

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act to regulate the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tufcaroras branch of the Mufkingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line to run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preferred and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Sec. of the Treasury.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situated at the corner of 7th and Race-streets—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is 5th four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the fourth 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches. This lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the fourth, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant.

A large elegant two-story Stone House, situate on the Point No Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibury Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poqueung Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

A small plantation in Hordham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grange Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's herds; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation; there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm—Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this State.

The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to

JOSEPH BALL, th&tf

LOST,

Either in the City, or on the road to Germantown,

SOME papers of no value but of the owner—They were enclosed in a newspaper—if delivered at this office, the person leaving them shall be rewarded.

Jul. 13 tawf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

PRICES OF STOCKS

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, BANK United States, North America, Insurance comp N.A. shares, Pennsylvania, shares, 28 to 29, Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres, COURSE OF EXCHANGE, On London, 51 at 30 days, 50 at 60 & 90 days, Amsterdam, 35 at 37-100 per florin, Hamburg, 30 2/3 at 100 per Mark Banco.

The Aurora, a paper, which is not only free to, but invites, every calumny, against the government of the United States, and whatever else, is calculated, to incite the people to oppose the laws, has recently, (see the Aurora of the 27th instant) enumerated, in its accustomed style, and course of misrepresentation, nineteen cases, in which it is asserted, the American newspapers, (or far the greater part of them) ferrously, magazines and pamphlets, have directly attacked or waged war, with the pen, upon republican states.

The 1st charge.—That the American newspapers, magazines, sermons, and pamphlets, have held republicanism in contempt.

To this it is answered, that the sound American Patriots, or Federalists, are of opinion, the French Directory pay no respect to the Law of Nations, to promises, or treaties; that they despise religion and morality, and hold every act to be lawful, which gives them any advantage, over other states or countries, particularly those which are unfortunately their neighbours, however innocent or unoffending; and that the bulk of the people of France, are too ignorant to understand what is meant by the very term republicanism. In this view it is, that the American Patriot, holds French republicanism in the utmost contempt, and abhorrence, and feels mortified, that there should be any of his countrymen, base enough to advocate such republicanism.

The 2d charge.—They have ridiculed Democracy.

It is answered, that sound American patriots, consider pure Democracy, as one of those Plagues which have been suffered, occasionally to afflict mankind. It is every thing that can be dictated, by the most turbulent, wicked and ambitious men, carried into effect, by an inflamed and ignorant multitude. It is a mob-government; a government without branches, where every individual, has a right to oppose, every individual; where laws are made in the same way, and with as little deliberation, as Town resolutions, in public squares, or State-House yards. We hope it is the prayer of all good men, that the United States, may never be cursed, with such a destroying pestilence. The existing government of the United States is a well poised, and balanced machine, it is equally distant from a democratic, aristocratic, or monarchical government, while it partakes of the principles of each. It will be the endeavor of the Federalists, to perpetuate this government, and they will take up arms, to prevent mad Democrats, at the nod of their demagogues, from changing it, for a pure democracy, et modis in rebus.

The 3d charge.—They have violently counter-argued, equal liberty.

It is answered, Americans of sound principles have argued against every kind of liberty, which would disturb the social order and violate the long settled maxims, of religion, and politics, which form the only sure, and solid support of states and kingdoms.

The 4th charge.—They have roundly condemned resistance, to the unlawful, and unconstitutional acts of power.

Answer. Sound Federalists, have universally and roundly condemned, resistance to the acts of government, and will, it is not doubted, always, not only condemn, but punish those who attempt to resist those acts.

The 5th charge.—They have openly advocated, an established church.

Answer. True Federalists, who love, cherish and protect the Constitution, with their pens, and when occasion requires, with their swords; know, that the Constitution declares, "Congress shall make no law, respecting an establishment of religion."—Knowing this barrier to an established church, it is certainly true, that they have never advocated the propriety, utility, or policy of

such a measure. They have always however, said and believed, that a people, without religion, can neither be just to each other, nor to their neighbours; and it is their earnest wish, to see the true, or the christian, religion, triumph, and prevail over the principles of the Age of Reason, and French Infidelity.

