

you like in your defence, you may do as you please: nor was this the only instance of the indulgence of the court; for after the defendant had gone on a long time, he was asked if the evidence of one of the five or six members of Congress, who with Mr. Pickens, attended (in consequence of C's fearing their evidence was essential) might be taken, that the gentlemen might leave the court, being unwell, this member, like all the others, was disposed with, by the defendant's trying he was too much fatigued to call the witness. Then it was "Judge Chase (and Judge Peters too) declared he would patiently wait until he was able to resume his defence;" and it was further declared that he might take his own time for refreshment as the court had no wish to hurry the trial. Thus the defendant truly "having failed in every attempt" (for non-existence are unprocurable, and for that reason, unnaturally for the prisoner, not in human skill producible) "to procure evidence" on which to ground a defence,—Mr. Cooper now, after two hours and twenty minutes laboriously employed, in copious and wild animadversions on the counts of the indictment, declaring soundly at each close of his speech, that the assertions in his book were thereby proved, lamented the necessity he was under to shew the jury things "as clear as the sun shines at noon-day," and insisted on these facts as he termed them, "to be notorious and plain to every man's eyesight;" thus confidently asserting his words as proof, in such a manner, if spoken any where but under the roof of the court, as was sufficient to constitute a score of new libels. In fact I felt for the defendant's situation, and mode of setting all law at defiance, and by a harrowing of manner and expression, assuming not only the exclusive knowledge of governing the people of America, by dictating to their legislature and executive, but aggravating even that, by evincing a contempt and derision of all but his own arrogant opinion! After this, I say truly after all this, "Mr. Cooper concluded, and Mr. Rawle addressed the jury in reply." 'Tis no wonder the narrator in Claypoole, chide blame respecting the nature of this reply, for candor and fact appear not as conspicuous features of his tale. But view the naked truth, and to the audience and even to the defendant, the appeal is made, whether any gentleman at the bar ever replied, in any court, in any cause, with more cool, polite, and even friendly deportment.—Mr. Rawle chose not to apply the lash for sarcasm which the defendant wore by the incongruous ramblings of his speech.—By the Attorney general, nothing was advanced to irritate—nothing but a language, tho' cool and dispassionate, softened by human kindness, was nevertheless as the searing iron of conviction, to every unprejudiced mind—viz, with all gentleness, obelished, that the complained of extracts from the libel, were carried into the indictment only agreeably to the common usage: not as was insinuated in Mr. C's speech, "garbled and distorted," by which, he contended, he should not wonder if hereafter, upon such premises, a context being divided, viz "separate" said he "what the fool hath said in his heart," and then the Attorney General would be found prosecuting such a fool as an Atheist, asserting "there is no God."

Notwithstanding it may be proper, in certain cases, "a fool shall be answered according to his folly," Mr. R's remarks were untinged with the smallest shade of that insolence and severity, which at times have been common to some lawyers. In fine, he was the gentleman in practice, and that humane man throughout, for which his talents and character so eminently distinguished him. Judge Chase then summed the evidence, "concludes the muddled relation in the Claypoole! Yes, pattern of modest truth and candor," Judge Chase then summed the evidence, "and (Oh! that Columbia may always boast Chate Judges, and Judges like him in powers of just judgment to define our laws, and secure our liberties) with the most comprehensible and convincing definition of the law, laying but one step, as I conceived, in that summing to the jury, which was that they being the judges, it must be satisfactory to their minds that (as no doubt remained of the publishing) there was "intent in the defendant, agreeably to the law, expounded by the statute literally, or they must acquit the defendant. On this, as stated, "the jury in a few minutes" (after going out about a quarter of an hour) "returned their verdict guilty." The bench then acquitted the defendant that he might state any thing he could to the court against the time of his receiving the judgment of the court, in extenuation of his sentence, and consulted him in a friendly way as to the time he would make it agreeable to himself to appear for that judgment. Then the court, after five hours and an half spent in the trial, adjourned—the defendant agreeing to the Wednesday following.

The writer hereof, having attentively witnessed the whole of the trial, considered it the duty of a good citizen to take off the impression Claypoole's misrepresentation of the facts was calculated to make upon the minds of such as knew them not; and further, because he admires that under the best government extant, he reverts those laws framed by the people themselves for defending their general liberty and individual property.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.
Philadelphia, April 14, 1800.

