

POST-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, May 13th, 1799.
The Mail for the Eastern shore of Maryland, will be closed with the Southern Mail, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at half past 5 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 ten o'clock.

Bank of North America.
May 10, 1799.
A General meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Mordecai Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, resigned.
By order of the board,
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

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 Stockholders are hereby 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 40 dollars on the 15th August next.
Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.
mktu4w(dfr.12013A)

Sale of Public Horses.
On Wednesday morning, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Horse Market,
Will be sold by public auction,
A number of valuable Horses,
Suitable for the saddle or harness.—The property of the public.—They may be seen at Mr. Dunwoody's Stable, any time before the sale.
William Davidson, Auctioneer.
May 10, 21

Fauquier County, Virginia.
TO BE RENTED,
And possession given next fall,
THE old standing Tavern, called Barnett's (formerly Heavills) with the farm all in good order for cropping—also my Tan yard, Still house and three Mills, two of them quite new. Also a valuable Grind mill, Blacksmith's shop and smiths, with stock of all kinds that I have, and part of my house hold and kitchen furniture, with a stock of liquors, &c. to serve a year, that the tenant need be at no expense for that time. There will be five or six hundred acres of land go with the house, and good meadows on it, sufficient to support the tavern, I will also leave a parcel of hands on the place if required. I will bargain with the person that comes forward, on reasonable terms.
AMBROSE BARNETT.
May 10, 21

For Sale by the Subscriber,
On Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,
A few pair of Iron Cannon, of the caliber of 4, 6 and 9 lb. ball of different weights and lengths, all warranted proof, Cannon Ball, a quantity of cut nails, an assortment of wrought and cast iron as usual—Likewise for sale as above, a quantity of dry hides, just received from Charleston, by the ship Carolina, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credit.
William Lane.
Feb. 15, 21

Copper Warehouse,
Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.
No. 201, MARKET STREET,
ROBERT KID,
HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes, Pig and Bar Lead,
Black Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettle Nails,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.
Feb. 15, 21

FOR SALE,
At the two mile stone, on the Westfickon, or Ridge Road,
A Place containing about eighty acres, in part or the whole together, as may suit the purchaser. There is on the premises a house 47 1/2 feet front, by 33 1/2 deep, a tannery, milk house, pump, ice house, and barn house, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows, a carriage house, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a second milk house supplied by a spring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good hills, with an abundance of ornamental and fruit trees, the situation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is also a small distance from the mansion house a farm house in good repair, with kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good water. For terms apply to
SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chestnut Street.
March 12, 21

NOTICE.
THE public are requested not to receive any drafts in favor of Abijah Hunt, drawn by Captain Isaac Guion on the Secretary at War—Daniel Haragan on William Bell, or Francis Jones on John Wilkins.
Those on whom they are drawn are desired to suspend acceptance until reference be had to the subscriber.
Twenty five thousand dollars of the above described bills have been taken from the Carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.
SAMUEL MEERER.
May 15, 21

A BAYONET,
WRESTED from the misquet of a fellow in uniform, at the front of the Aurora office, by one of the Officers of the United States, on the night of the 16th inst. at the time they were assembled in passing the street, by the mob there assembled, may be had, by proving property, at the Marine barracks.
May 13, 21

The British Letter-of-Marque
NIGER,
For KINGSTON, (Jam.)
Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.
May 15, 21

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
70 TONS HEMP,
3000 bushels low-priced safe
14 pipes choice old port wine
100 boxes claret
30 tons roll beamstone
40 kegs yellow ochre
20 do. pearl barley
A few barrels lentilles
120 boxes Havana sugars
1000 demy-johns
100 boxes window glass
A few chests liquor cases
4 cases hog's bristles
1 hhd. blocking
2 do. "fill"
A few bundles German steel
Several packages flates and pencils
3 hogheads glue
4 packagesmen's flippers
1 do. hunting for colours
2 do. quills
A few barrels naval stores, &c. &c.
And as usual, a great variety of
Tickenburghs, hempen linses, oz-nabrigs, heffans, brown rolls, paterbornes, checks, stripes, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms.
May 18, 21

MADEIRA WINE.
FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
18 Pipes of Madeira Wine,
GIDEON HILL WINE,
Market-Street, No. 135.
May 16, 21

