

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, June 15.

Died, last evening, after a short illness, the Hon. JAMES BRIDGES, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas of the first District. His public character was uniformly marked with integrity, judgment, firmness and decision. In private life the father, brother, friend and neighbor saw in him an example not to be excelled. A warm attachment to his country, an unbounded benevolence and every manly virtue, rendered him beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was an honest and humane man as ever lived. He will be buried from his late dwelling house to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Thursday, June 15, 1797. Married, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, JOHN GRAFF, Esq. to MISS KITTY KUSHER, both of this city.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee of Enrolment, reported the bill for preventing privateering, which the Speaker signed accordingly.

Mr. N. Smith, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to prevent vessels taken by foreign powers, from ever after receiving new Registers, except by the original owners, but, though possessed by citizens of the United States, be considered as vessels of a foreign power.

Mr. Potter, also reported a bill for authorizing the President, during the recess of Congress, to provide galleys, or other vessels, for purposes therein mentioned.

Both these bills were twice read and committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith said the Committee of Ways and Means had received some documents from the Treasury Department, which they thought ought to be printed for the use of the House; they had therefore commissioned him to ask leave to have them printed. Agreed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of fortifications, when

Mr. Allen moved to add a clause to the bill, to the following effect, viz. "to empower the President of the United States, to authorize the Governor of the State of New York, to expend a certain sum, not exceeding for the purpose of fortifying the ports and harbours of the State of New York, provided the sum so expended be placed to the credit of the said State, on account of the balance found due from that State to the United States, and provided that that State cede the right of jurisdiction of the places upon which such fortifications shall be erected, to the United States."

Mr. Brookes opposed the motion, as being particularly pointed at the State of New York.

Mr. Havens proposed an amendment to it, which was to make it apply generally to all the debtor States, instead of confining it to the State of New York alone.

Mr. Harper seconded the motion, and Mr. Allen consented to have it incorporated in his proposition.

Mr. Skinner advocated the motion, and denied that it operated in a particular manner upon the State of New York.

Mr. S. Smith was in favour of the motion. He wished the business of fortification to be gone into effectually, by securing every principal post in the Union, and not that small sums should be spent here and there which could produce no good effect. If he were Secretary of War, therefore, he should think it best to expend the whole 75,000 now proposed to be appropriated, on the fortifications on Mud-Island, as he did not think any particular exigency at present called for partial measures.

Mr. Williams agreed with the gentleman last up, that attention ought to be paid to all the important ports in the United States; of course he should be in favour of the amendment; and he did not doubt but, rather than be continually stigmatized with being debtors, the State of New York would consent to lay out the assumed debt at the Narrows, tho' he believed, they would not like the way in which the business had been done.

Mr. Brookes was opposed to the motion, as the debtor States would be deprived of all advantage from the 75,000 dollars appropriated; he also insisted that the debt laid to be due from the State of N. York to the United States, ought not to be drawn into the present discussion, but if it were to be considered, it would be proper to let the subject stand alone. To do otherwise was making an odious distinction to the disadvantage of New York.

[To be concluded To-morrow.]

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, SHIP, HARBOR, DAYS. Includes Ship Adraftus, Pease, Hamburg, 62; Brig Betsey, Parr, Curacao, 24; Eliza, Peterfon, do, 30; Mary, Manner, St. Vincent's, 29; Sally, Venn, St. Thomas, 23; Rambler, Johnson, St. Domingo, 30; Schr. Eagle, Hall, Cape Francis, 19; Jenny, Anderson, Gonavies, 20; Sloop Mary, L'Hommiedieu, N. York, 6; Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria, 6; Polly, Eldridge, Petit Gauve, 23; Dolphin, Dick, Norfolk, 4; Sally, Potter, do, 4.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: SHIP, HARBOR, DAYS. Includes Ship Philadelphia, Blifs, Hamburg, 4; Diana, Pile, Liverpool, 4; Jenny, Dill, C. N. Mole, 4; Schr. Fortitude, Taylor, N. York, 4; Two Sisters, Welch, N. Carolina, 4; Sloop Jane, Green, N. York, 4; George, Jackson, do, 4.

