

same imports as were established under the Batavian government from the date herof. But the vessels which have arrived since that period cannot be deemed entitled to the same advantages, and must therefore be considered subject to the British Laws, and to clear out with such articles only as vessels from British ports are permitted to carry.—As a temporary regulation, suggested by justice to the captors of the island, and to enable the Agents employed on their parts to conduct the business in which they are engaged, with regularity—the vessels now in port must, prior to their sailing, produce a certificate from Benjamin Waterhouse, Esquire, or Patrick Malony, stating that no claim of theirs, as Agents, exists against the vessels or persons about to depart in them.

Given under my hand on board his majesty's ship Amphion, Curracoa Harbour, 30th October, 1800.

(Signed) H. Seymour.  
By command of the Vice Admiral.

(Signed) A. N. Yates.  
A true copy.

I certify that Benjamin Waterhouse Esq. one of the Agents mentioned in the notice annexed, informed me that no vessel would be permitted to depart from this place, previous to their paying a certain salvage, demanded by Frederick Watkins, Esq. of his Britannic Majesty's ship Nereide, or lodging sufficient security to wait the determination of a Court of Admiralty on the respective cases.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of my office, at Curracoa, 7th November, 1800.

(Signed) B. H. Phillips,  
Consul of the United States at Curracoa.

By the Ship Rose arrived at this Port.

LONDON, October 15.

By the Sally American ship, which was taken by the Franchise frigate, and since taken and brought into Jersey, the following information has been received: La Concorde, of 46 guns, and Medea, of 42 guns, were captured about three months since, in 17 degrees, lat. south, by a squadron of six ships of the line and two frigates, off the coast of Brazil. La Franchise escaped.

Names of the ships taken by the said French Frigates.

English ships—The Albion, with horses and provisions; Britannia, with rum, tobacco and salt; Maria, with dry goods; Matilda, with do; Tartar, do. and provisions; Jonas, rum and tobacco; Diana, dry goods; Robust, do; Pelerin, do; Amphitrite, do; Camp de Loupek 14,000 lb. of ivory; Prosperity, 5,000 lb. do; Merlin, 200 negroes; Enterprise, 140 do. and dry goods; Dispatch, in ballast; and Rebecca, with 221 negroes.

American ships—John, with 33,000 dollars; Venus, do; Concorde rum and tobacco; Reliance, do; Good Understanding, do; Mentor, dry goods; Rambler, do.

Portuguese ships—Le Bonville with 100 negroes and 200 rolls of tobacco; St. Antonio, rum, soap and palm oil, N. S. del Carmo, dry goods; St. Anne, provisions; and Coelin, do.

Besides the above, since the capture of the Concorde and Medea, the Franchise has captured four large American ships, including the Sally.

The Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen, who died lately at Munster, was the senior of the French Episcopacy. There now remains only two Cardinals of that nation, viz. the Cardinal de Rohan, Bishop of Strasbourg, and the Cardinal de Laval Montmorancy, Bishop of Metz, and Great Almoner of France, who has retired to Mitau, to Louis XVIII.

The province of Normandy, of which the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault was Metropolitan, has at present only two Bishops out of seven which it formerly had.

Since his trial, Hadfield, has remained in Newgate. On Saturday, however, a warrant was sent from the Duke of Portland's office, to remove him to Bedlam, where an apartment had been prepared for his reception. He was dressed in a dark coat, and appeared to be perfectly calm and collected. When he arrived at Bedlam, he expressed some objection to the place, but added, "I dare say there are many better men here than myself, and I am sure there are many out of Bedlam who deserve to be in it as much as I do." He is paler and rather thinner than he was on his trial. The orders from the Duke of Portland, are, not to suffer any visits of idle curiosity to him.

Education

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,  
BOARDING & DAY-SCHOOL.

RECOMMENCED  
For the winter season, on Monday, October 6th, Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE respectfully acknowledges the liberal encouragement she has experienced, for more than seven years in Philadelphia, and, as the most expressive proof of gratitude, will be a continuance of the unremitting attention, already paid to her pupils; flatters herself, it will be the best recommendation to future patronage.

