Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27

MR. WAYNE,

I SEND you the conclusion of a sermon preached by Dr. Wharton in St. Mary's Church at Burlington, on Sunday the 14th instant, the text was "Give an account of thy stewardship."

A SUBSCRIBER.

"BEFORE we dismiss this subject it is natural for us to reflect, my brethren, with mournful sensibility, that on this very day of the preceding year, our beloved Washington was called upon to give an account of his stewardship. We all know the numerous and splendid talents with which he had been intrusted, and the use which he made of them, will be emblasoned in the faithful pages of history, for the admiration and example of ages yet unborn. But neither the lustre of his atchievements, nor the labours of his patriotism, nor the philosophical command of his affections, nor the blameless tenor of his life, would induce me on this day & in this place, to call your attention to his ever-cherished memory, were I not persuaded that he ranked among those faithful few, who are habitually prepared to give an account of their stewardship. There are but two ways of arriving at the knowledge of human character. The one by a man's words and the other by his actions. Let the character of our Washington be examined by this test, and his christian enemiest, who have reproached him with the cold apathies of Deism, and his unbelieving admirers, who wish to reduce his principles to the standard of their own sceptical indifference to religion, we must either blush at their ignorance or acknowledge their mistake. As to the public declarations of this great and good man on the subject of religion, they were solemn and explicit, such as no Deist could utter without the imputation of the deepest hypocrisy. From the very commencement of his public career, to its glorious termination, he appears to have lived under an awful conviction of a superintending Providence, to have looked up to it continually as his councellor in difficulties, and his protector in danger. Did he ever write an address or pronounce a discourse to his fellow-citizens without reminding them of their duty to their Creator, without imploring upon his beloved country the choicest blessings of Heaven and soliciting its direction in all our national affairs? What can be more impressive than his solemn prayer to Almighty God, in his farewell orders to the army, "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 an happy nation." —Wereever the genuine maxims, principles, spirit, and belief of Christianity, expressed more happily or unequivocally than in these few words? They are as far removed from the hypocritical cant of a Cromwell on the one hand, as from the atheistical address made to fortune by the Invader of Egypt, on the other. They express the sentiment of a mind correct in its ideas, and glowing with the affections of true and vital religion; Did ever Deism speak in language like this. Under the masque of hypocrisy, indeed, even absolute atheism may at one time proclaim aloud the belief of Gods unity to the Mahometan, and at another the belief of his son Jesus, to the christian † but where is the man bold enough to assert that Washington was an hypocrite? Did ever his actions run counter to his professions? Was not the whole tenor of his conduct a bright comment upon his principles? As no profane word ever dropt from his lips, so no action of his life ever indicated a want of respect to Religion. In the instrumental parts of it, he was punctual and edifying, and I trust complied with them more from a sense of personal, than of public duty. He indeed, made no vain parade of his religious opinions, reserving the open profession of them to those solemn occasions, when they would probably be more edifying and impressive, and what Montesquieu observes of the great Duke of Berwick, applies with equal propriety to our illustrious fellow-citizen, that no man, in private life, "spoke less of religion, or practiced more of it."

"Shew me thy faith, by thy works," says the apostle James--Here is the true touchstone of all religious excellence nothing costs less to the indolence of our nature, or the ascendency of our passions, than *high* and even *extraordinary* pretensions to religion, and how frequently these have evaporated into nothing, or produced fruits more becoming a Pharisee than a Christian, let observation and experience pronounce. God forbid that I should be so far misunderstood, as casting any reflection on religious conversation, when introduced with propriety, and applied with discretion. But there are certain elevated stations in society in which *actions* speak with *peculiar* energy in recommending religion and virtue. Persons in these situations are seldom surrounded with characters of a religious cast of mind. Any attempt to obtrude such sentiments upon them would, in the head of a nation, be regarded as affectation, and consequently lose its effect. Under these circumstances, what line was our Great Chief to pursue, but to model his whole conduct with such diligence and accuracy upon the spirit and maxims of the Gospel, that all men beholding it, *might glorify* our FATHER, *who is in Heaven.*" Placed at the head of a new-born indeed, but important nation, as its first leader in war, and ruler in peace, he conceived himself charged with a commission as burthensome, as it was momentous, as dangerous as it was honourable. As the head of a nation, he regarded it as a trust, and as an individual, as a stewardship, of which he was one day to give in a severe account. He found himself called upon to interweave the intricacies of policy with the duties of conscience, to blend the activity of the Statesman with the moderation of the Christian? and accordingly we behold him in every circumstance and situation displaying the treasures of his great mind untainted with any of those weaknesses, or depravities, which too often debase the deliberations of Cabinets and the transactions of nations. History, in tracing the virtues of this hero, will never find them deviating from the strictest maxims of christian integrity. In the midst of applause, and surrounded by honours, such perhaps, as never fell to the lot of any mortal before him, she will behold him modest, unassuming and diffident. She will discover him controuling all those inferior propensities of our nature which the gospel is calculated to moderate or destroy. She will behold him disinterested and liberal refusing every pecuniary recompence for his services, or returning it back into the bosom of the public. She will behold him upright in all his dealings temperate in all his enjoyments abounding in every good work, and void of *offence before God and before Men.* Such was the man, my brethern, whose memory every American is bound to hold in everlasting veneration, whom the representatives of our nation may extol in the gates and whom the ministers of religion may commemorate in the temples without the censure of impropriety or flattery. O Washington! the solemn address "give an account of thy stewardship," had we trust no terrors for thee. Thou hadst *preserved the faith*, thou hadst finished thy course, and *therefore there* was laid up for thee a crown; not *for thee* only, but for all who love the coming of the Lord Jesus" to whom, &c. &c.

