

MARRIED, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Annan, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON DEERON, to Miss ELIZABETH FORSYTH, both of this city.

On Saturday, the 17th of the present month, were interred, the remains of DEBORAH MORRIS, daughter of Anthony C. Morris, at Garlic Hall, in the vicinity of this city.—If to a form given by Heaven to command esteem—to a disposition calculated to command affection—to a genius, very early unfolded and cut off by the anguish of severe disease—any thing else could be added—it was at her grave, where sobs and forrowing tears marked pathetically the high elevation in which she was held by many affectionate mourners.

DIED, on Monday, the 19th instant, Miss SUSAN HAZLEWOOD, daughter of Captain John Hazlewood, of this city, and on Wednesday her remains were interred in St. Paul's church yard, attended by a number of weeping relatives and friends. This young lady's amiable deportment, during her short pilgrimage, endeared her to all her acquaintance, and as she lived beloved, so she died sincerely lamented.

At a meeting of a number of citizens at Mr. Dunwoody's Inn, on the 21st instant, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens the following Tickets, for their support at the next election:

- Governor, Thomas Mifflin.
Senator, Nathaniel Newlin, of Delaware county.
Assembly, George Latimer, Laurence Seckel, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Robert Wain, Francis Gurney, Joseph Ball.

By order of the meeting, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman. M. KEPPELE, Sec'y.

A letter from Detroit, of August 15, says, that "Michilimackinac is evacuated by the British, and will, in the course of two weeks, be occupied by our troops.

We hear that Mr. C.W. Peale has obtained a patent for his invention of a Wooden Bridge of very simple structure, which needs no canting to support an arch of any length desired. It may be consequently light and airy, and yet made equally strong with those constructed with heavy timbers and numerous braces.

An invention, which needs neither canting nor the cost of mortising and tenoning, promises to be a great saving of expence in the construction of wooden bridges, especially as it is said it can be made without much difficulty by any common workman.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS TO IMPROVE THEIR STOCK.

On the 3d inst. were sold by Harry Dorsey Gough, of Baltimore, Nine Bell Calves, which are from a cross of the famous Mr. Bakewell's Breed and the Lincolnshire, at the following prices:

- 1 of 7 months old, black and white, for 195 dolls.
1 of a year old, do. for 130
1 of 7 months, do. for 110
1 of 6 months, do. for 100
5 others, of 6 months old, for 90, 55, 50, 50, & 46 dollars each.

The above gentleman, a few months ago, sold a Bull for 200 dollars, which weighed one thousand and twenty-two pounds.—If these great weights and prices can be obtained by improving the breed of cattle, it is well worth the attention of Farmers who feed and raise stock. A number of gentlemen in Maryland, we are informed, have associated for the purpose of importing the best flock that can be met with from England, which cannot fail to be of great service to this country.

Ancona, of which the French have lately taken possession, and which, by the armistice lately concluded with the Pope, they are to retain until the end of the war, will prove an important acquisition; as the cruisers they will be enabled to fit out from that port will probably make rich captures, and greatly distress the British Levant trade. Ancona is a very ancient town of Italy on the gulf of Venice. As commerce has rapidly increased of late years, Pope Clement XII having made it a free port and built a mole, on the ruins of the ancient one of the Emperor Trojan. Near this stands his triumphal arch, next to the Maison Quarrée of Nimes, the most entire monument of Roman magnificence at present in existence.

Leghorn however will prove a far more important acquisition, as the exclusion of their enemies from that port must be a great blow to them. The British will now be confined to Gibraltar and the ports of Corfica.

Leghorn was a free port, and merchandize brought there was never inspected, the officers of the city taking great care that the trade of the city may meet with no interruption. There is hardly a finer harbor in the Mediterranean. It is 145 miles N. W. of Rome.

A clause in the treaty with the Pope stipulates, that 500 manufactures shall be delivered up. As these are to be chosen by the French themselves, there can be little doubt but the most rare and valuable will be selected. This circumstance will probably occasion not a little speculation, and expectation will be on the gaze after some wonderful disclosure. It is well known that an immense number of manufactures have been collected and deposited in the Vatican from Arragon and various parts of Italy and Greece at different periods.

Nothing very interesting to the literary world has ever been divulged. Now that they are likely to pass into the hands of a more inquisitive people, we may possibly be treated with many precious disclosures.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FERRO,

IN the Aurora of last Friday, the British treaty, a supreme law of the land, declared so by the signature and proclamation of the representative of the whole nation, the supreme executive of the Union, the voices of two-thirds of the representatives of the sovereignty of the States, and the voice of a majority of the representatives of the people, is CURSED!

