

Willing to satisfy him, if possible, a petition was sent.

In the evening the petition was returned, with a request from the government, then in council, that it might be altered from the way it then stood, and pointed out that part of it which they wished suppressed, and their reasons given, was to expedite the business—that they were our friends and wished much to serve us; for, said they, should the burger guard be impeached of suffering you to be ill used, they must all be examined, and this will take up five months at least—supposing they meant to serve us we suffered it to be altered as follows:

[The petition is momentarily expected by the schooner Richard.]

The council then sat upon the business, and determined the captains and officers, should pay each 500 dollars, with costs charges, amounting to 90 dollars each man, and the money paid and security given, before the vessels left the port.

We do now, one and all, declare and think, that persuading us to proffer such a petition, and then desire it to be altered to their own wish, was a trick, calculated entirely to cover their infamous proceedings, by our forced acknowledgments to have been imprudent when every proof and witness they could bring proclaimed our innocence; and we do now reclaim the situation was presented, and insist that it was shameful and infamous, for the government to take advantage of our confessions, to cover this infamous method, and enriching themselves at our expense.

Signed by the Americans at Carraoca.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

A writer who signs himself Justice, in a piece addressed to the Post-master General, through the medium of a New-York paper, mentions the case of a Mail contractor who having engaged to transport the Mail through a certain district in New-York, for 600 dollars, sold his contract for 400; this purchaser disposed of it to a third person for 250.

The exaggerated alarm which has prevailed here for some days, at the occurrence of two or three cases of Fever, has reached New-York, with strong aggravations, as our readers will perceive under the New-York head in this day's paper. We believe it is pretty generally admitted that one or two cases have occurred, in which the contagion was communicated by a neutral vessel from the West Indies, prize to the Ganges. This vessel has been ordered away, and the fleet in which the cases alluded to occurred, has been evacuated.

Joel Barlow, the infamous, in his letter to the Rev. Abraham Baldwin, M. C. tells us, that "the French have many reasons for being offended with the American government"; these, however, he observes, are exaggerated by their jealousy and other strong passions; in the next line, he calls these "reasons" imaginary wrongs, and thinks this no time to explain them away, although he declares that on them "a great part of their resentment is founded."

This being no time to explain away these imaginary wrongs, he exhorts to a "considerable sacrifice", to appease the resentment of the said imaginary wrongs—such as, a loan of money, an alteration of the British treaty, &c. &c.

The above is a striking and correct picture, at once of the sensibility and the honesty of our Democrats. The ideas of this wretch, are those of the whole tribe, from the Virginia Mammoth to the New-York Monkey, and the system of conduct he sketches, has been at one time or other advanced and advocated by them all.

The current of events, and the posture to which affairs have been brought, renders it extremely proper that these things should be treasured up, and remembered.

The Anniversary of Independence was yesterday celebrated in this city, with the usual demonstrations of joy and festivity. The first and second troops of Volunteer Cavalry, the Volunteer Artillery, commanded by captain George Taylor, the Volunteer Grenadiers, and Macpher's Blues, paraded at 10 o'clock in the morning in High-street, when a salute was fired by the Artillery. After being joined by Capt. Howell's Rifle Company from Frankford, the troops took up the line of march, and paraded through the principal streets of the city. At two o'clock, they repaired to Mr. Weed's Ferry on Schuylkill, to dinner, where they were honored with the presence of Brigadier General Macpher. At six, they again took up their line of march, and about sunset reached town, without a single circumstance having occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

In the course of the day, a thief-looking vagabond, with a white hat and feather was observed strutting about the streets, like a turkey-cock in a barn yard: This was Jasper Dwight, captain of the cock-necked troops.

FOURTH OF JULY.

An entertainment was given by the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, at O'Eller's hotel, to which the Heads of Department, the Judges, and other officers of government were invited; and at which the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day; May the spirit that achieved our Independence, watch over and perpetuate the present Constitution and Government of the United States.