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.
Has for Sale,
Coffees,
Banas,
Mantooies,
Taffaries,
Colicoes,
Pexna,
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul }
The foregoing goods are now to be sold at
REDUCED PRICES,
N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country.
May 16, 21

G. SHAW,
Respectfully informs the public, he has received from
ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Apothecary, No. 20, Green Street, Soho, London, a fresh and very considerable supply of his highly esteemed Medicine.
AWARE of the deceptions made on every public medicine of established repute and extensive sale, R. Johnston, obtained the King of England's Patent for his invention, not "to recommend" but "to distinguish," Whitehead's Essence of Mustard from
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
"Five years have now elapsed since Mr. Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary medicine; during this short period, its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated, that its sale has far exceeded any former example; comparatively there are few families in England or the United States which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects, and with honest satisfaction he has the happiness to declare Whitehead's Essence of Mustard has cured more persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach and other Painful Maladies.
Than all the Medicines ever before made public, indeed, the instances of its efficacy and letters of acknowledgment from "the most respectable characters" are so numerous, that a large volume could not possibly contain them, it has also obtained the approbation of the most eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by the use and recommendation of the first families in England, Ireland and America.
A COUNTERFEIT.
R. JOHNSTON has reason to believe a large quantity under the name of "Improved Essence of Mustard," as well as many others, has been shipped for America, and considers it his duty to prevent imposition and disappointment.
He therefore requests the afflicted to be particular in the purchase of his bottles, boxes, labels, and bill of directions which are closely copied, and words "by royal authority," artfully substituted for the words "by the king's patent," which may elude common observation.
The Genuine is distinguished by the signature of R. Johnston, in his own hand writing on each label, and as an additional security is further signed on the outside wrapper by his only agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No. 129 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by whom it is sold wholesale and retail, in pills and in a fluid state at one dollar each, box or bottle.
FOR CHILBLAINS, SPRAINS AND BRUISES.
It is a certain and effectual remedy, seldom requiring more than three or four applications.
To the candid and liberal of the faculty, R. Johnston respectfully submits the following observations. The Fluid Essence of Mustard, is an embrocation worthy their particular attention, it differs in its nature from all others, and is out of the beaten tract of general practice.—It is an active stimulant, easily controlled; may be either increased or diminished in its strength by the different methods of use, it is both elegant and convenient and is frequently found in the extemporaneous prescriptions of their brethren in England.
The above Genuine Medicine, as well as many others of the first celebrity may be had by appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey, Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-York, Messrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleston, William Black, Salem, (N. J.) Charles Hurnish, Lancaster, A. C. Jordan, Norfolk, John Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Virginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. & J. Mantz, Fredericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancios, Albany, Dr. Vanfolingen, New-York, Messrs. Telford & Son, do. Messrs. Rofs & Douglas, Pittsburg, John Webster, Wilmington, James Wilson, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and in every principal town in the United States.
N. B. The public are desired to enquire for Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, all others being a base and spurious imitation.
GEO. SHAW,
129, Chestnut Street, where Venders may be supplied.
"Caution against Counterfeits."
Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every principal town of the United States, and there is no certainty of purchasing the Genuine Essence of Mustard in any part of America, unless it is signed on the outside wrapper by G. Shaw, No. 129, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where shopkeepers are supplied and a liberal discount allowed them.
May 13, 21

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
From the Salem (Mass) Gazette.

TO MR. Wm. COBBETT.
IN looking over your Country Porcupine of a late date, I happened to cast my eye upon the following words: "The communication in this day's paper on the close of the century is the most ingenious that I have seen." Knowing the usual accuracy of your judgment and justice of criticism, I turned immediately to the piece, in hopes of seeing every difficulty removed, which had created a "difference in opinion on the apparently simple question, of when the 18th century closes." And perhaps you may think it "fomewhat curious" that the clearness of reasoning therein exhibited should fail to operate conviction upon any one of your readers.

