DEFECTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF LIST OF PRIZES, Drawn in the Canal Lottery, No. II. At certified by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor agreeably to Law. No. 10,098 is 20,000 Dollars—No. 19,971 10,000 Dollars. Nos. 613, 1566, 3195, 4766, 17862, are Nos. 1797, 7054, 7260, 7741, 11441, 12659, 16268, 16973, 18015, and 28105, are 2000 dollars. Nos. 1648, 2239, 3392, 3488, 4564, 7034,

7190, 8017, 9451, 9485, 11177, 12519, 14394, 17423, 19605, 22123 23909, 25665, 26251, and 29557, are 1000 dollars cach. The following Numbers are Prizes of 500

7565 9391 13207 17417 23197 395 452 588 24706 881 15474 18874 27148 974 953 19874 28689

4447 528 12052 16325 21343 15904 9057 247 17012 22990 6429 262 388 163 23185 388 163 23185 29223

The following Numbers are Prizes of 100 dollars each.

778 544 053 778 956 All the numbers from 1 to 30,000 that 956 are not here contained are prizes of five dollars each. Dated May 10, 1799. ROBERT BROOKE, Clerk.

515

394 9000 732 351

920

050

332

433

142

755

290

590

771

Fust Published, By JOHN ORMROD, No, 41, Chesnut-fireet, SERMON,

DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE, AS REQUIRED IN
S C R I P T U R B.
Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United

BY WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Inthe Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Sun mer Retreat.

FOR SALE, Sixteen Acres of Land, About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,

HERE are on the premifes a one flory brick
house 38 sect front, a stable and corn crib,
a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the
fituation is perhaps superior to any within the
fame diaance of the city, and commands one of
the most heautiful and picturesque prospects of the
city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys,
Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

## New-Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15 Will be presented (not acted this season, TRAGEDY, called

Tancred & Signmunda. Written by Thompson, the admired Author of the Seasons. J

Tancred (by a young gentleman, being his first appearance)
Mr Marshall Mr Warren Mr Warrell, jun. Mr Warrell.
Mestre. Lavancy, Doctor, &c.
Miss L'Estrange Sigismunda Mrs Merry
End of the Iragedy, a favourite Balles
Dance, (composed by Mr. Byrne) called

THE BOUQUET.

In which will be introduced the celebrated Tambourine Dance. The principal parts, by Mrs. Byrne. M Byrne and Mr. Warrell, Jun. To which will be added (not acted this feafon)

THE SHIPWRECK. [As performed the whole of last season at Drury Lane Theatre, London; and now performing with subounded applante.]

The music by Doctor Arnold.

The music by Doctor Mr Warrell, jun. Mr Hardinge Mr Warren Mr Bliffert Stave (a parish clerk) Mr Bernard Miss L'Estrange Sally Shamrock Mrs Warrell Plunderers, Smugglers, Sailors—Messrs. War-[rell, Lavancy, Doctor, &c.

With new Scenery, Machinery, and Decora-In the first Act. A Representation of a Storm Lee-Shore, and Cragy Cliffs-followed by the firiking of a Veffel on a Rock-and the Ship

going to pieces.

While a party of Smugylers and plunderers are watching to take possession of the Wreck.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Music Repository, No. 36, South Second street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

MACPHERSON'S BLUES.

BATTALION ORDERS.

The Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chefout-street on Thursday the 16th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. completely equiped for the purpose of going through their firings—Blank Cartridge will be furnished them on the parade.—

Bu order of the Commandant

JOHN M'CAULEY.

Bank of North America.

May 10, 1799.

A General meeting of the stockholder will be held at the Bank on Tuefday the 28th inft. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Mordecai Lewis deceafed, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, refigned. By order of the board,

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1799.

THE Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland,
will in future be closed with the Southern

Mail, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at
half past 7 o'clock A. M. and the Mail for the
Eastern Shore of Virginia, via New-Castle, to Northampton Court House, Virginia, will be closed
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half
an hour before sun fet.

may 13

d6t

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

In pursuance of a resolution of the president
and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are here
by notified and required to pay, on each of their
respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,
15 dollars on the 15th June next,
20 dollars on the 15th July next, and
ao dollars on the 15th August next.

Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.

Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer. m&tu4w(dfr.12to15A)

Equestrian Club.

THE Members composing the Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Market street.

JOHN H. BARNES, Sec'ry.

