

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for Philadelphia, February 26. Includes items like Six Per Cent, Three Per Cent, and various bank shares.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

The following communication was received at too late an hour, for insertion in the whole impression of yesterday.

Last evening died, after a short illness, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. MORDECAI LEWIS of this city, merchant—A gentleman, who possessed the highest mercantile abilities, the strictest honor, the utmost punctuality, in all his dealings, and who, for a considerable number of years, conducted an extensive and lucrative trade, to several parts of the world, with found judgment and unfulfilled probity.

Yesterday, at the Indian Queen, died, Captain THOMAS STERLING, of Georgia, in consequence of a pleurisy, with which he was attacked near five weeks ago.

STEAM ENGINES.

Some time ago, a vessel for the conveyance of coal, was to be worked from Newcastle to London, by means of a steam engine. She consumed so much of the coal on her voyage, that on her arrival in the port of London, scarcely a cinder was left.

At the late court of Oyer and Terminer in this city, the following letter from the Mayor to the Foreman of the Grand Jury, and their representation on the subject, was presented and read.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1799.

SIR, SINCE the last court of Oyer and Terminer was held in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, and during the late and awful visitation with which it pleased Providence to afflict our city, a melancholy occurrence took place at the Philadelphia prison, where I was compelled to be a principal actor—a regard for my fellow men urged me to save the life of an useful citizen who was then under the axe of a ruffian, which only could be done by closing the career of the daring assailant.

Humanity must mourn over the deed, whilst public safety and general preservation will be offered as a justification for the solemn act. Permit me, Sir, through you, to request that the Grand Jury will be pleased to investigate the transaction; for although the verdict of the coroner's inquest was clear and satisfactory, as far as it laid with them, yet it certainly is a matter of too much importance (as the lives of two fellow creatures were taken) to rest without a minute enquiry being made by your highly responsible body. At any day and hour that you may appoint, I will take care to procure the attendance of the witnesses; and it would be highly gratifying to me, if you would be so obliging, after your enquiries are closed, to report the result to the court.

With great respect, I remain, Your assured friend, ROBERT WHARTON.

Joseph Cowperthwaite, Esq. Foreman of the Grand Jury of the court of Oyer and Terminer.

To the JUDGES of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Court Delivery The Grand Inquest for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia, beg leave to present to your honorable court:

THAT during the prevalence of the late awful calamity in our city, two unhappy men came to an untimely death in the goal of the city and county aforesaid, in an attempt to make their escape from confinement. The circumstances were truly alarming, inasmuch as the lives and property of many of our citizens would have been at their mercy, if such a notorious banditti had effected their escape, while in all human probability they would have done, had it not been for the activity of Robert Wharton, Esq. who, at the risk of falling a victim himself to the destructive pestilence, which then desolated the city, from motives of public good, undertook the perilous task of keeper of the goal (the former keeper Peter Smith, and several others, having removed away). In the endeavors to quiet the daring riot, it was indispensably ne-

cessary to take the most vigorous measures:—And in the discharge of a most sacred duty, Robert Wharton, Esq. and George Gals, (a constable) fired on them at the very same time, when one of the prisoners was shot, in the very act of taking the life of Thomas Evans, (a constable) who was then lying down flunned from a stroke received from one of the rioters with an uplifted broad-axe. It appears from our enquiries, that the other man was killed by Thomas Evans (the aforesaid constable) before the affray subsided. WE, THEREFORE beg leave to present ROBERT WHARTON, Esquire, and all his associates on the aforesaid occasion, as doing an act, which impious necessity, their duty as officers, men and citizens, not only fully justified, but which we farther present, as highly meritorious, and deserving the thanks of their fellow citizens.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21st, 1799.

Joseph Budd, Tho's W. Hiltzheimer Samuel Howell, Jun. Derrick Peterson, James Craig, Robert Morris, John Holme, Peter Wager, William Lardner, George Bickham, Jacob Sommer, John Whitehead, Richard Tittermary, William Davidson.

Ordered that the said letter, together with the representation of the Grand Jury on the subject, be filed with the record of this court.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

If Judge M'K succeeds at the ensuing election, for Governor of Pennsylvania, what a strange metamorphosis will necessarily be produced in the manners of that sober and industrious state—or should we not rather say that the change must first take place before such a notorious d— can be elevated to the chair of state.

To the Editor.

