

Illustration of the general government, or from being incapable of viewing the great nation, in the endearing light of our sister republic; And against which of our institutions is this hostility entertained? It is certainly no crime to be inimical to our federal institutions, or the electioneering partisans of Mr. McKean would never be thus overwhelmed with honorable and substantial tokens of his benignity and favor.

Misera est Servitus ubi Jus est vagum aut incognitum. And if to have labored to support the general government—to have approved of the ratification of the treaty with Britain—If to have invariably advocated the system of policy adopted and pursued by the patriotic Washington and his successor, are to subject a man to procription and ruin; what are we to think of the monstrous incongruity of governor McKean's eulogium on this departed hero. Perhaps it was a sacrifice the republican interest required—though had the offerer of it been apprised how fervently this great, lamented man, had deprecated the event of his election, it is much to be doubted, whether even the benefit of his "expanded name" and the popularity of appearing to act under its auspices, could have impelled the very "little bark" of his excellency into a "pursuit of the triumph and a participation of the gale."

Having now, I trust, completely rent the veil with which the chief magistrate has endeavored to conceal the horrid deformity of his conduct, towards his miserable dependants, the subordinate officers of the State, I take my leave with the observation—That if truth be not a libel, if the language of reproach be not the exclusive privilege of a governor, and the term servant of the people be any more than a jacobinical cant, I must be justified in asserting, that the Chief Servant of Pennsylvania has prostituted his official power to the purpose of gratifying a heart, which in meanness and malignity would not have disgraced the bosom of a Nero or Domitian; and that after having fully glutted his vengeance in the ruin of a number of worthy men and their families, he is at length willing, after the example of the revolutionary patriots of France, when whirled to the top of the wheel, "to subdue political distrust, and party feud, for the honor of the State, the interest of his constituents, and his own happiness."

ALEXANDER GRAYDON.  
Harrisburg, Feb. 4, 1800.

The following facts, are selected from Ruffe's "Brief examination, into the increase of the revenue, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792, to 1799."

1. That Great Britain, is now raising, within the year, by a war tax, a large proportion of the whole supplies.

2. That to carry on the present war, reckoning from the year 1793, to 1798 inclusive, the government of Great Britain, has created a capital by loans, amounting to 169,927,789 pounds; to pay the interest, management, &c. of which, she raised a tax, equal to 7,931,215, independent of her taxes, to pay the interest, &c. of the credit, created before the year 1793.

3. That amidst all the difficulties of the war, and urgency of providing money, to carry it on, she has not trenced in the smallest degree on the fund allotted, for the extinction of the old, and new national debt, and has with inflexible perseverance, pursued the measure, of providing, in every new loan, a surplus, for the redemption of it.

4th. That the sinking fund of 1786, and the sinking fund of 1792, amount to 4,294,042 pounds.

5th. That the sinking fund of 1786, has redeemed of the capital, of the old debt, 28,677,689; and the sinking fund of 1792, of the capital created in the present war 8,904,082; so that there has been a total capital actually redeemed, amounting to 37,581,771 pounds.

6th. That, by the sole operation of these sinking funds, without any further intervention of Parliament, suppling the 3 per cents, to be on an average at 75 pounds, the capital of the old debt, which was about 240,000,000, will be completely redeemed, in the year 1842; and if the same price is assumed, in computing the period of redemption of the new debt, created since the war, the 3 per cents, will be redeemed, in less than thirty five years, from the time of making each loan: but at the present price, viz. 53 1-2, the 3 per cents, created by new loans, would be redeemed, in twenty three years, and a quarter, from the time each was made.

7th. That the old taxes, existing previous to the war, have produced annually, on an average of seven years, from 1799, 1,080,000 pounds more than on an average of seven years of peace preceding, notwithstanding the imposition of new taxes, to the amount of 7,500,000 a year, within the same period.

8th. That the imports into Great Britain, have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period of seven years of peace, annually 4,230,000 pounds.

9th. That the British manufactures exported, have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually, 4,068,000 pounds.

10th. That foreign goods, and manufactures, exported from Great Britain, have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually 5,085,000 pounds.

11th. That the probable balance of the trade of Great Britain, is in her favor, on an average of the last four years, to the extent, of about 14,800,000 pounds per annum.

