

BOSTON, May 22.
The recruiting service of the additional permanent army has commenced under very favorable auspices.—The 13th regt. Col. Taylor's, will be raised in Connecticut, the 14th, Col. Rice's and the 15th, Col. Hunnewell's in this Commonwealth.

The clothing for the new permanent regiments, is making.

Yesterday a party of French prisoners were landed from the Constitution frigate, under a guard of marines, and confined in jail.

The Merrimack, Capt. Brown, we learn is ordered to sea immediately.

The keel of a seventy-four, will, we learn, be immediately laid, at the Navy Yard in this town.

NEW-LONDON, May 20.
The clerical lunatic, confined in Litchfield jail, for money squandered away, is week after week filling the pages of "the Hum Bug," with his sporadic lucubrations.

Having tired his readers, with the pretended claims of his mother-in-law, on the general government; he has lately employed his feeble pen against the *Décor* law of this State.

"No man e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law!"

A petition has gone forth from the prison of Litchfield; and is now circulating for signatures; praying for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Undoubtedly it will meet with much support from a certain set of people whose daily cry is "overturn and overturn!"

BALTIMORE, May 23.
Extract from the Introductory Address to the Pursuits of Literature.

"THE sixth and last of this immortal brotherhood, in the subjects of time, and in the maturity of poetical power, came POPE. All that was wanting to his illustrious predecessor found its consummation in the genius, knowledge, correct sense, and condensation of thought and expression, which distinguish this poet. The tenor of his life was peculiarly favorable to his office. He had first cultivated all the flowery grounds of poetry. He had excelled in description, in pastoral, in the pathetic, and in general criticism; and had given an English existence in perpetuity to the father of all poetry. Thus honored, and with these pretensions, he left them all for that excellence, for which the maturity of his talents and judgment so eminently defined him. Familiar with the great; intimate with the polite; graced by the attentions of the fair; admired by the learned; a favorite with the nation; independent in an acquired opulence, the honorable product of his genius and industry; the companion of persons distinguished for birth, high fashion, rank, wit, or virtue; resident in the centre of all public information and intelligence; every avenue to knowledge and every mode of observation were open to his curious, prying, piercing, and unweary intellect. He was a general reader and student, that I should not merely fatigue, but I should almost insult you by such a needless digression.

"As a disciple of these great masters, and full of that spirit which an unbroken and an honorable intimacy with their works has inspired, I now present myself a votary at their temple; and in some measure clothed in the robes of their hereditary priesthood, I would also enter, and offer my oblation at the high altar of my country. But if, unworthy of this hallowed investment and interior ministry, the door of the sanctuary is closed upon me; I shall retire without murmur, and with devotion unimpair'd worship in the vestibule. You can best judge of my motives, who have known most intimately the nature and extent of my studies, solitary for long in their acquirement, and now public at last in their application and in their end.—With a necessary indulgence for all my frailties, vices, errors, follies, and imperfections, and with the partiality of friendship, you, and such as you, may perhaps allow me to apply to myself, with some little variation, the words of the most fervent poet of antiquity:

Non tenuis ignavo pellice chædas
Pulvis, sed Aurora refidens in chorde templi
Audeas magnorum tumulis adicere Magistrum.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at the Bay of Honduras, to his friend in this Town,

February 18, 1799.
"I conceive it proper to communicate to you, that Captain Mofs, commanding the naval department here, has thought proper to consider all American vessels having British manufactured goods on board, and arriving here, are liable to seizure.—In consequence of such determination, he yesterday seized the ship Molly, from New York consigned to Messrs. Ryfam & Anderson, with a valuable cargo. Should you therefore be disposed to send vessels this way, you will, no doubt, take care to provide against the same. I understand that he has made a verbal declaration, that he shall not trouble vessels from America having the raw materials of that country on board.—It is therefore proper that this information should be made as public as possible, in order that the Citizens of the United States of America may not be injured thereby."

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 Hara on an 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 deferred bills have been taken from the Carrier near the mouth of Tencel river by a party of Indians.

SAMUEL MEEKER.

may 18 to th 8f tf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

The new Collection Law of the United States passed at the last session of Congress, being of general importance to the Mercantile interest, we have thrown it into a form more convenient for preservation and use, than it could be in the common page of a newspaper.

[TRANSLATION.]

FROM THE "BULLETIN OFFICIEL DE ST. DOMINGUE."

