

during the winter, they will have gained an important advantage.

As to the immediate causes of this strange revolution, accounts vary so materially that it is scarcely possible to trace them with tolerable accuracy. It appears to us, that Sieyes, in his diplomatic retreat at Berlin, had long since appreciated the defects in the republican system, and resolved, whenever an opportunity should occur, to establish a more effective and apparently, less objectionable government. With this view he accepted an offensive and responsible situation which he had invariably refused before, not doubting, from his knowledge of the men who were associated with him in the directory, that he should speedily acquire that complete ascendancy that would enable him to carry into execution his favorite plan of reform. He very soon, however, perceived his mistake; the active jacobins prevailed; every minister he proposed was rejected; and he constantly found himself, in all leading questions, in a minority. This neither suited his disposition nor squared views. But he had no other means of bringing his plan to succeed—unless he could engage in his interest some person who had an entire influence over the army. We have been assured, that this consideration led him to dispatch orders to Egypt for the return of Buonaparte, though of course he was too cautious to apprise the Corsican marauder of the scheme in the execution of which he meant to employ him. Meanwhile if our information be correct (though we beg to be understood as not vouching for the authenticity of these facts) Barras, who had played a distinguished part in all preceding revolutions, suspecting probably, that Sieyes had some project in view, resolved to anticipate him, and absolutely formed a plan for the restoration of monarchy. This plan however, was discovered, and it was then perhaps, that in order to avert the vengeance which awaited him, and farther to court the protection of Buonaparte, that Barras proposed to place the crown on his head. That a similar proposition was made we learn from one of Buonaparte's own declarations—how it was received we may collect from his conduct, and from the subsequent retreat of Barras from the field of politics.

On Buonaparte's arrival at Paris, Sieyes first unfolded himself; a plan so gratifying to the vanity and ambition of the former could not fail to meet his approbation—it was accordingly resolved on, and a few hours sufficed to destroy a constitution, which every man in the country had solemnly sworn to maintain inviolate, and among the rest the very troops who were the active instruments of its destruction. It is impossible to contemplate the varied events of the French revolution without shuddering at the extreme moral turpitude of the people, as evinced in their lowering contempt of the sacred obligation of an oath. And in this respect, and indeed in every other, the troops have an indisputable claim to pre-eminence in profligacy, for they have not only been the first to violate oaths themselves, but have employed the terror of their arms to impel their countrymen to the commission of perjury. History scarcely exhibits an example of such systematic wickedness as has marked the conduct of the French army. When they became traitors to their sovereign and shook off their allegiance to him, they seem to have shaken off all respect for religion, and moral feeling. And yet these were the men whom Mr. Fox did no blush to panegyrize in the British House of Commons!

The Executive Directory had a perfect knowledge of the Jacobin character, and if Sieyes and Buonaparte had fate for the following picture, drawn in the month of March last, the likeness could not have been more striking. "Nothing can bring back to reason those perfidious or insane men who laugh at the most solemn engagements. They are ambitious, and attempt by every method, to possess themselves once of the bloody sceptre of despotism. They are stung with remorse and dread to be consigned to punishment in every place where do not predominate."

In the course of this revolution, as in every preceding revolution, the French republicans have displayed extreme ingratitude to their friends and supporters in this country—by giving the most unequivocal contradiction to all their assertions and their arguments respecting the practicability and safety of concluding a peace with the Directory. On this subject the testimony of Boulay de la Meurthe, one of the most intelligent of the French legislators, will be deemed decisive. In his speech, at the last nocturnal meeting of the old councils at St. Cloud, he made the following declaration.

"Since the establishment of the constitutional system, our principles, and our public characters have been still less fixed, have offered still less security, than under the revolutionary system. The continuance of the war is chiefly owing to the want of a wife, fixed, and truly republican system of diplomacy among ourselves. If we wished to establish such a system and to conclude treaties of peace, what security would there be for their observance, in the present state of our political organization?"

"Previous to the 18th of Fructidor, the government exhibited to foreign powers every symptom of a precarious existence, and they accordingly refused to treat with it. After that great event, the whole power of the State being centered in the Directory, treaties of peace were speedily broken; the Directory, after having broken terror into all Europe and destroyed at their pleasure, a number of governments incapable either of carrying on the war or of making a peace, were overturned with a breath on the 30th of Prairial.