The preceding facts, ought to be well weighed, by our politicians, and the considerate, and reflecting part of the community. Admitting, what cannot be doubted, the correctness of these facts, Is Great Britain in her decrepitude or at the eve of a general dissolution, political, moral, and financial? It is with this Nation, to be competent to every purpose of war, and every public exigency of State; to flourish in her commerce and revenue; and to triumph at sea, that the sage writer of the letter to Mazzie; and the lesser sages, who peep abroad for a moment, in morning and evening Chronicals, Auroras, and Examiners, think it advisable, the United States, should avoid all commercial, or political connexion, least they be overwhelmed in her fall, which a short time ago, was considered, as inevitable.

At length it may be expected that the ghost of Jonathan Robbins is fairly laid at rest, and that the curs of faction will cease their howlings over his grave. In all the countless variety of democratic absurdities never did their blundering malice flumble on a more unpropitious theme. His name shall no longer rebound amid their drunken festivals—no longer stand prominent on the page of their hiring libelists—no longer even infamous, it will link into the same oblivious receptacle which entombs the other faints of the Newgate Calendar; and rob his worthy panegyrist of one interesting topic for their eloquence, till some new Hero shall arise to claim their devotion, armed with the triple merit of perjury, piracy and murder.

James Lyon, the late printer at Fairhaven, (Ver.) and a legitimate son of the infamous Mat. Lyon, has been convicted of publishing a libel on Capt. Peter French, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 dollars damages, in favor of the plaintiff.

This inheritant of libellous justice, has since made his retreat to Richmond, (Vir.) where he has issued his proposals, and is soliciting subscriptions, through the medium of every Republican Press in the Union for a once a fortnight paper, entitled "The Friend of the People," to be printed on the largest size paper in use, well executed, for One Dollar a year. In the name of Liberty and Virtue, he calls on the Republicans for their support, as his object is grand, and devoted to their service. The motives which have induced him to undertake this publication is stated in his address, which appeared in the Centinel of Freedom last Tuesday, and is truly demonstrative of every Democratic design against the Federal Government, and its worthy Helmsman.

IS THE MAN A GIANT?  
A pair of shoes was made a few days ago in this city, by Mr. William Grum, in Chreless Alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for a man in the Jersey: the size of which is so astonishing, that we communicate their dimension to the public—incredible as it may appear, the fact is to be relied on, that the measurement of one shoe is as follows:

	Inches.
The length of the shoe	28 1/2
length of the hind quarter	13 1/2
length of the vamp	9
length of the heel	6
width of the sole	6 1/2
width of the heel	5 1/2
length of the vamp over the instep	12 1/2
circumference over the instep	20
circumference length-ways	44

N. B. In one of these shoes, two sizeable men put all four of their feet, and did not fill it; nevertheless it is supposed that the shoes will be rather tight on the man's feet for whom they are made. The price of making them was six dollars. We are told that the man has no disease in his feet, but they are of their natural size; and that he is an active smart man, of prodigious bulk. It is in contemplation to procure a pair of his old shoes for the Museum, if he will agree to it.

MARRIED]—On Thursday Evening last, the 6th inst. by John Bartholomew, Esq. Mr. CALEB BRANTON, to Miss HANNAH BOWEN, daughter of Mr. John Bowen, both of Chester county.

On Thursday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. JOSEPH ORSBURN, to Miss ANN GRANT, both of this City.

On Monday morning, 10th February, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, departed this life, in the bloom of youth, Mrs. ELIZABETH SPARKS, wife of Mr. Robert Sparks, jun. of Barnborough, New Jersey. She was an affectionate and tender wife, beloved and respected by a respectable numerous acquaintance, her loss of which is deplored by a grateful family.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.  
February 2.

Extract from the answer of the House of Assembly to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the commencement of the session.

The provision for amendment in our federal constitution being of the highest importance to the political welfare of the United States, we deem it our duty to devise or approve every alteration in that compact, which experience and sound policy may dictate. The high respect we entertain for the State of Vermont is a sure pledge for our deliberate consideration of the resolutions of its legislature on this subject.