Phila. May 10.

may 13

To be fold at Public Auction On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7

A VERY valuable Three flory BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, fituate at the fouth eaft corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City.

The Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and sifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of er, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fisth-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is crected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desireable, being opposite the State House square on Fisth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the fub-

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

Weavers.

S EVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street. 3mo. 15th, 1799.

## The Gazette.

PHILADEL PHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAT 15.

MR. FENNO,

charge delivered by Judge Rush to the Grand Jury in Northampton county, on his circuit the last month, are published at the request of a number of friends. They are the more willingly published, as the latter extract which concludes the address, is said to have given when the concludes the address, is said THE following extracts from to have given great offence to some persons and to have been grossly misrepresented by others, in order that a correct idea may b formed, whether it contains a deviation from former professions, which has been suggested to be the case. In the mean time, the writer is too thoroughly convinced of the truth and propriety of his sentiments, to retract a single observation, whoever may be displeafed; or to make apologies to either party, for his feeble endeavors to support the tottering fabric of government, by considerations drawn from the practice of virtue and religion.

Reading, May 15, 1799.

" Nor can we admit in the class of patriots those persons, who ungenerously deny their country, in the hour of danger and dis-tress, that aid and comfort she has a right to demand of every individual. At a time like the present, when we are alarmed with the report of invasion from abroad, and are agitated with discontent and insurrection at home, no fincere lover of his country can justify to himself embarrassing the measures of government; because such conduct necessarily tends to cherish the designs of our enemies, and ultimately to involve religion, law and government in one common ruin. At a time like this, every friend of his country will feel the indispensable necessity of unanimity; and if he has any objections to the constitution, or to the administration of government, he nobly lays them aside, and gives up all opposition till the storm has blown over. The difference in the various forms of government, and in administering the laws, are in his opinion, objects of in-ferior confideration, trifles light as air, when compared with our national existence and independence. " It is still our duty", exclaimed a British admiral to his failors, " to defend our country into whatever hands the administration of the government may fall."\* A noble and generous fentiment, that should be graven on the break of every man, and actuate his conduct! Perverted indeed must be the understanding, and hard must be the heart that can abandon its country to internal diforders, or to the ravages of a foreign foe, for no other reason than a difference in judgment on certain political meafures; while it is acknowledged on all hands the effential rights of freedom are fafe and untouched. Infallibility is the portion of no human being; and nothing thort of it can authorize an opposition so inveterate and deadly, as to risque the existence of government itfelf, rather than acquiesce in laws repugnant to our views of propriety. The opponents to government will candidly confefs, it is possible they may be wrong in their deduction of consequences from certain laws, character of prophets than those who sup-port it. Upon these grounds it is the duty of one and all to join heart and hand in the most vigorous exertions to fave our country from being overwhelmed by popular commo-tions from within, or by hostile invasion from

Nor can we esteem those persons to be patriots, who basely withold from government that pecuniary affistance, without which it is impossible to support it. Wilfully ne-glecting or refusing to make return of our property when legally called upon, or de-signedly rendering a partial account, or in any other manner evading the payment of our just proportion of taxes, is in the highest legree mean, fcandalous and dishonest. Every dratagem in confequence of which we pay less than we ought, or in the case of sinug-gling, by which the duty is altogether avoidd, are infamous frauds on the rest of so ciety. Should a man, possessed of a hand-fome property, after having been sheltered for years from the rage and inclemency of he feafons, exert all the arts of chicanery to avoid making a reasonable compensation to the owner of the house, he would justly be exposed to universal contempt, as a shameless and impudent knave. Nor does be deserve to be viewed in a lefs obnoxious light, whose dishonest or niggardly spirit is unwilling to make fuitable acknowledgement for the nu-merous bleffings he is daily receiving from the hand of government, and from a state of fociety. The payment of taxes is agreeable to the practice of all nations, and is the obvious dictate of common fenfe, to which Christianity has always added her folemn injunction. The same divine authority that has forbidden the perpretation of murder and adultery, has commanded us to "render un-

to Cæfar, the things that are Cæfar's-tribute to whom tribute is due-custom to whom custom—fear to whom fear—and ho-nour to whom honour." When we restect that this precept was delivered in the reign of Tiberius or Nero, two of the greatest tyrants of antiquity, we have no reason to sup-pose it derived any part of its sanction from the character of the sovereign, or the peculiar equity of his laws. Upon us therefore who enjoy an almost unlimited freedom, scarcely compatible with the existence of civil government and order, this precept must apply with the utmost force, and be much more obligatory than it was on the people to whom it was immediately addressed."