Extract from the registry of the Deliberations of the Agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The Agent of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo, considering that the infractions committed upon the law of nations, by French privateers or vessels pretending to be such, have occasioned great discontent among the neutral nations, and particularly the United States of America, where a schism appears on the point of breaking out between that Government and ours.

That, the agent Hedouville, impressed with the necessity of taking competent measures to prevent the cessation of commerce between St. Domingo and the United States, excepted by his arrêté of the 9 Floreal, year 6, from the dispositions of the law of the 29 Nivose, of the same year, neutral vessels bound for ports of St. Domingo, of whatsoever nature their cargo; and stipulated by a second arrêté of 30 Messidor following, new guarantees in favor of those vessels, and particularly for the Americans, even in case of hostilities between the Republic and one of those said powers at present neutral;

That, at the same time the Executive Directory proclaimed its arrêté of the 13 Thermidor, year six, which establishes precautions against the abuses of which our allies, the Americans, complain;

That, in spite of the wisdom and the publicity of those decrees things have arrived at such a pitch of animosity, that the Government of the United States has judged it necessary to persist in the hostile attitude, it had before taken;

That, in the mean time, the general in chief, Toussaint Louverture, finding himself solely charged with all the burthen of the Government during the vacation of the Agency, and wishing, after having quieted the colony, to avert the horrible famine with which it was threatened, had the prudence and the patriotism to commission the citizen Bumez, to go and offer to the American government his views for the re-establishment of a commerce no less necessary to America than to St. Domingo;

That, in consequence of the propositions of the general in chief, the Congress has given power to the President to renew the commercial relations with the French, according as he shall find beneficial to his country;

That, in virtue of that authority, the President has appointed the citizen Stevens to reside at the Cape in quality of Consul General, to effect the renewal of commerce, provided that the privateers be prevented from continuing their excesses, and that all the abuses which may exist, be suppressed;

That, the objects of the mission of citizen Stevens having been discussed, between him, the General in Chief, the Agent, the controller Damaine, and the ordonnateur Idlinger, it has been agreed that the articles adopted on either part shall be firmly established by a decree of the Agency;

Considering, that, besides the complaints adduced to the Executive Directory by the government of the United States, other grievances of the same nature have been laid before the agents of the Directory at St. Domingo by the Batavian governor of Caraquea, and by the Spanish chiefs of the Captaincy general of the Caracas, who have positively assured that their Colonies would fall into a total dearth of food and raiment, if they [the Agents] suffered longer to subsist in those less those rigorous dispositions of laws and decrees, which the Legislative body and the Directory have not promulgated but enter the sole consideration of European conveniences, and by no means with the intention of ruining the colonies of France or of its Allies;

Considering, finally, that in the event of the French and American Governments agreeing between them on the reciprocal relations which may be required, the Agency cannot suppose that they will ever come to a declaration of war, of which our common enemies alone would profit by the annihilation of the commerce of America, and by that of the cultures of St. Domingo;

And that upon this principle, it is the duty of the Agency to take upon itself the responsibility of all measures necessary to the preservation of St. Domingo and the colonies of our allies; those measures being too urgent to be adjourned until the receipt of new orders from the national government, decrees:

Art. I. The decree of the Executive Directory, of 13 Thermidor, year 6, relative to French privateers and to neutral vessels, shall be published immediately in the chief places of the departments of the North, the East and the South of St. Domingo; to be executed according to its form and tenor, excepting with the explanation contained below in the second article. In consequence, there shall be no more letters of marque delivered, either for cruising, or for war and merchandise, but by the Agent himself; and those which he left signed in blank at his departure from St. Domingo, are annulled.

All those heretofore issued shall be regarded as void after the expiration of thirty days

from the date hereof: the privateers which bear them are held to return and deliver up their commissions within the same time, upon pain of incurring the rigour of being considered as pirates.

The Agency shall cause carefully to be respected the persons and effects of Americans and other neutrals or allies; the Administrators of the Marine shall not treat for their cargoes but by mutual consent, and shall satisfy them punctually according to the conditions of their agreements.

II. The owners and captains of privateers, furnished with the commissions of the Agency, shall conform themselves exactly to the laws of the 23 Thermidor, year three, and of Brumaire, year four, as well as to the ordinances and rules which have preceded them, and the first of those laws shall be maintained in operation.