The charges, now noticed, are a part of the covert insinuations, misrepresentations and falsehoods, which the Aurora is in the daily practice of circulating; the tendency and intention of which, is, to withdraw the affections of the people, from their own excellent, free and lawful government, and prepare them for insurrections, and a French Directory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Jasper complains at the lenity of the British government in having spared the us men, who have been convicted for high treason. Had they been hanged according to law, there would have been no more said on the subject; but since they are pardoned on condition of their going abroad, & some of them into the Prussian service, by their own desire, Jasper raves at the injustice done to those choice republicans who so patiently received the kicks and cuffs of Malbato officers while the French commanded at Killala.

When it pleases Heaven to deprive a banditti of their leader, the devil not uncommonly infuses a greater portion than ordinary of his infernal spirit, into some menial villain of the gang, by the assistance of which he is soon enabled to usurp the command.

No sooner does he find himself thus promoted, than he contrives to signalize himself by some unmatchable deed of mischief, in order to render himself the admiration of his compeers.

Thus has it been with the ex-floec black of the late Aurora-man; but his progress has rarely been paralleled in rapidity, or its constant tendency towards the highest point of baseness.

He began by calling General Washington a fool, a coward and a murderer—he called Mr. Adams a blind, bald, toothless, crippled old dotard—he justified and defended the Northampton insurgents—and maligned the general and the army who quelled them. His next step was to accuse captain Truxton and his gallant officers and crew, of treachery and murder—and, to crown all, he boasts of these publications, and extols himself for publishing pieces an hundred times more obnoxious than the most venomous villain in America has dared to utter.

That a fellow thus lost to every sense of shame, thus brazen and bold in his opposition, and in the friends and defenders of the government and country in which he lives and fattens, should devote himself to the interests of the enemies of America, is by no means extraordinary. But it is surprising that this is borne by the government or its constituents. The evils suffered in consequence of the circulation of the Aurora are palpably connected with their cause. It is known, and acknowledged, by the deluded wretches themselves, that the late insurrection owed its existence to the leditious and inflammatory publications which daily spread discontent and disorder among the inhabitants of Northampton. Every day furnishes us with new proofs that papers of this character, published in the United States, have directed to our defenceless commerce the robbers of Gaul, and have vindicated their depredation even to the teeth of the wretched sufferers; and yet we hear of no laws being taken to crush those serpents which are day and night laboring to topple down the fabric of our independence. "That the sedition-law was independent is proved," say the democrats "by its not having yet been brought into operation." If the knowledge of its existence would awe the factious into obedience, it would be useful, though never carried into effect. But it is not only inexpedient, but pernicious, if it is suffered to sleep amid the outrages of the very wretches for the government of whom it was designed. It is now the jest and sport, the king log of these fellows, and they are leaning fast to jest and sport with every other law in the same way. It is therefore highly necessary that it should be executed with rigor, or those who look for protection from the government and laws, and who deserve it, may be driven from us to search for it elsewhere.

From a London paper.

A French paper relates, that at each place of resting on his journey, as well as at all other times, Gen. Suwarrow went into an ice bath. "His Wardrobe (adds this authority) consist of a shirt, white waistcoat, a pair of white breeches, short boots, and a cloak; he has neither uniform, nor any military dress whatever, and keeps his head, which is bald, uncovered, even during the time he is travelling."

An English Boatswain who had his legs shot off in a late engagement, requested a neffmate to ram them into a cannon, and fire them off, that he might have a kick at the enemy before he died.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 28.

Letters for the British Packet Grantham, for Falmouth (Eng.) will be received at this office, until Tuesday, 2d July, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid.

Letters for the ship Caroline, Capt. Mottly, for Liverpool, will be received at this office, until Saturday 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

To the author of No. 2, addressed to the Managers of the Alms House and House of Employ.

YOU set off again with your 453 grown persons who have earned by their work only £.87 6 4, as if you were determined to persist in error, and thereby deceive the public—or else you and I have very different ideas of earnings. The sum we state, and which is in fact £.87 6 4 is the net profit arising to the institution from the various manufactories. The amount of work done (which is certainly what you mean when you say a common laborer earns twice as much in one day, as one in the Alms House earns in a year) amounts to upwards of £.900; and I am sure if you will re-consider the matter you will correct and revise your statement.

