

City Bridge Subscription.

The President and Directors of the Company for building a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia...

Public Notice is Given,

That the book for Subscriptions to the capital or joint stock of the said Company will be opened at their office No. 23, north Fifth Street, on Monday the 10th of June next...

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...

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, cement, mortar, cast-iron, cast-steel, or any information which may tend to mature the knowledge of the directors...

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

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expect to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands...

WM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

BOARDING.

A few Young Men can be accommodated with Genteel Board on reasonable terms, at No. 8 Cherry Alley—the situation is pleasant and healthy.

MAY 25, codf

Just Published,

BY JOHN ORMKROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street, A SERMON, ON THE DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE, AS REQUIRED IN SCRIPTURE.

Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United States.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THOMAS CONDIE, No. 20—AND RICHARD FOLWELL, No. 33, Carter's Alley, [PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.] HISTORY

Of the Pestilence commonly called YELLOW FEVER, Which almost desolated Philadelphia, in the months of August, September and October, 1798.

BY THOMAS CONDIE & RICHARD FOLWELL, may 23 3c

NOTICE.

THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by

Abijah Hunt, J. & A. Hunt, Jesse & Abijah Hunt, Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt, Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt, Snodgrass, & Co.

Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the Subscriber.

About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.

SAMUEL MEEKER, april 26, tu th & f

REMOVAL.

ROBERT COE & SON, HAVE REMOVED THEIR Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Conestoga Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported British...

4th mo. 10, codf

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requested to leave their accounts calculating interest to the 22d of November, 1798, the date of Todd and Mott's assignment, with W. MOTT, no. 145, Market Street, on or before the first of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time...

John Waddington, John Rhodes, John Allen, Assignees. april 13, 1799, tuw t f y

WILLIAM MANNING,

Tin Plate Worker, No. 226, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the numerous favors conferred on him since his commencement in Business, begs leave to present his most sincere THANKS to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, and informs them that he has for sale every Article in the TIN Trade, which he will render on as moderate terms as any person in the city.

THE ROASTER,

which has of late become so particularly useful throughout the United States, is rendered more so by an improvement of his own, which he flatters himself cannot be imitated by any other person. He trusts that an assiduous Attention will ensure him the protection of a discerning Public.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of vessels supplied with Shot Cannisters, Lanchons, Cooking Utensils, and every other article in the above line necessary for ships use.

Country Orders executed with punctuality and dispatch. May 21, tu th & f

Pennsylvania Population Company.

Notice is hereby Given, TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, that an assessment of Six Dollars is levied on each share, payable immediately, which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street.

By order of the Board, SOL. MARACHE, Secretary, may 20, 3aw2w

LONDON, January 2, 1799.

500 Guineas Reward.

LOST this evening, between five and six o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Gracechurch Street, a BLACK CASE, containing the following

Bank Notes and Drafts, with sundry Bills of Exchange, not due: £1000 No. 1979, dated 1 Dec. 1798

1000 864, 26 Nov. Ditto 1000 284, 22 Dec. Ditto 1000 1712, 27 Oct. Ditto 1000 1714, 27 Ditto Ditto

A Draft on Messrs Hankey and Co. £33 13s. Ditto Dorian and Co. 367 7 Ditto Carnet and Co. 30 16 Ditto Stephenson and Co. 52 4

Ditto Rogers and Co. 33 16 Ditto Prefcot and Co. 37 18 Ditto Harcourt and Co. 27 16 Ditto Smith, Payne and Co. 20 15

Ditto Dorian and Co. £45 7s 6d Ditto Le Pevre & Co. 112 12 6 Ditto Ditto - 820 0 0

A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake, Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormrod, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No. 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s.—One ditto on Sawwell & sons, Wood-street, by Ball, and payable to Braddeock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-street, by Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1, at three months for £30 2s.—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kenwright, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £12.—One ditto on Stewart, Red Cross Square, by Young, and payable to Marshall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Buklersbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackson, dated Dec. 3 at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch street, by Redway, and payable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 4, at two months, for £161.

Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Messrs. Atkinson & Robbin, No. 4 Well End of Royal Exchange, shall immediately receive Five Hundred Guineas Reward without any further Trouble.

