



On Monday next, the 3d of June, WILL START, THE SWIFTSURE,

A NEW LINE OF STAGES,

To run daily between PHILADELPHIA and New-York, by the short and pleasant Road of BUSTLETON, NEWTOWN, SCOTCH-PLAINS, SPRINGFIELD and NEWARK.

THE excellence of this Road, the population of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it so far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Franklin, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thoroughfare from Philadelphia to New-York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in Winter and Summer, has been clearly ascertained. There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton ferry. This Road is several miles shorter than the Old Road, but this is a-roughly the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depends on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is beyond all comparison, the best. It prefers none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the far greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country and a considerable proportion of shade, will render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.

The SWIFTSURE will start at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the GREEN TREE, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. It will go through Frankford to Bustleton, where it will stop to breakfast; from Bustleton it will go through Newtown to Pennycott to dinner; from Pennycott through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield, to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it will stop at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it will go through Newark, and arrive at New-York by noon.

Fare for passengers, 5 Dollars. Way passengers, 6 cents per mile.

Each passenger is allowed to take on 14 lbs of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken only a passenger will be charged at a cent per pound weight.

With respect to Packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other Lines of Stages, they think must meet with general approbation. They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the Stage Book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay, (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent, and if at one hundred dollars he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few persons, it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optional with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the distribution of the Route the greatest care has been taken to fix on such places and Taverns as shall always afford good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates. The Stages are all well equipped, furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent, sober and obliging drivers. The Proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the Stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ will be continually an object of their attention. They will take care also to see, that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the Taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence shall be practised upon them: in short, they are resolved, that neither pains nor expense shall be wanting to render the SWIFTSURE the very best Line of Stages in America.

JOHN McCALLA, Philadelphia.
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton.
JOSEPH THORNTON, New-town.
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, New-town.
JACOB KESLER, Pennycott.
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennycott.
THOS. KILLMAN, near Milestone.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound-Brook.
R. STANSBURY, Scotch-Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE, Springfield.
ROBERT PEARSON, Philadelphia, May 30, 1799.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lup-ton, 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 16 d4m

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. M'CREA'S, no. 49, North Eighth Street, may 30 ut 18 mo. 17

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

Country Orders executed with punctuality and dispatch. May 31 tu th 34 31

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District, ss. BY virtue of a pluries writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 12th day of June inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, all that certain two story brick messuage with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the fourth side of Chestnut Street, between 6th and 7th Streets from the river of Delaware, the lot containing in breadth on Chestnut Street one hundred and one feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty five feet to George Street, now in the tenure of James O'Ellers—Also one three story brick messuage nearly finished, and the lot thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of 6th Street between Walnut and Spruce Street; Also one, containing in breadth on Sixth Street twenty two feet, and in depth one hundred and seventy seven feet.

The terms of sale of the property in Chestnut Street, are to be one third of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, one third in six and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. If default in payment, the premises to be put up to sale again at the risk of the purchaser.

No title to be made unless other satisfactory security is offered and accepted till payment of the last installment.

The house and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate in Sixth Street, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the delivery of the deed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's Office, at } Phila. 10 June, 1799. dt 1 June

TUNIS, ANNESLEY & Co.

BEING dissatisfied by the death of Thomas Roberts, all those who have any demands against them are desired to furnish their accounts and those indebted to him 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 have for sale, James River, Georgia, Carolina, & Maryland, } 5th mo 28th d6t } **TOBACCO** Of good quality.

JUST RECEIVED From Barcelona, in the Danish brig Aurora, Captain Schliebting,

416 pipes high-flavored Brandy, 364 packs Hazle Nuts, and a quantity of Corks, FOR SALE BY Thomas & John Kettland, may 31 dt 14

FOR SALE, The fast sailing SHIP SWIFT PACKET. She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the southern States, having handson and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well suited for the freights or West India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expense. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to

N. & J. FRAZIER, No. 95 South Front St. may 30 dt 34 31

FOR SALE, 71 bales Surinam Cotton, And a quantity of first quality RUSSIA DUCK.

APPLY TO **Isaac Harvey, jun.** No. 9, South Water Street. may 29 dt w

FOR SALE, A Handsome New House, Within 5 miles of the city. TWO stories high, together with a grass lot, it is in a very good situation for business—the terms will be made very convenient to the purchaser—Enquire of the printer. may 28 \$

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, A large and elegant Brick House, Situate in fourth Fourth Street, near the market. For terms apply to **BENJAMIN NONES,** No. 76, North Front Street. May 30 15t

Valuable Lands for Sale. ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose 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, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual installments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this State, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.