† See Anti Jacobin Review.

‡ See Buonaparte's Proclamation in Italy and Egypt.

Shipment of Flour to England.

A merchant remarks on this subject with a hope of its being useful to his fellow citizens, and at the same time wishing them to observe every advantage which the object *really* holds out.

That from the various documents published by the government of Great Britain, their aim is evidently to exite alarm of scarcity, and thereby encourage a liberal importation.

It must be recollected that it has been the habit of Great Britain to become alarmed at the least appearance of scarcity and that until the last year those alarms have generally proved groundless to the ruin of numerous adventurers in grain, &c.

Until very lately our accounts from England have been that their crop was an abundant one, and under that impression, one barrel of flour was sold at 46*s* in August last in the London market, without any bounty being allowed.

Now if the scarcity is so great and so alarming as the British government hold out, why do they not offer such bounties as will assure us that it is so and assure us if we ship them flour at 10 dollars per bbl.

A motion has been made in the British House of Commons to allow such a bounty on flour as will make up 70s. per barrel, to the importer, taking the average price of the three weeks preceding the vessels arrival. This is no security whatever, for it is presumable that the price will progressively fall with considerable importations, so that the price of the 3 preceding weeks may average 70s. and yet your flour may be sold at 46s. or perhaps much lower and you receive no bounty whatever. If indeed the price was made up 70s. place taking the average of the 3 succeeding weeks it would be a security and only a reasonable one too; when at last ten dollars here, flour will do little more than save itself, and a peace would render it a ruinous business to the concerned.

COMMUNICATION.

Remarks from the brig Polly & Mary Ann's Log-Book, from Tobago.

On the 31st Oct. 1800, being bound for Tobago, and in sight of the Island, was chased by an armed vessel for four hours, who after firing several shot brought us too,—she proved to be the British sloop of war Busy, who sent a boat with an officer on board, who overhaul'd my papers, and then sent them on board the Busy for examination; he then searched the vessel fore and aft, and after treating me with insolence, & taking Robert Ruffel, a seaman from me, I was permitted to proceed. By being detained by them two hours, brought on night, which had like to cause the loss of my vessel and cargo, by getting on a reef, unknown to me, going into Tobago harbour.

On the 6th December, 10 leagues N.N.W. of St. Thomas, was brought too by the British frigate Diana, capt. Beresford, who sent his boat on board with an officer, who ove haul'd my papers, searched the vessel fore and aft, gave me a specimen of his politeness, and took from me *Martin Quin*, my Mate; I then hauled down my colors, and told them I gave up the vessel to them, as they had taken my only officer, and I had but two seamen on board, it was impossible for me to reach my destined port; but all to no effect, they made sail from me, and I was obliged to do the best I could. Spoke no other vessel on my passage, but the Diana, I would say his majesty's ship Diana, but cannot without putting *tyrannical* to it.

JOHN VANNEMAN,
Master of the brig Polly & Mary Ann, of Philadelphia.

REMARKS.

The following remarks, copied from a London paper, are connected with the Correspondence, published in Saturday's Gazette.