N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is stopped, and the loss made known throughout the Country and Continent.

april 19, 2aw2m

A WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on Sunday the 19th instant, a silver Watch.—The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying at No. 135, Spruce street.

may 23, 3c

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH, No. 16, South Fourth street. april 26, d-11m

To be Let,

A Store and Loft, NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber, GEO. DAVIS, 219 High-street. feb 11, 2aw1f

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESTNUT, TO THE FIVE STORY BUILDING, IN DOCK, NEAR THIRD-STREET, WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE, 300 Bales of Bengal Goods; CONSISTING OF

COSSAS, Baitas, Mamoodies, Humhums, Taffaties, Striped Doreas, Galicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of Madras Handkerchiefs, of various descriptions. January 1, 1aw1f

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 MEEKER, may 18, tu th & f

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

From the New-York, commercial Advertiser of May 22.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Argus of this morning is a paragraph that calls for something more than verbal reply. The Editor in attempting to support that mercenary wretch Joel Barlow, against the just indignation of his countrymen, has the unparalleled audacity to compare the President of the United States to Benedict Arnold, the detestable traitor of his country!

If this public outrage upon the Chief Magistrate of the Union is not made the subject of judicial investigation, I shall consider those whose more immediate duty it is to prosecute for this atrocious offence, an abettor of the shameful calumny. I acquit Mrs. Greenleaf of any concern in this publication, but if she will commit the management of her press to the guidance of such miscreants the guilt abide the consequences.

CENSOR MORUM.

STATE OF MANHATTAN, &c.

Interrogatories to be administered to Aaron Burr, Esquire, Ex-Representative of the people, Candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and of Governor of the State of New-York, and unsuccessful Candidate together with Matthew L. Davis and others to Represent the City of New-York in the next Assembly.

(Socrates observes that he is not personally defamatory of inculpating Mr. Burr, but only wishes to investigate the origin of the Manhattan Company, which he considers the most outrageous insult ever offered to an allied city. This Company null and will be destroyed, or else confined to some justifiable object. The writer does not even know what are the true answers to some of the following questions, but as he thinks the Socratic method useful in the investigation of truth he utters to pursue his queries, and he advises the parties concerned to answer them. Socrates is one of the people, and it is his right to investigate the conduct of those who hold themselves up as candidates for public trust.)

1. Is the Manhattan Company instituted for the purposes of bringing water into the city or of banking and speculation?

2. If it is instituted for the purposes of banking and speculation, wherefore does almost the whole of the act appear to talk of water, and wherefore do you insult the religious sentiments as well as the misfortunes of our citizens by hypocritically invoking the "blessing of God," in aid of a wicked speculation upon the public calamity?

3. Are not all Corporations unwieldy machines, with difficulty made amenable to the laws, and attended with many inconveniences? Is it not on that account that the power of making them is very sparingly exercised by our legislatures, and that they are never made but for the purpose of compelling some one single object, and that object such a one as the legislature considers to be of public utility and not attainable by the exertions of disconnected individuals? Did you ever hear of any corporation (except the Manhattan Company) instituted for all possible purposes, and therefore having a right to pursue useless or unfelicitous objects as well as useful and salutary ones? Does not the Manhattan Company differ from all other corporations in this, that having a right to pursue all objects whatever, it cannot be confined to useful objects only nor to any one object, but may exercise its powers in ways which a wise legislature ought to discourage even in individuals? Cannot this company employ its capital in any objects whatever which the members think for their private advantage, however destructive they may be to the public interest?

4. Does not the difficulty of rendering your company amenable to public justice, the number of its members, its great capital and the universal extent of its powers enable you to monopolize trade and exchange, oppress the industry of individual merchants, convulse private and public credit and speculate on the wants, distresses and public calamities of the country, as in effect you are now proposing to do?

5. If the legislature should incorporate a company with the exclusive privilege of robbing on the high ways, do you not believe that fit persons could be found to fill up the subscription and that the stock would sell at par?

6. Are not three fourths of your Directors Democrats? Do you know whether the Democrats ever clamored against the establishment of any Banks whatever, even against those which had limited and well defined powers bestowed by honest legislatures?

7. If the Manhattan Company can now establish a bank is it not authorized to pursue for the space of ten years, any speculations the most foreign to the bringing of water, without expending one cent for that purpose? If they should choose so to do, can you, as a lawyer, point out any remedy that can be pursued against them till after the ten years are past? If a prosecution should then be brought against them for the forfeiture of their corporate rights, could such prosecution be probably determined in less than five years? and would not the work of bringing water thus begun at the end of fifteen years from this date, require two or three years to be completed? If in the meantime our city should be ravaged by the yellow fever, is it not perfectly in the power of your company to exclude any supply of water from abroad for the space of 12, 15 or 20 years, provided they should find stock jobbing more profitable than the introduction of water?