We, your humble petitioners, relying, that your lordships will take into early consideration the grievances of which we complain, and do not in the least doubt that your lordships will comply with our desires, which are every way reasonable.

The first grievance which we have to complain of, is, that our wages are too low, and ought to be raised, that we might be the better able to support our wives and families in a manner comfortable, and whom we are in duty bound to support as far as our wages will allow, which, we trust, will be looked into by your lordships and the honorable house of commons in parliament assembled.

We, your petitioners, beg that your lordships will take into consideration the grievances of which we complain, and now lay before you.

First—That our provisions be raised to the weight of 16 ounces to the pound, and of a better quality, and that our measures may be the same as those used in the commercial trade of this country.

Secondly—That your petitioners request your honors will be pleased to provide, there should be no flour served while we are in harbor, in any port whatever, under the command of a British flag; and also that there might be granted a sufficient quantity of vegetables of such kind as may be most plentiful in the ports to which we go; which we grievously complain and lay under the want of.

Thirdly—That your lordships will be pleased seriously to look into the state of the sick on board his majesty's ships, that they may be better attended to, and that they may have the use of such necessaries as are allowed for them in the time of their sickness, and that these necessaries be not on any account embezzled.

Fourthly—That your lordships will be so kind as to look into this affair, which is no-wise unreasonable, and that we may be looked upon as a number of men standing in defence of our country, and that we may in some wise have grant and opportunity to taste the sweets of liberty on shore, when in any harbor, and when we have completed the duty of our ship, after our return from sea, and that no man may encroach upon his liberty, there shall be a boundary limited, and thence trespassing any further, without a written order from the commanding officer, shall be punished according to the rules of the navy, which is a natural request, and congenial to the heart of man, and certainly to us, that you make the boat of being the guardians of the land.

Fifthly—That if any man is wounded in action, his pay be continued until he is cured, and discharged; and if any ship has any real grievances to complain of, we hope your lordships will readily redress them, as far as in your power, to prevent any disturbances.

It is also unanimously agreed by the fleet, that from this day, no grievances shall be received, in order to convince the nation at large that we know when to cease to ask, as well as to begin, and that we ask nothing but what is moderate, and may be granted without detriment to the nation, or injury to the service.

Given on board the Queen Charlotte, by the delegates of the fleet, this 18th day of April, 1797.

LONDON, April 25. A letter from Milan of the 21st ult. written by a gentleman of known respectability, states the following particulars respecting the scandalous conduct of the French generals in Italy, whose virtue and generosity we hear sometimes extolled in the most enthusiastic strain:—

The French owed the Venetians about 28 millions for grain, cattle, &c. as the inhabitants of the Continental Dominions of the republic of Venice had chiefly furnished these articles, the French have discharged this debt by bringing about a revolution in these provinces, which are likewise sure to be pillaged in the same manner as Lombardy. Immense contributions will be imposed as the price of liberty; public and private property will be plundered, and all young men forced to enlist or fly, that in the latter case their estates may be confiscated. Buonaparte, at the time he signed a treaty of peace with the pope, invited against his holiness the duchy of Urbino, which has lately been revolutionized. After having induced the grand duke of Tuscany to pay four millions of livres on condition of the French garriçon being withdrawn from Leghorn, he has ordered it to be again occupied by a whole division. The very moment the state of Genoa had ranomed itself, all its subjects who possess any property in the Imperial Fiefs, were crushed with taxes. Prince Doria has paid 150,000 livres; and the Fiesques, the Balbis, and others, have been saddled with enormous sums.

Buonaparte has extorted from Lombardy 130 millions in money and merchandise, without taking into the account the spoils of churches, the pillage of private property, and the robberies committed with arms in hand. Three boys were sufficient for general Massena to seize on the Mount of Piety and Milan, containing precious effects to the amount of 75 millions of livres, and on the chests of the hospitals, communities, &c. The same line of conduct was observed by the French generals at Bologna, Modena, and Ferrara. All the furniture of the archduke Ferdinand, at Monza, has been pillaged. This prince had removed a considerable part of his effects to Bergamo, a neutral town; but Buonaparte ordered them to be carried off by force, and a piece of furniture worth 50,000 livres, with which the late queen of France had presented the archduchess, has fallen to the lot of his wife.

