

The following work may perhaps appear from its Title as only necessary to the Gentle men of the Bar—The whole trading world are interested in the knowledge of its contents. It is replete with information to the *Man of Bu siness*; and the *Merchant*, the *Underwriter*, the *Sea Captain*, &c. &c. will find themselves particularly and immediately concerned in the knowledge it affords.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by **JAMES HUMPHREYS,**
No. 106, south side of Market Street,
PART II.
(which concludes the First Volume) of
REPORTS OF CASES,
Argued and determined in the High Court
of Admiralty, (Great Britain)
Commencing with the **JUDGMENTS** of
of the
Right Hon. Sir William Scott,
Michaelmas Term, 1798,
By **CHR. ROBINSON, L.L.D. Advocate.**
At the same place may be had
PART I.
These **REPORTS** will be continued
regularly as they come to hand.
Sept. 18. th. fa. & fa.

Elisha Fisher & Co.
No. 39, north Front street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Sheet Iron, tin plates in boxes, few
ing twine, hoes, window glass, and
a large assortment of
Ironmongery, cutlery, fadlery, brads
and japan'd Wares,
Hats in cafes, Coach & Coach har
nesses furniture, &c. &c.
September 23 d1w

L'AVENIR & ARDLEY,
No. 63, south Third street,
Opposite the United States Bank,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the pub
lic, that they transact the business of purchasing
and selling of Stock, negotiating Bills of Ex
change, buying and selling of Houses, Lands, &c.
on commission—Such as will favor them with
their custom, may rest assured that the utmost ex
ertions will be exercised, to render every possible
satisfaction.
They have at present for sale, 2170 acres of
well chosen

LANDS,
being military warrants, already located and sur
veyed, situate between the Little Miami and Scioto
Rivers, in the North Western countries.
September 19

Taunton Ale,
of an excellent quality,
JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig Amity, from Bristol,
AND FOR SALE,
By **John Allen,**
No. 122, Spruce street,
Who has also on hand,
Bristol Patent Sail Cloth,
No. 1 to 8.
September 22 e06t

Journeymen Pressmen.
WANTED Immediately three or four Journeymen
PRESSMEN; those who can bring
indisputable recommendations of their being good
workmen, steady and honest, may find constant
employment at the Printing office of
Hajah Thomas, jr.
Worcester, September 17, 1800 (22)

BENJAMIN CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
HAS REMOVED
To No. 36, MARKET STREET,
Where he has for Sale,
Spring and other Clocks; gold and silver
Watches; Tools, Files and Materials; steel
and gilt Chains, Seals and Keys; Springs,
&c. &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Repaired as usual.
June 3 th & fa

An Invoice of
Playing Cards.
SUPERFINE Columbian, Harry the VIIIth,
and Merry-Andrew Playing Cards, for sale cheap
for cash—Apply at this Office.
September 13.

6500 lbs- New Orleans Indigo,
Entitled to Drawback.
200 hogheads Virginia Tobacco,
54 kegs of Virginia Twine,
FOR SALE BY
Tunis & Annelley,
Walnut street wharf.
9 mo. 1st, 1800 d6t

TO PRINTERS.
FOR SALE,
A **PRINTING PRESS** complete,
Old Long Primer,
Small Pica on pica body (new and old
Pica, do.
English, (two small founts)
16 Line Pica, &c.
Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office
Furniture, &c.
Iron work of a printing-press,
&c. They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply
at the office of the Gazette of the United
States.

Baltimore and New York Mail
Stage Office
Is removed from No. 13 South Fourth street, to
No. 18 South Third street.
An Office for those stages is also kept at Mr.
Hardy's Inn, No. 98 Market street.
General Post Office, April 28.

Found,
A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,
WHOEVER has lost it may receive it on ap
plication at the office of this Gazette, and
paying the expense of this advertisement.
July 22.