The independence of the executive and judicial officers of the State, is of the utmost consequence to just execution of the laws and the impartial administration of justice. We therefore consider permanence in the allowance to those officers as intimately connected with the happiness of our fellow citizens, and highly necessary in order to the preservation of the constitutional balance between the departments of government.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE undersigned Secretary of State has received his Majesty's command, to inform Mr. King, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to suspend for the present, the blockade of all the ports in the United Province, which was established by his Majesty's orders and which was announced to Mr. King by the undersigned in his note dated March 21st.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.  
Downing Street, Nov. 27, 1799.

A true copy from the files of the Department of State.

JACOB WAGNER,  
Chief Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Richard V. Morris, Esq. commander of the frigate Adams, dated Basseterre Roads, St. Kitts, January 20, 1800.

"The French privateer brig Italic Conquest has been captured by the Connecticut, captain Tryon—the struck after receiving the second broadside which carried away her main topmast, stove her boat, and wounded the captain and two of the men, more mortally."

Extract of a letter from William Cooper, Esq. commander of the United States ship Baltimore, to the Secretary of the navy, dated Basseterre Roads, January 22.

"On the 12th day of January, in lat. 19, 40, N. and long. 60, 12, W. I had the good fortune to fall in with and capture the French schooner, Le Bouillant Jeunesse, Joseph Madeira, commander, of 6 guns and 61 men—During the chase they threw overboard four guns, both bower anchors, camboose, andundry small stores."

List of vessels taken by the United States brig Pickering, Benjamin Hiller, Esq. commander, from 2d August to 31st December, 1799.

Schooner Cynthia, Afa Forsett, from N. York to Martinique—retaken.

An English sloop, re-captured.

Schooner Helen, Douglas a French vessel—cargo valuable.

Brig Helen, Peter Shiel, from Altona, bound to St. Domingo, a Danish vessel—re-captured for the French.

Brig Brothers, George Prince, from Savannah to Martinique—re-captured.

Schooner Voltigeur, P. Hazard, French privateer, from Guadeloupe, on a cruise.

Schooner Harriet, Sears, from Newbern, North Carolina to Antigua,—re-captured.

The last letters from Sir Sidney Smith, received in England, prior to Dec. 14th, 1799, were dated the 22d Oct.—at which time the Grand Turkish Army was at Gaza, preparing to pass the defarts which separate Egypt from Syria.

New York, February 12.  
ARRIVED, Days

Ship Fortitude, Coffin, Dublin, 75  
Commerce, Whippey, Liverpool, 100  
Brig Halbrooke, Sayers, Liverpool, 65  
Ceres, Hand, Savannah, 11

Yesterday arrived here from St. Kitts, the French schooner privateer Fly, commanded by Mr. Pierce, midshipman of the U. S. brig Pickering, to which vessel she is a prize. She failed on the 21st ult. in company with about 50 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Pickering.

Mr. Pierce is the bearer of dispatches for government, from the several commanders on the West India station.

Yesterday arrived from Liverpool the brig Halbrooke, Sayers, whence she failed the 9th Dec. We have already had London news to the 14th December.

Left at Liverpool, the ships Peggy, Pallas, Nancy and Success, all of New York—the ship Hope, of Baltimore, and several other American vessels. Sailed in company with the ship Commerce of Baltimore.

Dec. 21, in lat. 43, long. 34, spoke the Susannah, Butler, from Hamburg to Philadelphia—out 16 days.

The ship Fortitude, Capt. Coffin, 74 days from Dublin, left there ship Hope, Webb, Wm. and Henry Sharp, and snow Dublin Packet, Greene, all of this port, to fail in about a week. Dec. 14, lat. 56 long. 43, spoke ship Betsey, from this port, bound to Liverpool, out 19 days.

The following is extracted from the log book of the ship Commerce:

"Sailed the 14th Oct. from Liverpool, and after experiencing several severe gales, was obliged to bear away for the West Indies on the 10th Dec. having lost our bowsprit and being much shattered in our rigging. Dec. 28, in sight of Antigua, was brought too by a French privateer, who ordered us to lend our boat on board, we assured them that our boat was so leaky she would not swim; they again insisted on the boat's coming; at this we hoisted out our boat, and sent her with two hands to bail, in order to keep her from sinking; it was with great difficulty they reached the privateer—they immediately sent back the boat with two armed men, who ordered the boat to return with several of our crew, they did not reach the privateer the second time before the boat sunk, and it was with great difficulty that we saved the people in the boat.