N. B. This has been suspended by the author 'till after the judgment of the court was pronounced.

man belongs, but we conceive it very difficult to produce a work on the above subject at present, without offending the reason or the prejudices of many. But, from the great interest men feel in a discussion of this nature the work will probably be read by all, though it may be condemned by some. When one printer pays an hundred, and another five THOUSAND DOLLARS for the exercise of this same liberty; when some restore thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold to the various classes of the injured, it will be convenient, at least for editors, printers, &c. who are not always as rich as the king of Spain to know, in the fantastic times, how to conduct papers, in aid of government and literature, WITHOUT BEING RUINED. It was once said by a very great man, though his authority is disputed by Frenchmen and the mighty mammoth, that a horrible and unnatural state of things would sometime appear, when "a man's foes should be those of his own household." Had this prediction any reference to the neglected and persecuted situation of those, who standing at the press, and the avenues of public opinion, are condemned, and insulted, and buffeted, and spit upon, by the very politicians, who not many moons ago, applauded all those exertions, in the weathercock humor of the moment, it is now fashionable to condemn? It will be pleasant, eye and profitable too, to know certainly from Mr. Wortman, or any other good authority, what the much talked of LIBERTY is, and how we may know from her dress and tone where to find her. Whether she is French or American, whether her gown is variegated with stripes sixteen or only three colors; whether her conversation is uniform, and dignified, and rational, or whether she is not a little prudent and moderate, and wavering, and capricious, and true American or so; at one time favoring of sulphur, and smoke against Gallia, and then suddenly of Marchelle powder, and jonquil, and jessamine, and all the perfumes of Paris.—The Algerine Captive, a well written novel, the production of an American, is reprinted in England, and advertised by the British booksellers in a London paper of November last. It must be truly grateful, it must be a soothing triumph to the ingenious author to learn that his book is perused in the country of his ancestors. In his native country, his fellow citizens were too much occupied in perusing, with the eagerness of Shylock, "the bond, the bond."—With here and there a solitary exception, nothing original in literature, nothing sublime or beautiful in the fine arts is executing in America. Genius and the muses, painting and sculpture are driven over by the dry of commerce; and a sordid and vulgar system; the increase of jacobin power, the constant, ruthless and persevering persecutor of men of talents; the cares of making gain, and the deceitfulness of speculation and her riches choke the good word. It is idle and shallow, and too indecent a mock even of infantine credulity, to aver that such a state of things is inevitable, that America is too young, and too poor to foster and reward literature and the arts. The cheating apologists for this disgraceful neglect know that, in the forcible phrase of Falstaff, "THEY LIE IN THEIR THROATS, IF THEY SAY SO." It is a lame and a pitiful excuse. The men who frame it, fault in their words. Like conscious and shuffling Peter, detected even by the uncultured skill of a fervent maid; it is Gallian, its speech betrayeth the author. It is pedlar's cant, it is the slang and gibberish of a Bermudian buccaner. They who insist on this topic of defence, would be the first to "talk big swelling words" on another occasion of their own wealth, of the opulence, power and resources of their country. They would resent even a word, or hint, which doubted the extent of private fortune, or of public ability. Men of letters in America are not so numerous, but they might be liberally encouraged at home. There is domestic wealth enough for this service. There is a bank sufficiently ample in our country for liberal expenditure. But it is something, beside the bank which is lacking. The money is ours, but not the heart that feels, or the hand, which opens. This is a most unpalatable doctrine to our men of "low ambition," to every pseudo and canting patriot, to the true American, and to the imported desperado. But it is truth. America shuts her eyes against the Ruffians, the Murrys, the Trumbulls and the Wests. Against all such men she appears resolved to bolt the door. Manifest are the evils that ensue from such harshness, and melancholy is the prospect, not only as it respects literature, but politics, if this system continue. Men are not to be told at this time of the mighty influence of the press and of men of talents acting in confederacy for the support of government. They never were more wanted than at the present hour, to oppose the overwhelming influence of democracy, which is evidently on the increase. In state elections, public assemblies, in private cabal, in the country, in the city, at the desk and in the field, the spirit of Jacobinism is rearing its crests. French innovations are meditating. Revolutionary measures are in action. Not merely in Virginia, but in many other portions of our territory, the press of the faction have been multiplied to a most alarming degree. The conductors of these presses are bountifully provided; but they are paid by a party. He, who, on the other hand, either laboriously, or ingeniously advocates the old fashioned maxims in religion, morals, politics and literature is neglected by the community, is blamed by some, insulted by others, is neither regarded by the governed, nor protected by the governors. This is a gloomy and terrific picture, like the appalling sketches of Salvator Rosa. It is faithful, and soon the time will arrive, when its painter shall be allowed to have held no false, or exaggerating pencil. Deplorable is that situation, when what strength we exert is the

