

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

The Agents of the East India Company have sold one hundred thousand dollars Scrip in the New Loan, at 22 1/2 per cent advance.

REMARKABLE.

When Talleyrand was in this city he was introduced by Col. B... of New-York to Mr. S... the portrait painter, and after some trifling conversation, the apostate bishop took his leave, and while he was hobnobbing down stairs Col. B... asked Mr. S. what he thought of his friend, he replied, "I think that if that man is not a damned scoundrel God Almighty does not write a legible hand."

Mr. Editor,

RESPECTING the close of the 18th Century, there appears to be two opinions: One that it is closed with the last day of December 1799, the moment the first of January 1800 commences. The other opinion postpones it one year longer, or until the close of the last day of December 1800. If the first opinion be true, 1799 years are now elapsed, and of course we are in the 1800th year of the Christian era. But in looking into my Almanack of this year, I find it is an "Almanack for the year 1799," which does not elapse until the end of December next.

And further, Mr. Printer, suppose those wife men of the East, who came to Judea on the birth of Christ, and who no doubt were astronomers, had shortly after made an Almanack, and took the birth of Christ for their era, would they not have called their Almanack for that period of time, consisting of three hundred and sixty-five days, immediately succeeding the birth of Christ, and for which their first would be made, "An Almanack for the year one"; and would not their second Almanack, commencing after the expiration of 365 days from the birth of Christ, be called "An Almanack for the year two"; or for the 2d year of Christ, although he would not have been two years of age until the end of the year two—or, which is the same thing, two years would not have elapsed from his birth until the end of the year two; and, by the same reason, 1800 years will not have elapsed until the end of the year 1800, at which period the eighteenth century closes.

The artificial division of time by time-pieces, makes nothing against the foregoing statement; for we say "twenty minutes past ten", or as the case may be—Nor does the division of space, although frequently mentioned. The milestones on highways are given as an illustration. We leave Philadelphia for Lancaster—we do not see the milestone marking "2 mile from Philadelphia" until we have gone a mile, and immediately after we enter into the 2d mile, although we do not see the milestone marking "2 miles from Philadelphia" until we have gone 2 miles. But let us reverse this statement, and suppose we are returning to Philadelphia—then we see the milestone and name it before we have passed over the space intended to be designated by it. The first mode is not pursuing the order of nature—As for example: I leave Philadelphia for Lancaster—having gone 10 miles, I perceive it marked on the milestone. This gives me no information how far I have to go, without being in possession of another idea, viz. that Philadelphia is 62 miles from Lancaster, and then I can make the deduction and ascertain the distance.

ON INLAND NAVIGATION.

MR. EDITOR,

AS the pleadings of council, which commenced this day before the hon. SENATE of the Commonwealth, upon the Petitions of the President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation—respecting their charter right, and the issue of the cause, must embrace topics and considerations of the first magnitude, deeply interesting to our commercial metropolis, and to the citizens of this commonwealth at large; you are requested to publish the two last Petitions of the company, which led to the hearing, and will be followed in due time, with such other statements and explanations, relative to the subject, as may be found necessary for more public information.

Tuesday, March 5th, 1799.

To the Honorable the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE committee of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company, appointed to attend the legislature on the subject of their memorial, praying for aid, &c. have been favored with a copy of a resolve this day passed by the Honorable Senate in committee of the whole, viz.

Resolved, "That the duty on auctions in the city of Philadelphia be granted to the corporation of the said city for the term of years, to be exclusively applied for the purposes of bringing a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome water, into the streets of Philadelphia and its suburbs, from any source, and in such manner, as the said corporation may think most expeditious and effectual." On which the following observations were most respectfully submitted to the wisdom and justice of the senate—intended to show, that "an act should be passed upon the principles of the resolve, without further provisions and modifications, it might operate ex post facto in a way greatly injurious to the completion of the canal, disconnected with the interest and benefit of the state at large; and produce but little benefit to the city, in that great point, which we must all have in view—namely such relief as should be provided by means of water, with-

in the few months that will intervene before the approach of the hot and unhealthy season.