" It cannot then be denied, that the pubic prosperity of our land, depends upon the virtue of the people, and that the practice of vice, like a cancer in the natural body,

\* Blake.

will at last extend itself to the vitals of the drops from his mane." The only real found country, and cut off our national existence. If this be the case, we may safely assert, that no man loves his country who lives in the habitual violation of any rule in her moral code; because by so doing he contibutes his aid to accomplish her destruction. He may the manners of a people are repugnant to the arm of law, the arm of local execution of a law, the arm of local execution call himself a federalist or ant federalist—a execution of a law, the arm of legislative republican or a democrat—or whateverelle power has been found too feeble to enforce he pleases; it is certain, he is but a preten- it. In support of this observation I may appear to the character of a patriot. It is impeal to the detestable practice of common der to the character of a patriot. It is impear to the five aring, which keeps its ground in opposition of the laws of the land, and to every Party and personal prejudices he may possess in abundance, which to the world, and perhaps to himself, he may cover with the mantle of zeal for the public good. But the love of his country is a stranger to his heart. Examine for a moment, gentlemen, the force of this observation by your own experience in private life. Suppose one of are a perfect fatire on the morals of the peo-your neighbors, to profess a regard and af- ple. Vain and worse than vain, are laws of fection for you, and at the same time to make a practice of thwarting your views and defeating the plans you had laid to promote your happiness or your interest. There is no doubt you would despise his professions, and call him a hypocrite. Nor can be be pronounced any thing better, who tells you he loves his country, and is at the fame time habitually infringing those laws, on which her falvation and prosperity essentially depend. A way with such patriotism! It is "Hail, Master!" with the lips, and at the same instant, a stab to the heart. I call that man a disorganizer, let his political principles be what they may, who is spreading through the moral world, the feeds of diforder and vice, and thereby fapping the foundation of all government. Our country may well expostulate with the immoral man in language ased of old time-" If you love me, you will keep my commandments—Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." In short, gentlemen; as in christianity, to it is in patriotism-Obedience is of affection. If you really love your country you will observe her laws, and her statutes which are framed to promote and to perpetuate her Welfare. Believe and forgive me-a gambling, lying, drunken or fwearing patriot, is as great a contradiction as a whering, swearing or drunken christian though in the practical estimation of the two characters, manking have made a wide difference. ference. The hypocritical pretentions of the patriot are too often fuccessfully played off, while those of the pretended christian are sure to exclude bim from the character. When we urge the necessity of supporting govern-ment by means of religion, something more is expected than a cold affent to its principles and its doctrines.

Heu- Virtus laudatur et alget. \*

If the public institutions established for the purpose of impressing the precepts of reli-gion are deserted and neglected, it is the height of folly to expect government will derive advantage from any system of religion whatever, it being evidently impossible there should be some forms of public worship, and the some forms of public worship, and the some forms acknowledgement of the Deity and his controlling providence,

the cla fs of patriots, or friends to focial order. As to those who openly go about to a-bolish all religion, there can be no doubt the tendency, if not the very object of their la bors, is universal anarchy and misery-In neglecting its institutions they act therefore perfectly in character. But the well-wishers of government among us, the party called federalists, and who are distinguished by their avowed adherence to the constitution, are in this respect peculiarly reprehensible. Like salfe and inadequate props, they overturn the very building they mean to support. They weakly attempt to accomplish the end, without making use of the requisite means, and act a part altogether inconfistent and irra-

It is readily acknowledged, that immoral men often render effential service to their country. Some of the most worthless and profligate of the human race, have been the onored instruments in the hands of providence of procuring the greatest national blef-sings. Henry the eighth and the Duke of Marlborough contributed eminently by their actions to the glory and prescrivation of the English nation; but no body ever supposed they were influenced by a love of their country. Caprice, promotion, or the whistling of a name, have given birth to the greatest atchievments recorded in history. What would you think of a man who in the very act of conferring a favor on an acquaintance, thould inflict the most deadly wounds on his person?—Would you believe he had any affection for your murdered friend ?- You certainly would not. Just so much true patriotifur has that man, who by his vices is daily diffusing through fociety the most maignant poison; and at the same time, from pride or fome other motive, perfectly compatible with a heart dead to every fentiment of public virtue, is occasionally performing an act that redounds to his country's welfare.