How far it is reconcilable with the principles of Republicanism, or the duty of a good citizen, to curse a supreme law of the land, I shall not pretend to determine. If the treaty by a majority of one only, had been rejected, cursing on the other side would have been called treason against the majesty of the people.

We may see by this fable what manner of spirit actuates the faction whose domination the good people of the United States have so often, and hitherto so favorably escaped.

The Constitution and the Laws are considered by the faction as a nullity whenever they contravene their machinations and designs. Did they really respect the people whom they pretend to idolize, would they insult their understanding by CURSING a law ratified by the constituted authorities, the freely elected representatives of the people? Would they curle a solemn compact of the nation with another, which nation has already given the lie to their predictions by fulfilling stipulations that this faction repeatedly declared they never would comply with, if they did not consider the people that "swinish multitude," which they have so repeatedly and falsely charged the friends of government with denminating them? No, they would not. As this faction, therefore, are the only persons in the United States that ever used the opprobrious epithet when speaking of the people, it is now evident, beyond contradiction, that they are the only persons that ever entertained so contemptuous an idea of them.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

AS I was passing through one of the principal streets in the city; my sensibility was shocked beyond measure, at the barbarous conduct of a Cartman towards his horse. The poor beast was hauling a very heavy load up a small rise of ground, in which lay a stone of uncommon size, and against which, one wheel of the cart was set; the horse (for I viewed him with critical attention) made several ineffectual efforts to surmount the obstacle; he strained until his laborious breathing was painful to the ears of those who stood at a distance; and his inhuman master, instead of giving him time to recover his breath and strength, or of removing the stone, turned the butt-end of his whip, which was the size of a small sapling, and beat the horse over his head and eyes, until the sweat flowed from every pore, and the poor animal in an agony of distress, groaned most bitterly.

God of compassion! cried I, is it thus the works of thy hands are made the sport of mans cruelty! Is this the reward which the faithful and laborious brute is to receive for his painful servitude? Was it for the gratification of the malignant passions of human nature, that the benevolent creator of the universe, placed man as Lord of his lower works, and made the beasts of the field, and the birds of the air, subservient to his pleasure and delight?

This cruel practice is daily increasing in our streets, and when I have seen the attention of strangers arrested by scenes as above described, I have blushed for the place that gave me birth, and silently asked myself, whether these men could be the descendants of the humane and philanthropic Pass. I am not a professional Quaker, and yet I confess I have ever been pleased with that part of their religion, which imposes on its votaries, a sacred regard to the rights of hospitality and humanity, whether they respect man or beast.

The painful sensibility experienced by those, whose feelings are not callous to every sentiment of humanity, is not the only evil which results from this abominable and hellish practice; but the effect which it has on the tender and impressive minds of children, before whose eyes the exhibition is daily and hourly made, is of a more serious and important nature.—Man is an imitative animal, and from the reverence with which a child looks up to those who are farther advanced on the stage of life, (incapable himself of investigating causes and principles,) he considers every action and thing done and performed, as a fit object of imitation.—Hence arises that propensity to cruelty, exercised by children towards the puny tribes of animals and insects, they cannot torture a horse, but they can murder a fly. And the young mind becoming familiarized to acts of barbarity, both by example and practice, loses that tender sympathy, that keen sensibility at another's woe, which is at once the highest ornament of human nature, and the productive source of numerous blessings and felicities in private and social life.

May it not be expected from the enlightened policy of the present day, that some measures will be devised and adopted, that will at least check, if not completely eradicate, a practice which is disgraceful to the character of men and of christians.

The writer of the foregoing remarks, invites the attention of his fellow citizens to this interesting subject, and he flatters himself, that the cause of humanity will never want advocates in a country, professing a religion, which inculcates upon its followers a sacred and conscientious regard to the dictates of mercy, justice and benevolence.

STOCKBRIDGE, September 12.

Description of a very singular atmospheric phenomenon, as seen at Stockbridge, and several neighboring places, on Thursday, September 1, 1796. The description is as nearly accurate, as could be given, by the judgment of an observer.

