

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS, May 7, 1799. Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the menage in Chestnut Street, on Thursday the 9th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. completely equipped for the purpose of going through their firing. — Gardes will be furnished them on the parade. By order of the Commandant, JOHN M'CAULEY, Adj't.

Letters for the ship Woodrop Sims, captain Hodson, for London, will be received at the Coffee-House, till next Monday the 13th instant.

Notes Mislaid or Lost.

TWO Notes of Hand mislaid at the Bank of North America, or lost between said Bank and the Counting-house of the subscriber. One signed J. Gourjon, and dated 23d March 1799, at 90 days, in favor of and endorsed Rob. C. Latimer, for 2339 dolrs. 20 cts. One signed for John Leamy, dated 16th Rob. Bridges, jun. April 1799, at 60 days, for 1000 dolrs. payable to Robert C. Latimer, and by him indorsed. Notice is hereby given that if the above Notes are offered to be passed that they belong to me and payment is stopped and if any person finds the same it is requested they may be returned to me and for so doing, a suitable reward, if demanded, will be paid. Robert C. Latimer. may 9.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot and two story frame House, situate on the Bethlehem and Alantown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 2 1/2 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 44 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a salt store; and a large store suitable for dry goods. On the second story are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is completely finished, and has been occupied as a store for 7 years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good flable and garden. The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of six roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present tenant is willing either to continue in the tenure of the whole, or to rent all except two rooms, as may be agreeable to the purchaser. For further information enquire of Jacob Clemens, Turkhead tavern, as above, or of TIMOTHY BANGER, No. 62, North Sixth-street. may 7.

Received by sundry late arrivals from Hamburg and for sale by the Subscribers, Creas a la Mofiaix, of different qualities, widths and prices. Dowlas, Plestillas. Barcelona Brandy in pipes. Also on Hand, Old 4th proof Brandy, Rice, Russia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled, Do. Deck Nail Rods, and American Steel. Isaac Hazlehurst & Son. eod2w

St. Croix Sugar & Rum, Landing from on board the brig Two Sisters, Wm Darrell, master, at Lankenbergers Wharf below Chestnut-street, and for sale by GEORGE ARMROYD. may 4.

Will be sold at Public sale, Agreeably to the last will and testament of James Cannon, deceased, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Thursday the 9th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A LOT of Ground and Buildings thereon erected, situate on the west side of Delaware, No. 24, South Third-street, adjoining ground of William Lewis, city, 24 feet front on Third street, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. There is a two story frame building front, a good two story brick kitchen and piazza back, and at the extreme end of the lot there are two tenements of brick and stone. Terms of sale—one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third in nine months, with the interest and approved security. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately by JOHN LANE, Executors to the SAMUEL WETHERILL, late of James JOHN McCULLOH, Cannon. BENSON & YORKE, Adm'rs. May 4.

Just Landing, From on board the schooner ALBERT, Joseph Paul, master, from St. Croix.

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix RUM, FOR SALE, Enquire of JOSEPH SIMS. april 22.

JUST LANDING, From on board the ship Woodrop Sims' JOHN B. HODGSON, commander, from CANTON,—and for sale by JOSEPH SIMS, No. 155, South Water-street.

Bones Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chests, Hyson, Hyson Gomce, Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas, in quarter chests, Souchoog and Hecho Souchoog in-quarter chests and boxes.

An assortment of Silks, Boglepores, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans, A complete assortment of China Ware,

A PERSON WELL acquainted with the mercantile business, also a judge of the forms of establishing rights to houses and lands, in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Kentucky, would be willing to engage, for a few months, if proper encouragement was given, to go to any part of the United States, or down the river Mississippi, to transact business, collect debts, or examine lands or land offices &c. It may happen that one person's business would not afford the expenses, or be an object for one person to go upon, or it may happen also that a number may have business to do in the same state, or adjacent states, and then the expenses will come light upon each. The person who offers can be well recommended, and if necessary will give security for his conduct. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer. april 24.

From a London paper.

THE DYING SAILOR.

BY PETER PINDAR.

NOW the rage of Battle ended, And the French for mercy call, Death once more in smoke and thunder Rode upon the vengeful Ball!