Gazette of the United States

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash	108	per cent
Six per cent. (net amount) do.	86	per cent
Navy do.	80	per cent
Three per Cent. do.	52	per cent
Deferred, do.	84	per cent
BANK United States, do.	31	per cent
Pennsylvania, do.	26	per cent
North America, do.	48	per cent
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. be low par.		
Pennsylvania, shares, 21 per cent. adv.		
Turnpike Shares, 10 per cent. under par.		
Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par.		
East-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance		
Land Warrants, 25 dollars per 100 acres.		
Water Loans, 85 per cent.		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash	170	per ct.
Do. do. 60 days do.	168	per ct.
Do. do. 90 days do.	166	per ct.
Bills on Hamburg at 60 days	26	per Mark Banco
Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days	39	a 40 cts. per Florin.

THE CARRIERS of this Gazette, have been strictly forbidden either to sell or give away, any of their papers; and should the Editor detect, or receive information of any person attempting to seduce them from the line of their duty, he will employ legal means for redress.—It has become a serious inconvenience, and those who are friendly to the interest of this paper, are requested to give such information as may be in their power on the subject, and they will confer an obligation on THE EDITOR.

It is requested that Gentlemen who are neglected by the Carriers, will not permit several days to elapse without giving information of such neglect; but immediately give notice. They SHALL be served regularly.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"SENECA," in the intervals of political composition, and salutary invective, not unworthy of JUNIUS, we hope will find inclination to exclaim

"Awake, Eolian lyre; awake;
And give to rapture all thy trembling strings."

With our conviction of his satirical powers, we wish that he would bend his attention to the Jacobinic foe, and employ his excellent poetry in aid of found and virtuous politics. We are assured of the salutary consequences of literary efforts, thus directed.

"Yes, from the depths of Pindus shall your rhymes,
Thro' this disorder'd world, these lawless times,
Be heard distinctly in our inmost state;
All that the good reverend and bad men hate,
In spirit and in substance, as of old,
Your Muse in her *Abodes* shall unfold."

We are diverted with the fantastic and bewitching rallery of a gay Coquette, who calls herself "FRANCES." It is impossible to argue with so volatile a logician. We can only defend ourselves, by running away, and by remarking to the Lady that, at any rate, we must be vanquished by the power of her eyes, if not of her arguments.

"Her mein, her shape, her temper, eyes, and tongue
Are sure to conquer—for the rogue is young;
And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay
We call it only pretty *Fanny's* way."

The moral doctrine of "Mentor" is just and salutary. But his position that "real greatness of mind and energy of talents are seldom accompanied with an inclination to love and gallantry," is not warranted by any, even the slightest survey of human nature. The moralist may mourn that Genius and strong passions are connected, but the Philosopher and man of the world know that this is a frequent alliance. The reader of Sully's memoirs will discover innumerable instances of ardency of passion in HENRY of Navarre, one of the greatest and most amiable of Princes. We may find ALGIBADES at the feet of an ASPASIA, and JULIUS CESAR at more than one toilet.

"Antonius fled from Actium's coast,
Augustus pressing, Asia lost;
His sails by Cupid's hands untur'd
To keep the fair, he gave the world.
Edward our fourth, rever'd and crown'd,
Vigorous in youth, in arms renown'd
While England's voice and Warwick's care
Design'd him Gallia's beauteous heir—
Chang'd peace and power for rage and wars
Only to dry one Widow's tears.
France's fourth Henry we may see,
A servant to the fair D'Estree;
When quitting Coutras prosperous field,
And fortune taught at length to yield,
He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went
To wanton with the *strictly dame*
And in his pleasures lost his fame."

"DICK VULCAN," is in type, but unavoidably postponed 'till to-morrow.

LITERARY NOTICE.

We are pleased to learn that an elegant and ample edition of the works of the late Judge WILSON, is to be published by the enterprising Mr. DICKINS, from the very elegant press of Mr. Maxwell. The collation of the manuscripts, is to be the care of BIRD WILSON Esq. Hence, from natural solicitude for the literary reputation of a relation and from the legal information, and

accuracy of the Editor, the Public may rightfully expect a faithful and well digested specimen of the jurisprudential skill, and political science of a learned Judge. The following extract from the Prospectus, will fully describe the plan of the work.