(To be continued)

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

The letter further mentions, that Talleyrand has submitted a lengthy Memorial to the Directory, in which he strongly recommends the expediency of laying aside all ill will and animosity towards America, and of adjusting matters with us as speedily and amicably as they can; and further proposes, that an Ambassador Extraordinary be instantly dispatched to America, to endeavor to settle the differences existing between the two Republics.

This information comes from a source too respectable to admit of a doubt of its authenticity. Now is the trying time approaching. Having been foiled in their threats, they now mean to employ the more dangerous weapon of insinuation and intrigue. How happy are we that a man of Mr. Adams's penetration and firmness is at the head of public affairs.

Last evening arrived the ship Mermaid, of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, 25 days from Martinique; the scho. Hera, Savage, 22 days from Antigua; and the sloop—, from Nevis—all under convoy of the Portsmouth as far as Sandy Hook. In the Mermaid came passengers' Mous, Marolles—Mous, Malherbes, lady and two daughters, intending to reside at Elizabethtown. M. Malherbes was formerly an officer in the French army in America.

The schooner Eliza from Charleston, on Wednesday last, on foundings, left the U. S. frigate Portsmouth, with 18 fail of American vessels from St. Thomas's, bound to different ports. [This fleet originally consisted of 73 fail, from the different islands, some of which have arrived.]

CHARLESTON, May 16.

A cause of considerable consequence to the United States, and the situation in which the hands as a neutral nation with some of the belligerent powers, was heard on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in this city.

Present—the hon. Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice; and the hon. Thomas Bee, district judge.

Don Diego Morphy, defendant from selling the scho. or felucca, Nostra Signora, &c. Benjamin Moodie, a Spanish vessel, prize to his Britannic Majesty's ship, the tannic majesty, Melegger.

Mr. Desaussure and Mr. Parker, for the complainant; Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ward for the defendant.

On the part of the defendant it was objected, that the intended sale is neither contrary to any existing treaty, or regulation of the executive of the United States, or law of Congress, or law of nations; and that the sale of prizes made by the British, from their enemies, the Spaniards, may be lawfully made in the United States, till our government does, (as it may) by treaty or otherwise, prevent the same; that the judiciary power cannot interpose its authority to enjoin a sale, until the executive shall positively interdict the same.

On the part of the complainant it was answered, that where no right to sell is granted by treaty, or express permission to sell is shown, that the court of equity is the proper court to apply to, to restrain the party; that it is a right which cannot be supposed to pass by implication, as it goes to cession of a sovereignty; that the permitting a sale would be a breach of neutrality, which ought to place the belligerent powers on an equal footing in all respects.

The chief justice delivered the opinion of the court, to the following purport: The right to sell cannot be claimed by treaty. On what ground does the right to sell rest? If it exists at all, it rests on a permission. Without doubt a nation may permit a belligerent power to sell, without violating its duties as a neutral power. Treaties aside, it is wholly discretionary. The sovereignty of a neutral power authorizes the exercise of such discretion. There is a difference between aiding commerce, and the sale of prizes: silence in the ordinary cases of commerce, may be considered as consenting to it; but the sale of prizes stands on different ground, and a positive permission must be granted, before the right can be said to exist. If permitted to sell, they must sell the prizes without a regular enquiry being made, whether it was a legal prize or not, pursuant to the courts of the capturing power; and there is in such case great danger of fraud, and even of the commission of piracy, (a case in which all maritime nations are concerned.) I do not say that a condemnation is requisite; but all nations are interested to discountenance it. The selling of prizes is often very ensnaring, and infrequently draws in the citizens of a neutral state to depart from the observance of a strict neutrality, which is a reason why the neutral nation should be consulted. In this case, no permission from the government is shown; none is granted by treaty. An attempt therefore to exercise it, is incompatible with the sovereignty of the state. What we are at liberty to grant as favours, must be granted equally; and as we are precluded by treaty from granting this right to a Spaniard, the reason applies with force, why we should not grant it to the British.

As the court does not undertake to decide what it would be proper for the executive to do, I wish to frame the decree so as to admit an application to the executive. Let there be an injunction to stop the sale until the further order of the court, unless permission shall be sooner obtained from the President of the United States.

Captain Michael Peirce, of the ship Aftrea, of New York, burthen nearly 400 tons, with a valuable cargo on board, of tobacco, logwood, sugar and cotton, owned entirely by John Cornelius Vanderheul, of New-York, with only one passenger on board; who was a young Spanish gentleman, bound home to his parents in Spain, sailed from New York, on the 2d of December; on the 20th of the same month was taken

by the British frigate Thalia, commanded by lord Henry Paulet, who took capt. Peirce, his mate and ten of his crew on board the frigate; after some time, sent back to the Aftrea the mate only, whose name is Thomas F. Bates. On the 16th January arrived at Gibraltar, the frigate and ship in company; performed a quarantine of a fortnight.