2. The United States; May a just sense of their happy condition avert all projects of innovation, and the evils of anarchy.

3. The President of the United States.
4. General Washington.
5. The Army and Navy of the United States.
6. Foreign nations in amity with the United States.
7. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States.
8. The triumph of religion and order over infidelity and confusion.
9. The friends of law and social happiness.
10. Our national honor and the dignity of our government, may they be assisted and maintained at every hazard.
11. The rights of hospitality; May they invariably and exclusively be conferred on the virtuous stranger who visits our country with honest intention.
12. Our fair country-women; May their families excite to deeds of worth, and reward them.
13. Our treaties with foreign powers; May they be observed with good faith, and vindicated with firmness.
14. Our ministers to foreign states.
15. Our brethren of the Cincinnati.
16. The revered memory of our departed heroes and patriots.

Officers of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, elected for the ensuing year.

General Edward Hand, President.
General S. Moylan, Vice-President.
Major W. Jackson, Secretary.
Major M. McConnell, Assistant-Sec'y.
Charles Biddle, Esquire, Treasurer.
Col. James Moore, Assistant-Treasurer.

Standing Committee.
Dr. Rogers, Dr. Dorsey, Capt. Patton,
Col. Wm. Nichols, Col. T. L. Moore, Capt. Markland, Col. Menges.

Delegates to the General Meeting.
Gen. Moylan, Col. Pickering, William Bingham, Esquire, Charles Biddle, Esquire, Richard Peters, Esquire.

LIST

OF SHIPS OF THE LINE AND FRIGATES,
Left Great-Britain during the present war,
OF THE LINE. FRIGATES.

Boycie, 98, Lof.	Diomedé, 44, Lat.
Ca Ira, 80, do.	Le Tribune, 44, do.
Illustris, 74, do.	Artois, 38, do.
La Impetueux, 74, do.	Jafoe, 38, do.
Courageux, 74, do.	Apollo, 38, do.
Bombay-Calle, 74, do.	Convert, 36, do.
Colofus, 74, do.	Leda, 36, do.
Ardent, 64, do.	Amethyst, 36, do.
Albion, 60, do.	La Renouin, 36, do.
Alexander, 74, Taken	Amazon, 36, do.
Berwick, 74, do.	Hamadryad, 36, do.
Salubry, 74, do.	La Pique, 36, do.
Malabar, 50, Lof.	Amfufcade, 32, Taken
Medusa, 50, do.	Castor, 32, do.
Leander, 50, Taken	Proterpine, 32, Lof.

A thunder gust on Saturday last was very severe towards Hudsonfield, in New Jersey. A young woman was killed by a flash of lightning as she was ironing in the kitchen of a house in that part of the country. Thofe other persons were in the room with her, they received no injury. The lightning descended the chimney; but in its course did little other damage.

On Wednesday morning, a person named Samuel Denny, fell into the Delaware, from on board the Burlington packet-boat and, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him, was unfortunately drowned. We understand he was one of the recruits raised at New-York for the U. S. brig Scammell and was on his way to this city for the purpose of entering on board that vessel.

No. III.

To the Managers of the Ains House,
and House of Employment.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING proved, that the profits of the labor of 453 grown persons in your house, is not 45 in a whole year for each person; I would wish to state precisely, what is the value of their work, but that I cannot do from your account, because you have mixed in one mass, the value of the raw materials and goods in such a manner that I cannot distinguish it. Your advocate W. can shut one eye and see this in a minute, and yet he calls upon me to do it; as well might Blanchard, the Aroliat, ascend with him to the clouds, and dropping him from thence into the Cedar swamps of Jersey, exclaim "My friend, there is your road to Philadelphia, you can easily find it."

The value of their work, is however, short of £900, which he states it to be; so far short of it, that I will undertake to prove it will not be worth more than £377 12 54 and this proof shall be made even from your own account, blind as it is upon the subject.