The laws of the Legislative Body, and the decrees of the Executive Directory, posterior to the date of 3 Brumaire, year four, shall have no operation relative to American vessels of commerce, armed or unarmed, nor to those of other allied or neutral nations.

III. American vessels of state, singly, or conveying vessels of commerce to the French ports of St. Domingo, as well as all other American vessels, shall be free to harbor therein, and to purchase those objects of which they may stand in need; they shall be under the safeguard of the national honor, at their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure.

IV. The former decrees of the Agents of the Directory at St. Domingo are annulled so far as they may be found contrary to the present dispositions.

V. The security prescribed by the law of 23 Thermidor, year three, shall continue to be in the sum of fifty thousand francs, money of France; nevertheless, if to defeat the execution of the present decree, the privateers send their prizes elsewhere than to St. Domingo, or to our allies, in those ports where reside French receivers, the owner and his security shall answer wholly for all the charges, expenses and damages which shall result from a definitive judgment, to the profit of the owners of the vessel captured.

VI. No change is to take place relative to sentences yet to be passed upon the neutral vessels already captured.

Those which shall be captured through ignorance of the present decree, during the term of thirty days, dating from this day, shall be immediately released on their entry into port, without the captors being held to indemnify them.

After the same term, the captains of privateers who shall make prizes in violation of these presents, shall answer personally for all the damages which shall result therefrom, and shall be incapable of commanding during the rest of the war.

The citizen Edward Stevens is provisionally authorized to exercise the functions of consul-general of the United States at St. Domingo, per interim, until definitively authorized by the Executive Directory.

The citizen Jacob Mayer shall exercise those of provisional consul at the city of the Cape and its dependencies.

The provisional consul general may discuss the solidity of the securities which shall be offered, before the controller, the ordonnateur, and the commissary of the Executive Power at the municipal administration, who shall pronounce upon the question.

VIII. The Agency may also authorize American consuls provisionally, in other towns of the colony, as may be found convenient.

IX. All those who shall contravene any of the preceding dispositions, shall be punished conformably to the laws.

X. The present decree shall be transcribed immediately to the Executive Directory to be submitted for its approbation; and shall be provisionally executed.

It shall be moreover addressed to the military and civil authorities of the Colony, as also to the commission of Santo Domingo and to the receivers of Republic in the neighbouring islands, transcribed into the registers of the tribunals civil and of commerce, registered in the Comptrollerie of the Marine, printed, read, published, and posted whereof need shall be.

Done at Cape François, the 6 Floreal, year seven of the Republic, one and indivisible.

Signed in the registry of the deliberations, The particular agent of the Executive Directory

ROUME.
The secretary general of the Agency,
L. BLANCHARD.

Commercial Information.

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, his Catholic Majesty's consul general, has received from the Intendant at the Havana, the following list of articles now prohibited at that port.

- Vermilion.
Men's caps, silk, thread and cotton, Stocking-web patterns (worsted) Coarse shirts, Coarse shirts, Brags locks and nails, Coverlets (wool and cotton) Dimities, (thread and cotton) Oil Cloth (flowered and plain) Paper hangings, Effenlaces, Tinsel Laces, Sealing Wax, Stockings (worsted and cotton) Marfelles Quilting, Handkerchiefs (linen) Hats (calstr excepted) Shoes, Calicoes and printed linens, Plain and ornamented dresses for both sexes, of whatever manufacture soever,

Extract of a letter from Readings, Berks county, dated May 7, 1799.

"I returned a few days ago from the expedition against the Northampton insurgents; a number of persons concerned in opposing the laws, have been apprehended and sent on to Philadelphia for trial. The Germans of this county have been in a ferment for some time past, and when I left

home I daily expected to hear of an insurrection in Berks.—But thank God that is now at an end.—An evidence of change, a number of Germans in Alliance townships apprehended a fellow for attempting to spread sedition among them, and I am told an allocation is forming to take up all persons who cannot give a good account of themselves.

I suppose you have great electioneering in your county for the next Governor. We are pestered with handbills, &c. from Judge M'Kean's party, who are sure of succeeding.—It is however, certain that Judge M'Kean is not generally liked among us; the Germans in particular dislike him, they say he is a proud man, that he *bates poor people*, and that if he is made governor, *Tench Coxe*, the old Tory, who was with Lord Howe, when he sailed into Philadelphia, expects to be the Secretary of State.—We hear little of Mr. Robt, but it is my opinion he will have a large majority of votes in this county."