1st. The power, contemplated to be given to the city, extends to the suburbs, beyond their present jurisdiction, and interferes with the prior rights of the canal corporation for watering both city and suburbs; upon which object (as has been formerly stated) so large a portion of the canal stock has been expended.

2d. The resolve proposes to vest power in the corporation of the city to bring water from any source, and in such manner as they may think most expeditious and effectual; which would include the waters embraced in the charter privileges of the canal company; and which, we believe will be allowed as the only source for a permanent supply, and the most expeditious, even for a temporary one, in any degree adequate to the necessity of the case.

We are certain that the honorable senate do not contemplate by any new law to give any other body of men a right in the canal waters as a source, for watering the city, which might procrastinate or even frustrate public objects, contemplated by law in the completion of the canal, or injure the company in their franchises, or the benefit of their stock.

And we are persuaded also, that if the city corporation should judge that any immediate or temporary relief can be drawn from the canal as a source, they will not seek for it, without the consent of the company. But if a treaty on this head should prove unsuccessful, as heretofore, it would tend only to add to the procrastination, both of a temporary and permanent supply of water to the city, as well as of the completion of the canal, for the benefit of the country at large.

We apprehend, then, upon the whole, that the interest of both, without making either side dependent on the other, will be most effectually and expeditiously compromised and promoted by the impartial hand of the Legislature, in separate bills, with separate provisions; as reported by the Committee of the Senate.

This may be done, in substance, as follows; and it is hoped, to mutual satisfaction; viz. 1st. That such portion of the duty on auctions as the Legislature may think proper, be granted to the City Corporation, for the express purpose of a supply of water to the city, by such means as they may judge best calculated to answer their present exigencies.

2d. That three Commissioners be appointed, on the part of the commonwealth, to raise on loan, on the credit of the house intended for the President of the United States, and the residue on the duty on auctions, to purchase shares of the Stock of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal—or to complete the same for the benefit of the state, in any way that may be thought best, if the state should not chuse to be interested in shares. Thus might all the interests of the city and country, and of the state at large, be centered in one great work highly honorable to the community. All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SANSOM, President. Jan. 28, 1799.

To the honorable the SENATE of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE MEMORIAL,

Of the STANDING COMMITTEE of the STOCKHOLDERS and MANAGERS of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, SHEWETH,

THAT sundry Memorials, during the present session of the legislature have been presented by the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, to the Senate and House of Representatives, and have been referred to special committees of each house.

That, at a joint meeting of those committees, and on an arrangement of the various matters committed to them, it was agreed to divide and separate the business for the greater expedition in framing reports; so that all the memorials and documents presented by the Canal company were assigned to the committee of the honorable Senate, as well as the memorials and representations of the Select and Common Councils, and other public bodies of the city of Philadelphia; which having in view a supply of water, for the benefit of the city, were considered as in connexion with the completion of the Canal, and the rights of the company, as vested by law, for that important service.

That a report of the committee of the Senate, was delivered and read on the 12th of January last, appearing to be intended, to reconcile all interests, respecting the completion of the Canal for the benefit of the state at large, as well as the city in particular; whereby the aid of the state was contemplated to become happily instrumental in a speedy relief to the city, and the completion of the Canal for all its permanent benefits, both to city and country.

That, in the spirit of this report, the Canal company on the 19th of January presented to the honorable Senate an address, signed printed, stating their earnest desire, to render all their charter-rights, their past labors, and the vast sums of money already expended by them according to law, subservient to the public good, with the aid, and under the patronage of the legislature.

That this address of the Canal company was followed January 29th by the committee of 3 wards for the city, the district of Southward and township of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, who being a full representation recently appointed for the city and suburbs aforesaid, unanimously prayed,—That one moiety of the duties arising on Sales at Auction be granted to the city corporation, for a present supply of water, the other moiety to the Canal Company for a permanent supply, and the finishing the Canal for the great purposes of navigation, &c.

That, without embracing these propositions (which it was hoped would reconcile all

interests) the bill now before the honorable Senate if passed into a law will operate more injuriously to the interest of the Canal Stockholders, and the public in general, than an absolute repeal of the act for incorporating the company (if such act could be constitutionally repealed) for although your memorials can have no objection, but on the contrary have expressed their earnest wish, that the city corporation may be enabled to make any experiment in their power, for obtaining a temporary supply of water, according to their original propositions, yet we cannot but remonstrate against a grant of public money, to be applied to a permanent work, comprehended within the charter rights of the company, and which with the like public encouragement, can be accomplished, by means of the canal, to answer every purpose, originally contemplated by their incorporation.

