

April 26, 1800.

IN advertising the Establishment of the Gazette of the United States for sale, I offered to receive Proposals until the middle of May. It is my desire, that propositions for the purchase, (if any there may be) should be made immediately.

The paper will be sold with or without the Printing Office, and the most liberal terms given. A small sum only, in cash, will be required; and the remainder of the purchase-money will be left to such arrangements, that it may be paid out of the income of the Paper.

J. W. FENNO.

NEW.

One of the Circular Letters of a certain Anthony New, who appears to be a Member of Congress, has been enclosed to me by a Correspondent. It will be attended to, although I think it would have been more appropriately directed to the Attorney General of the District.

The gentleman* whose unparalleled impudence not long since astonished our government by a large demand for money expended, and important services rendered—which dissolved, upon investigation, like the baseless fabric of a vision—recited, some years since to a large company in Philadelphia, an ode which he had just written upon the New-Year. A similar ode was immediately after read from an English Magazine; but with an unblushing face, he affirmed himself to be the author. "Up on my honor," said he, "my dear friends, I know not how to account for this, except from the great similarity of thought and expression, which I have frequently observed in two authors upon the same subject—which is wonderful—wonderful indeed."

[See paper.

* One Cutting or Cutting, a noted Chevalier d'Industrie.]

Haynie and Getman, two of the Northampton Insurgents, are found guilty of High Treason.

The Eliza, Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H. which lately ran ashore on Tybee Island, has been got off, and arrived at Savannah, without damage to her hull.

THESPIAN SOCIETY.

Having observed a performance given out at the Old Theatre, South street, under the title of "The Thespian Panorama," the public are cautioned not to be led there by the name of Thespian, as 'tis evident the intention of this *strange can*, in assuming the title, is only to mislead the curious, and thereby gain a crowded house, and consequently crowded pockets. The friends of the members are well assured that the object of the Thespian Society was not emolument. It is therefore hoped that the public will not countenance impostors.

By order of the President.

J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

April 30.

READING, April 12.

To the Freemen of Berks County.

IN order to refute any calumnies respecting Gen. Bower, which might have reached the Governor, two gentlemen of Reading who had been friends to Mr. McKean's election, went to Lancaster.

They reminded the Governor of General Bower's services in the revolutionary war—testified to his merit as a man, as Register and Recorder, and to his moderate conduct at the late election; and offered, if it would be of service to procure certificates signed by three fourths of the Freemen of Berks county to the truth of what they said, and recommending the continuance of Gen. Bower in his office. To this our just governor replied, that certificates would be of no service—that he had heard another account of Gen. Bower's conduct, and related two or three trifling circumstances which the gentlemen from their own knowledge declared to be false—he then said that he had promised the officers—that Gen. Bower was too intimate with Daniel Clymer and others—that he was sorry for him perhaps he might repent, and if he would write to him perhaps he would get him another office.

Mr. Scull in consequence of encouragement which he received, went to Lancaster, to solicit a continuance in his office. In order to avoid an insult (if possible) he got a friend to call on the Great Man and enquire when he could have the honor of an audience—the time was appointed—Mr. Scull and Mr. Read attended, and after the ceremony of an introduction (for although his honour had known Mr. Scull very well and just before the election had accepted him with great cordiality, his Excellency with true Democratic dignity disdaind to recognize him) the following conversation took place:

Mr. Scull—I have done myself the honor to wait on Your Excellency, to request a renewal of my Commission as Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Berks County.

His Excellency—I have not yet made up my mind,—I have not yet made any appointments in Berks County, and shall not for some time—and Sir, your conduct is not approved of by some people in your county.

Mr. Scull—Are there any charges against me as an officer, Sir? If there are, I am ready in an instant to justify myself.

His Excellency—Sir!! I never enter into arguments on subjects of this kind; but thus much I can tell you Sir, that your conduct as an officer of the *Stat Government* has been improper—I am told (turning to Mr. Read) that about twenty of you in Reading have associated yourselves to encourage Royalty.