See then your account No. I. you say therein—

The goods sold, the goods consumed, and those goods on hand, with all the raw materials, which is every thing that relates to them, amount to - - - £1138 15 7 1/2

In this account you committed an error, as I told you in my address, No. I. which I now add, of 45

The total amount will then be - - - £1183 15 7 1/2

From which you must deduct £428 10 8 1/2 which was on hand from the year '93, and forms no part of the labor of '99 - - - 428 10 8 1/2

The amount then is - - - £755 4 11

It is now proved, that £755 4 11 is the full value of all your wrought manufactures and materials; and, to do you full justice, and even more than justice, (for every doubtful matter I will throw in your favor) I am willing to allow your patients one half the value of the wrought manufactures for making them up—that is £377 12 5 1/2 which sum divided by 453 grown persons, makes

the labor of each in 12 months 16.8 and no more. After this generous allowance I hope you will be satisfied; and W. too—and acknowledge the fact with candour, which will do you much honor; that the profits of the work of the grown persons in the house of employ who are found every thing that the public charge is only 45 in a year one with another, and that the full value of their labor is 16.8 each, and no more in the same time.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

THAT the directory of France will be upon terms with us, I have not the smallest doubt—indeed that they have always wished it. But when I consider what the terms are, I look upon war, even a war of extermination, as infinitely preferable. By reflecting upon the situation of the leaders of the great nation, we can be at no loss even without the examples which are daily set before our eyes, for the means they will naturally employ for safety and success. Having succeeded in overthrowing the ancient institutions of their country, and exalted themselves upon the ruins, they are prompted by a principle of self preservation to subvert those of others, with the view of embarking in a common cause, the fools and desperadoes of every nation. With these, they intrigue till access is obtained, and the fraternal embrace fairly accepted: when, throwing off the mask they declare the government a usurpation, its administration a despotism, introduce a new order of things, and invest their creatures with the power of dispensing it. There are the outlines of jacobin policy. A policy which has been systematically pursued, and is still pursuing, with such deviations only as a change of circumstances may render necessary.

Hitherto, finding us coy to the proffered embrace, and disappointed in their plan of hugging us into perfidy, they have assumed the haughty bullying tone, which, instead of terrifying us into their views, they now perceive is likely to rouse a national spirit, and unite the country against them. Their party here, most dreadfully alarmed, had recourse to the Legation embassy, which was doubtless to inform their "very worthy and approved good masters" that they were driving too fast; that they were effectually stifling the exertions of their friends in America, and that much more was to be effected by the system of seduction, than terror. Accordingly, they are now most sincerely disposed for peace with us, and determined to treat us handsomely, and with the respect due to a loyal satellite of the great republic. The good citizens Gallatin and Nicholas, from their speeches in the last session of congress, seem convinced that they are now, more pacifically disposed than ever; and though not always able to subscribe to the sentiments of these illustrious patriots, I fully agree with them here. Their unmerciful drubbing at the mouth of the Nile, the formidable coalition forming against them, and the rapid declension of character which their late disasters, even more than their departure from republican purity, have brought about, induce the necessity of some creditable alliance to aid the sinking cause of confusion. It is well known, that the infamous Chartres when "his way of life had fallen into the fear, the yellow leaf," profusely said, that he would give ten thousand pounds for a good character; and there is little doubt, that Talleyrand and his confederates feel the want of one as much as Chartres. Besides, the friendship of America would be peculiarly useful to them. Reviving and holding up the idea of a famens of principle and unity of design, would encourage the malcontents and revolutionary spirits of Europe. If the revolution here, had any effect in bringing about that of France, and exciting the rage for reform elsewhere, as is generally believed, our seeming approbation of their cause now, might reinvigorate its principles in other countries, and particularly in England, where they seem to be languishing in the hands of the Erskines, the Foxes and the Thelwals, whose philanthropic labors are deprived of much of their efficacy in wanting American co-operation. Fox in his harangues, seldom forgot a compliment to President Washington, so long as there was ground for inferring his approbation of French measures.