Between the hours of 3 and 4, P. M. the sun became gradually encompassed, by a circle, or halo, of usual size and appearance. Directly under the sun, was a mock-sun, in which was nothing remarkable, unless it were its unusual situation. In the mean time, the sun became intersected, at the centre, by the segment of a white, luminous circle, exactly parallel with the horizon; which continued extending until within a few degrees of meeting, at the point opposite the sun, in the east. Above, on either side, at north and south, were two large segments of circles, which, continued, would have intersected each other, and the before mentioned circle, at the sun and opposite point, obliquely, making, on either side, an angle of 12 or 15 degrees. In these, the differently colored rays of

light were diversified, the red rays appearing on the interior side of the curve. Above the sun, and exterior to the halo, were two segments of circles, of somewhat larger size than the halo, and containing each, about 40, or 45 degrees. These came in contact, each with the other, and obliquely with the halo, directly above the sun, so as to form, on either side, an angle of about 30 degrees. Still higher, about the distance of 45 degrees from the sun, and parallel with the halo, was another segment of a circle. In this and those last mentioned, the colours were separated, and the red rays interior. On either side of the sun, at north and south, about the distance of 45 degrees, was the segment of a rainbow inverted. Each of these began, at a small distance above the horizon, and included about 25 or 30 degrees;—red rays on the exterior of the curve.

Previously to the above described phenomenon, there had been little or no rain, for several weeks, so that, at this time, the drouth was severe. The weather was warm as usual, for the season. At the time of the phenomenon, few clouds were visible, and those very small. The atmosphere, however, was suffused with a thin vapour, which dimmed the brightness of the sky. As the phenomenon disappeared, the vapour increased, attended with a rise of heavy clouds, which so obscured the sun, as to render it nearly or quite invisible before setting. Most of the day following was rainy, the rain following in moderate showers.

N. B. Any person who can give a satisfactory solution of the above described appearance, will oblige the friends of Science by making it public.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PETERSBURG, (Virg.) Sept. 16.

The following is taken from a London paper of the 18th of July, received by the Iris, arrived at City-Point.

LONDON, JULY 18.

It was announced some days ago, that the French intended to establish a direct communication between the army of the Upper Rhine and that of Italy. Kellerman's army appears to be destined to form this junction; and there are accounts which state, that in pursuance of that plan, he has marched from the Vale of Aosta, in order to penetrate through the Valteline, and the country of the Grisons, to establish himself in the lake of Constance, and take Tyrol in the rear, with a view of forcing the imperial army to abandon that country. This end being attained, he will probably extend a chain of positions to the right, along the lake of Garda, for the purpose of establishing a communication with Buonaparte; and to the left towards Suabia, to enable him to join the right wing of Moreau's army.

If we may credit a letter from St. Gall, of the 26th of last month, inferred in the last Paris papers, he has already crossed the country of the Grisons, and made himself master of Bregentz. It remains to be known, whether the detachments from the Upper Rhine, destined to reinforce the army in Tyrol, have reached the lake of Constance early enough to check Kellerman's further progress; and whether the archduke Charles, who by forced marches is advancing against Moreau, will be able to prevent that general from establishing himself in Suabia.

The French seem to have gained great ascendancy at the court of Constantinople; and the Turks and they have lately mingled their joy in celebrating the victories of the French armies in Italy.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Porte is making exertions to augment its navy; that his Catholic majesty has been applied to for the purpose of negotiating a peace between the Turks and the Knights of Malta; and that the French ambassador, in expectation of the aid of the Ottoman power in the Mediterranean, has promised to employ his good offices, to accomplish its wishes.

The letters received from lord Bute by the last Corunna mails, contain the agreeable intelligence, that in consequence of the remonstrance made by his lordship, the Spanish government has countermanded the march of the troops who were ordered to proceed to the lines of St. Roch. This circumstance tends to prove, that the apprehensions of a misunderstanding between our court and that of Madrid, are without foundation.

The mountain of Knabis, where the French have established themselves, is the same height which in the military annals of Gustavus Adolphus, is known by the name of the Swedish Lines, because his army was encamped there in the thirty years war. This position is highly advantageous, inasmuch as it affords Moreau easy means to spread his army all over Suabia. Kehl is four leagues distant from this mountain.

BALTIMORE, September 20.

An anniversary meeting of the Abolition Society, took place yesterday at the Baltimore academy, where an oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Mr. James J. Wilmer. Many arguments were adduced against the impolicy and barbarity of the custom of slave-holding—a custom which humanity has but too long wept over, but which a future generation will blush to see recorded to the eternal disgrace of their forefathers—of men who fought and bled for "heaven's first gift," but to become tyrants in turn—who could trample down every shackle but that of avarice; and hurl down every despot but themselves! Such inconsistency can never stand the test either of reason or of policy; and the impartial finger of Time will point indignant at it, as one of the blackest spots that ever beclouded the sun of American glory.

It is hoped the Legislature will aid the philanthropic views of this humane institution, and amend several laws which bear unreasonably heavy on the unfortunate blacks, to the disgrace of our penal code. As politicians, they will see the necessity of ameliorating their situation, as far as a humane and good policy can dictate.

"Dear Friend,

"Every thing here wears a better prospect than of late: The sickness is over, provisions are much cheaper, and we have hopes of five crops, and are every where successful.