The true notion of patriotism, is a principle of obedience to the laws of God, and of our country, manifesting itself in the difcharge of our religious, moral and focial duties. This is fubflantial patriotifm within the reach of every man, high and low, rich and poor, and that does not evaporate in empty noise about the Rights of Man, or the Virtue of Federalism. It is the fort of patriotism we stand in need of at this critical juncture. A country over-run with moral diforders, cannot be long exempt from political paroxisms of convulsive and fatal tendency. Groundless and futile are the apprehenfions entertained by fome perfons to the cause of liberty, from our Rulers-who deriving their existence from popular election, the instant their oppressive hand is felt by the people, that inflant they will remove it, with the fame facility the "Lion shakes the dew

\* Probitas - Juvenai.

principle of religion, decency, and morality. Read over if you please, the Act of Penn-fylvania for the suppression of vice and im-morality; and it is an hundred to one, but the first company afterwards you enter, especially if it be in a tavern, will exort the melaneholy reflection, that the laws of the land ple. Vain and worse than vain, are laws for the prefervation of government, if the people are too debauched and corrupt to execute them. If we are in earnest in our wishes to fave our country we must therefore begin by a reformation of her morals. We must make good the tree, if we expect good fruit from

it. In a representative government, no truth can be more important or self-evident than this. Let us then, gentlemen, in our feveral stations encourage virtue, and discourage vice in others. In an efpecial manner, persons of authority and influence, should promote the cause of good morals. Every individual should discharge his duty, as a part of the grand community, with a view to the production of the public good and gen-

eral happiness.

Above all things, gentlemen, the principles of christianity should be cherished, and its religious institutions be encouraged by every man who wishes well to his country. A government like ours, floating on the preca-rious tide of public opinion, can be held securely by nothing elfe, but the principles of religion; and if it be once driven from this anchor, by the florms of irreligion and licentiousness, it will quickly be overwhelmed by waves of popular fury and wolente.— Well might the great Montesquien speaking of christianity and the transcendent excellence of its moral code, exclaim with rapture " how admirable is that religion, which, while it feems only to have in view the felicity of the other world, constitutes the hap-piness of this." The precepts of this reli-gion which teach us to be diligent in our several stations—to govern our passions—to be obedient to our superiors and rulers—to do good to all men, and whose very effence is peace and good will to men .- The precepts of this religion reduced to practice, would foon change the face of our affairs. Our country would become a band of patriotsorder would arise from a state of confusion -harmony take place of discord, and the bleffings of a mild and peaceful government be diffused through every part of our nation

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30. Three per Cent.
Deferred 6 per Cent.
BANK United States, 22 percent. adv. 19 ditto. 46 ditto Infurance comp. N.A. shares 31 ditto
—— Pennsylvania, shares, 38 ditto
8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par

COURSE OF EXCHANGE London, 51 at 30 days

50 at 60 à 90 days

Amsterdam, 35 à 37-100 per florin

Hamburgh 30 à 32-100 per Mark Ranco On London,

To be Sold at Public Sale, At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-House.

On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening,

Several very Elegant Situations for SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and a Oilf miles from the Court-House, near Frankfort Road.

THESE fituations are confidered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any pear the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant conners sease.

Any person destrous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premis-

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of fale.

The plan of the above Lots may be feen at the

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.

Ten Dollars Keward. DESERTED from the City Guard-house, on the night of the 12th instant, William Reed, corporal of marines, 23 years of 2ge, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, swartly complexion and blue eyes. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in goal, or deliver him at the Marine Barracks, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES M'KNIGHT, Captain, commanding Marine Barracks.

may 14 For Sale,

THE time of a Black Boy, thirteen years of age, has lifteen years to serve—He is flout, active and healthy. Enquire at No 129, Chesnut-ftreet. may 13

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot and two flory frame.
House, situate on the Bethlehem and Allentown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 45 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a falt flore; and a large flore suitable for dry goods. On the second flory are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is compleatly sinished, and has been occupied as a flore for y years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good stable and garden.

The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of fix roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present te-

now let for £40 per annum. The present te-nant 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, Turkshead tavern, as above, or of TIMOTHY BANGER, No. 62, North Sixth-ftreet.