The following branches (or any of them separately) may be engaged for, as most agreeable, the English, French, and Italian languages grammatically; writing, arithmetic, geography, use of the globes, history, music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and dancing.

Plain work, markings, embroidery and tambour in gold, silver or colours, fillagree, artificial flowers, fancy baskets, netting, hair, print cloth, and muslin work of every kind.

d.o. 12. d2w 2wt2.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12.

The Editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, says, that in Rhode-Island 4 votes were for Mr. Adams, 2 for Mr. Pinckney, and 2 for Mr. Jay. —The Editor of the New-York Gazette says, no actual return from Rhode-Island has been received.

The Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, met yesterday throughout the Union, for the purpose of giving in their votes for those important officers. In this State we can with confidence assert (though it is not our duty officially to announce it) that they were unanimous for ADAMS and PINCKNEY. *Byst. Com. Gaz.*

In the year 1734, a pamphlet was published in London entitled "The Deformity of Sin cured," a sermon, preached at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, by the Reverend Z. Crookshanks. Sold by Humphrey Ricketts, at the Crooked-billet, near Cripplegate.

Mrs. and Miss Gibbes, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening [26th ult.] from the northward. [Charleston pa.]

No conclusion favorable to the election of Mr. Jefferson can be drawn from the election of Mr. Galliard, to the speaker's chair of the South Carolina Legislature, supposing it to be accurate. The Senate of South Carolina, composed almost entirely of Federalists, consists of 37 members, and the house of Representatives, when all met, amount to 124; so that although the friends of Mr. J. may have been very industrious, in making an aquorum and choosing a speaker, yet when the election of President and Vice-President came on four days afterwards, matters may have worn a different aspect, from the joint vote of both houses, and from the Federalists in the lower house having increased their number to 70, which has been said to be their strength. *Balt. pap.*

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

From the London Monthly Magazine. The comedy, written by Mr. Moreton entitled *Speed the Plough*, was performed, for the first time, on the 8th of this month, at Covent Garden Theatre. This play is constructed on the German model; but, in offending by the blemishes of the German dramatic writers, it does not compensate with the excellencies of Kotzebue, and one or two more of those writers. Kotzebue, who seems to have occasioned a species of revolution on our stage, abounds with affecting incidents and delightful expressions of passion; but with those beauties which are of the higher order, he falls infinitely short of the taste and refinement of the most polished of our dramatic writers. His best pieces are disfigured with the defects of an art in its infancy: he is often extravagant, irregular and uncouth. If he begets delight or amusement by something beautiful or gigantic, in the same work he disgorges with something despicable for its insignificance, or ridiculous for its want of propriety. If the English stage was growing dull, it was not amiss to go to Germany for passion, and its consequent force. But there was no necessity, in the nature of the traffic, to bring from Germany the absurdities of a stage—comparatively barbarous.

*Speed the Plough* is partly comic and partly serious. One of the characters supposes himself to be the murderer of his brother. What is to be said to such a circumstance in a comedy? or a play; for the writer may be allowed the benefit of that name? The supposed murderer stalks about with a plerency that may very well stand for a burlesque on such sort of composition. The scenes here alluded to are capable enough of pleasing the vulgar. They sympathize with the appearance of sorrow or anguish, however, unartificially the tale is told. They are like a savage who, for the first time sees a statue, and who would be delighted with the work of the most clumsy carver in wood. But it is the business of the stage to improve the taste of every part of the audience. The actual employment of the writers, who run to Germany for their models, is still further to corrupt and injure the feeling and judgment of the multitude; nor is it true, that they are obliged to lower themselves to the level of their audience; there is this important distinction to be made—the most ignorant are quick in perceiving faithful and strong exhibitions of nature; in the worst picture there is a resemblance of the original, and it is the resemblance the populace admire; the ignorance therefore that prevents the discovery of faults, is not such as to exclude the spectator from feeling at least of the charms of masterly imitation. Let those who question the truth of this opinion refer to fact; let them watch an audience on the first night of a piece; they will find, that in all passages remarkable for the truth of their delineation, applause as often springs from the gallery as any part of the house.