Wherefore, upon the whole, if the honorable Senate should have any doubts concerning the construction of our charter rights, as above stated; we pray leave to be heard by counsel, in the hopes to shew,—

1st. That the passing of this Bill in its present form would be a violation of our corporate rights.

2d. The loss of the large sums of money already expended, and a stop to the inland navigation of this state. And

3dly. The giving to our neighbours the principal part of our internal commerce.

WILLIAM SANSOM, Chairman.

February 19, 1799.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

To the FEDERALISTS of the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is now ascertained who are to be the candidates for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. It is announced that the enemies of our administration, have fixed upon Thomas McKean, and it is well understood that its friends have determined to support JAMES ROSS, Esquire, of Washington. In whatever light we consider this subject, whether we view the personal qualities of the men, or their political principles, it is alike evident that the issue of this contest will be more fruitful of important consequences than any which has yet been known in Pennsylvania. The task of displaying the private character of Mr. McKean, would be both invidious and unnecessary. The bare recollection of his public conduct will surely render him sufficiently odious. It might, perhaps, be useful to trace his career from its commencement, to hold up to view his numerous apollacies, and to endeavour to point out their causes; to ask therefore he became at one time a furious constitutionalist, and soon after a violent republican; and to prove that in the convention which framed the state constitution, he as strenuously advocated a high-toned system of government, as he now does the pure principles of democracy. This would lead me, however, beyond the circle which I have at present prescribed for myself. It is well, however, to remark, that in all his tergiversations the vindictive intolerance of his nature, has been severely felt and loudly complained against. We have heard of a detestable robber of old, who incased his captives by his own bed. If they were too long for it, he amputated them—if too short, he stretched them to its length. The parallel will not indeed entirely hold between him and our Chief Justice; for the same men whose joints have been racked and dislocated to fit them to one measure of his principles, have been afterwards unremittingly persecuted to bring them down to another. Let us, however, for a moment consider the consequences of fostering the united activity and desperate enterprise of the profligate faction, which oppresses our government to succeed on this occasion, I say the activity and enterprise of our antagonists; because a retrospective view of the politics of Pennsylvania, unequivocally proves that their numbers, wealth, and weight of character, bear no proportion to yours.

Pennsylvania, seated in the centre of the United States, wealthy, populous, commercial and extensive as it is, must, while the present division of sentiment subsists between the eastern and southern parts of our country, direct and govern its policy. Even if the frantic and ungovernable ambition of our revolutionists should produce a destruction of the Union, the influence of Pennsylvania in the scale of American consequence would be immense. The two clashing interests would each make every exertion to engage her in its favor; and she would become, in no small degree, the arbiter between them. The effects then of the election of governor will be incalculable. The most potent of any in the Union invested with the sole power of appointment, with the command of our military force, with a negative upon the proceedings of the legislature, his patronage, when aided by the prevalence of party spirit places him almost above controul. Concentrating in his hands all the energies of the state, how easy would it be for him to raise the banner of opposition to the federal administration? Our militia may be rendered even more contemptible than it now is, by the appointment of the most ignorant and brutal paupers in the community, in order to ensure him their support. Our judiciary set in opposition to that of the general government and by these means the whole state turned into a filthy kennel of jacobinical depravity.

The character of Mr. Ross is well known to you all: Alike distinguished for the solidity of his understanding, the extensiveness of his knowledge, the firm consistency of his principles, and the noble dignity of his deportment, he is in all respects the reverse of his opponent. The manly opposition which he gave to the Western Insurrection when in the very focus of rebellion, commands our esteem, and is entitled to a most grateful return; the eminence which he has

attained in our public councils assure you of his talents, and the various situation into which you will be thrown if he is not selected ought to excite your most vigorous support. For a long time have the partizans of Mr. McKean been working under your entrenchments. You must be prepared to defend yourself both against open attack and secret ambuscades. Their privates are well disciplined, their officers well chosen, their schemes well concerted, their whole body animated by one spirit and thoroughly compacted together. From such an enemy you have indeed much to fear, but do not despair. In proportion to the difficulty with which a battle is gained, does victory become glorious.—Once break their phalanx, and they are totally undone; but in order to do so you must form one as firm, as resolute, and indeed as desperate as their own, and each individual must act as though on his own exertions depended the success of his cause.