We have in this day's paper (says the London print) inserted the most interesting articles of the very Important Correspondence relative to the late Overtures of Negociation for Peace between this country and France. The only part of it which, from its length and our wish to preserve it entire, we are obliged to defer until to morrow, is the substance of the Conferences that took place between Citizen OTTO and Mr. HAMMOND. It is certainly of a curious nature, but as it relates more to the private opinions and sentiments of M. Otto than to those of the French Government, we are induced to give the preference to the Articles of Correspondence which are officially authenticated.

There has not occurred, at any period during the war, not even in the management of the negotiations entrustest to lord Malmesbury, a superior instance of sound reasoning, of firm adherence to national dignity, tempered by the true spirit of conciliation, and expressed in energetic and perspicuous language, than the answers and observations of the British Ministry in the course of the late discussions. A more insidious and destructive system to the real interests of Great Britain, could not be well devised than the Project communicated on the part of the Chief Consul—We were, in fact, required to yield every advantage obtained by the unrivaled exertions of our navy; and, in return we were to throw ourselves upon the candour and the mercy of the government of France The proposal went to give every thing to the enemy, and to deprive us, not only of our superiority, but of the means of safety itself. His Majesty's reply is admirably suited to the occasion; exposing the absurdity and danger of the enemy's pretensions, yet conceding more to them such pretensions could be entitled to. The Counter-projet, which gave to France every possible benefit consistently with the just rights and security of this country, will, we are confident, be considered by every unprejudiced mind, an unequivocal demonstration on the part of the Government to effect the restoration of tranquillity. But it appears that nothing but the breach of our most solemn engagements could induce the Chief Consul to accept a proposal highly unfavorable to himself, and we have been called upon to lay ourselves prostrate at his feet, by consenting to the condition of a Naval Armistice, or to tear asunder every bond of alliance from which we hope to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquility of Europe.

The disgraceful alternative has been rejected by the wisdom and firmness of Administration: were any thing wanting to convince the world of the ambition and perfidy of the enemy, it would be found in the present documents.

It is remarkable that the French Government has, in its official comments, condemned by anticipation the late invasion of Tuscan. In the note and in reply to our counter-projet we find this strong observation:—"It is by means of the Armistice that men are raising in Tuscany" The levies of Tuscany were therefore sanctioned by the admission of France herself—and was not the entrance of the Republican troops into the Tuscan territories a direct violation of the principle of Armistice, which had been fully recognized by the consulate, and indeed formed one of the chief bases of its conduct in the late Negociations with respect to this country?

From the Washington Federalist.

"See nations slowly wise, and meanly just,
"To buried merit raise the tardy bust."

Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes

When the Father of his country died, the lamentations of general sorrow were loudly expressed, and re-echoed from one end of the continent to the other; the press teemed with elegy and penegyric; the forum, the pulpit and the senate resounded with eulogy and pathetic declamation. During the paroxism of grief, the representatives seemed willing to indulge the people's feeling, and decreed to erect honourable testimonies of a *nation's* veneration and regret.

Washington has left us but twelve months his remains lie yet green in the earth; and sorrow has subsided, feeling has grown cold, and the remembrance of his services are fading into obscurity, like the objects of vision, when the sun has sunk below the horizon. Thus stands the character of America, if it may be drawn from the conduct of her delegates. A few, with liberal spirit and enlarged views wish to display the general will with magnificence and grandeur suitable to the occasion: others, regardless of national dignity and not justly appreciating the exalted character, are wasting time in degrading calculations of petty economy; while the rest hope to destroy every efficient plan, by proposing to commit the memory, the fame, and the virtues of Washington to the fragile temple of the human heart.

On an occasion like the present, three prominent objects of consideration naturally present themselves. To honor the illustrious dead, to evince a people's gratitude, and to decorate the metropolis honored by his name, with specimens of the useful and imitative arts. If, in the wisdom of antiquity it has been customary to honor the memory of the superlatively wise and good, by some sensible memorial, of striking magnitude, and durable materials: has the experience of mankind yet discovered the impropriety of the practice, or imputed folly, extravagance, or superstition to the principle? If a nation chooses by outward symbols to shew its gratitude and veneration; ought not such representations to be obviously discriminated from others, by their superior grandeur and sublimity? and if it is honorable to incourage the elegant Arts, and congenial with the character of a refined and enlightened people to decorate with classic taste the capital of their empire: what fitter opportunity or nobler subjects can be offered to the hand of genius, than to exhibit Columbia's feeling for her departed Hero?

BRUTUS.

COMMUNICATION.

