laisse sur L'Echafaut sa vie et ses horriers."

A fine newsmen compare the cut-throat Buonaparte to Caesar, Cromwell, Washington, &c. &c. The parallel of a low-bred ruffian, murderer and thief, is to be found elsewhere.—He is

"A cut-purse of the Empire, Who from a fist the precious diadem stole, And put it in his pocket."

A London artist in speaking of a whole length print of Gen. Washington, by Heath from Stuart's picture, observes of the painter "that he has chosen that important point of time when he recommended a union of interests between America and Great-Britain." We do not recollect any such recommendation.

Dr. Duigenan, a celebrated Irish writer, pronounces the virtuous NECKER "a Monster of Perfidy and Treason," and "an enemy to the established Religion and Constitution of France." It is certain that Necker's measures may be classed among the chief causes that drew on the destructive Revolution of that country. Yet this man, having ruined the Government from which he derived his fortune, and contributed to bring to a scaffold the Monarch who protected him, lives in ease and affluence.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAURDAY, April 12.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house, the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th, 1800.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the tonnage of the shipping of the United States, at the close of the year 1798.

This account has been extracted from the records kept in pursuance of the acts of Congress for registering and recording, and for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, and is presumed to be correct, except that it includes a considerable number of vessels which have been condemned or detained by foreign nations, and respecting which, particular information has not been obtained.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your obedient servant, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Christie asked and obtained leave of absence from the service of the house for ten days from Monday next—ays 41.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate a company by the name and file of the Mine and Metal Company—Mr. Rutledge in the chair—and Mr. Nicholas's motion to strike out the third section, being under consideration; Messrs. S. Smith and Parker spoke against it, and Messrs. Macon and Nicholas in favor of it.

Mr. Kitchell said this appeared to him to be a very important subject, and one upon which he would wish to have better information, which might be procured from a Mr. Hornblower, who resided in the vicinity of the mine, had worked it for many years, and had come to this country for that purpose—he would therefore move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

This motion, after a short debate, was carried, and upon the question shall the committee have leave to sit again, it passed in the affirmative,—ays, 44,—noes 33.

The report of the committee of Claims, which was instructed to enquire whether any and what further time ought to be allowed for the settlement of final certificates, indents of interest, &c. was taken up in committee of the whole. The report, which is against suspending the limitation act, was opposed by Messrs. D. Foster, Harper, Gordon, Shepherd, Dana, Hill and Reed, and advocated by Messrs. Macon, Grifwold, Varnum, Edmond and S. Smith. The report was concurred in, ayes 42, noes 30; and the petitions of Henry and Sarah Waters, and Lucas Ames, referred to this committee, were consequently rejected.—Adjourned.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Ship Name, and DAYS. Includes Ship Canton, Dale, Canton (126 days), Schr. Betsey Coffin, Baltimore (10 days), Kitty Gemeny, North Carolina (10 days), William and Henry, Taylor, do. (5 days), Sloop Cicero, Rennington, Wilmington (North Carolina 10 days), Supply Town, Charleston, (S. C.) (14 days), Amity, Woodward, Portsmouth (16 days).

The Canton sailed from Canton the 5th December, in company with the ship America, Sims, of and for Philadelphia; parted with her off the Cape of Good Hope the 18th February—in the Straits of Malacca, learned that the ship Ariel, Coats, of and for Philadelphia, and Eliza of Boston, (which sailed from Canton some time before) had put into Penang Roads, to refit, in consequence of the Eliza's losing an anchor. Spoke in the Straits the British ship of war Diomed—left the Straits the 31st December.

The following vessels were at Canton the 5th December:

Ship Fallos, Ward, Salem Hope, Donaldson, of Bristol, N. E. Eliza, Rowan, of Boston, from N. W. [coast]

Mary, Moore, New York Dipatch, Brack, Boston Hancock, Crucker, do. from N. W. [coast]

M. Cee, (N. Y.) just arrived Off the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Dale spoke the British vessel of war the Jupiter, and Star-sloop of war.

The Philadelphia frigate, Captain Decatur, has proceeded down the river, and will go to sea in a few days. In passing League Island she grounded on the bar, but got off without damage.