Mr. Read—Royalty! You have been misinformed Sir, no such idea. I am convinced ever entered the head of any gentleman of Reading.

His Excellency—Sir! I have good authority for what I say—pretty going on here too—I wish to conciliate, but they won't do it—the other day to be fore the fellows (alluding to the members of the Assembly) were highly offended at a letter Mr. Bryant sent—they must not be offended to be sure, but I may be abused by the hour—however it will come at last as the Sailor said—"The hardest fend off."

Here Mr. Scull, concluded either that the old gentleman was deluged or intoxicated, and finding that he was not likely to get any satisfaction, took his hat and wished him a good morning.

From the foregoing fact may we not reasonably infer:

1. That the governor was not influenced in his removals from office by any of the reasons assigned by him in his reply to the Senate, and therefore that he had the means to refute falsehoods in that reply.
2. That his real motive was either what the Senate charged him with, to wit "Because the officers exercised their rights as freemen," or something worse which he dare not avow.
3. That he had the cruelty and injustice to inflict all the punishment in his power on freemen either without cause or without giving them a hearing.
4. That he himself considers his conduct as infamous.
5. That, not content with ruining a number of worthy men in their fortunes he has basely endeavoured to injure their characters by falsely charging them with incapacity or misconduct.
6. That he has either had the folly to believe, or the wickedness and impudence to assert without believing it that *many* people had associated in Reading in favour of royalty.
7. That he has disgraced himself by speaking in a contemptuous manner of the house of assembly.
8. That he has by refusing to see a certificate signed by three fourths of the freemen of Berks county—(or saying that it was unnecessary to get it) shewn that he considers the county as governed by colonel's Heister and Frailey, and that the inhabitants are slaves and not freemen—and
9. That Thomas McKean acts as the governor of a party and not of the State.

I do not mean to comment on the folly, meanness, insolence, injustice, or inhumanity of such conduct—it is not necessary—No person worthy the name of a freeman defends it—it is almost universally execrated.—I do not wish to injure the poor old man who fills the office of governor—I believe him to be the most miserable creature breathing—and he is infinitely beneath my notice—but I think it proper as one of the sovereign people to call the attention of my competers to the conduct of their servant, in order that they may judge of those *disinterested* men who so warmly supported him at the election, and who now *see* and *hear* for him.

In my next number I will enquire whether the governor is warranted in his assertion that he deserves praise rather than censure for his official arrangements—and into the real motives of those arrangements.

MARKS JOHN BIDDLE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 29.

The bill to promote the Manufacture of Sheet Copper within the United States, by the incorporation of a Company for carrying on the same was read a third time and passed—ayes 53.

Mr. New said, he had understood from the Clerk that several volumes of the Journals of the Old Congress, which he had been directed to subscribe for, were now completed, and ready for delivery; but that he did not think himself authorized under the original resolution to distribute them—Mr. N. therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to deliver to the members such of the Journals of the Old Congress as have been printed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. D. Folger, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Charles Pettit, made report that it would be proper to adopt the said report—which was referred to a Committee of the whole House and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the execution of the 27th article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, made with Great Britain—Mr. Rutledge in the chair—and another amendment of Mr. Nicholas, providing that no American citizens, who may have been impressed, and shall liberate himself, shall be delivered up—being under consideration—after some debate, Mr. Marshall proposed several modifications of the amendment, which embraced the principle contended for—A motion was then made and carried that the committee

rise—ayes 43—noes 42. Leave was given to sit again—and Mr. Marshall's motion was ordered to be printed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee to whom was committed the bill from the Senate prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Committee recommend the rejection of the principles contained in the bill, and propose substituting the following.

That each house shall choose by ballot, four of its members, who shall form a joint committee, and have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice President; other than such as may relate to the number of votes by which the Electors may have been appointed. No person to be a member of this committee, who shall be one of the five highest candidates for either office.