Your communicator says, "we call it 1799 until 1800 commences." Now, if 1800 commences when we cease to date 1799 is it not evident that 1800 does not end when we cease dating 1799? But 1800 years must be ended, in order to complete 18 centuries. How then does the nineteenth century begin at the close of the 1799th year of the christian era? 'Tis true, the author of the communication allows that "the year 1800 does not close until the last day of it; but yet, he says, the 18th century closes on the beginning of it." This would make a difference of one year between the close of a century and the close of the hundredth year. But are not the beginning and end of a century the same as the beginning and end of its first and last year? How the eighteenth century can be closed before the close of the eighteenth hundredth year does not seem to be clearly ascertained by his method of reasoning. If attention were always to be regarded as proof, his argument would indeed be valid and his inference just.

Another argument your writer derives from the well-known timepiece, called the clock. But either he or myself must have been very inattentive to this useful piece of mechanism. He says "an hour is finished on the conclusion or expiration of the fifty-ninth minute." Now, if the hour be completed at the end or expiration of the fifty-ninth minute, I must request to be informed, where he gets the sixtieth minute; for every one knows that sixty complete minutes go into the composition of an hour. Perhaps it will be said that the hour and its first minute do not begin at the same instant; and then the hour, having the start of its minute, will come to a "conclusion" at the moment when its last or "sixtieth minute commences." If this is as it appears to be, his reasoning, I should still like to know why any hour and the first minute of that hour do not commence at the very same instant. For it is very evident, if an hour and its first minute commence at the same instant of time, that the same hour and its last or sixtieth minute must both expire at the same instant; otherwise an hour must be either longer or shorter than sixty minutes.

The last method of illustration employed by the author of the communication is borrowed from an ancient designation of time, denominated Lustrum. "A Lustrum," he tells us, is a period of five years. "Then he goes on to enumerate them very distinctly from "January the 1st, 1800;" and at the end of five years we are again informed that "the lustrum is completed." This is indeed every word of it as true as the first book of Genesis. For if a lustrum is a period of five years, must certainly five years will make a complete lustrum. But, instead of the Romans, suppose we let the Greeks decide the question. They computed time by the olympiad, which you know is a period of four years. Now, if we begin to reckon the olympiad from January the 1st 1800, counting one by one to find out the number, we shall find it at the end of four years that the olympiad "is completed." But what is the inference? Nothing, say you, to the purpose, in the decision of a question concerning dates in the christian era. I perfectly agree in your opinion. But then the Grecian method is equally applicable to the present question as the Roman. There is nothing in either of them worthy to be called sophistry; for they are both alike trifling, when brought as arguments in the present debate.

But to return to your communicator. He thus proceeds—"But according to the other doctrine we must wait until the fifth year is elapsed." This he deems "an error in computation." What! is it an error in computation to say the fifth year must elapse in order to complete five years? Must not the first year elapse in order to complete one year; the second in order to complete two years; the third, to complete three; the fourth, to complete four; and of course must not "the fifth year have elapsed" to complete five years? If the affirmative of this query be true (and I am willing to refer it to your own impartial and candid decision) what becomes of the "error in computation?" If your communicator had bestowed a little attention on the distinction between the ordinal and cardinal numbers, he might perhaps have escaped the perplexity arising from the clock, and the lustrum, and all such "difficult topics" of argument, as were liable to embarrass his mind and lead him astray.

But to proceed. This "error in computation," we are told, though difficult to detect in a period of an hundred years, is very palpable in the small measure of five years. "I did not mean to smile, but surely it will not be thought rude to admire the extent and clearness of a person's intellect." He seems to comprehend with wonderful facility the operation of an argument which is confined to the compass of five years; but when from the same premises (for both depend on the same data) an inference is re-

quired which shall hold true for the long "period of an hundred years," then difficulty arises. Hoc opus, hic labor est. But why is it more difficult to tell how many years make a hundred than it is to tell how many make five? Yet we are told that "an error" in the computation of the one "is palpable," while in the other it is "difficult to be detected."

The decision of this "apparently simple question," which has given rise to so much ingenuity in playing with words without application to the subject, appears to rest entirely upon a single fact. And this perhaps can be ascertained only by recurring to authentic chronological history. The "whole inquiry then is, whether the first christian chronologists disposed their annual dates in the ordinal or in the cardinal method of computation. Ascertain which of these was employed at the commencement of the christian era, and not another word can be said. Fix the beginning, and the end is fixed of course. It will then be no more "difficult" to determine the close of a century; than it is to tell the close of a year, or an hour, or a minute. Inform me how old Christ was at the commencement of his first year, and I will tell you how old he will be at the commencement of the year 1800.