On the 28th January went to court, where the Aftrea was libelled: there a packet was produced, addressed to Talleyrand, the contents in cyphers, which the judge, William Mansfield Morillon, who appeared to be about 18 or 20 years of age, surrogated by Duncan Frazer, esq. judge of vice-admiralty, said he could make nothing of, nor could any of the court. This packet of cyphers, capt. Peirce understood, was found on board the Aftrea, concealed in her quarter galleries, some days after he was carried on board the frigate: the captain of the frigate, it was said, conveyed the packet to admiral Jervis, who conveyed it to the American consul. Under pretence that the above packet being mysterious, mult of course be treasonable, capt. Peirce was sent prisoner again on board the frigate on the 31st January. On the 9th of February, the frigate sailing, capt. Peirce was removed on board the Aftrea; on the 25th was sent on board the prison ship; and on the 20th of March was sent on board the schooner Nancy for Charleston.

In the mean time capt. Peirce learnt, that the Aftrea and her cargo were condemned, as the property of the enemies of Great-Britain; even his own small adventure was not spared.

Capt. Peirce understood that the American consul sent him on here, confined to the Amer can secretory of state, in consequence of a note from Lord St. Vincent, requesting him to send him and his mate to America as state-prisoners.

I have been induced to publish the foregoing narrative in this place, in consequence of an illiberal paragraph which appeared this morning in a paper called the State Gazette, where the editor, or more probably, I am told, some little-minded paragraph maker, says, in an ironical style "speaking of myself and mate, 'These good men will be very soon able to visit the seat of government, and state their grievances,'" and all to remove from the minds of my fellow citizens, any prejudice they might harbour against me, on reading the contemptible account he has given of a transaction, of which the particulars were unknown to him, and which could only spring from malice or ignorance. I fail to-morrow for New-York, from whence I shall repair to the seat of government, where I flatter myself my conduct will appear becoming of the character I held, and where will be investigated the propriety of an American consul's sending me and my mate home as prisoners, at the request of a British admiral, after that admiral had caused to be condemned, without a shadow of proof that has come to my knowledge, a vessel, which perhaps was as valuable as any one that has left the continent for a number of years past.

Signed, MICHAEL PEIRCE, May 16, 1799.

N. B. Mr. Young of the ship Aftrea, who is slated in a New-York paper to be her mate, and to have arrived there, was my boatswain. MICHAEL PEIRCE, May 16, 1799.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Cadix, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 20th February, 1799

"I have no interesting news to give you respecting our situation here, as we continue blockaded the same as before, except for American vessels, which have hitherto, at least for some time past, been allowed to come in—they have brought us several valuable cargoes, of which many were to my advantage, whereof I disposed at very good prices. I have recommended to all my friends in your continent, to send no vessels without the Spanish consul's certificate to all their papers, as a necessary circumstance for their being admitted in our custom house, the want of which has of late given us much trouble."

THE PARTNERSHIP OF TUNIS, ANNESLEY & Co. BEING dissolved by the death of Thomas B. Roberts, all those who have any demands against them are desired to furnish their accounts and those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Richard Tunis & Robert Annesley, surviving partners, who purpose continuing the business as usual under the firm of TUNIS & ANNESLEY.

And leave for sale, James Rivers, Georgia, } TOBACCO, Carolina, } Of good quality, Maryland, } 5th mo. 28th, d-11m

Supposed to have been Stolen, And detained by the subscribers, a few days since, a valuable plated BRIDLE BITT.

THE following articles were also found in a trunk in their cellar some time ago, which it is presumed were left through mistake or stolen and deposited there (as the cellar door was out of order and not fastened for several nights together) viz.—

4 Dozen pair Leather Gloves. The owners of the above goods, by proving property and paying the expense of advertising, may receive them on application at no. 123, Market Street, to HAINES & JONES.

Who have for sale as usual, Mens and womens fashionable saddles of various descriptions and full quality; likewise inferior and common ditto; an assortment of elegant plated bridles; ditto common ditto of all kinds. They also manufacture and have for sale, plated and brass-mounted harness; all sorts waggon gears; cavalry equipments, such as light horse caps, pistol holsters, sword belts, &c. &c. together with every other article pertaining to their line of business.

They also offer 25 cents reward for taking up a black apprentice boy, who has escaped from their service, called JARED, about 14 years old; he is active, busy and dirty. All persons are cautioned not to harbour him. may 28, 6c