SIR, In looking over the laws of the state, I was forcibly struck with this circumstance: that where there is one law respecting personal liberty, there are twenty relating to, and regulating personal property. Now, Sir, I wish to know whether in the elections for members of our legislative bodies, whose acts refer, almost wholly, to property; it is natural and just that one man without one acre or one foot of ground, and perhaps without one dollar, should be placed on a footing with another possessed of a large landed estate, an extensive capital in trade or considerable interest in the funds.

A CITIZEN.

A CARD.

To the Friends of Government. Your supineness forms a mournful contrast to the active zeal of your enemies. While you are pursuing your occupations, thoughtless and improvident of your political concerns, your foes are holding their secret meetings, and busily preparing for the approaching elections.

Rouse from your security, before it is too late!!!

(Suspensions have frequently been expressed of the sincerity of Toussaint's mission to the United States—Americans have, of late, been so accustomed to regard with a jealous eye, every thing French, that it is not to be wondered at. The following Extract, upon the authenticity of which our readers may with confidence rely, shows clearly, that Toussaint is playing a deep game. It is plain that he intends to deceive either the American or his own government—or, perhaps, both, in favor of the English. We firmly hope and believe, that no encouragement will be given to his projects, until satisfactory proofs of his sincerity and good faith, shall have been obtained.)

Extract from the report of general Toussaint L'Ouverture to the French directory.

When by my last dispatches I determined to solicit my dismissal, through the medium of minister of marine and of the colonies, it was after I had opposed all the efforts of opposition to the principles established by the constitution, maintained by your wisdom and defended by your energy. In the conduct observed by the agent Hedouville, during the short space of time he governed this colony, I foresaw the unfortunate event which in an instant interrupted the public tranquility, the re-establishment of which caused me so much trouble: It was after I had calculated the consequences of the disregard testified and publicly manifested to me by him in general circumstances, I feared, the meditated dismissal would be the reward of my long services, my fidelity, and attachment. The event at Fort Liberty has realized my apprehensions as to the subversion contemplated, and the proclamation issued by the agent at the moment of his departure has justified my fears as to the fate reserved for me. The most disgraceful injury that could be done to a man of honor, crowns all the wrongs which he has heaped upon me. By this perfidious act, he has obliged to fly from this place a vast number of Frenchmen, who felicitated themselves in having finally found happiness, and who, faithful to their country, sacrificed their interest rather than become accomplices in the crime of independence of which I am rendered guilty in their eyes; he carries along with him, especially the principal officers, which perhaps it will be said is the strongest evidence of my perfidy, of my duplicity; doubtless the first act of the directory which I respect, in seeing them unanimously bear testimony against me, will be to call down on me the vengeance of the French people, whom I love—to consign me to the execration of the enemies of the black people, which enemies I despise—to exclaim there is slavery! But when it shall be known that at the time I was accused of wishing to bring about a separation from France, my benefactress, I repeated the oath of fidelity to her, notwithstanding the injustice of the representative of your government that when

it was declared that a white flag with a black head, had been hoisted in every place under my jurisdiction, the tri-colored flag, that glorious emblem of the invincible power of the French republic, and not for a moment cease also to wave therein. That when perfidy had armed the whites against the blacks, enkindled the flames of discord and inspired distrust, I restored them to calm peace, confidence and tranquility, I flattered myself that my government, my fellow citizens, would render me the justice which I merit, and that the enemies of my brethren would be silenced.

It is then in order to leave no doubt of my fidelity to my government—of my attachment to the French Republic, and to dissipate those suspicions which French Republicans may entertain with regard to myself, that I now undertake to counteract the calumny which the representation of my past conduct should obliterate. It will serve as a proof of my good intentions, and justify me in the opinions of impartial men. Nor should I have undertaken it in circumstances less alarming for the liberty of my brethren but would have been silent were I alone to be the victim.

(Further he says, speaking of Hedouville) The most sincere assurances on my part convey to him the pledge of my satisfaction on his arrival, and the certainty of my regard, my respect for his authority, my fidelity to France, and my attachment to her sublime constitution.



Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States

At the Third Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

AN ACT

Fixing the pay of the Captains and Commanders of Ships and Vessels of War of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the vessels in the service of the United States mounting twenty guns and upwards, be commanded by captains—those not exceeding eighteen guns (except galleys, which are to be commanded, as heretofore provided by law) by masters or lieutenants, according to the size of the vessel, to be regulated by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of captains commanding ships of thirty two guns and upwards, be one hundred dollars per month, and eight rations per day; of captains commanding ships of twenty and under thirty two guns, seventy five dollars per month, and six rations per day, of a master commandant, sixty dollars per month, and five rations per day; and of lieutenants who may command the smaller vessels, fifty dollars per month and four rations per day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer, as aforesaid, shall be employed in the command of a squadron, on separate service, the allowance of rations to such commanding officer shall be doubled during the continuance of such command, and no longer, except in the case of the commanding officer of the navy, whose allowance, while in service, shall always be at the rate of sixteen rations per day.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1799. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT

For providing compensation for the marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States, and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the compensation to the several officers hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows, to wit; to the marshals of the several districts of the United States, for the service of any writ, warrant, attachment or process issuing out of any courts of the United States, two dollars—and in case there be more than one person named in the said writ, warrant, attachment or process, then two dollars for each person so named; for his travel out in serving each writ, warrant, attachment or process aforesaid, five cents, per mile, to be computed from the place of service, to the court where the writ of process shall be returned; and if more persons than one are named therein, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be the most remote, adding thereto, the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other; for each bail bond, fifty cents, for actually summoning witnesses or appraisors, each fifty cents; for every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents; for sales of vessels, or other property, and for receiving and paying

the money, for any sum under five hundred dollars, two and one half per cent; for any larger sum, one and one quarter per cent, upon the excess; for summoning each grand and other jury, four dollars: Provided, That in no case shall the fees for summoning jurors to any one court, exceed fifty dollars; and in those states where jurors, by the laws of the state, are drawn by constables, or other officers of corporate towns or places, by lot, the marshal shall receive for the use of the officers employed in summoning the jurors and returning the venire, the sum of two dollars, and for his own trouble in distributing the venire, the sum of two dollars; for attending the supreme or circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district court, where such court has the powers and cognizance of a circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district courts in other cases, four dollars per day, and at the rate of ten cents per mile, for his travel from the place of his abode to either of the said courts—for all other services, not herein enumerated, except as shall be hereafter provided, such fees and compensations as are allowed in the supreme court of the state where such services are rendered: And the annual sum of two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services, shall be allowed to each marshal for the districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a deputy marshal, who shall be duly appointed by the marshal of any district, shall reside and be more than twenty miles from the place where the district judge of such district shall reside and be, the oath of office required of such deputy, before he enters on the discharge thereof, may be administered and taken by and before any judge or justice of any late court within the same district, or before any justice of the peace, having authority therein, and being certified by him, to the said district judge, shall be as effectual as if administered or taken before such district judge.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the compensation to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States, shall be as follows, to wit; for his attendance in court, ten dollars per day, and for his other services, double the fees of the clerk of the supreme court of the state in which the supreme court of the United States shall be holden. To the clerks of circuit and district courts in each state, respectively, the same fees as are allowed in the supreme court of the said state with an addition thereto of one third of said fees, and five dollars per day for his attendance at any circuit or district court, and at the rate of ten cents per mile for his travel from the place of his abode to either of said courts; and in case a clerk of a court of the United States perform any duty which is not performed by the clerks of the state, and for which the laws of the state make no provision, the court in which such service shall be performed, shall make a reasonable compensation therefor. And in all cases of admiralty jurisdiction, the clerk of the district court shall be allowed the same fees as are prescribed by the second section of an act, passed the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intitled, "An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States; and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation to the attorneys of the respective districts of the United States, shall be as follows, to wit: for each day which any such attorney shall necessarily attend on business of the United States, during the session of any district or circuit court, five dollars; for travelling from the place of his abode to such court, ten cents per mile; and such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof; and in the district courts, his stated fees in the cases herein mentioned, shall be as follows, to wit; for drawing interrogatories, five dollars; for drawing and exhibiting libel, claim, or answer, six dollars; and for all other services in any one cause, six dollars. And the annual sum of two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services, shall be allowed and paid by the United States, to each district attorney for the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for all services in criminal cases performed by the attorney for the district of Virginia, and for which no fees are allowed by law for similar services in the courts of that state, he shall be allowed such sum or sums as the court in which the same is rendered, shall consider a reasonable compensation therefor.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the compensation to jurors and witnesses, in the courts of the United States, shall be as follows, to wit: to each grand and other juror, for each day he shall attend in court, one dollar and twenty five cents; and for travelling, at the rate of five cents per mile, from their respective places of abode, to the place where the court is holden, and the like allowance for returning; to the witnesses summoned in any court of the United States, the same allowance as is above provided for jurors.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the respective courts of the United States, shall appoint criers for their courts, to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and that the marshals be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint such a number of persons, not exceeding three, as the judges of their respective courts shall determine, to attend upon the grand and other jurors, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services, the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by, and included in the accounts of the marshal, out of any money of the United States in his hands.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any informer on a penal statute, and to whom the penalty, or any part thereof, if recovered, is directed to accrue, shall discontinue his suit, or prosecution, or shall be non-suited in the same, or if, upon trial, judgment