But although Mr. Moreton's play is faulty, and even monstrous, in the greater part of the serious incidents; it has many beauties both of character and situation. The whole character of farmer *Asheild* is delightfully drawn: it has the two qualities, diffi-

cult to combine, of vigor and chasteness. The part of *Henry* though in another style, has the same excellencies. The situation of the farmer, when his landlord requires him to turn *Henry* out of his house, *Henry* the object of his protection and love, is exquisitely beautiful, and is even, perhaps, without defect. There are other beauties in the piece; but they are, for the most part, either faint, or are copies of other works. Indeed the author has too often condescended to take from others, which is the more to be lamented, because he has given unequivocal proofs of his capacity to contrive and execute for himself.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

TO THE CLERGY—AND OTHERS, GENTLEMEN,  
The anniversary of that mournful period when the First and Best of Men, ceased to be, will this year fall on the Sabbath of Dec. 14th. A friend of yours, with due deference suggests the propriety of adapting the discourses and musical performances of that day, to the recognition of the character, talents, service and faith of one, whom the christian world has delighted to honor; and which, at this time will so well become the altars and temples dedicated to the services of Almighty God.

On the subject of the faith of our deceased friend, permit me to introduce to your readers the following extract:—  
"Of General Washington's faith in the truth and excellence of the holy scriptures, he gave evidence not only by his most excellent and most exemplary life, but in his writings; especially when he ascribes the meliorated condition of mankind, and the increased blessings of society 'above all to the pure and benign light of the Revelation,' and when he offers to God his earnest prayer 'that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed Religion; without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.'"

In the address to him immediately after he commenced his Presidency over the United States, from a venerable and respectable body of men, who were in the best situation to know his religious character, and who, no doubt, expell'd what they knew, is the following testimony to his faith in christianity. "But we derive a presage," say they, "even more flattering from the piety of your character.

Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our Chief Magistrate a steady, pure, and fervent friend of the Christian religion; who has commended his administration in rational and exalted sentiments of piety, and who in his private conduct accords the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; grounded on these pure and excellent doctrines, to which his life was conformable; copying as he did with such exemplary strictness and uniformity, the precepts of Christ, we have strong consolation and joy in believing, that ere this he has heard from his God and Saviour in an enrapturing sentence—*Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord.*

See his farewell orders to the armies of the United States, dated Rocky Hill, near Princeton, November 23, 1783.

See the address of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the President of the United States, dated Philadelphia, May, 1789.

From the New-York Gazette.

A PROPHECY.

BY whom, and when, the following Prophecy was written, are matters pretty much in the dark.

It would seem, from the reference to certain circumstances, that the person resides in the state of New-York; and that the prophecy is of recent date. The events foretold are all to happen in the latter end of this year, and in the course of the succeeding one; so that the truth or falsity of the predictions will soon be known.

There are some who may, possibly, affect to consider the whole as a fabrication.—Such discerning men might be asked, Are there not persons continually prophesying at this day? Has not a Farmer near Newburgh prophesied that this will be a hard winter? Have not many been prophesying that Mr. Jefferson would be President? Has not the author of *Serious Considerations* foretold some things which have come to pass? Did he not say, "You may hear the Ministers of Christ assayed? And has not this been accomplished? Did he not say, "They will prefer Electors, if they can enture them, who are infidels?" And does not one of the greatest infidels in our country stand at the head of one of the Lists?

If, then, others have undertaken to prophesy, why not this man? If their predictions, in some cases, have come to pass, why should no credit be given to his?

As to the manner in which this prophecy is uttered to the public, let it suffice to say, that it is faithfully transcribed from the original manuscript; and such parts have been selected, as are to have the earliest completion. By these, the importance can be judged of revealing what remains.

[See.]

"Near the close of this year, Envoys charged with negotiating peace with a foreign power, will return; and it will be found, that they have done nothing final as to the settlement of differences; nothing to reconence the absence, delay, and expense; and nothing out what might have been transacted with more safety and dignity had they not been sent.

"Some of the votes given at an important election will be contrary to the expectation of all; and the result will prove a wonderful disappointment to many. Seldom have there been seen for many long faces.