Saturday last the armed brig Norfolk, commanded by lieutenant Bainbridge, arrived here from Havana, which he left the first April, having under convoy the following vessels:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Location, and other details. Includes Ship Dispatch, Ward, New York; Potomack, Chiff, Wattle, do.; Brig Neptune, Bragdon, Boston; Union, Bartlett, do.; Clifton, Burr, Warren, (R. I.); Hope, do., Baltimore; Gov. Clinton, Wainlow, Philadelphia; Nonpareil, Ridick, Norfolk; Wm Pennock, Newton, Charleston; Sufannah, Spencer, do.; Two Brothers, Robertson, Norfolk; Schr. Almira, White, Boston; Milford, Hitton, do.; Success, Jones, do.

Polly, Murk, Baltimore; Felicity, Bely, do.; Sally, Bragdon, Newburyport; Sloop Mary, Bord, Philadelphia, and five others names unknown.

Boston, April 8.

The ship Nancy, of this port, mounting 10 guns, and having 25 men, belonging to Mr. N. Fellows, and commanded by Capt. Melzer Jay on her passage to the Havannah, on the 26th of February, was engaged by a French Privateer of 14 guns and 100 men, and beat her off, after being three times grappled by her. The Nancy's masts rigging and sails were very much cut. She had one man killed (Isaac Cockran) and four wounded, among whom was the Captain. March 5, was boarded from the Constitution off Cape Francois.

Jamaica papers state, that the French Generals Pillardi and Le Grand, were on board the Vengeance in her late engagement with the Constellation. That the Captain of the Vengeance command d the frigate Renommee, which was taken by an English 24; and that an English officer, who was on board the Vengeance at Guadaloupe, says, she mounted 62 guns.

Flour at Liverpool, 6th February, was 7733 a 80s per American barrel, and Wheat, had sold as high 24s per 70 weight.

Late accounts from Hamburg, mention the rise of Coffee and Sugar, on a prospect of a continuance of the war.

NEW THEATRE.

(NEVER PERFORMED HERE)

For the Benefit of Mrs. Merry.

This Evening, April 14,

Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, called

FALSE SHAME;

Or, The American Orphan in Germany.

With new Scenery and Decorations.

(From the German of Augustus Von Kotzebue—Performed at the Imperial Theatre Vienna, and at New York, with unbounded applause.

Baron Flaxland, Mr. Warren. Captain Erlich, Mr. Cooper. Wieland, Mr. Wood. Vicomte de Mailac, Mr. Bernard. Frison, Mr. Bliffett. John, Mr. Wignell.

Baroness Flaxland, Mrs. Francis. Madame Moreau, Mrs. Morris. Adelaide, Mrs. Snowden. Amelia, (the American Orphan) Mrs. Merry.

End of the Comedy,

SINGING, by Mr. DARLEY.

To which will be added,

A Comic Opera, (not acted there two years) called

INKLE and YARICO.

WITH

The original Overture & Accompaniments.

Inkle, Mr. Cain.

Trudge, Mr. Bernard.

Wowki, Mrs. Oldmixon.

Yarico, (for that night only) Mrs. Merry.

Being her first Appearance in that Character.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar. Tickets to be had at the office of the Theatre, and at Mr. Rice's book store, South Second Street. Places in the Boxes to be taken, Monday, from 10 till 4.

Mr. Bernard's Night will be on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Oldmixon's Night will be on Friday.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Just Arrived, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE CARGO

Of the Ship CANTON,

Richard Dale, Commander, from Canton, CONSISTING OF

Bohea } TEAS. Souchong } Hyfon Skin } Young Hyfon } and Hyfon. } White } NANKEENS. Yellow } Sugar of fit quality. China Ware. Cassia. Fans.

An assortment of Silks.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS, No. 21, Penn Street.

April 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

a number of

Journeyman Tailors.

SUCH as are industrious and well disposed, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to either of the subscribers, at their respective places of abode.

James M'Alpin, Charles C. & J. Watson, John Stiley, James Cummings, Selby Hickman, Thomas Harrison, Caleb Hughes, William M'Uhenney, Kenneth Jewell, Benjamin Sharp, Jacob Thomas, William Ashby, Enoch Wright, Joseph Wildes, Benjamin Shaw, John Webb.

April 14.

THE CREDITORS

Of MATTHIAS SLOUGH are informed

that a dividend is ready to be paid them by

JOSEPH S. LEWIS,

Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

April 14.

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