The credit then, of the amity of America, appears to be what the directory now principally want; and if they can contrive by it, to bring about a rupture between us and England, and revive the declining contest between republicanism and monarchy, and the flagging zeal for liberty and equality, Merlin and his compatriots may yet be saved, and jacobinism be universally triumphant on the ruins of religion, morality and virtue.

I am far from supposing however, that the proposed negotiation will terminate in the fraternity of the two republics. It is certainly better that it should not. And if we guard against being lulled into a fatal supineness, no evil may result from seeming to believe in the miraculous conversion of the directory, and that the sharpers who played the game of X, Y and Z, have all at once become honest.

INGREDULUS.

I CONSIDER it as a certain preface that longevity will not be among the attributes of the great republic, that its rulers have for some time past, had more recourse to an enthusiasm for military glory, than to the sacrificing care of philanthropy, "that engine, more mischievous than fleets and armies, and the cannon's murder," with which the revolution was commenced, and by which its principles are still propagated in other countries.

An ardor for military glory, cannot consist for any length of time, with the present state of things in France. Was there ever a soldier who had not a contempt for the dross, inelegant and unworthy professors of democratic austerities? Parties in Bella tozate, Marcellusque loquax, et nomina vana Cato-

ris, is the fiercer of Cato at the Senatorial army. If in the abortive invasion of England, and the no less vain-glorious expedition to Egypt, projected in the zenith of national prowess, and folkered by the most extravagant hyperbole of galleic gasconade, the directory had no other passion of which to avail themselves, their policy may be excused; but if they have voluntarily exchanged "the patois of fraud, the cant and gibberish of hypocrisy," for a generous military ardor, they are most egregious bunglers, instead of able impostors. But I rather think that this policy has been forced upon them by the temper of the nation; and that they know as well as any of their predecessors the importance of preventing a return of former manners, of linking politeness in Philanthropy, and making Citizen keep the ascendancy of Monsieur. It would be much safer for them, to go on cutting throats for the Love of mankind, than through the unphilosophic, anti-republican sentiment of national Glory. May it down as a maxim, that a Love of military fame more naturally assimilates with monarchy than Republicanism; and especially in France, from the influence of former habits. But Ca'ra and Marfellois Hymn, having like other Duties gone out of fashion, their Directors must do as well as they can; and unless they can invent new ones to a Republican Tune, these Luminaries may be extinguished in a Trice, and their astonished admirers be obliged to seek a new object, on which to place their democratic Affections. Among such a versatile people as the French, what may not be the result of a single unfortunate campaign!

To the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN, THERE is no criterion by which the existence and progress of a peccant or mortal disease may be so well known as by a correct list of dead taken by proper authority.

Common fame which is a common liar, and known to be so in all places, is now magnifying the sickly state of our city in all directions.

In some places they tell you we bury 20 of a day, in others more, of a yellow fever; when perhaps we do not bury one.

I do not mean to say there has been no case this year of this disease, nor even more than one; but this I believe, they are very rare if any—and if the general atmosphere of our city is pure, as we have reason to believe it is, may not these solitary cases end without spreading. Certainly they may—and why should we not hope as well as fear, seeing that the yellow fever ravaged Falls Point in the year 1794, and did not spread its baleful influence to Baltimore, which is contiguous to it—The same may be justly observed of Philadelphia in 1762, when it was confined to the South part of the city; in Germantown, Frankfort, and out at the encampments, in 1792—it did not spread; and what is very remarkable, at the latter place there were about 3000 persons collected, and the common average of deaths did not take place among them, although they daily went there from the infected parts of the city. And what was the principal reason—most probably the corrupted air in the city, which in the country was pure. At this time we have reason to congratulate ourselves, that we may with care and attention escape the prevalence of this disorder as well as we did in 1794, when it is well known, there were several cases of the yellow fever among us.