"The privateersmen then boarded us with pistols, drawn cutlasses, &c. and drove all our crew on board the privateer, except the capt. two mates, and one seaman, and ordered the ship for Guadeloupe, leaving a prize master and 8 men on board; at dark the prize master ordered the captain and mates into the cabin, not allowing us to have a light; at 7 in the evening discovered a ship to windward; the prize master im-

mediately hauled to port; and kept the ship before the wind; we got a light in the cabin, and held it to the window in order that the ship in chase might keep light of us; they soon after fired a gun and brought us too—the proved to be the United States frigate L'Insurgent, capt. Murray, who ordered us for St. Kitts, where we arrived the day following. The privateer made her escape.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.

We are informed by a gentleman from Greensborough, that Col. Hawkins had written to a gentleman on the frontier, by the Indian chief Big Beard, who was at Greensborough when our informant left there, that the Seminoles instigated by Bowles, were meditating mischief against this State; that they had made an attempt to kill Col. Hawkins but were prevented by a party of the Cowetas and Cuffetahs headed by Big Beard; that the Indians came in for the purpose of informing the inhabitants on the frontier that it was only the Seminoles that were for war, and that the Cowetas and Cuffetahs were friendly and would endeavor to guard them from injury.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 13.

Mr. Lieb withdrew his original proposition, and submitted the following, which was adopted without objection, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill containing such legislative provisions as may be judged expedient, either for removing any military force of the United States, from any place of holding elections, or for preventing their interference in such elections.

Mr. E. Lee, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia, throughout the United States—which was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole house for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was re-committed "a bill to extend the time of payment of bonds given for duties of import in certain cases," reported the same, with amendments.

The bill was read a first and second time, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston laid the following joint resolution on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said constitution, viz.

"No judge of any court of the United States, shall during his continuance in office, or within six months after he may have resigned the same, be appointed to any other than a judiciary office under the United States."

Mr. Dana said, he wished some other regulation to be made, relative to the exclusion of strangers from the floor of the house within the bar—and to this effect proposed an order, that the door keeper be authorized to admit strangers on their presenting a card signed by one of the members, which card should mention the name of the bearer, and bear date on the day of admission—no member to have liberty to give more than one card in one day.

Mr. Macon did not approve of this regulation—nor was he a friend to the one lately adopted—he thought very little inconvenience was experienced before the recent regulation took place, and wished it to be rescinded.

The motion was ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, February 14,  
Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, (taken from the German of Kotzebue) called

LOVERS VOWS.

To which will be added, (not acted this season) a Comic Opera, called

NO SONG NO SUPPER.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

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

LOST,

On Thursday the 13th inst. a small Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with silver clasps, and on the back a small opening to contain cards, with a piece of black ribbon sewn within. It contained a small pair of seals, a scrap of paper with the figures 538 and 1074, together with an Order, drawn by Ad. McElroy, in favor of Arthur Blair, Esq. for one hundred dollars, dated the 4th February and accepted the 8th by Samuel Weston. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Printer of this Gazette will receive due thanks. The papers are of no service to any but the owner, as payment of the Note is stopped.

February 14. 41.  
A CORRECT AND HANDSOME EDITION OF  
General Washington's Will,  
WILL BE PUBLISHED  
AT DICKENS' BOOK STORE,  
Opposite Christ Church,  
On Friday morning next—price only 12 1/2 Cents.  
February 12. d2t

SALES OF LANDS AND SHARES IN THE Population & Asylum Companies.

On FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, At 7 o'clock in the evening will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, At the Merchants Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, THE FOLLOWING

Acres.	Perches.	Where situated.
1	212	42 Equinunk, Northampton co.
7	2943	42 Lehawaxen, ditto do.
8	3287	70 Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne do.
2	853	80 Equinunk, Northampton do.
3	1083	66 ditto ditto do.
3	1309	61 Lehawaxen, ditto do.
2	835	23 Cuffes Creek, ditto do.
2	879	78 Equinunk, ditto do.
11	4714	82 Lehawaxen, ditto do.
4	1489	58 ditto ditto do.
4	1757	88 Equinunk, ditto do.
6	2603	134 Wylankin, Luzerne, do.
6	2501	97 Starucia, Northampton do.
23	9737	96 Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne do.
8	3505	114 Ox Bow Creek, ditto do.
10	8061	8 Meshappin, ditto do.
20	8644	100 ditto ditto do.
37	11474	133 Tufanera, ditto do.
63	25493	23 Wappasing, ditto do.
23	9516	91 Meshappin & Tankam rick, Luzerne do.
20	20000	0 Allegheny do.
8	3439	30 Equinunk, Northampton do.
10	3476	13 Starucia, ditto do.
2	747	100 Brodhead's Creek, do. do.
5	2152	68 ditto ditto do.
15	6000	0 East branch of Lehawaxen, Northampton do.
3	1200	0 East branch of Lehawaxen, Northampton do.
75	3000	0 French creek &c. Allegheny do.
10	6188	80 Toby's creek, Northamp. do.
37	14879	0 Schuylkill, Berks do.
11	3257	59 Conocanering, Allegheny do.
13	3297	92 ditto ditto do.
11	4400	0 Lehawaxen, Northampton do.
9	3324	44 Wappasing, Luzerne do.
6	6293	135 Northumberland do.
209664	17	

ALSO,  
Six hundred and seventy-three Shares in the Population Company.  
AND  
Three hundred and twenty six Shares in the Asylum Company.  
CONNELLY & Co.  
Philadelphia, 14th Feb. dtf

Just Received,  
By the Liverpool Packet, a large supply of the

Cordial Balm of Gilead,

So justly celebrated for the Relief and Cure of Nervous Disorders, Bilious Cases, Female Complaints, Debility, Weaknesses, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Coughs and Colds, Impurity of Blood, Consumptions, Head Ache, Lowness of Spirits, Relaxation, &c. &c. &c.

Prepared (only) by  
S. SOLOMON, M. D. F. R. H. S.  
Of the University and College of Physicians, and Author of "The Guide to Health," &c.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,

Is an immediate restorative and corroborant, a most powerful remedy in female obstructions and suppressions, and in cases of retention at maturity; also in weakness, morbid discharges, and irregularities about the turn of life.

Youth of either sex who have practised a secret and destructive vice, and thereby relaxed, weakened and debilitated the whole nervous system, will find the Cordial Balm of Gilead the most powerful, certain and effectual restorative.

This medicine possesses wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, head aches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts and wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints, gradually go off by the use of this fabulous Cordial. In sickness of the stomach, in flatulencies and obstructions, it is a safe, powerful and efficacious remedy. The first symptoms of its good effects are serenity and cheerfulness. Price three dollars each bottle.

A New Edition, being the 2d, of that interesting Work, entitled

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,

Embellished with the Author's Portrait.

Which fully explains, in a concise, plain manner, the most simple methods of treatment, with proper efficacious remedies for the following Diseases, viz.

Althmas, loss of appetite, bilious complaints, consumptions, female diseases, fits, flatulence or wind, hypochondriac or melancholy complaints, indigestion, juvenile indigestions, lowness of spirits, nervous diseases, rheumatism, ruptures, scurvy, &c. &c. &c.

To which is added,  
AN ESSAY

On the Venereal Disease, Gleet, and Seminal Weakness;—and an

ADDRESS

To Parents, Tutors and Guardians of Youth, by

S. SOLOMON, M. D. F. R. H. S.

Every person, young and old, should purchase this book, there being scarcely an individual who is not interested in some part of it.—In particular it is recommended to young men and boys; as an early attention to the latter may serve to guide them against a fatal rock on which thousands have split, and be the means of preserving their bodies from disease, and also their souls, their minds, and all their faculties from destruction.

This truly interesting work has been the labour of many years' experience and observation on the calamitous consequences of a secret and destructive vice, to obtain a remedy against which, the Doctor has devised a principal part of his life. No proprietors of Boarding Schools or Academies should be without it.—(Price one Dollar.)

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