shall be rendered in favor of the defendant, unless such informer be an officer of the United States, he shall be alone liable to the costs, marshals, and attorneys for the fees of such prosecution; but if such informer be an officer whole duty it is to commence such prosecution, and the court shall certify there was reasonable ground for the same, then the United States shall be responsible for such fees.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act, passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, intitled, "An act for regulating process in the courts of the United States, and for providing compensations for the officers of said courts, and for jurors and witnesses,"—And the second section of an act passed on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, intitled "An act making an appropriation to satisfy certain demands attending the late insurrection, and to increase the compensations to jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States," be, and they are hereby repealed.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, February 28th, 1799. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

The following message from the Governor, was yesterday communicated to the Legislature of this state:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen,

IT is announced by a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, dated the 12th inst. that combinations to defeat the execution of the laws for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses within the United States, have existed in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, that in the judgment of the President it is necessary to call forth military force in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and cause the laws aforesaid to be duly executed; and that the President has accordingly determined to do under the solemn conviction that the essential interests of the United States demand it. Though I have received no communication from the President on this important occasion, yet it is my duty as Executive Magistrate of Pennsylvania, to call your attention to the subject, that if any measures ought to be taken on the part of the State, to co-operate with the Federal Government, they may be devised and authorized by the Legislature.

THOMAS MIFFLIN. Philadelphia, March 14, 1799.

Boarding & Lodging. THREE or four Gentlemen may be accommodated with general boarding and lodging in a small family, and upon reasonable terms, by applying at No. 12, Pear Street. march 15 5

Notice. THE Creditors of JOHN SHAWER, of Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby requested to produce their accounts and demands against him, duly attested, to the subscribers, at the court house in the town of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 20th day of April next—And all persons indebted to the said John Shaver, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers—Given under our hands 23d February, 1799. JOHN CADWALLADER, Assignees of GEORGE BUCKANON, John Shaver. march 15 5

Notice. THE creditors of John E. Hubbs may take notice that he has applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Philadelphia, for relief, under the several acts of Assembly passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed Monday the 25th instant to hear him and his creditors. march 15 4 fr. mo. & fr. 3t

Iron Works for Sale. The subscriber wishing to decline the iron business, will dispose of all his property, situate in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the navigable water of James River, consisting of a Furnace with all the necessary patterns complete, a Forge with three Fires and two hammers, two good Merchant Mills, two Saw Mills, together with all the necessary buildings for the use of the Works, several large Banks of Ore convenient to the Furnace of an excellent quality for bar-iron—The whole of the works have been built within five years, on the most approved plans, by the best workmen in the different branches from Pennsylvania; they are in complete repair for casting and manufacturing iron. There are attached to said Works, about sixteen thousand acres of Wood-land, a very considerable stock of wood cut and ore raised. It is presumed unnecessary to enlarge, as a purchaser will undoubtedly view before he purchases. Indisputable titles will be given, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber at the Works. WILLIAM WILSON. march 15. cotin

JUST LANDING, At Chesnut-street Wharf, From the brig CYRUS, capt DAGGETT, And for Sale, by JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co. Oil, Proof-strandy in Pipes, Double and single refined Salt Petre, Sweet Oil in Casks, Castile Soap in boxes, Currants in Casks, Perfumery and Hair Powder in boxes, Trunks, Cases, &c. A few pieces of Tickenburghs, all of which are entitled to the Drawback. They have also on hand, New England Rum in Hogheads, Boston Beef in Barrels, Do. Mackerel in Barrels, Salmon in Barrels, Fresh Clover Seed, Russia Duck, Russia Hemp, Tow Linen. march 15 410t