Salicetti has by these means raised a fortune of four millions; Buonaparte, a still greater; and all the other generals and commissaries have collected considerable wealth.

In addition to the robberies committed, Buonaparte has received considerable sums from Genoa, Venice, and the pope, on his promising to spare them. As to the direct contribution in money, Lombardy has paid upwards of 65 millions. As the capital in circulation did not amount to more than 25 millions, it became necessary to discharge the remainder in merchandise, plate, and with money borrowed at Genoa: Count Littà, after having paid 900,000 livres, has fled for fear of worse treatment, and Count Crepi is to pay 900,000 livres. All the inhabitants of Milan had been ordered, on pain of confiscation and banishment, to return to town, and now the permission to withdraw to their villas is sold them for 4000 livres per month. Marchesi, the celebrated singer, having re-

fused to appear on the stage, was ordered by Buonaparte to quit Lombardy within three days, and not to return on pain of death.

INSBRUCK, March 30. The whole northern part of the Tyrol is up in arms, boys, men, old and young, are fighting with pitchforks, pikes and poles, to meet the enemy; their fury is extreme. The whole arsenal is empty, old and new arms, every thing was acceptable to the peasants. They are to be commanded by Count Lehrbach.

March 31. Our situation has not altered either for the better or the worse: the French are still at Brixen, and General Laudon near Meran. As the militia increase daily, it is hoped the French will be prevented from reaching this city.

AUGSBURG, April 4. According to letters from the Tyrol, dated April 1, the rising in a mass of the inhabitants had produced nearly 100,000 men. A very numerous corps of these brave Tyrolians had joined General Laudon, whose position is very advantageous, inasmuch as he can fall upon the enemy's rear. Hitherto there have been only affairs of out-posts, of little moment. The French corps near Botzen is computed at 24,000 men.

STUTTGARD, April 5. Letters from Inspruck of the 31st of March, say that Count Lehrbach had put himself at the head of the *levée en masse*, to direct their operations. It was expected that on the 1st or 2d of April, the French would be attacked on all points, as well before Sterzing as towards St. Meran, which General Laudon occupies with a corps of troops, and a considerable number of peasants of the Wintgau, the road from Botzen to Sterzing, by St. Meran.

We are assured that the French force in the Tyrol under General Joubert is at most 20,000 men. The reinforcements from the Rhine march through alburgh without halting: on the 2d and 3d the regiment of Caraczi, and 3 battalions of the regiment of Wartenfels, passes near Augsburg. Austrian engineers are arrived at Ulm, to construct fortifications thereabouts, and principally at Michelberg.

ROME, March 18. A new conspiracy has just been discovered in this city. On Wednesday last, a great number of persons of all descriptions were taken up, laics, ecclesiastics, friars and soldiers. The number of the accused is said to be 600. Government has taken the most energetic measures to destroy the plots; the parolles have been doubled; the gates of the Vatican have been shut, and have been guarded by 100 Swiss, armed with muskets, and furnished with 25 cartridges each; 4 pieces of cannon have been placed at the two principal doors. The Pope's family have sent their most valuable effects to Ferrara, and every individual of it is getting ready to take refuge there.

The troubles in the Marche of Ancona, and especially in the Duchy of Urbino continue; a body of about 4000 peasants are in arms, and rob and murder the travellers; they even threaten the cities. Rimini has been obliged to be put in a state of defence against them, and M. de Arrigoni has been sent by the Pope to quiet them, if possible.

ARMY OF ITALY. Head quarters at Clagenfurt, 12th Germinal, April 1, Buonaparte, General in Chief in the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

The divisions of General Joubert, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Delmas, put themselves in motion on the 30th Ventose, and surrounded the enemies corps stationed on Lavis. After a most obstinate engagement we made 4000 prisoners, took three pieces of cannon, two standards, and killed 2000 men, great part of which were Tyrolian Chaffeurs.