"We are now waiting for yourselves (meaning the Managers I suppose) not for W. or any unknown person, to tell us what is the reason of this obvious declension of labor." Now where is your comparative statement to show this "obvious declension."—My friend, you are totally ignorant of the subject you have undertaken to write about: and let me advise you to go to the Alms House, take a survey, read the poor laws, and then I am sure if you have any judgment, if there are any defects or abuses, you will have occasion to address your pieces to another quarter. It is astonishing how little pains are taken by the citizens to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the several institutions in and near the city of Philadelphia. I will, for your amusement, cite a case, which I lately heard of, and which I believe to be a fact. The rulers of a certain humane charitable institution wanted a conference with the managers of another institution: the rulers appointed a committee of six members to meet a committee of the managers: the managers appointed a committee of half their number: the rulers, because they had not appointed an equal number to meet their committee, refused a conference until the poor managers sent them word that if they were to appoint six persons for their committee, it would include President, Secretary and every individual member of their board. This being made made known; from pure motives of charity they consented to a conference. Now, by this I do not mean to attach any blame, because it was not their business to know how many managers there were; but merely to shew you how little pains is taken to get proper information before we begin to act. Those institutions actually were not one mile apart.

You seem offended at the managers for mixing their flour, meat, brandy, spirits and wine all together; or in your own words, "blend the charges so imperfectly, that it is impossible to understand them." I see you can take advice. Did I not tell you that you would not understand the manager's thousands, &c. ? And you have been wise in your anger too. No additions, friend scribe, not a word about 453 grown persons and 153 children making 606 persons: no, no, that was too plain, any body can understand you there: that is not the track you mean to pursue. Something mysterious, frightful, magog, dark, complicated statements, suit the gloomy habit of your soul. Plain, fair and simple statements would answer no purpose. Something to the point; something incomprehensible to ignorant and uninformed minds; the heinous, frightful name of heavy taxes; bad management, must be bellowed forth: idleness, extravagance, no work, are the engines for your purpose.—These are the weapons you can alone hope to use with success in your malicious, envious design. But this hope shall be blasted: the hand of Providence will shield the Managers of the Alms House from such artifices: the cause of real benevolence and unaffected charity can not long want defenders, against the attacks of your "well meant address."

In a word, to confute all your prevarications, and to justify every item in the Manager's accounts, this simple statement will shew that the papers in the Alms House are maintained at near one third the price charged by the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the poorest patients which they take into that institution; and I am sure no one will doubt the economy of the Managers of that institution. To prove this assertion, I say that the whole sum expended at the Alms House last year

For maintenance of paupers in the same, amounted to £. 12,284 11 7  
Persons maintained in the House per month average 605, at 1 dollar per week. is £. 11,797 10 0

Short £. 487 11 7

Thus the paupers are maintained for very near one third of the price charged at the Hospital; and some cents less than the sum charged for subsistence of the convicts in the common prison (which is 8/6 per week.) A soldier's ration at Philadelphia is near 15 1/2 cents, after deducting liquor, which is more than is paid for the maintenance of the paupers, many of whom are obliged to be furnished, by reason of their age and infirmities, with tea and sugar. Now, how any reasonable being can say that the Managers of the Alms House are justly chargeable with misconduct, for my life I cannot see. If the mildness of our laws, the extension of charity and an ill judged portion of philanthropy have invited to our city, objects of public care, are the Managers to blame? Is it not known to you, that no person can be admitted to the Alms House unless sent in by an overseer. And further, should a Manager receive, without an overseer's orders, any person, he would be liable for the expense. And still further, that no person (except a non-resident) sent to the Alms House by an overseer can be refused by the Managers. How is it possible for the Managers to reduce the taxes, and take care of the poor? They maintain them on the one hand, far less than any other persons are maintained for in the city; whilst on the other they have no controul

as to the number of admissions. I am sure, I hope I shall convince every candid humane mind; but men of your disposition, I find I have but little hope that your endeavors will prevail: abandoned that be the man, indeed, that could flatter himself with the helplessness of the infant, which the benevolence of the citizens, without a murmur, gives it; cruel indeed, who could turn the aged and infirm, without a shelter, from a comfortable dwelling, reared by charity, and for what? for pride, for avarice. Certainly you are not governed by these base motives? Is it because you suppose the Managers cannot conduct the institution as well as yourself. If this last be the real cause, restrain thyself for a little while, and take thy chance: come boldly forward, offer thy services, they will be accepted, and become a manager; forbear such dark attempts, and act nobly.