All documents, (other than those inclosed in the packets containing the certificates of the votes of the Electors) petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the Electors, or the persons for whom they have voted, to be delivered to this committee.

The committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records. All testimony to be reduced to writing, and signed by the witness. Persons swearing falsely, to incur the penalty attached to wilful and corrupt perjury.

Marshalls of the United States directed to serve process issued by the committee.

Witnesses to receive the same compensation as if attending the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Committee to appoint a Clerk, who shall, under their direction, keep a journal of their proceedings, to be reported to both houses.

Tellers to be appointed by each house, before their assembling to count the votes, whose duty it shall be to receive the certificates of the Electors from the President of the Senate, after they shall have opened and read, and to note in writing the debates of the certificates, the names of the Electors, the time of their election, and the time and place of their meeting, the number of votes given, and the names of the persons voted for; and also the substance of the certificates from the Executive of each state, accompanying the votes of the Electors. The minutes made by the Tellers are to be read in the presence of both houses, and a copy entered on the Journals of each.

As soon as the Committee shall have made their report, both houses shall meet for the purpose of counting the votes. The names of the different states who voted, to be written on separate pieces of paper, and put into a ballot box: and the votes from each state are to be examined and counted in the order in which the name of the state shall be drawn from the box: If no exception be made, the votes of such state are immediately to be counted; but if any exception be taken, the person taking the same shall state it directly, and not argumentatively, and sign his name thereto. [If it be founded on the report of the joint committee, and be seconded and signed by a member of each house, then each house shall immediately retire, without question or debate, to its own apartment, and shall respectively take the question on the exception, without debate, by yeas and noes: Unless both houses concur in such exception, the votes objected to shall be counted. After decision, both houses shall again assemble, and resume the count. If the exception taken shall arise on the face of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of both houses, and shall not have been noticed in the report of the joint committee; it may be referred to that committee to examine and report on, both houses concurring in such reference, otherwise to be decided as before mentioned.]

The two houses may adjourn from day to day, passing over Sunday, until the count shall be completed.

When the joint committee shall have been formed, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve it, or to withdraw any of its members.

The executive of each state to furnish the electors respectively with a copy of the law or resolution under which they are to act; copies of which the electors are to annex to each list of their votes. And the executive also is to transmit within ten days after the appointment of electors, to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Secretary of State, a complete list of each of the electors appointed, the law under which they act, &c. The Post-master-general and Post-master are made accountable for the safe delivering of such packets, if transmitted by that medium.

All petitions respecting election to be presented to the Senate, and then to be transmitted to the House of Representatives, where they shall be read, and afterwards delivered to the joint committee. No petition to be received after a day certain; not shall any petition against the qualifications of a candidate or elector, be received, unless ten days notice thereof in writing be previously given to the person whose qualifications are contested, or where improper conduct is petitioned against.

Judges of courts of the United States, and others qualified, directed to take evidence, when therunto required, by any person petitioning against or contesting the votes given by the electors; provided public notice for weeks shall be given in the paper printed at the seat of government in the state, of such institution, and the points intended to be established thereby. All testimony thus taken shall be reduced to writing, and forwarded to the President of the Senate, together with a copy of the warrant of summons and notification issued in that behalf, and the original affidavit proving the service of the notification directed as aforesaid.

The committee also propose altering the title, to as to read "an act prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Nicholas, after complimenting the committee for the material and beneficial changes made in the bill referred to them, said, it was not yet, in his opinion, a just one—and particularly objected to the appointment of the committee contemplated. He therefore moved to strike out the first section, which contained the principle of the bill—The question was taken without debate and negatived, yeas 39, noes 43.

