

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of John McGraw, late of Caroline County, in the State of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber in Denton, at Mr. Benjamin Dimmy's, on the 3d Tuesday in May next, with their accounts properly attested, that there may be a dividend struck in said estate.

AMUEL LECOMTE, administrator. Caroline County, April 8th. 30

- UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }
Writs to me directed by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, (instant).

The same having been libelled against, professed and condemned as forfeited in the said Court. William Nichols, marshal. Philadelphia 1st May, 1799.

MAIL COACHES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning. Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning. Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in New-York, At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia, At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, South Fourth-street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore, At Evans' Tavern. Fare for Passengers, 3 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 3 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE, Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co. Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York. General Post-Office, May 1.

This day is published, By B. DAVIES, at No. 68, High-street, The IV. Number of

The Philadelphia Magazine & Review, or, Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement.

If the Carrier has neglected to deliver any of the preceding numbers, the subscribers are requested to send for them, or to leave some notice of the omission with the editor, that the deficiency may be immediately supplied.

As there are some of each number not yet disposed of, those who wish to encourage the publication may still be furnished with complete sets.

Note—Wanted an active trusty Boy, who can write, or at least read writing, to carry out this Magazine, on the first day of every month. Apply at the Editor's, as above directed. May 1

Received by sundry late arrivals from Hamburg and for sale by the Subscribers, Creams, Lard, of different qualities, widths, Dowels, and prices. Plattinas.

Barcelona Brandy in pipes. Also on Hand, Old 4th proof Brandy, Rice, Ruffia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled, Do. Deck Nail Rods, and American Steel. Isaac Haslehurst & Son, april 30

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 23th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 23th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several States herein after mentioned, viz.

- First—Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presqu'isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Piquette town; and Lorain's stores; at Port Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox; and Onatanon on the river Wabash; at Maffac; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi,

above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky and within the said State; at Knoxville; at all other ports and places within the State of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatomaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinkney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beac n Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Frederickburg, at Carterville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the State of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Esdown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Brifoll, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Esdown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the State of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at West-Point, at Flushing, at Hacklem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of New-York, except the posts within the said State enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Rhode Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or hulled indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarters for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gallon per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts in the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for as many times when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained by the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

PRICES OF STOCKS

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp. N.A. shares, Pennsylvania shares, 8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On London, Amsterdam, Hamburg.

The delivery of the ANNUAL ORATION before the CHEMICAL SOCIETY, is postponed until Wednesday the eighth of May.

The Kentucky Fowler.

[The disorders and distresses with which this government has had to contend through a peculiarly vulnerable infancy, are to be traced to no source more directly than to inflammatory misrepresentations circulated with revolutionary zeal and perseverance, through all parts of our country, at every stage of its progress through a scene peculiarly calculated to awaken passions hostile to its peace, and excite jealousies dangerous to its existence. These insidious disseminations of sedition have appeared in no shape frequently, than that of Circular Letters. The brazen insolence of the incendiaries who propagate them, has brought many of these to light; and many have been intercepted: but of the loads of calumny and falsehood which have in this manner passed uncounteracted in the midst of those parts of society the most liable to their baneful effects, it is difficult to form any conception, other than of their tenor, which it is probable for obvious reasons, has seldom been less offensive than the specimens which have been brought to light. We have rarely met, however, with a more abundant display of the inveterate hardihood of a modern revolutionizer, joined to a flagitious contempt for decency and sense, than is contained in the following letter.]

CIRCULAR.

JOHN FOWLER, to his CONSTITUENTS. Philadelphia, March 4, 1799.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, AFTER the lapse of another session of Congress, during which, subjects as important as those of the former one have been under discussion, and excited equal animation on the floor of Congress, and, in general, equal anxiety, I again address you, with the hope that a communication of my observations on public measures, may enable you to obtain a more complete idea of the present posture of our affairs, than you might be otherwise enabled to do, on account of your remote situation from the seat of government.

The impediments I met in my journey to this city, delayed my arrival till late in the session; of course several interesting measures must have been decided, before I had an opportunity of taking my seat. I observed that they respected, generally, a system of defence; but I also soon discovered that the war scheme was pressed by those who had shewn themselves, at the two last sessions desirous of committing the peace of our country, by engaging in hostilities with France. I found some measures adopted, which placed in the hands of the executive administration such weapons as would enable it to become the assailants in case they were disposed to act in that capacity. These circumstances, however, excited no surprise in my mind, as I had foreseen that some active persons, in the spirit of all that could be urged to prevent it, would be enabled, by their management to drag others along with them; who, forming a majority, would complete a scheme, the dangerous consequences of which were not duly appreciated. But I confess that I viewed with astonishment a measure of increasing hostility towards France suddenly suspended by the dereliction of some members who had usually given their sanction to war objects. The cause was found to be the nomination which the President had, that day, made to the Senate, of appointing Mr. Vans Murray, our minister resident at the Hague, to be the Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpose of renewing a negotiation in order to effect the amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and the French republic.