Yet what brave and loyal Heroes Saw the Sun of Morning bright— Ah, condemn'd by cruel Fortune N'er to see the Star of Night!

From the main-deck to the quarter, Strew'd with Limbs and wet with Blood, Poor Tom Halliard, pale and wounded, Crawl'd where his brave Captain flood!

"O, my noble Captain, tell me, "Ere I'm borne a Corpse away, "Have I done a Seaman's duty "On this great and glorious day?"

"Tell a dying Sailor truly " (For my life is fleeting fast), "Have I done a Seaman's duty?—" "Can there aught my mem'ry blast?"

"Ah, brave Tom," the Captain answer'd, "Thou a Sailor's part hast done:—" "I reverse thy Wounds with sorrow—" "Wounds by which our Glory's won."

"Thanks, my Captain!—Life is ebbing "Fast from this deep wounded Heart!—" "But, O grant one little favor, "Ere I from the world depart!"

"Bid some kind and trusty Sailor, "When I'm number'd with the Dead, "For my dear and constant Cath'rine "Cut a Lock from this poor Head!"

"Bid him to my Cath'rine give it, "Saying, Her's alone I die:—" "Kate will keep the mournful present, "And embalm it with a Sigh!"

"Bid him, too, this Letter bear her, "Which I've penn'd with panting breath:—" "Kate may ponder on the writing "When the Hand is cold in death!"

"That I will," replied the Captain, "And be ever Cath'rine's Friend:—" "Ah, my good and kind Commander, "Now my pains and sorrows end!"

Mute, towards his Captain weeping, Tom uprais'd a thankful eye; Grateful then, his foot embracing, Sink with Kate on his last sigh!

Who, that saw a scene so mournful, Could without a Tear depart? He must own a savage nature— Pity never warm'd his Heart!

Now, in his white Hammock shrou'd, By the kind and penive Crew; As he dropp'd into the Ocean, All burst out—"Poor Tom, Adieu!"

A SMILE AND A TEAR.

YOU own I am pleasant, but tell me I'm cold; Then must I my youth's early tows unfold; Must waken remembrance to joys that are fled; Now hope is extinguish'd and passion is dead; I have lost in life's morn, all that life could endear; And, if I seem cheerful, I SMILE thro' a TEAR.

My parents, tho' humble, were happy and good, We could boast of our honor, if not of our blood; My lover—and how the sad tale shall I tell? For his country he fought, for his country he fell;

He was brave, he was true, to my foul he was dear! His fame claims a SMILE, but it shines thro' a TEAR.

In vain would I picture my agoniz'd heart; My parent's soft soothing no balm could impart; They sunk o'er the child whom they could not relieve, And the cold hand of death left me only to grieve.

Thus, fated to suffer, the moment draws near, When you'll neither distinguish a SMILE nor a TEAR.

ANECDOTES.

OF DEAN SWIFT.

AS Swift was fond of scenes in low life, he missed no opportunity of being present at them, when they fell in his way. Once when he was in the country, he received intelligence that there was to be a beggars wedding in the neighborhood; he was resolved not to miss the opportunity of seeing so curious a ceremony; and that he might enjoy the whole completely, proposed to Dr. Sheridan that he should go thither disguised as a blind fiddler, with a bandage over his eyes and he would attend him as his man to lead him. Thus accoutred, they reached the scene of action, where the blind fiddler was received with joyful shouts. They had plenty of meat and drink, and plied the fiddler and his man with more than was agreeable to them. Never was a more joyous wedding seen. They sung, they danced, told their stories, cracked jokes, &c. in a vein of humor more entertaining to the two guests, than they probably could have found in any other meeting on the like occasion. When they were about to depart, they pulled out their leather pouches, and rewarded the fiddler very handsomely. The next day, the Dean and the Doctor walked out in their usual drets, and found their companions of the preceding evening, scattered about in different parts of the road, and the neighboring village, all begging their charity in doleful strains, and telling dismal stories of their distress. Among these, they found some upon crutches, who had danced very nimbly at the wedding; others stone blind who were perfectly clear sighted at the feast. The Doctor distributed among them the money which he had received as his pay; but

the Dean who mortally hated these sturdy vagrants, rated them loudly; told them in what manner he had been present at the wedding, and was let into their roguery, and assured them, if they did not immediately apply to honest labour, he would have them taken up, and sent to goal. Whereupon the lame once more recovered their legs and the blind their eyes, so as to make a very precipitate retreat.