Mr. Gallatin objected to the principle contained in the 8th paragraph, between crotchets, as being unconstitutional, and moved to strike out that part of the bill; was opposed by Mr. Marshall; after which the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Shaw, his secretary, notifying that the President had approved and signed the act intitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States, to accept for the United States, a cession of jurisdiction of territory lying west of Pennsylvania, commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut;" and also an act intitled "An act to provide for rebuilding the Light House at New London, for the support of a Light House at Clarke's Point; for the support and erection of a Light House at Wagwarm Point; and for other purposes."

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate have passed the bill for the preservation of public Arsenals and Magazines, sent from this House; and that the Senate accede to the conference requested on the bill for dividing the North Western Territory into two separate governments; also, that the Senate have passed a bill supplemental to the act intitled an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes, to which they request the concurrence of this House. Adjourned.

THE FUTURE FRENCH NATION. A PROGNOSTICK.

THE depopulation of France has been much greater than is easily to be conceived—Emigration, the Guillotine, Levies "en masse" and the improvements, better known under the title of Concriptions, have effectually drained the interior of France of all the youthful, hearty, and able-bodied male inhabitants, and a day is very near and rapidly advancing, when it will be found full as difficult for the Republic to recruit her armies by any means whatsoever as it is now found to re-establish her finances.

We are assured from a respectable authority that very serious apprehensions are entertained by the most enlightened and best informed of the French for the very existence of the Nation itself, and for the future appearance, form and mental, as well as bodily powers of the inhabitants of France.

In a late consultation of several members of the National Institute, and the failure of population being the subject, it was generally agreed that peace must speedily be made, or that the race of Frenchmen would soon be extinct.

"What a prospect is before us, (said one of the members) our youth are all in the army, or in foreign countries—Marriages are every where discouraged throughout the republic—Prostitution and debauchery have arisen to an height unequalled in the most vicious stages of the ancient monarchy. In fact, there are no husbands for our women? Who have we at home, except boys, old men, the lame, the blind, the maimed and the diseased.

Sir, I maintain, that unless an end be put to this calamitous war, and we can get home our warriors who are really men to reproduce a French people, we are, alas, nearly exhausted! We shall in a very few years present to Europe a nation as unlike the present race of men as are the tribes of Oorang-Outang's asses or monkeys of Africa. Invite the members of the Institute to reflect seriously on the consequences to the nation, of having no other husbands for our Women than Boys, Dotards, Cripples and Debauchees."

An arrival at Baltimore, brings the affecting detail of one of the late murders of a crew of our countrymen by the French. Since which, another massacre of a whole ship's company has taken place.

In a late paper we read that TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY American vessels have within a short time been condemned in a single Spanish port; we hear every day of the subjects of that nation attacking under French colors; and now they have the impudence to declare a port of great importance to our trade, as a state of *Blockade*; a preference more ridiculous than language can express. We learn these things with Christian, with Quaker, or rather with Jew-like fortitude. The Sybarites, the Helots, were valiant and magnanimous in comparison of such effeminacy. But it is no fault of the people. They rose in arms; and prepared them for the fray. They declared their country had burnt in grace long enough and with one voice they said "NUNC TENETUS EST PUGNANDUM; nunc ense libero, subsidua hostes." Hereafter it will most surely be demanded, how and why such ruin hath come upon us.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of PHILIP SUPER, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having demands on the same, to bring in their accounts duly attested, at No. 35 Key's Alley.

PHILIP SUPER, Junr.

JACOB SUPER.

April 30.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived at the port,

Ship Criterion, Wick's Calkett's—1st of that port the 23^d Dec. and the Gazette 2^d of Jan.

Ship Diana, Piles, Liverpool 30 days. Scher. Fauny, Whitlow, Bermuda 29 days.

Ship Gen. Washington, Davis, and Ship Prudence Mitchell, of this port, were to sail from Liverpool ten days after the Diana, which left that place 7th of March.

Yesterday morning died in this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, wife of the Honorable John Lawrence, a Senator of the United States, from the State of New York.

An Original American Work.

BY SUBSCRIPTION.
PROPOSAL.
To publish for the Author a periodical Work,
ENTITLED
THE LAY PREACHER;
OR
Essays, Moral, Economical, Political and Literary.