BATTLE OF TRAMIN. Meanwhile the enemy had fallen back along the right bank of the Adige, and manifested a disposition to maintain themselves in this situation. Upon the second Germinal General Joubert, at the head of the three divisions, proceeded to Salurno. General Vial carried the Bridge of Neumark, and passed the river to prevent the enemy from retreating to Botzen. The firing commenced with great warmth. The battle seemed doubtful, when General of division Dumas, commanding the cavalry, pushed into the village of Tramin, made 600 prisoners, and took two pieces of cannon. By this means the wrecks of the enemy's column, commanded by General Laudon, were unable to reach Botzen, and are wandering in the mountains.

BATTLE OF CLAUZEN. We entered the City of Botzen. General Joubert did not stop there. He left a sufficient force to pursue General Loudon, and marched directly to Clauzen. The enemy, availing themselves of the means of defence which the country afforded, had made the best dispositions. The attack was warm, and well concerted, and the event long uncertain. The light infantry clambered up inaccessible rocks, the 11th and 33d demi-brigades of infantry of the line in a close column, commanded by General Joubert in person surmounted every obstacle. The enemy's centre being penetrated, they were obliged to give way, and the rout became general. We made 1500 prisoners.

General Joebert arrived at Brixen, still in pursuit of the enemy. General Dumas, at the head of the cavalry, killed several of the enemy's dragoons with his own hand. He was slightly wounded by two cuts of a sabre. His aid-de-Camp, d'Harcinour, was dangerously wounded. This General, for several minutes, singly checked the progress of a squadron of the enemy upon a bridge and gave time for his own troops to rejoin him.

At Brixen, Botzen, and different other places, we found Magazines of every kind; among other articles 30,000 quintals of flour.

Every where, as well in the Tyrol as in Carinthia and Carniola, the enemy left behind them their hospitals. I leave it to the Chief of the Etat Major and Commissary of the Army to send to the Minister at War statements of effects that have fallen into our hands.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, WALKER & KENNEDY, No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET, Have for Sale, Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection. 350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings 500 bushels Wheat 5 casks Ginseng.

Also, Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback. 200 pieces Bandannoes, and 300 yards India Sewing Silk. June 15. thw3t

The Adraftus, Pease, left Hamburg the 8th of April; the ship Hulda, Warner, of this port, failed four days before for Norfolk, and the ship Kensington, Ker, a short time before for London. Left at Hamburg the ships America, Ewing, of this port, to fail in three weeks, Active, Blair, do. Roebuck, Shewell, do. for N. York do. John, Jackson, do. for India, Roebuck, of N. York, do. Mary, Boston, two weeks, Baring, Beach, of this port, from India.

The brig Ann, Moffet, and the schooner Bolton Clark, both of this port, were at Goaives the 25th ultimo.

New-York, June 13.

ARRIVED. DAYS. Ship Gloriana, Webb, Dominico 11; Ruffel, Abel, Port au Paik 18; Hope, Dunn, New-Orleans 23; American, Baxter, Cadiz 45; Brig Tothill, Lovett, St. Croix 26; Fanny, Monroe, Grenada 28; Lark, Arnold, do. 31; John, Hunter, St. Croix 20; Schr. Massachusetts, Burnham, Antigua 32; Sloop Prudence, Mobby, Jamaica 26.

Letters received yesterday from New-Providance, mention, that the ship William, Dockray, from the Havannah, bound to this port, with sugar, had been sent in there on the 27th of May, by a privateer called the Swallow.

These vessels, it is said, are captured under suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

The ship Alfred of Boston, capt. Asgith, bound from Lisbon to Saftes, with 12000 dolls. on board, was captured by a French privateer, who took out the money and put it in the privateer, and put men on board to bring her into Ceuta, but on the 14th of April was captured by admiral Jervis, who liberated her and seized the captain to go to Cadiz to seek redress for the money, and on the night of the 6th, the captain ran the ship on shore 6 miles to the fourthward of Cadiz. The captain and crew on their arrival at Cadiz, were put in irons in the castle, called Santa Peter.