This intimation by the executive authority, that there was a probability of an accommodation of our difference with that nation, induced a pause, which seemed to be awful to those who had shewn a determination to make war at all events; and was as grateful to the friends of peace. This pause lasted some time, when a change appeared to have been made, by the addition to the nomination of two other persons, to be joint envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, with Mr. Vans Murray; and further, that the two last nominated gentlemen were not to sail for France, until the President had received from that government assurances that they would be treated as the ministers of a great, free, powerful and independent nation.—At the time of the nomination of Mr. Murray, it was proposed that he should have proceeded from the Hague to Paris, as soon as he had received assuran-

ces of a proper reception there:—although such persons as are averse to a peace with France, may have been gratified by this change in the mode of assurance in the reception of our ministers by the French government, because it ensures a prolongation of the negotiation—yet they have been, visibly, such losers on the whole, that they must despond of effectuating their purpose for the present. In Congress there has been no increase of hostility since that day; and the measures which aimed at that point have either eluded the grasp of their patrons, like shadows, or are laid aside until a more fit opportunity shall present itself.

It has been attempted to embarrass the public opinion, not to say the public councils, in regard to the sincerity of the French government, in seeking an accommodation with the United States: The extraordinary report of the secretary of state, which followed close upon the heels of the President's communication of Mr. Gerry's correspondence with Talleyrand, was certainly well calculated, to make that appear questionable, which, from the correspondence itself, appeared indubitable and certain.—It is possible that the mind of some individuals might have been entangled in the meshes of that net-work composition; but those who compare it with the original documents, and can combine the ideas, will free themselves by a single effort.—They will see, that the assurances which Mr. Gerry received from the proper authority in France, were sufficiently cogent to produce a conviction on his mind, that there does exist a real and sincere disposition on the part of the French government to adjust our mutual differences and complaints.—They will see that those assurances, together with the subsequent ones of the 28th of September last, transmitted from the office of foreign relations in Paris, through Mr. Vans Murray, at the Hague, have satisfied the President himself.—Nay, the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, to the nomination made by the President, of the three envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic, must evince to every man, that all the proper authorities of the government are satisfied of the sincerity of the French government in treating them with them on every subject of our disagreement. The only hesitation now appears to be respecting an assurance, that our envoys shall be received at Paris with all that dignity and respect to which they are entitled as the representatives of a great, free, powerful and independent nation; and that others of an equal grade shall be appointed on the part of France, to negotiate with them. For my own part I have never doubted the sincerity of France in preserving peace with America. The republican cause is staked on preserving peace between the two republics. The convenience of France, but, above all, the great interest of France, is deeply engaged to maintain a friendly intercourse with the United States. Every wound our navigation receives, she must sympathize in; as we are the nation which can furnish the greatest quantity of neutral shipping for her use; and, in her present maritime situation, neutral vessels are essential to her well-being.

The next point which engaged my attention, was the repeal of those acts to which my fellow citizens of Kentucky had early shewn a marked disapprobation.—The alien and sedition laws.—It must be gratifying to your feelings to remark that the citizens of the union, generally, accord in the sentiments you have expressed on those subjects. The table of Congress has been loaded with memorials and remonstrances against these odious acts; and the patrons and friends of these bills have withered, day by day, under the lash of reproach, inflicted by their constituents.—It is true, that, by manoeuvre, they have obtained an opportunity to attempt a reply which will do but little honor to either their skill or abilities. A short history of this business is this:

The memorials and remonstrances against these bills, were referred, day by day, as they were read, to the committee of the whole on the state of the union; at length, dismayed at the number of remonstrances and the strength of their arguments, by a little management a vote was obtained for discharging the committee of the whole and appointing a select committee; this latter committee hereby had an opportunity of prefacing the resolutions which they recommended against the repeal, with such sophistry and arguments, as from political motives, no one of them, in his individual character, would undertake to maintain on the floor of Congress. Confident, however, of their number on the vote, the left the report to that issue; and no reply was made to the arguments, adduced to prove the impolicy and unconstitutionality of those measures.—The question on the repeal was decided by 52 against 48; but it is to be remarked, that several members, who are known to be opposed to these acts, were absent when the vote was taken. The determination of the house has not convinced me that the measures were in their origin, either wise or politic; nor will it impede the most strenuous exertions to accomplish the repeal, by every constitutional effort, if their existence is considered to be incompatible with the general good.