"A certain Democrat, who is become bald, through his excessive anxiety about the affairs of state, and constant watching for the public good, having bespoken a Wig, will, on his being disappointed in the election of a President, command it.

"A marriage, concerning which there will be much talk and curious speculation.

"D. Driscoll, the model editor of 'The Temple of Reason' will swear by his *short* that America is a comical country, where the folks refuse to be destroyed, and will wish that he was fitting by a pea fire, and roasting grates in Ireland.

"On the first day of January, about 7 o'clock in the evening, if I mistake not, the Governor of an adjacent state, towards the setting sun, will grow very drunk and noisy—will rave about old times, apostate wigs, and British agents; and when hushed by his Secretary, will bid said Secretary to kiss his..."

"Some time this month, a member of Congress will make a Speech five hours, wanting seven minutes, long which will confirm his opponents in their own opinion; during which some of the members will fall asleep; and none of them, at the conclusion of the Speech, will be able to recollect what was said at the beginning.

"Dr. Priestley will write another book. "A battle between Timoleon, and a cook-maid, occasioned by the maid singeing a fowl with the sheets of his late "Solemn Address."

"February. An infidel printer will start, as though he had seen a ghoul, at an occurrence wholly unexpected by him.

"An old woman will be known to have counted her chickens before they were hatched and be laughed at by all her neighbours.

"The months of March and April of this year will be memorable for an effusion of nonsense, ribaldry and lies. Grotius, Timoleon, Marcus Brutus, &c. will be so busy in driveling with their pens as not to have time to comb their heads, or garter their stockings.

"Some people called Christians will grievously complain of infidels having attempted to put out their eyes, by blowing powders, or thrusting the finger into them; but those who escape will declare that they now feel better than ever.

"A certain person being big in his own eyes, and who has been dipped in political waters, will not have influence enough with his fellow citizens to be elected to the lowest office.

"In the beginning of the summer, a great and good man who has held many high offices, and rendered essential services to his country, will voluntarily retire from public life.

"A Statesman, whose talents have exposed him to the envy of rivals, and whose honesty has been abused by intriguers, will rise superior to all opposition, and take that place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, to which his uncommon political wisdom and virtue entitle him."

TRINIDAD, Oct. 18.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
THOMAS PICTON, Esq.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Trinidad, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

It being made clearly appear by the representations of the planters, inhabitants, &c. that there actually does at present exist an alarming scarcity of all the articles of provisions absolutely necessary for the support of the slaves employed in carrying on the cultivation of the island; and that the arrival of new settlers, and the daily importation of slaves from the other islands, operates to increase an evil which already gives cause to a serious alarm; and it appears upon strict investigation, that the quantity of Rum and Molasses manufactured in the island is far insufficient for the payment of the necessary supplies of these essential articles. I have therefore thought fit to issue this, my PROCLAMATION, to publish and declare, that it shall be lawful for vessels, the property of the subjects of the United States of America, coming directly from the said states with provisions and Lumber of all kinds, the growth and produce of that country, to take and receive in exchange, to the exact value of their respective cargoes, and no more, any other article the actual produce of this colony, except, Indigo, Cotton, Lignum Vitæ, and Dying Wood. And the officers of his majesty's customs within this island, are hereby required to take due notice thereof. This is to continue in force for Six Months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at government house, this 11th Oct. in the year of our Lord, 1800, and of his majesty's reign the fortieth.

THOMAS PICTON.

Thomas Clapham, Sec'y.

Insurance Company of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby informed, that a stated Meeting of the Company will be held at their Office, on the 13th day of January next, (being the second Thursday in the Month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES PETTIT, President.  
December 10. f&t 13th

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Office of the Gazette of the United States

RETURN OF VOTES, &c.

For President and Vice President of the United States.