"Thus judging only from notorious facts, the French government must be considered as having nothing fixed, either in respect of men or things."

We take leave to recommend an attentive perusal of this speech to the Marquis of Lansdowne who in a debate last year, did not hesitate to stake his salvation on the truth of his assertion, that "Great Britain had refused the French reasonable terms of peace, which they certainly were anxious to obtain; and from his own knowledge, it was clear to him as noon day, advantageous terms of peace might have been obtained in 1793 and 1794, and he saw no reason why they might not be obtained even now."

We have yet had no opportunity of examining with attention the new French constitution of citizen Sieyes. As far as we can judge from the rude outline which we have seen, it is the most fantastical of all the systems which the heads of these fantastical constitution mongers have yet produced. The two circumstances which have appeared to us the most remarkable in this business are—1. That the great architect himself still thinks from the acceptance of any, offensive and responsible situation, contenting himself with a snug niche in his new Republican conservatory; whence he may distribute to his Jacobin pupils according to their deserts, suitable portions of his revolutionary *don*;—and 2. That the two secondary consuls who are to act as the Privy Council of the great consul (or Monarch) Buonaparte, on giving their advice and assent to all public deeds, appear to be wholly exempt from the responsibility which ought to attach to such situations, while the ministers are made responsible for all the measures of the Executive government though totally excluded from all kind of concern in their preparation or formation. In any other country than France it would be very difficult to find men who would accept the office of minister under such circumstances. The only symptom of permanence which we can at present discern in this arrangement, is in the duration of the monarchial power assigned to Buonaparte.—Strange vicissitude of human events!—We have lived to see a king of Corsica confined for debt in a British prison—and an obscure Corsican adventurer invested with supreme power, in the ancient kingdom of France!

Though we have here exhibited but a very brief outline of the state of Foreign Politics, the subject has carried us so far beyond our prescribed bounds as to render it impracticable to enter into any consideration of the political state of Great Britain. Fortunately on this topic our readers are as well informed as ourselves, and the omission therefore is but of little consequence. We are confident that no friend to his country can look back on the public measures of the government during the present year, without heart-felt satisfaction at the zeal and ability with which they have provided for the safety, guarded the interests and supported the dignity of the nation. If we have to regret the failure of the Dutch expedition in its main object, we have nevertheless the consolation to know that it was undertaken on a principle that reflects lustre on the national character; that the capture of the Batavia fleet was an object of national importance; and that to judge of the wisdom of an enterprise from its issue, is to confound every rule of judgment, and every principle of justice.

*Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine,*  
December 23, 1799.

### The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE feat of Government being about to be transferred to the City of Washington, and certain arrangements on the part of the Subscriber, consequent thereupon, having been concluded, he offers for sale, his Printing Establishment in Philadelphia, with all the stock of materials, &c. including the right and title to the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Desirous not less that the task of conducting this paper should be devolved upon one who will advocate the great interests which it has hitherto been endeavored therein to maintain, than that it should be continued in all that importance and dignity, as a vehicle of political information, which it has hitherto preserved, I have determined to receive proposals for the purchase of the Establishment until the middle of next month.

To an eligible character, the terms will be made sufficiently liberal—provided good security can be given: though while a due regard to my personal interests forbids me to make any exclusive proposition, I need not say how much I should prefer to devolve the paper upon any other character than a Jacobin or a True-American.

Any person already possessed of a Printing Office, may buy the establishment without the Printing materials.

All propositions on this subject must be from principals and all letters post paid.

It is not without a degree of regret, that I resolve to cease my labors in this wretched direction. But other objects of greater interest demand that I abandon this; and in fact forbid me to restrain myself any longer from executing an intention, which I signified now more than a year since, and which I then postponed only from considerations of a public nature.

Any person resolving to close with these propositions, will undoubtedly satisfy himself fully in regard to every material point connected with the situation. For this purpose, I will communicate freely and impartially, every information in my possession, and my books shall be free to the inspection of the purchaser. It will appear that the establishment is a flourishing and increasing one.