THE Volumes now offered to the Public will contain the Lectures on Law delivered by the Author in the College of Philadelphia; and some detached pieces upon legal subjects. Of the plan of the Lectures the Public have been long in possession. That plan was never completely executed; but the most valuable part of it was finished and delivered by the Author in the form in which it will now be published. This part treats of the general nature of law—of the law of nature and of nations—of municipal law, and some other general subjects connected with these—of the causes, origin, progress, history, kinds, parts, and properties of government—of the principles, nature, and history of the Common Law, and its transfer from Europe to America; and of the municipal law of the U. States and of Pennsylvania relating to PERSONS; Under this division a full view is taken (among other subjects) of the constitutions of the general and state governments; of the trial by jury; of the nature and philosophy of evidence; and of the criminal law of the United States and of Pennsylvania.—The remaining part of the plan, in which it was proposed to treat of the municipal law respecting property, and of the history of a suit at law, from its commencement to its termination, was not executed. The part however, which has been executed and which is now offered to the Public, is highly deserving of their attention, from the importance of its subjects—subjects in their nature interesting, not only to professional men, but to every citizen of the United States.

The detached pieces proposed to be added are—An essay on the history and advantages of property; Considerations on the legislative authority of the British Parliament over the American Colonies, published at the beginning of the revolution; and Considerations upon the Bank of North-America, published in 1785, in which some important points of constitutional law are brought into view.

Notice to the TRUE BLUES of America.

Gentlemen; To You will our Brethren of the unfortunate Sister States, now exposed to a merciless enemy, look for help in the hour of increasing danger. On you, will our Common, Political Father, rely for the salvation of your Country, and he will not look in vain.—If those uniforms which weathered the Insurrections of Gallatin in '94 and Fries in '98, are impaired by service, repair them, and be ready in time. The very knowledge of your readiness to appear again, the legitimate Sons of Patriots of '75, the only lawful heirs to this soil and to their glory, will make those foreign emulraries, who have excited the mischief in the South, shrink like the mist of the morning before the glorious rising Sun.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The rising of the negroes is now proved to have been occasioned by the circulation of some artfully written hard bills, drawn up by the noted Callender in prison, and circulated by two French people of colour, originally from Guadeloupe, aided by an United Irish pretender. Methodist Preacher. Callender declares himself innocent of any intention to go further, than merely to favor Mr. Jefferson's election, but he is still suspected of a further object.

A troop of United States Cavalry is ordered to Richmond, and all the people of that city begin to think they were wrong in their designs against Federalism, and charge their defection to the busy designing Foreigners who have lately come among us."

We understand a compromise is attempted to be effected, through a state Secretary, between the four Jacobin candidates for a lucrative office, with a promise on the part of the one conceded to that should he obtain the post, he will on going out of office divide whatever sum he may have unaccounted for, equally between the other three, the Secretary, and himself:—thus the poor deputies are to be totally excluded from any share, although the sum may exceed one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars!!!

Monday the twenty second day of September, the *Sbee Legion* of this city paraded and marched to Beggars town,—for what—to drink King with Duane—eat a Bull at Logan's—or was it to celebrate the coronation of King George the III?

At the late celebration of the coronation of King George, a Captain of the *Sbee Legion*, thinking it beneath his dignity to walk, after the gallant exploits of the day, mounted his Gig, and rode in state at the head of his company, who could not see whether he was walking or riding.

From the 12th to the 15th inst. there was 9 deaths in Norfolk.

For the 48 hours, preceding Monday, (sun rise) there was 43 deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

Total of sick remaining in the Hospital with the prevailing disease, 32
Convalescents since last report, 17
Discharged cured, ditto 6

For the 7 days, preceding Tuesday the 23d inst. there was 41 deaths in New-York.

OUR ENVOYS.

A letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated July 17, received in Boston, observes, that the Envoys are very secret as to the progress of the Negotiation they are conducting: That whatever reports may be current relative to the business they can have no better basis than conjecture; that he should write again by Mr. Tudor, who was to take passage with the Envoys in the Portsmouth sloop of war.