Sir *BENJAMIN WEST*, whose letter we inserted in yesterday's Federalist, is a native of Philadelphia, born of obscure, yet respectable parents for the purity and simplicity of their lives and manners. At an early period the Rev. Dr. William Smith discovered the dawnings of those talents which have since raised him to the Presidency of the Royal Academy of Britain—and what is highly honorable both to Mr. West, and to his Royal Patron, he was, during all the war, frequently permitted to deliver his patriotic opinions in favour of American independence, to the royal ear, without reproach; and altho' these sentiments of Mr. West were made use of, by his rivals, to remove him from his station as *Historical Painter to the King*, yet they did not succeed.

[*ibid.*]

The votes of the Electors of Rhode Island, contrary to all the printed accounts, have been given as follow:

For John Adams	4
C. C. Pinckney	3
John Jay	1

A wag yesterday evening observed, that *Jefferson* (if the report of the day was true) had only the luck of many a good traveller to meet with a *Sand-Burr*. They are *ticklish* at first, but *painful* afterwards.

Norfolk pap.

The ship Mercury, having on board a very valuable cargo, from the river La Plata, bound to Philadelphia, is taken by the British and carried into Halifax; 70,000 dollars in specie were landed from her at Halifax.

A gentleman arrived at Baltimore from Kentucky, informs from good authority, that Mr. Burr will have 4 votes in that state, Mr. Jefferson 3, and the other vote will be thrown away.

A letter from Nassau, of the 27th ultimo, mentions, that a sloop called the Betsey, captain Tory, was lost on the Abaco Keys; cargo saved, but damaged.

In the House of Commons, of N. Carolina, Mr. Fitt presented a bill for the further taxing of Bachelors, and to forward the population of the state, by promoting and encouraging matrimony.

Six sail of large armed ships, with troops from London for Surrinam, were spoken Nov. 8, lat. 27, long. 37, 30.

Price Current at Havanna Dec. 1.

Flour, 16 *a* 17 dolls per bbl.
Beef, 18 *a* 20 do do
Pork, none at market, and in great demand.

Died, at York town, Pennsylvania, on the 21st instant, after a tedious illness, the honorable *Thomas Hartly*, for a long time a member of congress for the state of Pennsylvania, aged 52 years.

——, At New-London December 25, Monf. Pierre Sainlo Duvvivier, aged 33 years, one of the prisoners from St. Domingo, brough in by the Trumbull. He was a commissary of national sequestrations at Petit Guave, and has left a widow and two children in captivity.

Printing Office
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber in the decline of life, having determined to relinquish the Printing Business, he therefore offers at private sale, two excellent Mahogany Printing Presses, with an extensive assemblage of Printing Types including an Hebrew and Greek Font, the whole amounting to 34 fonts, well assorted, with every requisite, in excellent order and in good condition, calculated for extensive bookwork, or a daily newspaper, including also, a general and useful assortment of Flowers, Cuts and Ornaments, with every other implement in the printing business

He will also dispose of

A two-story Brick House,

On the corner of Lætitia-Court and Black-Horse Alley, which he now occupies as a Printing Office, 18 by 35; the second story has 8 large windows, 24 panes in each, and a lofty garret for drying paper; with a cellar under the whole. The situation and accommodations are inferior to none in this city, and may be sold seperate or together to suit the purchasers. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT AITKEN,
No. 22, Market street.

Dec 29. m&th tf

Young Ladies
Boarding and Day School.

North Eighth street, Seckel's Row, No. 16.

MRS. SMITH, at the request of many respectable Ladies in Philadelphia, will open her school for the reception of young Ladies from 4 years of age, on very moderate terms, the first of January—English and French Languages will be taught grammatically; writing, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle-work. Assisted by an English lady of acknowledged abilities, Mrs. Smith begs leave to assure those who shall be pleased to entrust their children to her care, that unremitted attention shall be paid them—And she returns her most grateful thanks to her friends for their kind exertions, and to those who have already done her the honor to engage with her their children

Mr. Smith's Drawing Academy is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, in which drawing is taught in all its branches. Likewise that ornamental painting which has become the fathionable employment of the Ladies in Europe.

Hours for Ladies from two to four—and for Gentlemen from four to six and from six to eight, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mr. Smith holds in very grateful remembrance the attention of his friends during his long afflicting illness and solicits them to use their endeavors to get him such employ as they may think adapted to his merits.