SALEM, June 9. CADIZ BLOCKADED. Capt. John BARTON, from Cadiz, has politely handed us the following: His Britannic Majesty's Ship Captain, off Cadiz, 11th April, 1797.

SIR, In consequence of the unprovoked Declaration of War from his Catholic Majesty against his Britannic Majesty and the British Nation, it is found right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honor to acquaint you, that no neutral vessel shall hereafter be suffered to enter or leave the port of Cadiz, without having obtained my permission or that of the Commander in Chief of the British Fleet—that from this moment Cadiz is to be considered as a Blockaded port.

I have the honor to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON. To the Danish Consul.

NEW-YORK, June 14. Yesterday arrived here the ship America, capt. Baxter, in 45 days from Cadiz. Capt. Baxter informs us, that the Spaniards were fitting out in that harbour, a fleet of 33 sail of the line, besides 15 frigates, and 7 fire-ships, with the greatest expedition, inasmuch that the workmen in the naval yards and on board the shipping were working double tides—that the newly appointed admiral Don Mafferado, was a great favorite with the crews, to whom he had been peculiarly kind, in recommending an entire new stock of provisions, &c. and an advance of 30 dollars per month, which the Government complied with—that this Fleet was to be joined by 7 French and 7 Spanish-ships of the line from Carthage, and that when this junction was made, they were determined to attack admiral Jervis, and drive him from the Mediterranean, or perish in the attempt. It is said that the King of Spain is so highly incensed against a number of the officers of the late fleet defeated by admiral Jervis, that he is determined to punish them severely. The Santissima Trinidad was nearly ready for sea, and is to make one of the above fleet. It was said the whole would sail from Cadiz in 20 days.

On the 26th April, capt. Baxter passed through the fleet of admiral Jervis, who were then blockading the port of Cadiz, consisting of 22 sail of the line and 5 frigates: he was ordered on board admiral Parker's ship, when, after a strict examination, was permitted to proceed. The first lieutenant of the ship informed him that before the fleet left Lisbon, the Portuguese had sent an ambassador to Paris to treat for peace, and that he expected they would not permit the British fleet to enter their ports for the future. On the passage capt. B. was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely.

American vessels lying in Cadiz harbor, when capt. BAXTER failed.

Ship Mary Ann, J. P. Smith, of Philadelphia, from Saftes—cargo wheat.

Ditto Mary, Thomas Powers, of and from Bolton—staves, limes, beef and pork.

Ditto Glasgow, Berry, of and from Philadelphia—Flour.

Ditto Fabius, John Corran, of Philadelphia, from Amterdam—ballast.

Ditto Foxwell, Asia, Stevens, of and from Peppercorborough—staves, boards and plank.

Ditto Triad, Joseph Israel, of Bolton, from Madeira—Spanish hides.

Ditto Fame, Benjamin Harris, of Bolton, from New York—staves.

Ditto George William, Wm. Young, Providence, from Lisbon—Codfish.

Ditto Henry, James Wilbur, of Philadelphia, from Hamburg—ballast.

Ditto Thomas Huffer, of and from New York, staves entirely.

Brig Fair American, John Eves, of Philadelphia, from Madeira—Spanish hides.

Ditto Brothers, Sumner, of and from Bolton—beef, pork, butter, &c.

Do. Independent, I. Robertson, of and from Philadelphia—naval stores for Algiers.

Do. Georgia Packet, Harradan, of Salem, from Charleston—rice.

Do. Eliza, Wm. Mugford, of and from Salem, beef and other provisions.

Do. Elizabeth, John Gardner, of Philadelphia, from London—boxes for fruit—detained.

Do. Union, John Robertson, of and from New-York.

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Do. Hazard, John Drummond, of Salem, from Charleston—Rice.

Do. Cyrus, David Phillips, of and from Bolton—Flour and Staves.

Do. Two Friends, Morrel, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) from Norfolk—Staves and Flour.