"May not I strive amid the motley throng,
ALL PALE AND Pensive, as I muse along
To frame a work, which leads to cheap renown
In my lay habit—not the sacred gown
—Once, in my morn of life, a wizard said
You ne'er shall cite by law, or trade;
But find, renote from confidence or fame,
A LOCAL SOMETHING and a SHADY NAME;
Through crowds shall mark your solitary way,
Arden, though thoughtful, and though serious,
GAY,
Bow to no populace for golden views,
Your portion, memory, and bell gift, your
muse."

Pursuits of Literature.

CONDITIONS.

These essays will be comprised in two volumes royal octavo. The work will be printed on wire woven paper, and with a large, elegant and distinct type.

The price will be Four Dollars; one half of which must be paid at the time of subscription. These volumes will contain many unpublished numbers in addition to those, which, at various periods have appeared in the Farmer's Museum, and the Gazette of the United States.

A list of the subscribers will be regarded in the front of the first volume, as a proper tribute of respect, on the part of the Publisher, and Author to those, who patronize the efforts of young men, to delineate and disseminate correct principles in Morals and Literature.

The Work will be put to the Press, as soon as the subscriptions will justify the expense of printing of the book with peculiar elegance and care. Subscribers will be received in this city, by John Ward Keno, the Publisher; and by Thomas Dekson, James Humphreys and Abner Dickins. In New-York by William Calkett. In Boston by James White. In Salem by John Dabney. In Providence by John Carter. In Hartford by Moses G. Crosby. In Baltimore by George Hill. In Richmond by Augustine Davis. In Charleston, S. C. by Wm. P. Young. In Trenton by Garrison Cross. In New Brunswick by Jacob Tillman. In Newark by Jacob Healey; and

In London by Cadell & Davies in the Strand, and Messrs. F. & C. Rivington; and by Hall and Bradford, Edinburgh.

April 30.

A PROPOSAL.

By WILLIAM T. FICKE and ABRAHAM SMALL of the City of Philadelphia, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, that invaluable work DR. RUSSELL'S

History of Modern Europe;

CONTAINING
An History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
The Rise of Modern Kingdoms, generally
A particular History of the French Monarchy
Spain from the Domination of the Visigoths
Italy—with the Rise and Progress of the Temporal Power of the Popes
Britain—from its relinquishment by the Romans
Ireland
The German Empire—from Charlemagne
The Empire of Constantinople—to its overthrow
Empire of the Arabs
Rise and Progress of the Turks, and Fall of the Greek Empire
History of Portugal—View of the Progress of Navigation—Conquest in the East and West Indies—Discovery of America, &c.
History of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Poland and Prussia
North America—as connected with European History
A very Comprehensive and highly useful Chronology.

- CONDITIONS.
- I. The whole shall be comprised in five large octavo volumes, printed in the best manner, on a superfine paper.
 - II. It is intended to deliver one volume every two months, at the price of Two Dollars per volume in boards, payable on delivery.
 - III. As it may be inconvenient to deliver them to distant subscribers in single volumes, those who wish it, may let them remain with the publishers until the whole are finished; in which case the price of one volume will be required on subscribing—the remainder on the delivery of the whole.

It will be put to press immediately, and printed on a beautiful new type cast for the purpose. The encourages of this undertaking may rest assured, that nothing now foreseen shall delay its regular progress—So that in one year at farthest, the citizens of the United States shall be presented with an American Edition of Dr. Russell's History of Modern Europe, equal to the English copy, and at a Lower Price.

Subscriptions received by Wm. T. Birch No. 17 South Second street, and A. Small, No 145 Spruce street.

April 30.

cwim

TO BE LET.

THE LOT,

At the north-east corner of Arch and Ninth streets, Now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Busby, as a Board Yard.

Enquire at No. 218 Arch street.

March 17.

stoutf.