THE epithets and figures that some people make use of in telling a story, are truly ridiculous and laughable. A person once related what had happened to him in the following words:—"I was crossing a large field, and when I came near the middle, a bull followed me and roared like thunder; I flew like lightning to keep out of his clutches and, being in such a tremendous hurry in getting out the fence, I tore my breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together!"

A noted Chorus house in the vicinity of Holborn, having lost its character and business, from being frequented by a company of violent Democrats and Republicans, was shut up. On its being lately opened again by a new Landlord, he was anxious to shew that the cafe was altered, and therefore exhibited the sign of the King's Head. A friend observing it, said to him, "Do you think by your new sign to keep away the old customers? Why there is none of them but would like to have a Chorus at the King's Head."

Mr. Lavater having asserted, in the second part of his Treatise on Physiognomy, that face-makers have generally a sickly appearance and weak constitutions, and that in Zurich, of 24 children born of parents exercising that profession, 7 only were boys, all the craft of that place rose up against him about 10 years ago in a riotous manner. Finding it necessary to quell the tumult as amicably as possible, he declared that he had been mistaken, for that the just proportion was 28 males to 30 of the other sex. He begged, however, that the shoemakers would permit him to stand godfather to all the males, and they cheerfully accepted his offer.

An Indian chief being asked his opinion of a cake of Madeira wine presented to him by an officer, said, he thought it juice extracted from women's tongues and lion's hearts; for after he had drank a bottle of it he said, he could talk forever, and fight the devil.

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 compleat 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 2.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the second of this inst. April, living in Kent county, Maryland, near Chester Town, the following described Negroes, viz. William, about 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high, a yellowish complexioned fellow, about thirty years of age, formerly the property of doctor William Matthews, he has been very much given to running away, and has been so often described in the public papers within this twelve months that any further description of him seems needless.—Jacob, about 6 feet high, and about 32 years of age, of a common Negro complexion, down look, his little finger of his left hand stands straight, occasioned by the cut of a fiddle. Pats, the wife of said Jacob, about 27 years of age, a small light made woman of a yellowish complexion, with thick lips for an American of her stature, she is a very good needle woman, and spins on either small or great wheel, and is very handy in any common house work.—Two children of the said Jacob's and Pats', the one a male child about four years old, the other a female child about two years old. The above described Negroes took with them, besides their own wearing apparel, three coats, two of which were linsley cloth of a light grey color, both new; one of the two was a great deal too large for either of the said fellows; the other coat of brown cloth, half worn; three under jackets, one a velvet, another a drab, the other a light colored linsley cloth do, one new pair of Calf skin shoes, lined with linnen and bound with leather, one pair of boots remarkably large in the legs, several pairs of stockings and a silver watch, all stolen: their own wearing apparel as follows.—William had on a light-horse regimental coat worked with silver twill, (which coat he had when he was brought home to me the first of February last, a round sailor jacket (blue,) thicker breeches, patched with corduroy in the frize, with other necessary clothing. Jacob, two linsley cloth coats, lead colored, one new the other half worn, blue linsley cloth jacket, half worn, two pairs of linsley cloth trousers, of a lead colour, the one new the other half worn, tolerable good shoes and stockings. Pats has every day clothing, and her children wore home-made linnen and linsley, her other clothing not so well known (it is uncertain which course they may take, as William is such an experienced cosler.

Any person or persons apprehending said negroes or sounding them, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, that is to say, 40 dollars for each of the fellows, and twenty dollars for the wench and children, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

BENSON GEARS. N. B.—All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harboring them at their peril. D. G. april 3, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 13.

A letter has been received at Milan from General Lannus, stating, that the Pacha of Syria, at the head of an army of 60,000 men had been defeated in a general engagement by Buonapart, who had in consequence penetrated into Syria, leaving General Kleber in command of the forces in Egypt.

The King of Prussia goes to Wefel on the 5th of June to review the troops in that neighbourhood.