From the New-York Gazette.

On looking over the London papers by the ship Hazard, we find, in one of the 8th ult. this article:—"By letters from Paris, we find the American Ministers make no progress in their explanations, and that the two republics are not likely to be better reconciled. The object of this suspense and delay is obvious. France, by a doubtful conduct, will animate her partisans in America, and intimidate her opponents; and in this course she will the more probably continue to steer, with a view of effecting a change of the President, the election of whom comes on in a few months."

Besides this, Mr. Campbell, who came passenger in the Hazard, and who left Paris the first of August informs, that our envoys were on the eve of leaving that place, when they received a request from Consul Buonaparte to tarry a little longer.

It does not appear from this, that our Commissioners were coming away satisfied with the progress they had made in the business of negotiation. The London Editor's conjectures on this subject may therefore be right.

[The following letter was received by the Editor yesterday, with a request that it might be continued till the 1st October. —It gives the Lie direct to the Jacobin assertions relative to that respectable body of people the Methodists.]

DOVER, SEPTEMBER 19, 1800.

MR. WAYNE,

AS your paper has a more extensive circulation through this State, than any other, I wish to contradict a Jacobin lye which is gaining ground. They say, that the Methodists who form a very large proportion for the Federal interest of Kent county, intend to drop the Honourable James A. Bayard at the next election. I can with boldness contradict the mischievous and ill-founded untruth, and say, that, there is not twenty voters, of that society, in the county, who will not support him with all their influence. The following is the Methodist Ticket.

A METHODIST.

Representative to Congress.

James A. Bayard

Senator.

George Cummins

Representatives.

Nicholas Ridgel

James Henry

Henry Mollen

John Lockwood

William Sorden

Stephen Lewis

Manlove Emerson.

Coroners.

Richard Harrington

William Needles

Levy Court Commissioners.

Israel Peterlon

John Stout

John Hufur.

The following two *Extracts* are taken from the *Lancaster Journal*, a valuable paper published by Mr. Wm. Hamilton, at the Seat of Government of this State.

Governor M'Kean in his reply to the answer of the Senate observes that "the prostitution of official influence to party purposes, may afford a proper cause of removal from office. If the Governor has one spark of regard for his word, his honor and dignity, he will not hesitate a moment to discharge from office Trench Cox, William Barton, Timothy Matlack, Frederick Muhlenberg & John Light. For it is a well known fact that those men were fearfully known in the country of Lancaster before they were appointed to offices by Governor M'Kean. All that is to be expected then from their exertions is comprised in the characters they derive from official influence.

Let the people of Pennsylvania read the following extract from the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting on Friday last, and if they do not blush for the honor and respectability of the State and feel for its safety, they must be callous to every fine feeling of the human breast. Here is the extract.

"Resolved that Messrs. Trench Cox, Timothy Matlack, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Jacob Carpenter and Samuel Bryan, be committed to address the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania."

Francis Bailey, Chairman.

John Light, Secretary."

Six of these men hold lucrative offices under the Governor of Pennsylvania. The seventh, Francis Bailey, is the Governor's printer. I will not insult the feelings of the reader by attempting any comment.

Who has been the cause of borrowing money at 8 per cent? Those who were for "flopping the wheels of government" those who prevented the assessment of the House and Land tax, which should have been collected long ago, and if it had been collected there would have been no occasion for borrowing money at 8 per cent. Pray is it the Federalists or the French party that create insurrections and taxes? Surely it is the latter.

Who is he that has thought proper to arraign those who opposed his election with the epithets of "traitors, Tories, refugees,

French aristocrats, British friends, and apostate whigs, together with all the officers of government, and expectants of office under the President of the United States?" Was he a Federalist, No! it was Thomas M'Kean Governor of Pennsylvania, at the head of a party.