Before I quit the subject permit me to intimate to the author of the communication, that however the question may terminate, the issue will be unfavorable to his method of reasoning. For, whether we date in the cardinal or in the ordinal method, still the sixtieth minute must be finished in order to complete an hour; the fifth year must have elapsed to complete a lustrum; the hundredth year must be ended to complete a century; and, by necessary consequence, the last day of the eighteenth hundredth year must elapse in order to complete eighteen centuries. Thus it appears, that which ever "doctrine" prevail, the decision must be against him, or rather against his reasoning.

With your permission, I would just ask him a "simple question" or two. He asserts that "the numbers used for marking time are retrospective." Now I would enquire what time was retrospectively by the first year of the christian era? I would also enquire whether the first year and the first century of the christian epoch began both at the same instant? If they did, where is the inaccuracy of "confounding the idea of a year with that of a century?" If they commence at the same moment, they proceed together, and when a hundred revolutions of the one are completed, they must both close at the same instant. Here is nothing which appears to indicate a "confusion of ideas." If they begin alike, they must end alike; and every one knows that an hundred of the one make one of the other. Consequently, the hundredth year must be finished to complete the century.

One word more. Your communicator speaks of a "space of time between the past year and the succeeding one." Now I always supposed that when one year was past another succeeded immediately without any interval between them, but this "space of vacation," as he calls it, seems to be deliberate of any appropriate appellation. He therefore looks about to find a name by which it may be represented; and as it has none of its own, he concludes to borrow one from the past year. "To avoid circumlocution the name of the past year is continued" thro' this intervening space "till the succeeding one begins." But this, he informs us, "is merely for the sake of convenience;" and at some apology for borrowing the name of another year to designate the intermediate, nameless vacation." He observes that "to mark the minute divisions of time in a given portion, it is not material by what name the period is called, provided it be designated." Now, if this intervening "space or vacation" be equal to one year, then it will follow that he "calls the space of two years by one and the same name again; I have already taken notice of his saying that dates are retrospective. Now, if the name, which he borrowed of past years, was retrospective, it will look like adding another year to the term of two years already mentioned; and then we shall have a period equal to three years designated by one name or date. This appears very much like confounding one year with another, which must produce at least as much confusion of ideas as would arise "from confounding the idea of a year with that of century."

With due respect, I am, Sir a reader of your extensive and useful paper.

NEW-YORK May 18.
A Gentleman who arrived here on Thursday last from New Orleans, informs us, that on the 22d of April a company of seventy American troops under the command of Captain Shander, passed through that place for Mobile, to take possession of the lines.
Mr. Ellicot, the United States Surveyor General, left New Orleans a few days before.

As yet we have been unable to procure accurate returns of the votes for senators of the Southern District—but, from what we have seen, John B. Cole and Richard Hatfield, Esqrs. Federal Candidates, will have a handsome majority of between three and four hundred votes.

A knowledge of every new manoeuvre of the French pirates, must be of service to our seamen.
Capt. Moncrief, of the ship Appollo, on his passage from Liverpool to this port, was bore down upon by a French cutter privateer of 2 guns, full of men, with an American ensign flying, and the French flag ruffled in the shrouds below it.—Capt. M. fired a gun to windward, and hoisted the American jack; upon which the cutter bore away.—Capt. M. wore ship, gave her a few shots, and proceeded on his voyage. Neither the deception, guns, or number of men on board the privateer, intimidated captain Moncrief.

The Lazzaroni of Naples, amounted to

60,000 were not subjugated by the French till after sixty hours fighting in the streets, on the terraces of the houses, and in the midst of the flames.
BALTIMORE, May 17.
A list of vessels in the harbor of Charleston, May 1, 1799, taken by the harbor master.
Ships 11—brigs, 20—schooners, 10—sloops, 5—Total, exclusive of coasters, 46.