strength of delirium and fever; when our heat is heretic, and when apparent energy and exertion are nothing but random kicks, and the spasmodic twitches of convulsion and epilepsy. The case of the country, neglecting her children, neglecting her best friends, languid when she should be broad awake, and staring with all her eyes, to see, "if she can see something in France, may be easily paralleled. She resembles a gawky, mischievous, unlucky boy, playing every foolish prank, and breaking his jolter head against every post and pillar; averse to learning, and his books, rude to his relations, fickle in his humor; like boorish Reuben of old, unstable as water, and weak to excel, but awkwardly strong for clumsily, illiberal and vulgar purposes.

Judge Chase pronounced sentence of death this morning upon the three Frenchmen, convicted lately before the district court, of piracy and murder. They are to be executed the ninth of May.

The jury this morning found a verdict of GUILTY, against John Eric, for high treason.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 24.

Mr. S. Smith called up his resolution for appointing a committee to bring in a bill to incorporate a Company for the Manufacture of Sheet Copper; and upon Mr. Speaker's declaring, that upon due investigation, he had no doubt the motion was in order, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made report on the petition of James Mitchell, who asks for a pension. The report states, that the claim appears to have existed twenty-five years, and that this is the first application—this is therefore of opinion he should have leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. F. also made a report on the petition of Daniel Bradley, who seeks compensation for a horse killed while performing the duty of removing some inhabitants from lands ceded by the United States to the Cherokee Indians. The report is against the petitioner, and recommends that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

Both these reports were concurred in by the House.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their secretary, informing the House, that they have passed the bill in addition to the act fixing the compensation of the officers of both Houses of Congress, with amendments, to which they request a concurrence.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his secretary Mr. Shaw, notifying, that the President did this day approve and sign the following acts, which originated in the House, viz:

An act to repeal the act laying a duty on Mills and Implements employed in the Manufacture of Snuff.

An act respecting the Mint.

An act to continue in force the act intitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States—and

An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendment of the Senate to the bill supplemental to the act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia—and after further amending the amendment, the committee rose, and upon the question will the house concur in the report of the committee in their agreement to the amendment of the Senate to strike out that part which abrogates the power of the governor, given in the ordinance, to prorogue the General Assembly at his pleasure, it was lost—Yeas 42—Nays 49.

And the amendment of the Senate was rejected.

Upon the question to agree with the committee in their disagreement to that part of the new section proposed by the Senate, which gave the Commissioners power to settle the title of claimants to part of the lands about to be ceded by Georgia to the United States.

Messrs. H. Lee, Rutledge and Bayard spoke in favor of the amendment of the Senate, and against concurring in the report of the committee—and Messrs. Gallatin and Jonez in opposition.

Mr. Smilie, after insinuating, that he understood some members to be interested in this question, read the rule of the house, which declares, that no member who is particularly interested in any question, shall have a right to vote.

Mr. Sewall said, he wished the true interpretation of this order to be given by the chair—in his opinion it was not applicable to the question under consideration, as it appeared to be a general one.

After some observations from Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Nicholson, said, he hoped there would be no more debate, until it was known that some member was actually interested.

Mr. Sewall, in answer to this challenge said, that he was interested, having been a purchaser of these lands—and added, that a number of his constituents were equally interested, and would feel much hurt at the rejection of his vote—and again called upon the chair to decide as to the propriety of applying the rule to him upon this question.

After some other observations as to the point of order, the business before the House was suspended for fifteen minutes, and a resolution was submitted by Mr. Sewall, by which the house were to declare their sense upon the subject—Whereupon an adjournment was called for and carried—Yeas 39—Nays 38.

[OFFICIAL.]
A letter from the American Consul at Cadix, dated the 5th of March, 1800, to the Secretary of State, announces a Proclamation of the King of Spain, declaring the port of Gibraltar in a state of blockade. The following is a translation of the Proclamation, as printed and published at Cadix on the 28th of February last.

BLOCKADE OF GIBRALTAR.