Who were they that propagated lies. Who were they made the people believe that Governor M'Kean would repeal all the obnoxious laws of Congress, such as the alien and sedition laws, house and land tax, discharge the standing army and navy? Who! Equire of Dallas, Cox, Muhlenberg, Dr. Logan, William Barton, Samuel Bryan, Doctor Leib, Matlack, Heister, &c. &c. I am no party man but a friend to peace and good order, and an enemy to those who are opposed to our government and its laws.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

From the Aurora of Friday last.

It appears that John Fries, the persecuted victim of a daring faction, has been received in the bosom of his native country with a kindness and attention that reflects honor on the virtue and sensibility of the people of Pennsylvania. Every attention which could be bestowed on him and his family, they have experienced from their fellow citizens, both during his cruel imprisonment and while he was tortured by the menaces of a barbarous death. The President of the United States giving way to the solemn admonitions of conscience, alarmed at the stretches of the faction which were seeking to involve him in disgrace and the nation in civil war, or despotism, would not consent to countenance his murder tho' the blood of the victim was held up as the criterion of future support from a faction; the perversion of the law and the abuse of the judicial authority, by a Judge fit to rank in history with Jeffries, were not to Mr. Adams sufficient causes to realize the death of a fellow citizen; his own knowledge as a lawyer, revolted against a sentence so barbarous, and against which, every active mind in the community cried out with indignation, the advice of men differing from each other in politics, but of acknowledged legal ability and integrity was called into his aid, and by their opinion, which proved that the daring constructions of the judges on the laws of treason were unfounded; that the justice of the country, and the life of an individual not legally subjected to the punishment of death were involved, the President obeyed the impulse of truth and virtue, and saved an innocent man to his country and his family. Fries was liberated, and the voice of his country gave an unqualified plaudit for the act of genuine justice.

What followed, his fellow citizens eager to make up for his sufferings, elected him to the command of a militia regiment; and in obedience to law, the Governor has issued a commission; this is set up as one of those charges which debauched and infamous men, heap upon each other, to injure if they could, the reputation of Governor M'Kean.

But what is the true ground upon which these transactions should be placed? Do we not know that the presence of insurrection, was one of those bold strokes which Samuel Lyman describes; do we not know upon the authority of the members of the legislature who went thither, that no such thing as an insurrection or a treasonable resistance existed; has not the voice of those counties, shewn the discovery made of the arts, practiced by Hamilton and his adherents Pickering and Pinckney, to drag us into such measures as would render a standing army necessary, and promote the establishment of what they call a *strong government*. This is the true light in which that infamous business should be viewed. We should consider it as a measure which was the stratagem of a faction, and the cause of a vast expenditure calculated to enrich a few creatures of power; the election of Fries must be offensive, for the same cause which whetted animosity against him, still exists; he was an active officer in our revolution, and he now commands a regiment of hardy and brave republican Germans.

[To comment copiously on the above would be useless. We shall just state facts, known to all. A rebellion against the laws of the United States broke out in the spring of 1799, in the counties of Montgomery, Bucks, and Northampton.—John Fries was the leader; he, with an armed force, threatened an officer of the United States, rescued certain prisoners from that officer, and prevented him from executing his duty; openly bidding defiance to our government. The President issued a proclamation, inviting them to return to their duty as citizens, and stated the consequences of disobedience, they treated his offers of conciliation with contempt; he was then compelled to order out the troops in the pay of the U. States, and some militia volunteer companies, to avenge the insulted laws. The troops turned out with alacrity, marched to the scene of insurrection, and arrested a number of the rebels, among the rest John Fries.—He was twice tried by the laws of his country, and twice convicted by an honest and upright jury of 12 men; he was sentenced to die, the punishment due his crime. The President in mercy pardoned him, anticipating a good effect, and he returned to his home, where no sooner did he arrive, than those very persons who had been convicted, some of treason, others of misdemeanor, elected him their military chief, and to complete the business, their choice has been sanctioned by Thomas M'Kean, Governor of Pennsylvania, who has commissioned him Colonel of a Regiment of Militia; thus forming as it were a banditti in the heart of our country; and at the very moment when an insurrection has commenced in Virginia and Carolina. Thus that part of the community, who marched to suppress a rebellion, and those