Pichegrue, who had been for some time at Hamburgh, was very near being arrested by order of the French Legation. It is said that he continues to reside at Branfwick.

Several French actors have received passports from the Minister of the Marine in order to proceed to Egypt, to perform on the Theatre established by Buonaparte at Grand Cairo.

With respect to Italy, though but in possession of very imperfect accounts of what has happened since the capture of Naples, we yet know for certain that more than half of the army of Championnet was destroyed by the Lazzaronis, and that the necessity of putting a strong garrison in that place, renders the French army unable to complete the conquest of that unhappy kingdom. If, as I have before said, a number of Russian and Turkish troops should be disembarked on the coast of the Adriatic, as well as Civita Ve chia, it will be easy to regain the territory which has been lost, and even to transfer the theatre of the war to the gates of Bologna.

PLYMOUTH March 19.

A vessel arrived at Falmouth, brings letters from Minorca, dated the 10th of February which state that they are there constantly in expectation of being attacked by an expedition fitted out for Carthage, said to comprise 15,000 men.

The movements of the French troops in Italy indicate an intention to attack the Austrians in that quarter. Letters from Brescia, dated January 21st, mention the departure of a considerable body of the French troops with a train of artillery, and a corps of cavalry, from that place for the banks of the Adige, on the frontiers of the Cisalpine Republic.

According to the letters from Cadiz the Spanish Government is preparing very considerable armaments at that port.

By this Day's Mail.

PORTLAND, April 29.

CURIOUS FACT.

As the Rev. Robert Yallaly was returning from Bristol to Barb, in this district, on the 23d inst. between captain Tolman's and Mr. Preble's in the town of Woolwich, he saw three large eagles, with white heads and large tails, on a tree. One of them seemed to be on a nest, and all appeared to be dissatisfied. At length two of them soared into the air, and violently seizing each other with their talons, gradually came to the ground. Mr. Yallaly immediately alighting from his horse, while they were thus entangled, fell upon them, and fortunately made them both captives without receiving any other injury than a slight wound in his left arm. The eagles in their encounter had seized each other's talons, and could not easily disengage themselves. They appeared to be unhurt, except that one of their breasts was a little torn, but it has since become well. Each of them measures from one extremity of the wing to the other, eight feet and seven inches. From their enormous size and proportionable strength, it is surprising that Mr. Y. captured them in the manner above described, as one of these monstrous birds must be more than a match for any one man. Had not their vengeance been directed against each other, in all probability Mr. Y. would not have escaped their talons with so little injury.

The truth of the above is attested by the Rev. Mr. Yallaly, and several persons, who have seen the captives; from one of whom the editors received the foregoing account.

BOSTON, May 4.

Accounts of the capture of the Insurgente, by the Constellation, were received in England before capt. Trot failed.

The Surinam convoy are arriving at various ports. The fleet was immensely rich. It was conveyed by the Portsmouth of 24 guns, Capt. McNeil. The embargo continued there from the third of February, to the 25th march. The Portsmouth left the fleet in lat. 24.

Almost every day, coaches, literally loaded with American tars, set off from this town to man the General Greene frigate at Newport.

The Boston frigate, we learn, will be launched the first spring tides.

Lt. Duncan is chosen Paymaster of the 14th regiment commanded by Col. Rice.

FRENCH GENEROSITY.

Arrived at Gloucester on Thursday last, ship Industry, Swear, 32 days from the bay of Honduras. Passenger, Capt. Nathan Clark, master of the sch. Amity, of Columbia, (Maine,) who relates the following.—That the said sch. was from the bay of Honduras, bound to Charleston, and that on the 26th of Feb. Cape Antonio, bearing N. E. 6 leagues distant, was captured by the French privateer La Zaboa, of Cape Francois, but last from the Havannah, and that Capt. C. supposed the vessel was sent to Campeche, a Spanish port; that the Frenchmen robbed the whole crew of every thing except what they had on; that the crew