J. W. FENNO.

#### SENATOR PINCKNEY'S FALL.

"Oh what a Fall was there my Countrymen!"

IT is with the most heart-felt concern that we inform the public that late on Friday evening "this mirror of virtue" this "Colossal Republican" who is a great searcher after *Natural Curiosities*, on his return home from one of his evening investigations and unfortunately being too intent on public affairs stepped into an open cellar-door, by which 'tis said he dislocated his shoulder and is otherwise much bruised. He now lies ill of the said effects of his false step at his Highness's Lodgings in this city, attended by several furgons and physicians of eminence—Oh! Oh! Oh!!!

### By this Day's Mail.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, April 14.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship John Adams, capt. Tolman, in 54 days from Liverpool;—By her we have received London papers to Feb. 13th, which, though several days later than before come to hand; contained nothing of great importance.

In the British House of Lords, on the 12th Feb. Lord Holland, after a very long speech, in which he highly censured the preparatory proceedings of the British Ministers, in the late expedition to Holland, moved, for a committee of the whole to inquire into the causes of its failure. This motion was negatived, after a short debate.

For it, 69.  
Against it, 65.

In the course of the observations made on this subject, it appears, that the whole number of troops employed in the Dutch expedition, was 45,000; and that only 800 of the British were killed in the course of it.—Lord Mulgrave, said, it was a question of climate, wind, and weather; and that, to those alone were to be attributed the failure of the expedition.

On the same day, the army and navy supplies were granted in the House of Commons.—The whole number of the army voted, was 192,000, which is 32,000 less than that voted the last year; although the standing army is thereby augmented to 40,000.

The subject of the Legislative Union of Ireland with Great-Britain, was laid before the Irish Parliament, the 6th of February; by a Message from the Lord-Lieutenant. The union is to take place in Jan. 1801, and the two Kingdoms, after that period are to bear the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This message was moved before taken into consideration; and a debate ensued; when on a division, the numbers stood—Ayes 158—Noes 115—Majority, 43, in favor of the Union.

It appears probable that the High Consul of France, in treaty with the Sublime Porte; for we find by a Paris article, that the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, had conferred with Mr. Talleyrand, after the receipt of dispatches from Constantinople, and afterwards had dined with Buonaparte.

Mr. Pitt has given notice he shall require a loan of 21,000,000 sterling.

The Loire frigate, has captured a French frigate of 40 guns, after a smart action.

The King of Prussia equally resists the persuasions of France, as the threats of Russia, to urge him to relinquish his neutrality.

The Hetty, Meale, from New-York, is taken by the French, and carried into St. Andero. Lloyd's list Feb. 11.

The English channel fleet under Sir Allan Gardner, was at sea, Feb. 8.

A report was current at Liverpool, at the time of the sailing of the John Adams, that the American Envoys to France, had arrived at Paris; had been cordially received; and that in consequence, orders had been issued for the relief of all the Americans confined in France. This Liverpool report is entirely groundless. Our Envoys were at Burgos in Spain, on the 10th February; which is 770 miles from Paris. Having stated this geographical fact, we need give no other reason for contradicting the article. We have no doubt, as a preparatory measure, the French Consul has set our prisoners at liberty.

#### CONGRESS.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing his account for the last year.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rutledge moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday; which was carried ayes 46: And on motion of Mr. Nicholas, the meeting of the house in future, was ordered to commence at ten o'clock.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to provide for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States, were referred to a Select committee. The amendments to the bill for the better government of the Navy of the United States, and to the bill fixing the compensation of the pay-master general and the assistant to the adjutant general were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Nicholson called for the order of the day on the bill prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Harper moved that it be postponed till Monday.

Mr. Nicholson, after expressing his abhorrence of the principles contained in the bill, then moved that it be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

Messrs. Harper, Dana, Rutledge and Marshall, opposed this motion; and Messrs. S. Smith, Gallatin, Randolph, Nicholson and Nicholas, supported it.

The question was taken, Yeas 48 Nays 52. Mr. Harper's motion for postponement till Monday, was then agreed to, ayes 54.

The bill to continue in force an act laying an additional duty on salt, imported into the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair; when

Mr. S. Smith, with a view to make the tax perpetual, and the easier to be increased if necessary hereafter, moved to strike out that part of the bill which limits its duration to ten years.