WM. MAREBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland. April 19. dt 3m

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

From the Salem Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

IT is evident that the morals of the American people were corrupted; and in imputing the contamination to French demerit, we are justified by selecting a few facts from a painful number. No other nation dared meddle with American polity; all other nations respected our government too much to risk a tampering with this sacred part of every people's dependence; even the English admired, tho' we became an object of jealousy to them; which was not to be wondered, as, as it was not possible for them to see French enthusiasm pervading all ranks of Americans, without suspecting us a covert enemy. Whereas, the French, after profaning liberty in their own country, sent her out, as a Brothel sends forth a Procuress, to corrupt American chastity; and after having allured her passions, began to level her dignity, and hasten her ruin. What did Genet think of the morals of the people, when he had the assurance to attack the first magistrate of the union, and threaten him with popular indignation? Must he not have thought them rotten to the very core, to suppose they would prefer him to a Washington; To suppose they would degrade their own government, by turning the sword of the laws into useless lumber? Were not the Embassadorial and Consular authorities of the French, usurpatory and oppressive, and at constant variance with our laws? And did not this militancy discover contempt for our government, and a reliance upon a corrupted people? Let the honest Americans decide; we believe they will confess the charge and deplore the fascination that led their countrymen to prefer French professions to that Independence that we fought and bled for! Thank God! tho' corrupted, we were not all abandoned; some some had still a portion of genuine American temper left which prompted them to listen to the true friends of American liberty; their demonstrations of French duplicity, and worse than open enmity, returned many misled citizens, stung with remorse, to their duty. But the treatment of our Embassadors in France, as humiliating to the American sovereignty, as it was insulting to their own personal feelings; and Talleyrand's requisition of money as the purchase of peace, at length opened the eyes of the greater part of the American people; yet it is still doubted by some, whether they would have been open quite so soon, had not a demand been made upon their purses! National dignity and honor seem to have been absorbed in the all-pervading speculations of avarice. That we may see how hard it is to purge the country of French corruption, a Jacobin faction still exists, which continually new-links the chain of corruption as fast as it breaks, and fill holds a considerable portion of the people in fetters. If people cannot read, they are to be pitied; but if they can, and would do it with candid minds, let them observe the different governments of that part of the world crumbling to pieces, the nations reduced from comparative happiness to slavery, even the virtuous Swiss doomed to the yoke, and this effected more by the corruption of French intrigues than by the terror of their arms—let them compare these transactions with analogous facts in our own country, and if the fountains of probity are not entirely dry in their hearts, they will compel a hatred to profanated France and her partizans; and a sentiment of common danger will influence them to unite all their energies for the safety of their country. They will then see that the measures of government were prompted by the purest wisdom and patriotism; and this ought to stimulate their gratitude and revere their labors in the cause of virtue, of their country, her government and laws. Then may we bid defiance to France or any other power to tyrannize over us; and the torch of rational liberty will light us to national happiness, tho' extinct in every other part of the globe X.

THE CHARGE Of the Chief Justice of the United States the honorable OLIVER ELLSWORTH, to the Grand Jury of the Federal Circuit Court, for the District of South Carolina. Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, The matters of delinquency to which your inquiry and presentments will extend, are offences against the United States, committed within the district of South Carolina; or upon the high seas, by persons found here. Those offences are chiefly defined in the Statutes, with which you are presumed to be acquainted: the residue are, either acts contravening the law of nations, cases which you will rarely meet with; or they are acts manifestly subversive of the national government, or of some of its powers specified in the Constitution. I say manifestly subversive, to exclude acts of doubtful tendency, and confine criminality to clearness and certainty. An offence consists in transgressing the sovereign will, whether that will be expressed, or obviously implied. Conduct therefore, clearly destructive of a government, or its powers, which the people have ordained to exist, must be criminal. It is not necessary to particularize the facts falling within this description, because they are readily perceived, and are ascertained by known and established rules; I mean the maxims and principles of the common law of our land. This law, as brought from the country of our ancestors, with here and there an accommodating exception, in nature of local customs, was the law of every part of the Union at the formation of the national compact; and did, of course, attach upon or apply to it,

for the purposes of exposition and enforcement. It is true, that the parties, acting in their sovereign capacity, might have discontinued that law, with respect to their new relations, and the duties thence arising; and have left them to arbitrary decisions; but that they intended a discontinuance so contrary to usage in similar cases, and so pregnant with mischief, is certainly not to be presumed; and is a supposition irreconcilable with those frequent references in the constitution, to the common law, as a living code.