The following lines, it appears from a note in which they were enclosed, come from the pen of a Lady.

ON A TRANSPLANTED ROSE-BUSH.  
ON thee! fair rose, my fondest hopes were rais'd,  
But now, alas! how varied is the scene,  
Instead of youthful verdure, bearing praise—  
Behold! a wither'd melancholy mien.  
Where once mine eyes with rapture fondly rovd,  
On all the charms in nature's gift to grant,  
My soul, with sympathetic pity mov'd,  
Survey'd the languor of a darling plant.  
Can nought, from death, those tender shoots preserve,  
No friendly hand cheer up those drooping boughs;  
Say—bounteous Goodness—in whose kind reserve,  
My last and only hopes of aid repose.  
On thee—when every other source has fail'd—  
We fondly rest each flattering hope of joy;  
Ever forgetful, till by grief assail'd—  
Then—all submission—on thy care rely.  
Should wisdom's plans of universal right,  
Forbid, thus partially, to interpose;  
Then lo! alas! forever, from my sight,  
Are all the beauties of my favorite Rose.  
O me, who bro't thee from thy native home,  
Where kindred plants compos'd the cheerful group,  
And plac'd thee, lonely in a soil unknown—  
Must rest the pain of disappointed hope.  
How transient then are all those earthly joys;  
How vain the hope which hangs by cobweb strings;  
One moment blest with what our soul must prize,  
The next, despair and disappointment brings.  
Tis thus the experience of each day must prove,  
And will to generations yet unborn,  
Convey a truth which time can ne'er remove—  
There's ne'er a Rose that blooms without a Thorn.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

IS Minos then ordain'd to rule  
In Dallas' jacobinic school!  
To scold Harlequin's barth,  
To sanction Democratic trash;  
And like his predecessor, doze  
In bacchanalian repose:  
Delightful pair of thirsty souls,  
True wisdom mingles in your bowls:  
A Governor should never think,  
For all his labor is—to drink  
Spontaneous judgment issue thence,  
And wells of Democratic sense.  
Permit me, then, O learned sage!  
Thou second Daniel of the age,  
To pay a tribute of applause,  
To the ex-pounder of our laws!  
Can the least soil, or partial stain,  
Discolour upright Judge McKean:  
Did faction ever look to him,  
As a connected precious limb?  
Did he in league with foreign foes,  
Disturb his country's just repose?  
Or, by insidious wiles and plots,  
Encourage hungry fans-colours?  
No, all these crimes and many more,  
Amounting to at least a score  
Without a shadow of delay;  
The friendly poet wipes away,  
Behold his Excellency then  
The wisest, chastest, best of men!!!  
BENEVOLENT.

Gazette Marine List.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Days, and Status. Includes Schooner Mary Ann, Moore Virginia, Sloop Phebe, Concklin, Unity, Hulley, Schr. Alert, Waldron, Ship fair Lady returned, Sloop Miverva, Sloop Mink, Thorn, The Two Friends, Bennet.

CANAL OFFICE,

June, 28th 1799.  
A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation will be held on Thursday the 5th of August next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening at the Canal Office.  
By order of the President,  
GEO. W. WARRAL, Secy  
to Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,  
June 29

To be Sold or Exchanged,

FOR Property within twelve miles of the City of Philadelphia, and on the Bristol Road; A beautiful and very highly cultivated.  
FARM.  
For particulars, see the office of C. Lebarbier du Plessis, No. 25 South Third-Street.  
June 29.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING demands against the Estate of Donald Grant Mitchell, esq. late a captain of Artillerists and Engineers, in the service of the United States, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts legally authenticated—and to be introduced to the said estate to make payment to  
NICHOLAS DIEHL, administrator.  
No. 30, Walnut-street.  
June 22