HIS Catholic Majesty desirous of lessening as far as possible the injuries resulting to the Nation by the shameful trade carried on by many of his subjects with the Garrison of Gibraltar by means of neutral vessels, and availing himself of the right of making reprisals on the enemies of his crown, who have declared the ports of Cadix and St. Lucar in a state of blockade:—His Majesty is therefore pleased to order, that from this day the Garrison of Gibraltar shall be considered as blockaded, and that in consequence thereof, all neutral vessels bound to that port shall be considered as lawful prizes.

Published for the information and government of this city and neighborhood.
Cadix, 28th of February, 1800.

By the arrival of the Little Tom Butler, capt. Lark, in forty days from Cadix, information is received, that the American envoys, having passed through Bourdeaux, were on their way to Paris.

A gentleman who arrived at New-York in the British Packet, informs, that accounts from Paris mentioned that our Envoys were expected there about the first of March. Mr. Vans Murray left Amsterdam the 18th of February, for Paris.

The ship Stafford, of 16 guns, from Baltimore for London; with a cargo worth 30,000l. has been taken by the French and re-taken by the English, together with the vessel which captured her.

Genoa is closely blockaded by an English squadron under the command of Lord Keith, who has held several conferences with the Austrian commanders, who are co-operating by land—the siege is pursued with the greatest vigour.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,	Days.
Brig Atlantic, Perkins, St. Sebastians	50
Schr. Little Tom Butler, Lark, Cadiz	40
Nancy, Hawkins, Norfolk	4
Nancy, Morris, Do.	4
Le Jour, Dehart, Cape Francois	19
Aligator, Watts, Cushing (Mass.)	8
Sloop Fair American, Burk, N. Bedford	8
Nabby, Cornell, Newport,	10

CLEARED,

Brig Hope, Anderson, St. Bartholomews	
Schr. Eliza, Vandike, New York	
Venus, Frith, Martinique	
Favorite, Cottrell, New York	

Capt. Lark informs, that he left no Philadelphia vessels at Cadix, and spoke nothing on his passage from thence.

Off the port of Cadix, which is blockaded by a British fleet, was boarded by the Emerald frigate, and permitted to proceed. He also informs that the Spaniards have declared Gibraltar in a state of blockade.

The prize schooner Le Jour, Captain Dehart, sailed from Cape Francois the 6th inst. Let several American vessels there, names unknown. Brig Ann, Geldea, and a sloop, name unknown, sailed from Cape Francois the same day.

Ship America, Sims, from Canton, is below.

Ship Fame, Flinn, from hence, has arrived at Madeira.

Ship George, Rice, from hence, bound to Breiten, has put into the Humber, with the loss of an anchor and cable.

Brig Betley, White, from hence, has arrived at Barcelona.

Brig Abigail, Knot, from hence, has arrived at Waterford.

Brig Venus, Dill, from hence, has arrived at Dublin.

[Lloyd's List, 25th Feb.]
New York, April 24.

ARRIVED,

Ship Mary, Macey,	London 49
British Packet Arabella, Portions, Fal-	
	[mouth 46
Scht. Paragon, Gray,	Baltimore
Jane and Mary, Heyer,	Turks Island

Ship New York, Captain Seaward, has arrived at Glasgow after a passage of 109 days having made the land 36 days after her leaving Norfolk and was blown off.

Ship Atlantic, L. vel, is arrived at Dublin.

Ship Fair American, arrived at London 28th February.

Yesterday morning arrived here the ship Mary, captain Macey, from Portsmouth, England which place he left the 6th March. March 9th spoke ship factor, Kemp, 22 days out, and brig Union, of Salem, from this port bound to London in company, 30 leagues to the westward of Scilly island. March 14, spoke in long, 20, the brig King Solomon of Newport, from this port bound to Amsterdam, 14 days out. Left at London the Brothers, Waterman; Two Friends, Gardner; Bayon, Brown; President of New Bedford, all to sail for New York.

Left at Portsmouth the ship Hannah and Eliza, of Boston.

Ship Mechanic of Baltimore, and Juno, Mills, of this port, sailed from Portsmouth for Hamburg the third of March.

The Commerce, Watt, from Liverpool to Boston; and Commerce, Woods, from

Liverpool to Wilmington, are reported to be captured and carried into Breitoux.

The Sally, Darbyshire, from Lancaster and Cork to Martinico; and the Nancy, Warfden, from Liverpool to New York, are captured and carried into St. Martin's Isle of Rhee.