One of the measures which was called a measure of defence, seems to disregard what has always been conceived the best means of defence, and to substitute a mean, in my opinion, dangerous to equal liberty and common protection.—The bill giving authority to the President of the United States to augment the army, proposes to raise an army of a peculiar description:—According to the instructions of the secretary at war, they are to consist of men recommended by known and prominent characters (not excluding a recommendation made by old Tories): this I have conceived to be the avowal of an alarming principle.

Messrs. Benton, Burgess, Milledge and Spraight, absent; and Mr. Bullock, who voted against the bill, on its passage at the last session, now voted against the repeal.

The unintelligible project of protecting our navigation, by means of vessels yet to be built, and maintained at an expense beyond the profit on the freight of the whole foreign navigation of our American vessels, yielded to American owners, has, during the late session, received additional support—and it would appear, from the tone lately assumed, that a naval system, with all its ramifications, connections, and dependencies, constructed upon British principles, is from this day forward to be intailed upon our country. See what a handsome provision we have already made for building and maintaining 6 ships of 74 guns—6 frigates of 44—2 of 36—1 of 32—24 sloops of war, from 18 to 24 guns—4 galleys, and 8 cutters—we are also to have dock-yards all along our coast; and though we are not to have royal forests, which might (in order to promote their protection) introduce the old English system of forest and game laws, yet we are to make purchase of select tracts of country, containing ship timber.—When I see the current of executive influence extending itself in every direction, and from its banks and dams so contrived as to enrich, exclusively, the possessions of its favorites and supporters, am I too jealous, when I call upon my fellow citizens to exert all their watchfulness, in order to protect themselves against what may perhaps hereafter be turned upon their property, and sweep from them their own honest acquirement?

However the mass of patronage and influence may have suddenly grown—I do not believe that the people of the United States, as yet, can be easily subjected to any despotic measures; should such be attempted to be enforced upon them by a misled or designing administration. The eventual army which has been voted to be raised, I am persuaded is a mere army on paper; at most, it is an army of officers, bawlers and cooks—the four old regiments are not now complete, nor ever were, since they were first authorized to be raised; nor do I conceive it possible for the additional recruiting officers, with all their additional exertions, to raise men enough to fill 24 additional regiments; happily for our country, men by a small degree of industry, can acquire amongst us a plentiful subsistence; and when this is the case, mercenary soldiers are not likely to be produced, for such a small compensation as the United States allow to its soldiery.—I ever shall believe, and I know that our sentiments accord on this point, that the only effectual and real defence of a free people, is the people themselves. In them there is to be found, a sound, proper and substantial defence. In our militia, which consists of all ranks of our citizens, there are officers in whom the men have personal confidence.—The men need only be summoned, and they are found at their posts.—Order them to march, and a vast force rushes on the assailants of their country.—Here is no necessity of running from town to town, and village to village, to make an uncertain collection.—Our militia are embodied in every village, county and district of the Union; let them be, but well armed and trained, and we have nothing to fear from a foreign enemy or domestic foe. It was under these impressions that I was contemplating the passage of the bill for organizing, arming, and equipping the 80,000 militia, formerly called upon by Congress to hold themselves in readiness, in case of emergency—but I felt somewhat alarmed when this bill returned from the senate, with a proviso to which they desired the concurrence of the House, that all the inhabitants east of the Potomac should be exonerated from military service. Whether this proviso was intended to shew a capacity of dividing the Union, or dragging the southern States, or effecting some other object, is not for me now to enquire.—It is sufficient that this proviso from the senate, which was rejected, nemine contradicente, in the house, has been the cause of leaving a defence by the militia, simply as it was placed by the constitution.

From this general view, which I have presented, with as much accuracy as possible and as much at length as our mutual convenience would admit, I think it results, that the militia of our country ought to provide themselves with arms, and to train themselves to their use, so as to add the advantage of military tactics to their usual spirit; in order that they may be better enabled, in the hour of danger, to defend their country, to defend their constitutional rights, and to preserve themselves those blessings of equal liberty which a common exertion in our revolutionary war acquired; and that we may be enabled to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity.

With much respect, I am, Your most obedient servant, JOHN FOWLER.

[The effects which have been produced by such means as these in the State of Kentucky, follow as naturally from the cause, as the rustling of a bed of tall, rank weeds from the writhings of a serpent amongst them.

This poor man, Fowler, seems deeply stricken with the monarchical-phobia; here all his apprehensions centre—round this ghriely phantom do all his bitter inuendoes fluctuate; but it is curious to observe, that while he affects to shudder under this apprehension, he incessantly assails the most effectual barrier against it, the existing government—like the great Pangloss of Voltaire, who, whilst he filled the hospital with his fears of famine, voraciously preyed on the last, upon the scanty remainder of provisions, which by his skillful husbandry might have preserved them from the danger.]

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1799. LETTERS for the British Packet Weymouth, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th May, at 12 o'clock noon. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.