	Adams	Pinckney	Jefferson	Burrs	Scattering
New-Hampshire,					
Massachusetts,	16	16			
Rhode-Island,					
Connecticut,	9	9			
Vermont,					
New-York,			12	12	
New-Jersey,	7	7	00	00	
Pennsylvania,	7	7	8	8	
Delaware,	3	3			
Maryland,	5	5	5	5	
Virginia,					
Kentucky,					
Tennessee,					
North-Carolina,					
South-Carolina,					
Georgia,					

47 | 47 | 25 | 25 |

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days

Slow Sally, Ruffel Antigua 43  
Fruit, to Captain.

Cleared.

Ship Franklin, Tucker Cork

South Carolina, Garman Charleston

Brig Thomas, Earl New-Orleans

Lovely Lads, Gallaway Canton

Sch'r Beth-y-Holon, Webb Antigua

David L'Homedieu New-York

Jefferson, Donaldson St. Thomas

Franklin, Whipper Norfolk

Ship Roebuck, Raser, from London, is said to be below.

Schooner Pieter, Winflow, from Cape Francois, is below.

Ship Molly, Flin, for Liverpool; brig Mentor, Eckman, for Lisbon; schooner Nancy, Brown, for New-York, and several other vessels, went to sea on Monday last.

Ship Hope, Edmondson, for Jamaica, and schooner Nancy, for Port Republican, went to sea on Monday last.

Barque, Polly, Snell, for Londonderry, left New-Castle yesterday.

Schooner Hera, Crowell, from hence, has arrived at Savannah.

SALEM, December 1.

Particulars of the loss of the ship Mount Vernon, Jonathan Neil, master.

Sailed from Salem, September 17.—Nothing remarkable happened until the morning of the 17th October, when at half past 4 in the morning, the breakers were discovered under the bows, and in a moment the ship was on them.

—We found them to be the rocks of the island of Little Davis, about thirty leagues to the N. an. W. of Laguna. Immediately after striking we got an anchor out after, in order to head her off—but all attempts were fruitless, as her sheathing began to come off immediately after she struck, and she filled completely in three hours.—After departing of saving the ship, all hands commenced getting out provisions, &c. and after procuring a sufficient quantity for our subsistence, we quit the ship in our boats, and landed in the island of Little Davis.—After landing we began to build on both our boats, in order to render our passage safe to Virginia, about 9 leagues distant. The morning provisions for our intention of embarking, a Bermudan driver of ten guns, Captain Robinson, run down and came on shore to Captain Neil; and offered every assistance in his power.—With the assistance of Captain R. and crew, we took from the wreck, here fore and main topmast rigging, all her sails, eleven six pounders, a new cable, a new hawser, a kedger anchor, about twenty bolts thin duck, or fifteen or twenty barrels flour, all damaged, and a few other articles. Captain Neil, with twelve hands besides the second mate, left the island of Little Davis in the long boat, (with the specie an bulls which he had saved) for Vienna, where he probably arrived in nine or ten hours, as he had a fair wind and fine weather—the residue of the crew, with the chief and third mate went in the privateer for Tortola—but the Captain humanely landed them all at St. Thomas's (except the chief mate, Mr. J. Edwards, who remained on board the privateer in order to take care of the property) to guard against their being impressed on board the English ships of war at Tortola.

Mr. George Smith, from whom we obtained the foregoing particulars, was a mariner on board the Mount Vernon—he arrived yesterday in a Portsmouth brig from St. Thomas.

The loss of the Mount Vernon cannot be attributed to any negligence of her officers or crew, but I ascribe to the rapidity of the current. The Reef on which she was lost, has been fatal to 2 or 3 ships within the course of a few years.

The Mount Vernon, 5 days out from this port, picked up the wreck of a boat, with four men in her, in which they had been 5 weeks—they belonged to a Philadelphia brig, from Lisbon, bound toward England—the remainder of the crew and passengers, and among whom was a man, his wife, and two children, were probably left.

Just Received by A. Dickens;

Opposite Christ Church,  
Defulatory Reflections,

ON THE  
Political Aspect of  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
In the United States of America.

PART II.  
"And I looked, and beheld a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him."

(Price 25 Cents.)

ALSO  
CARMEN SECULARE

For the year 1800.  
By Henry James Esq. P. L. V.  
Superbly printed in Ato.—  
(Price 75 Cents.)

December 10.