Ladies attended at their own apartments as usual

december 29 m&w tf

Employment Wanted
BY A CLERK,

WHO can produce good recommendations. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

December 19 ¶ 3t

By this Day's Mails

NEW-YORK, December 27.

The Editor of the New-York Gazette was not able yesterday to notice the Translations from Paris Papers received by the ship Argus—Indeed, they are not interesting, the papers being crouded with internal regulations, of no consequence to this country——The following articles are translated from a Paris paper of the 10th ult.

Paris November 10.—The commercial relations between the United States and Denmark are daily increasing, the Court of Copenhagen, which hitherto had no Minister in America, has appointed M de Buscherbissen Minister resident at Washington.

The Price of Grain has experienced a considerable declension.

We are informed that a rich Lead Mine has been discovered at Faithlegg, in Ireland, on the estate of M. C. Balton.

M. Cotzbue was for three years Director of the Theatre at the Court of Vienna—He was deprived of that office, together with 1000 florins, which he could not spend out of the hereditary estates. At present he directs the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburg, in Russia, with an appointment of 12000 Rubles; besides an establishment, a royal carriage at his orders, the rank of Colonel, and several other advantages; in addition to which, he is in possession of an estate belonging to the Crown, worth 3000 Rubles per annum.

TRIBUTE TO LORD NELSON.

London, Nov. 11.

Yesterday, the newly appointed Lord Mayor, attended by a magnificient procession, proceeded to Westminster Hall. On landing at Blackfriars, they were joined by the carriage of Lord Nelson, who was waiting to receive them; but as soon as the populace discovered the vehicle, which was to convey the hero of the Nile, they unharnessed the horses, and drew him in triumph to Guild Hall. Between four and five thousand ladies and gentlemen then sat down to dinner. After several toasts had been given, Lord Nelson was requested to come forward that he might receive the Sword lately voted to him on account of his very extraordinary services.

The gallant Hero of the Nile then presented himself to an admiring assemblage, taking his situation, as requested, under a triumphal arch, when he was thus addressed by Mr. Chamberlaine Clarke, supported by Mr. Crowther, the Comptroller and Chamberlain.

'*Lord Nelson,*

'In cheerful obedience to an unanimous resolution of the right hon. the lord mayor, alderman and commons, of the city of London in common council assembled, I present your Lordship with the thanks of the court for the very importont victory obtained by a squadron of his majesty's ships under your command, over a superior French fleet, off the mouth of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798—a victory splended and decisive—unexampled in naval history—and reflecting the highest honour on the courage and abilities of your lordship and your officers and the discipline and irresistable bravery of British seamen, and which must be productive of the greatest advantages to this country, and every part of the civilized world by tending to frustrate the designs of our implicable enemy, and by rousing other nations to unite and resinst their unprincipled ambition!

"And as farther testimony of the high esteem which the court entertains of your Lordship's public service; and of the eminent advantages which you have rendered your country, I have the honor to present to your Lordship THIS SWORD!

"The consequences of the action I am thus called on to applaud, are perhaps, unequaled in the history of mankind! A numerous army, which triumphed in Europe over brave and veteran troops commanded by officers of the most established reputation, landed in Egypt, under the command of him who now swaye the Gallic sceptre, with designs of the most ambitious and extensive nature. One of their objects, as acknowledged by themselves, was to annihilate, by degrees, the English East India trade, and finally, to get into their possession the whole commerce of Africa and Asia.

"Such were the gigantic views of our implacable foe; and such confidence had they in the fleet which convoyed them, and in the station it took on the coast of the devoted country, that it bade defiance to the whole navy of Britain. But at this momentuous period, the Almighty directed your Lordship, as his chosen instrument, to check their pride, and crush their force, as a maritime power, during the present contest.

"The circumstances attending this grand display of providential interposition and British prowess must interest the feeling of of Every Englishman. Had a space been chosen to exhibit to the world a struggle for superiority innautical skill, and personal valor between the two greatest naval powers of the globe, none could have been more happily selected. The three grand divisions of the ancient world were witnesses; and the shores which had beheld the destruction of the Persian navy by the Greeks, and the heroic acts of Sesostris now resounded with the echo of British thunder! To your Lordship belongs the praise of having added glory to such a scene! The heroes applaud would themselves have applauded us! and he, who ages since led his three hundred against an almost countless host, might, on that proud day, have wished himself a Briton.

"The thanks of your country, my Lord, attend you; its honors await you; but a higher praise than even these imply is yours. In the moment of your un-