"Jeremie having been attacked by the Brigands in consequence of treacherous communications from within the fort, was gloriously defended by the inhabitants and the British, who chastised them by a slaughter of about 800, obliging their chiefs, Desfourneaux and Rigaud to run away with equal shame and precipitation, although their deluded followers are taught to believe them the bravest and greatest generals; indeed it may be so in matters of treachery and intrigue, not in the field of Mars.

"About the same time Count de Bruges, with the Legion de Montalembert, and a large body of other emigrants on the borders of the Arribonite, met Toussaint Louverture, having five thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry under his command, he had been ordered by Sonthonax, with his proclamation, inviting the emigrants and inhabitants to revolt and join him. The brigands, with the greatest confidence, attacked the emigrant troops at Mirchalais, but the former totally routed the infantry; a considerable part of the cavalry dastardly ran away, and sacrificed the main body; twelve hundred of which were found dead on the field of battle; the remainder were scattered and died in the woods and drowned in the Arribonite. Major Ogorman writes to me, that he had never seen such a number of dead since hostilities commenced in this Island. The pursuit was rapid and truly brilliant, such as to secure a succession of victories.— This defeat enabled the count de Bruges to enter the Spanish colony; distant 7 leagues from Mirchalais, 25 from Cape Francois, 22 from Port-au-Prince and 64 from St. Domingo the capital. When they have taken post at this place, a communication will be opened with St. Cesto Christi, as soon as the British fleet has arrived there, whither I am informed several ships of the line have gone, at the request of its inhabitants.

"On entering the Spanish colony, many of the inhabitants fled, until being apprised of the respect paid and protection given to those who remained at their homes, when they all returned and took the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

"Count de Bruges speaks of his army as composed of real heroes, and with great plaudits of Major Ogorman, hoping his majesty will ever be as well served by his new and faithful subjects, as on the late successful events, commencing at Mirchalais.— Vansou, who a year ago was in goal for high treason, has made his escape, it is said was the head of a party to rise in a revolt at the first appearing of Toussaint's army."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

ARRIVED,

- Brig George, Marriner, Kingston 30 days.
Schr. Nancy, Lord, Petersburg 6
Ship American, Shalacrofs, Turks Island
Two Brothers, Henderson, Demaraa
Swift, Norman, Hull
Schr. Helena Plumstead, Green, Port au-Prince
The Ship Golden Age, Earl arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) in 16 days from this port.

NEWBERN, September 3.

Extract from the Log-Book of capt. Jeremiah Reading of the schooner Ann, who arrived here on Wednesday last from Antigua.

At sea, in lat, 31, 20, August 20, 1796, at 5 A. M. saw a brig to Leeward, which seemed to steer S. by E. winds at N. E. and light. She soon sprung her hull and hoisted her ensign at her main top-gallant mast head, wanting to speak us. We immediately bore down and perceived she had her boat out. We hailed her, and found it was the brig Nancy of Philadelphia, 8 days from the capes, bound to Port-au-Prince, belonging to Mr. Francis Coppinger, and commanded by William Belfler, who had jumped over the larboard gang way about 6 o'clock and swam away from the vessel, after having talked to the mate about his taking leave of some of his friends. Before they could get to him with the boat he sunk.

The mate hailed me, and said he wanted to speak to me, if I would be kind enough to heave to, which I did, and went on board of him, and advised him to proceed on his voyage, after finding the brig's papers, which he agreed to: his name is Robert Tate.

BALTIMORE, September 20.

- Ship Harmony, Robinson, St. Croix
Brig Grace, Thompson, Petit-Trou
Maria, Wilmans, Ethrington, Jamaica

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Arrived Schooner Corporal Trim, Wells, Jamaica, 23 days.

She was boarded to the southward of Cape-Henry by an English frigate, who overhauled his papers and dismissed him politely.—Spoke the brig Two Friends, from Kingston, Jamaica, off the Havana, bound to Newburyport; all well. Left at Antona, the schooner Lucky John, from Barbadoes, Capt. Elliot.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent. (12 3/4), Three per Cent. (10 3/4), 4 1/2 per Cent. (14), 5 1/2 per Cent. (16 1/4), Deferred Six per Cent. (13 1/2), BANK United States (19 to 20 pr. cent.), Pennsylvania (26 to 27), North America (45 to 46), Insurance Comp. North-America (37 1-2 per cent. adv.), Pennsylvania (par to 2 per cent. adv.).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On London (at 30 days, per £.100 sterl. par), at 60 days (par to 162 1-2), at 90 days (161 to 162 1-2), Amsterdam (60 days, per guilder, 42), 90 days (40).