By the rules then, of a known law, matured by the reason of ages, and which Americans have ever been tenacious of as a birth right, you will decide what acts are misdemeanors, on the ground of their opposing the existence of the national government or the efficient exercise of its legitimate powers.

Such, Gentlemen, very briefly, is the written and the unwritten law, which you will regard; and by an impartial and faithful application, cause to be respected. Although an indictment is but an accusation, leaving to the party the right of a traveller; yet it affects too nearly his fame and his liberty, to be founded on suspicion; and much less on pre-possessions. If juries, instead of being a shield from oppression, would not become the instruments of it, let them look, not to the opinions of men, but their actions; and weigh them, not in the scales of passion or of party, but in a legal balance—a balance which is undecceptive— which vibrates not with popular opinion; and which flatters not the pride of birth, or encroachments of power.

It is not, however, the whole design of your institution, to save the innocent: a pleasing, but not a less essential part, is, to bring the guilty to punishment.

Punishment, it is said of the Supreme Being, "is his strange work;" and it certainly is so of every human being, who retains his social impressions. But 'till awe and ambition shall cease to progress with society, or become capable of a nobler restraint than fear, penal justice will be salutary. And we shall continue to admire that organization of inquests for its certainty, which combines with means of information and motives of arraignment, independency of condition and weight of character.

Unmoved with misconception of severity of laws you will also, I trust, be unembarrassed with the policy of them. Whether they are with or not, are to be sure, questions of responsibility with those who enact them; though frequently dependent so much on a knowledge of the past and of the future, as well as of the present; so much an opinion, in reconciling domestic interests; and so little on calculation, in managing those which are foreign, as not to be easily decided. Admitting, however, that the purity and the patriotism of our legislators, still leave them liable to err; it does not impair, at all the obligation of the citizen to obey, or of the magistrate to execute. Till they overleap the constitution, which guarded as they are by revisionary checks, and dependent as they are on public confidence is not to be expected; and certainly not believed to have happened, while a saving construction remains: 'Till then, the laws they prescribe are sacred and should be resistless. Neither the judicial or executive department, can for a moment, refuse them effect. It violates, together with their oaths that distribution of power without which civil liberty, amounts to little and republican hopes to nothing. It is under one constitution, a mutiny is a mutiny; and, in one condition, a mutiny is a tempst!

To this sketch of your duty, gentlemen, it cannot be necessary to add persuasion, You feel that you have a country, and believe there is a God.

South Carolina District. The late news from Europe by the Minerva is not so decidedly good as we hoped, and had reason to expect. The Sanfeolotts are still permitted to devastate Italy. But the cut-throat Jourdan has been repelled on the Rhine by the Arch Duke Charles. Upon the whole, affairs do not wear an unfavorable aspect, and we think we may count upon the bloody power of France being considerably reduced before the end of the campaign. Its total downfall every honest man of every nation must fervently pray for. Till this is accomplished there will be no peace or security to the world.

Holland it appears is as miserable as she deserves to be for having accepted the embraces of the revolutionary troops. That country being made as it were out of the sea, by the former industry of the Dutch, always required constant vigilance in repairing the ocean frontier. Labour and money were constantly necessary, and were not grudged even by the slow and tight filled Mynheers, as the preservation of the country depended on it. But the great nation having of late appropriated all the wealth of Holland to the cause of Liberty, the Dykes &c. have been entirely neglected, and the whole land is threatened with inundation. Great mischiefs have already been experienced in several parts—much property and many lives lost.

The Progress in equipping the frigate Boston, is such as might be expected from those who superintend that business. All her lower masts are already in.

Gazette Marine List.

Boston, May 24. This day arrived, the armed Merchant ship Minerva, Stephen D. Turner, commander, 38 days from London, having performed her voyage in 103 days. May 4th, boarded the Swedish brig Catharine Maria, John Smith, master, from New-York for Lisbon, out 23 days, in lat. 44, long. 45. May 15th lat. 41, 21, discovered a brig clove on board, cleared for action, at which she hauled her wind. Passengers in the Minerva Mr. Williams, Mr. Folter, and capt. Berard.

Same day arrived brig Allegor, Mr. Williams, from Lisbon, 27 days. Spoke nothing.