Same day arrived British Packet Lady Arabella, Porteous, 26 days from Falmouth. Spoke, March 30, Ship Two Friends from Liverpool for Baltimore, out 50 days. April 4, lat. 41, long 62, 00, spoke ship Nonpariel, Plymouth bound to New York, out 56 days.

Same day arrived schooner Jane Maria, Heyer, 16 days from Turks Island; Left there brig Hunter of and for New York. Spoke on the second instant the British frigate Beaton, Captain Douglas, on a cruise six leagues from Sandy Hook, and after a detention of four hours and a strict examination suffered to proceed.

LETTERS for the Amiable, Tillinghast, for Liverpool, will be received at the Bar of the Coffee House until to-morrow morning (Saturday.)

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, April 25,
Will be performed a celebrated Drama, (for the 6th and last time this season) called

THE CASTLE SPECTRE.

To which will be added a Musical Entertainment (for the second time here) called

THE NAVAL PILLAR.

To conclude with a grand display of Embellished Transparent Scenery, and Naval Decorations, with the

APOTHEOSIS

of the late illustrious

Lieutenant General Washington;
Designed by Mr. Holland, and executed by Mr. Milbourne, Mr. Holland, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Stuart.

A Characteristic DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis.

Principal Dancers, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Warrell, jun. Miss Arnold, Miss Salomons, Miss Harris and Mr. Francis.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

Mr. Cooper's Night.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
Will be presented, (not added here these a year) the Tragedy of

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, Mr. Cooper.
Ghost, Mr. Wignell.
Lactes, Mr. Cain.
Claudius, Mr. Warren.
Horatio, Mr. Wood.
Polonius, Mr. Bernard.
Rosencrantz, Mr. Mitchell.
Guildenstern, Mr. Hopkins.
Marcellus, Mr. Warrell.
Francisco, Mr. Warrell, junr.
Bernardo, Mr. Blissett.
Othric, Mr. Francis.

Grave Diggers, Mr. Morris and Mr. Milbourne.
Queen, Mrs. Morris.
Player Queen, Mrs. Salmon.
Ophelia, (first time) Mrs. Merry.

Alter the Play,
A SONG by Mr. DARLEY.

To which will be added (never performed here) from the German of Kotzebue,

THE WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Reduced from the translation of Mr. Dunlap, and performed at New York, with undoubted applause.

Baron Willingboerl, Mr. Cooper.
Feix, Mr. Wignell.
Pillberg, Mr. Bernard.
Molko, Mr. Warren.
French Hair dresser, Mr. Blissett.
Madame Von Bombrach, Mrs. Oldmixon.
Nanette, Mrs. Snowden.
Lisette, Mrs. Francis.

Tickets to be had at the New Inn, Market Street.

Mr. Cain's night will be on Monday next.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

New Novels.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 30, Chestnut Street,

THE Children of the Abbey; a Tale in 4 vols. by Regina Maria Roche. price two dollars.

Ildergte, Queen of Norway, from the German of Augustus Von Kotzebue, author of the Stranger, &c. one dollar.

George Barnwell, by S. Surr, 1 dollar.

The Constant Lover, or William and Jeanette from the German of Von Kotzebue, 37 and 1-2 cents.

Loves Pilgrimage, a Story founded on facts, compiled from the Journal of a detached friend, 87 and 1-2 cents.

Algerine Captive, or the Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill, six years a prisoner among the Algerines, 2 vols. 1 dollar, 75 cents.

The Democrat, or Intrigues and Adventures of Jean Le Noir, 1 dollar.

The Royal Captives, a fragment of secret history, copied from an old manuscript, by Yearley, 2 vols. 1 dollar and 65 cents.

The Glebe House, 50 cents.

Dorsey, by Charlotte Smith, 75 cents.

Arthur Mervyn, 2-3/4.

Louisa, or the Cottage on the Moor, 62 and 1-2 cents.

Charlotte Temple, by Mrs. Rowson, 75 cents.

Caroline of Litchfield, 1 dollar.

Henry Villars, 75 cents.

And a great variety of other NEW NOVELS too numerous to insert in a Newspaper.

R. CAMPBELL has always for sale a numerous and general assortment of Books in every department of literature and amusement. Also, a complete supply of Stationary of every kind.

Country Store keepers, public and private Libraries supplied on the very lowest terms.

April 25, 2292W.