By captain Ingerfoll, arrived yesterday in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, we are informed, that since the American vessels have left the West-Indies the French privateers are out in a swarm.

LONDON MARCH 30.

This day Government received dispatches from the continent, brought by an extra packet. They relate to an engagement in Swabia, about the 16th instant, between the Austrian army, commanded by Prince CHARLES, and the French, commanded by General JOURDAN. The left wing of the French, under Gen. St. Cyr, suffered greatly; and the Austrians, joined by a corps of the Russians, were in the issue victorious; taking 7000 prisoners, and forcing the French from the field. In their retreat they were encountered by an Austrian corps, under Gen. HAUENDOERFFER, who completed the destruction of the whole left wing. In consequence of this, Gen. JOURDAN retreated towards Baste.

Messengers were immediately dispatched for Windsor, and the Cabinet Ministers, with this agreeable news.

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser, of Saturday last.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

The following address to Stephen Decatur, Esq. dated Havannah, May 6, 1799, was sent to us yesterday, by an obliging merchant of this city, for publication:

The undersigned agent, and others, acting in behalf of American citizens trading to this island, beg leave to address you, previous to your departure from this station.—

Impressed with the importance of the eminent services you have rendered the commercial interest of the United States, and wishing to bear that testimony, which our local situation entitles us to appreciate, we request your acceptance of our warmest acknowledgments and thanks. Insulated as you have been upon an extensive coast, offering asylum to the unprovoked enemy; your zeal and activity have afforded an efficient protection to a trade, the most extensive the United States have in the West-Indies, and which may be deserving the attention of our government.

It is not our intention to hurt your feelings by enumerating your service; but gratitude impels us to acknowledge, that without your friendly interference in port, and activity at sea, our commerce must have suffered such checks as to have impeded its prosecution with any degree of prudence.

As much as we regret your departure from hence, yet the arduous circumstances under which you have laboured on this station, prompts us to congratulate you on your approaching arrival amongst your friends, and we are conscious, grateful fellow citizens.

We are with respect,

Your humble servants,

(Signed)

- Jos. M. Y. ward, agent
Ignatius Palmyrt, Is. Montgomery,
Napt. Raymond, Jesse Morris,
Geo. C. Morton, Chs. Ramsay,
Thos. G. Carver, Henry Duffley,
John Mumford, Jno. Roberts,
Chas. Frazier, Mariano Carbo & Co.
Wm. Lawrence, Ebenezer Irving,
Geo. Reynolds, W. L. Patterson,
Peter Blair, John Padoela Molta
S. Maria and Coe, Benj. Morris,
Jas. Kennedy, J. Baxter,
Thos. Harper, Ant. Macorille,
Saml. Benner,
To Stephen Decatur, Esq.
commander of the United States ship Delaware.
Havanna, 6th May, 1799.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED.

- Ship Swift Packet, Grib en, Savannah 9 days
Schr. Winfield Packet, M' Nearn Rich-Sieves, mond 4

CLEARED.

- Sloop Sally, May, Richmond 3
Nabby, Cox, Bermuda 3
Melitha, Savannah 9

ARRIVED.

- Brig Molly, Wilbar, Oporto
Mary, Tarris, St. Croix
Jane, Whelen, Martinique
Schr. Hope, Lincoln, Bolton
Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria
Louis, Cornstock, N. York

ARRIVAL at the Fort

- Brig Mercury, Kuhn, St. Thomas
The brig Rose, Meney, from the River La Plata, has arrived at New-Castle.

The Ship General Washington, Latimore from hence to New Orleans, sent into Bermuda with the exception of the contraband goods on board.

May 27.

The brig Lively, Alcorn, from hence to Porto Rico; schooner Little Fanny, Folic, from Surinam, bound to this port, and three other American vessels, have been taken by a French cruiser, sent into Porto Rico, and all condemned.

Boston, May 22.
Arriv'd, schooner Dolphin, Cove, from Tunks-Island, brig Atalanta, Ellery from Cadix.