Do. Bunkers Hill, Matthews, of Bolton, from Madeira—Spanish prisoners.

Do. Eliza, Graves, of Bolton, from Gibraltar—sulphur and brimstone.

Do. Sally, Tos. Eldred, of Rhode Island—from Lisbon. Codfish.

Schr. Speedwell, John Bucklin, of and from Bolton. Provisions.

Do. Unity, Bowers, of and from Newburyport. Provisions.

Do. Freedom, John Benton, of and from Charleston. Rice.

Do. Hero, Calvin Perkins, of Duxbury, from Edenton. Staves entirely.

Do. Sally, John Holman, of Salem, from Charleston.

Ship Diana, Laisdel, Peppercorborough, from Norfolk.

Brig Mary, Robert Jenkins, of Newburyport, from Norfolk—staves and flour.

Schooner Nabby, John Harkell, of and from Gloucester.

Ship Mairmaid, John Tilton, of Portsmouth, N. H. from London—ballast.

Sloop Peggy, Henry Leader, of Bristol, Massachusetts.

Ship Oteleg, J. Hacker, of and from New-York—not commenced landing.

To Let, THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigue, No. 39, Cherry-street. N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation. Apply as above. June 15. cotf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS. The Public are respectfully informed that the Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, THIS EVENING, June 13, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and A grand display of Horsemanship, By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vaudevide, Nicholas Corré, Sully, the Clown and Lailson. Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LANGLEY will leap over several bars and tables of a very great height, in a single tour round the Circus.

THE TAYLOR AND HIS HORSE. A comic scene on Horsemanship, by Mr. McDonald. The evening's entertainment to conclude (for the third time) by a grand, heroic, historical pantomime, in three acts, called

Pierre de Provence, and the BEAUTIFUL MAGUELONE. An heroic, historical Pantomime, in three acts, with new dresses, military evolutions, battles, &c. and three new scenes painted by M. Perouani. It will be terminated by a grand tournament, in which six combats will be fought with the sabre, the war axe, the sword and the dagger.

Pierre de Provence, Mr. Douvilliers; Perouani, Mr. Jaymond; The King of Noles, Mr. Poibou; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Poigand; Maguelone, Mrs. Douvilliers.

Knights of the Tournament, Mr. Sully, Mr. Phagnand, Mr. St. Marc, Mr. Vaudevide, Mr. Jaymond, Mr. Douvilliers.

The Doors will be opened at six o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at half past seven, at the general request.

C. E. Whitlock, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth, supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINEGOLD'S, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

Dollars. Sealing and cleaning 5; Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth 5; Do in gold sockets or crowns 7; Natural teeth with ligatures 7; Do on gold or ivory sockets, or gold frames 10; Filing and cutting away decay—each decay 5; 14 ling with gold 5; Do, with lead 5; Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist) 2; Do, where not employed 2; Tooth powder of his own preparing 25 cents; Brushes, best London manufacture 25 cents; Regulating, &c. according to the operation.

C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man—who is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above. June 15. 5gthf

THE MEMBERS OF The Philadelphia Chemical Society, ARE earnestly requested to attend at their Chemical Laboratory, on Saturday next, June 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.

By Order of the Society, THOMAS HORSFIELD, Sec'y. June 15. 2p

Bath Hill. THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Gardens will open

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, and Saturday, the 17th, with a CONCERT

Of Vocal & Instrumental Music, After the manner of the Public Gardens, Loudon, Paris, Vauxhall, &c. &c.

VOCAL PERFORMERS. Messrs. Darley, Sen. Darley, Jun. Bates, and Miss Broadhead.

INSTRUMENTAL. M. Mrs. Hopfield, Wolfe, Hommann, Brooke, Schalky, Petit, Ousebluth, Morel, De Clerck, &c.

Organist, Mr. B. Gore. Admittance, Half a Dollar.

The Concert to be opened at Six o'clock, and the Concert to begin precisely at Seven.

Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's music store, Market-street.

N. B. Tickets of General Admittance for the season, to be had for Twelve Dollars each, at the Bar of the Bath Hill Tavern.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.