This motion caused a long debate, and was finally negatived, ayes 40, noes 49.

Mr. Macon then moved to limit the operation of the law to two years, instead of ten, as the bill contemplates: which was also negatived, ayes 41, noes 47. The committee then rose, and

Mr. Randolph renewed the motion for inferring two years; which was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, notifying that the Senate have passed the bill to fix the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the Marine Corps; and also the resolution sent from this house, authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the first Monday in May next; with an amendment.

The Senate proposed to strike out first and insert second, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Marshall brought in a bill to authorize the allowance of a credit to William Tazewell, and also a bill to authorize the issuing of certain patents; which were respectively read and committed for Monday.

Mr. D. Foller, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Oliver Pollock, which was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Liverpool, dated February 8, 1800.

"Wheat is still rising and may now be quoted at 2s. per 70lbs."

NEW & ELEGANT BOOKS FOR SALE.

**A DICKINS'S BOOK STORE,**  
No 25, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia.

MILTON'S Paradise Lost, 2 vols. Royal 8vo with superb engravings.  
Hervey's Meditations, 2 vols Royal 8vo with superb engravings.  
Pilgrim's Progress, Royal 8vo. with superb engravings.  
Death of Abel, Royal 8vo with superb engravings.  
Bertrand's Memoirs, 3 vols 8vo with superb engravings.  
Charnock's Biographia Navalis, 9 vols 8vo  
Gill's Body of Divinity, 3 vols 8vo  
Literary Memoirs of living Authors, 2 vols 8vo  
Pye's Sketches, 8vo in boards.  
Lyric Ballads, 12mo in boards.  
Drummond's Translation of Perseus, 12mo in boards.  
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, 12mo  
Goldsmith's Poems, 12mo elegant plates.  
Beattie's Minstrel, 12mo elegant plates.  
Economy of Human Life, 12mo  
Music in Good Humour, 2 vols 12mo  
Saviad and Maviad, 12mo  
Officers Poems, 3 vols 12mo  
Letters of Junius, 2 vols 12mo elegant plates  
Amusing Recreations, 18mo  
Bayer's edition of the Bible, 12mo in morocco.  
Officers Manual, with 60 elegant engravings.  
Anti Jacobin Review, Philadelphia.  
Buonaparte's Letters, 2 vols.  
Carnot's Narrative.  
Carnot's Reply.  
April 19 2t.

#### Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Brig Los Amigos, Warren, C. Francois,	19
Friendship, Former, Archangel	Evia
Norfolk.	
Suffanah, Snelk, Havana	19
Schr. Friendship, Delahere, Falmouth,	Jamaica.
Godfrey Atkinson, Martinico.	20
Gov. Clinton, Windward, Maryland.	19
Paragon, Loud, New-York.	4

CLEARED.

Ship Farmer, Gibson,	Hamburg.
Thomas Wilson, Gwin, Liverpool.	
Brig Polly, Makins,	Laguaira.
Margaretta, Cox, Surinam	
Sally, Davidson, Curacao.	
Schr. Philadelphia, Selby, Nassau.	
Andrew McGregg,	Teneriffe.
Eutaw, Eunis,	P. Republican.
Brig Los Amigos, Warren, prize to the United States schooner Experiment, Maley, sailed from Cape Francois the 29th March, in company with the Ship Hope, Edmondson for Philadelphia	
Brig Amiable Adele, Odlin, do.	
Mary, Tarris, do.	

The latter vessel sprung a leak, and anchored under the lee of Mayaguane—Parted from them shortly afterwards.

Left at Cape Francois, among several American vessels the Brig Ann, Gildee, and loop Sea Flower, of Philadelphia—Came into the Capes on Thursday last, saw two inward bound brigs, names, &c. unknown.

Schooner Godfree, Atkinson, sailed from Martinique the 25th March in company with several vessels, under convoy of the British flag of war Fly.—The schooner Phoenix, for this port, was in the fleet.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

Six per Cent.	16½
Three per Cent.	10
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13½
8 per Cent Stock	56
BANK United States,	80
— Pennsylvania,	21
— North America,	30
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 5 per cent. below par.	
— Pennsylvania, shares, 24 per cent. adv.	
East-India Company of N. A. 6 per cent advance	
Land Warrants, 32 dols. per 100 acres.	