Capt. Barzilla Worth, of the brig Garland, has written a letter, dated Acapulco, March 6, 1799, dated "to any American," in which he informs, that "he sailed from Boston March 1797, bound for Faulkland Island and the Isles of St. Ambrose, in the Pacific sea, where I intend to collect a cargo of seal skins for the Canton Market; from thence I failed for the Sandwich Isles, where I fell in with my consort, ship Cornelia, Capt. Josiah Roberts, of and from Boston—From thence I intended sailing for the North-West coast, but meeting with several misfortunes and disappointments we parted on the 1st of October, 1797, Captain Roberts for Canton, myself for Cape Horn. We fell in with several groups of Islands in those seas. After a long passage of two months, I made the land on the 11th, at 42 31 N. and traced the coast along for the length of the land breezes. Having light winds and the weather intensely hot, my water soon began to grow short, which obliged me to put into this port for a supply where I have been detained ever since the 7th of Jan. 1798. I have now the promise of being soon liberated.—Since my detention has been so great here, I am determined after being liberated, to either sell my vessel and cross to Vera Cruz by land, and on to the United States, or otherwise purchase a cargo for the North West coast, and back to Queen Charlotte's Island by the 1st of June next."

New-Bedford, May 4.
Capt. Welden informs, that while at Godalope, the schooner Alligator, from Saco, and a brig from Portsmouth, name not recollected, were brought in and condemned. The crews of American vessels were imprisoned; 15 were imprisoned when Capt. W. left there; 16 others of vessels were permitted to leave the island.

Baltimore, May 24.
This day arrived, the armed sloop Libella, Capt. Howe, 43 days from Cadiz.

The following vessels sailed under convoy of the Libella:

Ship Phoenix, Ery, of Philadelphia
Brig Fly, Burgeis, Baltimore
Fair American, Salisbury, do.
Lydia, Nicholson, Salem
Olive, Shuteley, Portsmouth
Schr. Endeavor, Griffin, Ipswich
And a Portuguese schooner bound to Lisbon. Parted with them in lat. 35 9, long. 10.

Left there,

Ship Venus, Dabiel, of Baltimore
Olive, M'Call, New-York
Pegalus, do.
Schr. Frederickburg Packet, Philadelphia; and a number of other American vessels names not recollected.

Captain Howe spoke, on the 8th inst, in the Gulf Stream, the brig Nancy, captain Burrows, from N. York bound to Lisbon, 4 days out all well.

When Captain H. left Cadix it was generally believed that there would be a war between France and Spain shortly.

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

Six per Cent.	157
Three per Cent.	5/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 1/4
BANK UNITED STATES,	20 to 25 per cent.
— Pennsylvania,	10 to 20 ditto.
— North America,	46 per cent.
Insurance comp. N. A. interest, 3 1/2 per cent.	
— Pennsylvania, shares, 34 Ohio	
8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par	
East-India Company of N. A. 5 per cent. advance	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
50 at 60 & 90 days	
Amsterdam,	35 1/2 17-100 per Mark
Hamburg	30 2/3 100 per Bank Banco.

City Bridge Subscription.

THE President and Directors of the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, having, at the time of their first publication, received subscriptions to near half the amount of the capital or joint stock thereof; suspended further solicitations until a fire on which to erect said bridge should be proceeded.—That object being now effected, by a purchase of the necessary property at the west end of High Street, on both sides of the river Schuylkill.

Public Notice is Given,

That the book for Subscriptions to the capital or joint stock of said company will be opened at their office No. 23, north Fifth Street, on Monday the 10th of June next, and continue open from ten to one o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) until the whole shall be subscribed for, in the terms specified in the act of incorporation.

The time is extended in order to afford opportunity to the friends of this important undertaking, on the west side of Schuylkill, or at a distance, to participate in an object of great public good.—Subscriptions and deposits may nevertheless be previously made at the Treasurer's office, No. 13 Church alley, subject to a proportionate reduction on the amount of subscriptions over the above limited number of shares, if any there shall be, at the end of the 13th day of June ensuing.

In the 10th section of the law of incorporation it is enacted, that the net profits on tolls may equal, but shall not exceed 15 per cent annually; and that the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the said bridge.

A port folio is opened at the said office, to receive all communications, prints or drawings, on the subjects of bridges, ancient or modern, building in water, cements, mortar centres, calcined clays, or any information which may tend to mature the knowledge of the several particulars to the intended erection: They are solicited, care will be taken of them, and returned if desired.

JOHN DORSEY, Secy pro tem.
Philadelphia, May 27, 1799.

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