ANTI JANUS.

At an annual meeting of the Welch Society, held at the house of William Ogden, No. 86, Chestnut-street, on Friday last, the first of March, the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

President. Samuel Meredith. Vice-President. Jacob Morgan. Treasurer. Thomas Cumpston. Secretary. Owen Foulke. Register. Morgan I. Rhees. Counsellors. Benjamin R. Morgan, Richard Price, Edward Tilghman. Physicians. Dr. Thomas C. James, Dr. Joseph Strong. Stewards. Robert Wharton, William Jones, John Evans, Jonathan Jones, John Davis, Michael Roberts, Richard Price.

After the business of the meeting was concluded, the members and a number of gentlemen invited upon the occasion partook of an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Ogden; after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day.
2. The memory of the Welch Bards, the patrons of virtue, and preceptors of truth and Science.
3. The motto of the society "y givir yn erbyn y byd." The truth against the world.
4. The memory of general John Cadwalader formerly president of the St. David's Society, the gentleman and soldier, and zealous advocate of American freedom and independence.
5. The Constitution of the United States, the base of our political arch, supported by the key stone of Union.
6. The President of the United States, on whose wisdom and virtue we rely.
7. Lieutenant General George Washington, may his maxim never be forgotten, that in order to preserve peace it is necessary to be prepared for war.
8. The government of the United States, may it be ever ready to reciprocate justice and repel aggression.
9. The citizens of the United States, may unanimity, love of country and determination to support and defend its laws, liberties and independence, be their distinguishing characteristic.
10. The navy of the United States, may the venerable and expansive live oak of which it is formed, prove emblematical of its future strength, greatness and durability.
11. Our ministers abroad, may they guard the interest and support the dignity of our country in defiance of foreign influence.
12. The agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States.
13. Our adventurous ancestors who sought and found in the western hemisphere the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.
14. Our fair countrywomen.
15. The benevolent institutions throughout the United States.
16. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

AT a meeting of committees of Wards in the city of Philadelphia, held at the Health-Office, the 26th day of the 2d mo. 1799, the following address was directed to be published:

FELLOW CITIZENS, HAVING been appointed by you to the arduous service of seeking beds and other things which might be supposed to contain any of the remains of the contagion of the late pestilential fever: We with others of our fellow citizens, who aided us in going from house to house, have nearly finished that part of the business, and caused several hundred beds, and some cloathing, to be removed to the city hospital, there fumigated and purified, some of which (being in such bad condition) were destroyed and paid for; the remainder have been returned to their owners. Our attention has been turned to the state of cleanliness of the houses in which the late sickness prevailed, recommending white washing removing things offensive to the smell, and cleansing the houses throughout: notwithstanding which, we are not without apprehensions, that with all our exertions, we have not found out all the beds and cloathing which need the salutary effects of cleansing; we therefore earnestly solicit your watchful attention to this important article in the houses you respectively occupy and own, and also in your neighbourhoods, and if you discover any thing in which you expect contagion to exist, to inform the committee thereof. As all the committees who have engaged in this service act without pecuniary compensation, we hope you will consider yourselves bound to assist us as far as may be within your power.

Although we have used our feeble but best endeavours to avert the return of so great a calamity as the recent one, we think it right to acknowledge our dependence on the great First Cause, who only can ap-

ply an effectual remedy, for the affliction, which he in wisdom hath permitted to fall on our city.

THOS. HARRISON, Chairman. ISAAC T. HOPPER, Secretary.