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London, 75 at 30 days  
70 & 72 at 60 & 90 days  
Amsterdam, 35 4/8 at 100 per florin  
Hamburg 30 2/4 at 100 per Mark Banco.

#### NEW THEATRE.

##### Mr. Warren's Benefit.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 19,

Will be presented, (for the first time this season) Shakespeare's Historical Play, called

THE FIRST PART OF

HENRY THE FOURTH;  
Or, The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

King Henry, Mr. L'Etange—Prince of Wales, Mr. Wignell—Prince John of Lancaster, Miss Arnold—Worcester, Mr. Cain—Northumberland, Mr. Darley—Hotspur, Mr. Cooper—Sir Richard Vernon, Mr. Wood—Sir John Estlin, Mr. Warren—Poisons, Mr. Bernard—Bardolph, Mr. Milbourne—Francis, Mr. Blisset.

Lady Percy, (for that night only) Mrs. Merry—Hostels Quickly, Mrs. Francis.

After the Play a Recitation of

THE WATER BOTTLE;  
Or, The Miraculous Cure.  
(By Mr. Bernard)

To which will be added, a Farce, in 2 acts, never performed in America, called

TONY LUMPKIN IN TOWN.

[Written by O'Keeffe.]

Mr. Jougou, Mr. Wood—Tony Lumpkin, Mrs. Hopkins—Pauline, Mr. Blisset—Digory, Mr. Francis—Footman, Market L'Etrange  
Mrs. Jougou, Mrs. Francis—Lavender, Mrs. Snowden.

##### Mr. Francis's Benefit.

On Monday the 21st of April, 1800,

Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, (never acted here) called

KING JOHN.

[Written by Shakespeare.]

King John, Mr. Cooper.  
Salisbury, Mr. Cain.  
Hubert, Mr. Warren.  
Falconbridge, Mr. Bernard.  
Philip, (King of France) Mr. Wignell.  
Dauphin, Mr. Wood.  
Constance, Mrs. Merry.

After which, for that night only, a Pantomimical Entertainment called

HARLEQUIN FREE MASON.

With

A new Masoch's Overture,  
Composed by Brother R. NAGLE.

Ghost of Hiram Abiff, (with song) Mr. Darley.  
Clown, Mr. Blisset.  
Harlequin, Mr. Francis.

Columbine, (for that night only) Mrs. Francis.

In the course of the Pantomime, WILL BE SEEN.

The Haunt of Hiram Abiff,  
A view of the river Delaware—the frigates United States and Philadelphia, lying at anchor.

The Tinker's Bridge, or a new way up stairs.

The magic Candelsticks.  
The Conjuring Chest.  
The Changeable Cottage.  
The Miraculous Elephant.  
The Cave of Nice.

With numberless other surprizing transformations.

Preceding the Pantomime, Mrs. Francis will speak

AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,  
In the character of Columbine.

The whole to conclude with a grand

Masonic Procession and Chorus in the Temple of Solomon.

✓ Tickets to be had of Brother Francis, No. 70, North Eighth Street.  
Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

✓ Mrs. Morris's Night will be on Wednesday next.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Just Published, and to be Sold, (Price 25 Cent.)

By ZACHARIAH POULSON, Junr.  
No. 106, Chestnut Street.

**AN ANALYSIS**  
OF  
*The Report of the Committee*  
OF THE  
VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY,  
ON THE  
Proceedings of sundry of the other States,  
IN  
**ANSWER TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS.**  
BY ALEXANDER ADDISON.

The said Poulson has now in the press, and speedily will be published,

**REPORTS OF CASES,**  
Argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty;

Commencing with the Judgments of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Michaelmas term 1798.

By Christopher Robinson, L. L. D. Advocate.

VOL. I.—PART I.

April 19. 3473W

THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress, are requested to attend an anniversary meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon.

GEO. DAVIS, Secretary.

Several members are to be ballotted for—Dinner to be on table at 4 o'clock.

April 16. dt331