were obliged to leave their vessel, and come aboard the privateer; that on the 6th March the pizaron was captured by the English frigate Maidstone, and ordered for Kingston & on our arrival there, the American Captains on hearing of our misfortune, politely gave us every assistance we stood in need of. On the 31st March, Capt. C. took passage in the sloop Brilliant, Kellogg, of Nahtrucket, for Savannah, who in two days after leaving port, was again captured by the French privateer Ich. Prudent, of 10 guns, who plundered and then sunk the Brilliant, and also burnt the sch. Betty, Capt. Barney, of Rhode-Island, who was then in co. The privateer had taken the ship Betty, Dryden, of Wilmington, and after destroying the two vessels, gave up the Betty, and put all the Americans on board of her which was about 40, without any more provisions than what was then on board. On the 13th of April, the Betty fell in with the ship Industry, Capt. Swett, of Newburyport, bound here in co. which vessel Capt. Clark and Kellogg got on board and arrived safe at Gloucester. Capt. C. returns his most grateful thanks to his fellow countrymen, for their assistance, while in distress, and assures them, their humanity will ever be dear to him.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

The object and the fate of the Egyptian expedition are not yet well understood. It is certain that the possession of that country would be an interesting object for France, and it is possible the event of such possession would be the establishment of a commercial intercourse with India and Persia by the Arabian Gulph. But it is yet uncertain whether the French army will not melt away by diseases and the hostile attacks of a ferocious enemy. Every effort is made by Buonaparte to reconcile the people to his invasion, but we must wait to know the state of his army in January, February and March, the plague months, before we can determine its fate.

The Turkish power every where manifests extreme imbecility. Indeed every despotic government is weak. It is yet doubtful whether the Grand Seignor, will not be one of the first victims to French ambition; or at least be stripped of all his distant territories. It is an idea that we formerly suggested, and which is more than probable, that the French encourage the Pacha of Widdien in his rebellion, with a view ultimately of joining him, and effecting a complete revolution in Remelia, Wallachia, Transylvania, and finally combining the dissatisfied Poles in the plan. The countries lie contiguous to Hungary, the part of the emperor's dominions most faithful to him, and most abundant in resources. Should the emperor be assailed by the French Poles, and rebellious Turks, on that side, his power would speedily crumble to pieces.

Great dependence is placed on the assistance of the Russian troops; but even this hope may fail. The French hordes, with their myriads of auxiliary troops, collected from the desperadoes of all nations, and formed into soldiers by French discipline, may be more than a match for the whole combination, or what is more, the French may corrupt the armies of their enemies, as they always have done.

It is found that the princes of Europe cannot rely on their subjects; and the emperor Paul is making himself detested by his people, by means of many capricious and arbitrary measures. The peevish spirit of discontent is every where propagated by French agents, with great success; arming the poor against the rich, and for many years to come, Europe is to be scourged with disorders, war, anarchy and robbery.

Great Britain is the last nation to suffer by this spirit; her navy and resources furnish a most formidable obstacle to French ambition. But it is by no means certain that the gigantic power of France will not ultimately succeed in throwing England into confusion.

The discontents of Ireland lop from her not only that important branch of power, but actually deprive her of the use of a great part of her own. If the French should succeed in annihilating Austria, Spain and Portugal will easily be reduced; and it is far from being improbable that France will at last in defiance of Prussia, or in conjunction with her, take possession of the Elbs, and exclude Great Britain from the trade of the Baltic. There appears to be no moral or physical impossibility in all this. It will require time, but the French are evidently bent on a total change in Europe, and no crime on their part, and no misery on the part of the sufferers, can interpose an obstacle. Their armies are guided by a band of desperadoes, in pursuit of plunder, confusion and power.

Already have the outlaws of the Well-Ingles revived the days of the buccanniers, and commenced a general law of piracy and massacre.—The certain effect of a dissolution of all government.

In this situation, the duty of America is plain. The man who abets the French and who opposes the means of defence, betrays his country, and the time must come when he will meet the vengeance of an incensed people. Commercial Adv.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Arrived at the fort on Sunday, the schooner Buckskin, captain Helms, nine days from the Havanna. Sailed in company with a number of American vessels, under convoy of the United States ships Delaware and Montezuma. Arrived last evening the brig Patriot, captain Stanly, from Montevideo, River de la Platte, 72 days. Left there the ship Diana, capt. Dunker, to sail in about 60 days. Brought with him captain Gray of Salem, bound to the northward, taken by a French frigate and condemned.