Name of the committee of Wards, &c. Northern Liberties } George Burd, Joseph Cowperthwait. North Mulberry ward } Godfrey Haga, South Mulberry do. } Thomas Allibone, Upper Delaware do. } Nicholas Die I, Lower Delaware do. } Jonathan Willis, do. Charles Pleasant, High street } do. Mable Hutchinson, do. John Stille, do. Isaac Paxson. Walnut } do. Ebenezer Large, South } do. Thomas Harrison, Dock } do. J. L. Ph. Lownes, New-Market } do. Thomas Attmore, Southward } Richard Arttermary, Joseph Burd.

It seems that Collet D'Herbois was not waited on by the friend of Mr. Gallagher; but made the acknowledgment, that he did not mean to be personal to that gentleman, through a fourth person.

Teast drank at Boston on the celebration of General Washington's birth-day.

The President of the United States, whose virtues, talents, spirit and constancy no danger can shake, no enemy oppress, no artifice surprise, no calumny of fear.

Gazette Marine List.

Arrived at Reedy Island the ship Asia, captain Morgan, from Baravia, last from the Isle of France sailed from thence the 17th November last, leaving there the ship Sumner, Stone, of Bolton, and ship Woodcot, White, (late an English Indiaman) both to sail in a few days for India, and no other Americans.

Mr. Maddox sup reargo informs, that the Asia was detained several days by an embargo, in consequence of an insurrection breaking out by a party of friends to the French republic, their object being to overthrow the Colonial Assembly and its acts, and to establish the office of the Directory; they succeeded in securing several members of the Assembly whom they imprisoned, & drove the rest from the town, who retired to the mountains and collected a large body of native volunteers, with these they returned and overpowered their opponents, 23 of the Reginaders were secured and ship'd off to Old France and order restored, they sail'd in a brig the day before the Asia—During the insurrection the L'Anore 44 gun frigate lay there, but took no part with the Insurgents. Sercey was in the Indian sea, and daily expected at the Isle of France, there had been no arrival from the time the Asia put in, to her sailing, upwards of two months. The La Forte sailed on a cruise a few days before the Asia. The Asia has been 18 days on the coast, and 5 of her hands frost-bitten.

The brig George, Hardgo, from Havana, is ashore near Morris Linton's.

List of vessels under Convoys of the United States Frigate George Washington, P. Fletcher, Eq. commander.

- Private Ruffert's Bay, Feb. 1. 1799. Schr. Hannah, John Lord master, from Martimo, for B. Lion, cargo m. lasses. Erg. William, Christian Lezewehait, master, from Martimo, of and for Baltimore, cargo Rum and ballast. Brig. Industry, Henry Travers, from Martimo, of and for Baltimore, cargo ballast. Schr. Jane, Joseph Patch, from Surinam, of and for Newburyport, cargo sugar, molasses, cotton and coffee. Schr. Unity, Ebenezer Hoyt, from Surinam, of and for Newburyport, cargo sugar, molasse, cotton and coffee.

East India Company of N. America.

The Company are desirous of purchasing immediately, a substantial well built fast sailing vessel, completely fitted for sea, a ship already covered will be preferred; any burden to be not less than Three Hundred Tons. Any person having such vessel to dispose of, will be pleased to forward their proposals on or before the 1st inst. with a particular description of the vessel, the timber of which she is built, the number of guns she is calculated to carry, and her dimensions, to the secretary of the board of agents, who will receive the same for their consideration. Per order of the board, S. BLOD-L. Secretary p. t. dtf

March 5. Valuable Property for Sale, In Chest st. near 5th St. directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 11 feet front in Chestnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Bege, subject to a ground rent of 2 s. per annum. The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it will be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIRVAN, no. 19, Chestnut street, next door to the premises. March 5.

GOODS, Forwarded to Baltimore, with dispatch and on reasonable terms by Levi Hollingsworth & Son. Philadelphia 1799. March 5.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE. The subscriber has published four numbers (31, 32, 33, 34) of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE in continuation of the one which was begun by the late Mr. James Watt. If there are any of the subscribers to that work who have not received their numbers they are requested to send notice of what may be wanting, with their place of residence, to the office of the subscriber, at No. 90, South 1st Street, where the principal bookellers are received, as well as by the principal booksellers. EZEKIAL FORMAN. N. B. A letter box is placed in the window, for the purpose of receiving communications. March 5. eodjt