MELANCHOLY.
On Wednesday evening a poor disconsolate woman, seemingly delirious, with a beautiful female infant, about five months old, was observed on Valek's wharf, by persons passing that way; they had not time to approach her until she plunged with her infant into the water; by their united efforts, they however saved both from drowning, and brought her to the house of Godfried Hartung, in Camden street, where every thing possible was done to restore her to resignation, but all in vain; giving her infant in solemn charge to Mrs. Hartung, after complaining of sickness & retching to rest, she found means of going to the attic story, and about nine o'clock yesterday morning threw herself from a window about sixty feet high; and broke her thigh, her arm & breast bone.—She lingered about an hour and an half, and then expired.

She is said to be the wife of a man named Boyce, who failed from this port about eight months since, and the reason assigned for the above melancholy accident, is the report of his loss at sea. Mrs. Hartung, at present, has the child under her protection. Humanity here calls aloud for the assistance of all well disposed persons, and hopes are entertained, that amongst established societies in this city, something may be done towards the support of the hapless innocent, thrown on the world, deprived of parents, and trusting only to the mercy of those, whom the untimely fate of the mother has caused to be a protector.

May 18.
Another detachment of Marines, enlisted in this city, within these few weeks past, by lieutenant Philip Edwards, left town yesterday morning for Philadelphia. This body of men does equal credit to the attention of the lieutenant, as that before enlisted for this service. The rendezvous is still continued near Gray's gardens, where the martial sons of Columbia, whose pulses beat high for their country's wrongs, have an opportunity of enlisting in her cause.

A fellow was taken up to day for wearing a false face, but as it is a thing so very common now-a-days, we understand, he was dismissed! There is no doubt, however, but it would be doing a service to society if this practice could be abolished.

Foreign Intelligence.

SALONICA, (Turkey) Feb. 2.
The Divan is seriously employed in the means of driving the French out of Egypt, in consequence of which the Grand Signor had issued a firman, by which he orders, that all the transports ships which could be procured should be assembled at Smyrna, for the embarkation of our troops. For this purpose Cara Osman Oglou, our Pacha, has been ordered to select the choicest troops of Nafolia for that expedition. The Pacha of Acri has received a Carte Blanche, and all the other Pachas of Syria have been enjoined to pay obedience to his commands. Buonaparte, in expectation of being attacked on that side, is fortifying Damietta with the greatest activity, and has placed in it a numerous garrison. It is however supposed, that the Pacha of Acri will not act seriously, until the armament preparing at Smyrna shall have arrived before Alexandria, in order to make a combined attack on the two opposite points.

A Greek vessel, containing three Frenchmen in disguise, and amongst them the secretary of Buonaparte, was captured by a Tu kiln ship, and the prisoners sent to Constantinople.—There was found upon them, in sequins and papiers, about a million and a half livres tournois. The Republican general does not allow the exportation from Egypt of Coffee, or Rice, both articles of great importance in the Levant; and the scarcity of which is much felt at Constantinople.

PARIS, March 11.
It appears that the passage of the Rhine was effected in three columns, in the following manner: Gen. St. Cyr passed at Fort Vauban, with the left wing of the army; Jourdan in person with the centre at Kehl; and General Ferino with the right wing at Hunguen and Basle.

The centre of the army has received considerable reinforcements. The command of the cavalry was entrusted to Gen. Klein. Bouffiere is appointed inspector-general. The corps of engineers is under the direction of Gen. Marecot.

It is said that General Massena attacked the Giron country on the 2d inst. and that on the 4th Gen. Jourdan's head quarters were at Geunberck.
Letters from Strasburgh, dated the 3d inst. mention, "That the French army had marched into Suabia by the county of Wirtemberg, and was to proceed until it met the Aultrian army, commanded by the Archduke Charles, which it is said has advanced as far as Ulm, and even beyond that place. Our army is not to halt for five days. The first stroke will probably be dreadful. The French division commanded by Gen. Ferino crossed the bridge of the Rhine at Basle on the 1st and took the road of Frickthal. His head quarters are at Rheinfeld, but will not, it is supposed, remain there long. One division of the army of Mentz passes the Rhine opposite Philippsburg, and blockades that fortress, in which there are about 1700 troops of the empire."

FRANKFORT, March 9.
The following is the estimate of the Army