Same day arrived, ship Orion Cuninghame, from Isle of France, 88 days mounting 36 guns. In her came Mr Lewis, late American Consul there, and family and a number of other passen. etc. Lat. 38 long 61, spoke ship Pallas, from Philadelphia, bound to Hamburg, 5 day out. May 22, lat. 42, long. 68. 30, fell in with a privateer, who fired a gun to windward which was returned by the Orion to leeward, the privateer fired 2 muskets at the Orion, and killed her but could not understand her, crowded sail, and on the 23d found she could not come up with the Orion, gave up the chase; the privateer was painted on her larboard side half yellow and half black. Feb. 27, died on board the Orion, a daughter of Mr. Jaurnal, also, April 4th, a M. Jacques Le Roux Hemolerton, ag'd 85, passengers.

May 25 This day arrived brig Hamilton, captain Clapham 32 days from Demarara. Sailed in co. with several vessels bound to different ports, with an English convoy as far as St Thomas, then joined the American fleet, under the Portsmouth, captain M'Neal. Left at Demarara, ship Minerva, of Popperborough and captain Hills of Boston just arrived. Captain C. after leaving the fleet, kept company with captain Somers of Cape Ann, parted on Friday. Passengers, Captain John Hubbard, and family.

Same day, ship Sarah Brak, 42 days from St Ubes.

Same day Feb. 4 Siffers, Lord, 42 days from the Western Islands.

May 26 This day arrived, scho. Fairlady, captain Brightman, 16 days from St. Kitts, sailed under-convoy of capt M'Neal, in co. with 60 or 70 sail for different parts of the United States.

Capt. R. Parsons, of Portsmouth from Wilmington bound to Martinica, 12 day out was spoke April 30.

The scho. Betty, of Bolton, from Mole St. Nicholas, to Philadelphia, arrived at Fort Royal a prize, 16th April—also, the scho. Columbia, of Bolton, bound to Barbadoes, a prize, the 17th April.

Bristol March 24, This day the tide rose higher than usual, and the following vessels dropped down to join the convoy at Cork: ship Nonpareil, capt. Roffater, from Washington, capt. Bunker, ship Atlas, capt. Wilson, for New-York; and ship Venus, capt. Flint, for Baltimore.

From Lord's List of April 5. Falmouth, April 1. Sailed Jane, Packet, for New-York.

Ramsgate, April 1. Arrived Two Friends Borden, Charleston, having lost anchor, cables, and windlass.

Dublin, arrived Robert, Aubin, Newburyport; Joseph, Grimes New-York; Henrich, Cuywall, Philadelphia.

Guernsey, arrived Mary, Adams, New-York.

Plymouth, arrived Fanny, Watson, Virginia retained. The American ship Diana, of and from Bolton, laden with tobacco, captain Baker, bound to London, put in by contrary wind.

Herwick, sailed this morning for Yarmouth Roads to join the fleet; the American ship Helena, Peachy master, from Charleston to Hamburg, and all the outward bound ships.

Dover, arrived Elizabeth, Roper, Isle of France and detained.

Graveland, arrived Alexandria, Hamilton, New-York; Criterion, Wilket, do. Jans Curran, Charleston; Polly Hanker do. Two Friends, Gardner, New-York; Ann Jones, do.

Deal, Sailed, Alkonnack, Miller, Charleston.

Londonderry, arrived, George, Rice, Philadelphia; Swanwick, Kebridge, do. Rachee, Laddsworth, New-York.

The Charles, 1 ton, of New-York; the Union, Aunt, of Newbury Port; the Johnna, Biggs, of Philadelphia, the Columbia Skinner, of New-York; and the Pall 3, Vermont, of Philadelphia, are captured and carried into Bourdeaux; all Eight American Vessels carried into Boyenae, and condemned there.

Twenty Dollars Reward. DESERTED, FROM the Marine Barracks, corner of Fifth and Thirteenth Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, the 28th day of this instant Two Marines, by trade Tailors, one John Crawford (the second time of his desertion) five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, hair cut close, dark eyes, slim built; The other, Hilary Dilling five feet six inches high, ruddy complexion, fine sandy hair, a remarkable ringworm on the left side of his lip—(Went off in uniform.) N. B. They took with them one brown cloth Coat, one blue cloth Coat, and many other articles not known at present. W. W. BURROWS, Major Commandant of Marine Corps. may 29

BOARDING. A few Young Men can be accommodated with Gentel Board on reasonable terms, at No. 8 Cherry Alley—the Situation is pleasant and healthy. may 25. dt