At any rate, a correct return from the sextons of the different burial grounds will enable us to form a just opinion of its real progress, though it may not decide its actual existence.

Two regiments of Militia in the county of Morris, state of New-Jersey, have mutinied. An attempt was made in the Legislature to obtain a law for punishing the mutineers by a fine of twenty dollars each, which attempt, however, failed; and now, as Gallatin says, "let them go on."

By a letter received this day from Cincinnati, dated the 17th June, it appears that the reports of Indian hostilities in the North-Western Territory and in Shelby County in Kentucky are utterly void of foundation.

Washington, June 25.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in Chillicothe, requests us to contradict a report, which is said to be circulated in the old settlements, that they have been alarmed at that place by threats of a hostile nature, from the Indians. This report, our correspondent says, is entirely without foundation.

TO BE LET, A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATE in Walnut near Fifth street, is well calculated for a genteel boarding house. Enquire at no. 108, Walnut-street. June 7 3aw3w

TO BE SOLD,
ST. CROIX SUGARS & RUM,
OF FIRST QUALITY,
By
JOHN NIXON & CO.
June 12 3aw3w

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,
GEORGE WARRAL, Sec'y
of Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.
June 29 3aw 12 An

PRICES OF STOCK

Six per Cent.	15 1/2
Three per Cent.	10 1/2
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 1/2
BANK United States,	15
— Pennsylvania,	13 to 14
— North America,	44 to 45
Insurance comp. N.A. shares 20	
— Pennsylvania, shares,	27 to 28
8 per cent. par	
Land Warrants, 10 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
Hamburgh,	30 23/4 -100 per Mark Banco.

This Day is Published
By B. DAVIS, at No. 68, High Street,
The VI Number of
The Philadelphia Magazine and
Review;
Being the last number of the first volume.
The Appendix and Index will be ready to be delivered to subscribers on Tuesday the 9th instant, for which nothing will be demanded.
This volume will be bound in marble boards, and red leather, back, lettered, and will be sold to non-subscribers at 1 dollar and 67 cents.—Subscribers who choose to have their numbers put up in this manner, will be accommodated by leaving them at the Editor's, with 25 cents for the cost of binding.
July 5 At

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, north Water street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Ninety Packages Tickenburghs,

Hempen linen and Jznaburgs, from 3/6 to 2/9 per ell.
75 bales brown hessians, brown rolls and wide Polish rolls, suitable for coffee and custom bags &c. &c.

20 chests pasterboards of white rolls
14 pipes choice -1d port wine
A few cases claret

25 tons beam
1 box fine platillas
1 do. biccheld linen
1 do. brown Holland
1 do. bed ticks, assorted
50 pieces Madras hdkts
2 boxes Ruffia drilling
1 do. cambricks and
lawns
1 do. tapes
4 bales coffee bags
1 box hunting for colors
2 packages oil cloths
1 barrel snuff-boxes
1 chest quilts
A few do. flates and
panels
4 chests Nuremberg toys
&c. &c.

1000 Demijohns
5 chests men's shoes
24 trunks do. course shoes
300 lbs upper and last
leather
40 kgs yellow ochre
37 do. pearl barley
7 boxes linens
2 cases glue
1 do. iron bristles
3 do. twine
1 calls coffee mill
A few boxes window
elast
20 silver watches
Roll brimstone
Naval Ropes, anchors,
&c. &c.

The above are entitled to drawback, and will be sold at reasonable prices and a generous credit.
July 5 168waw

OFFICE

No. 14 Chestnut street, or No. 25 Arch street,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Commission Business,

Transacted Extensively.

MONEY ADVANCED,

On good Paper, on Mortgages and Merchandise.

Also, Purchases and Sales of LANDS made,
By JAMES NEWPORT
July 5 2aw 1f

Just arrived from St. Petersburg;
Ruffia Sheetings
Ravens Duck
Cordage
Iron Hoops
Bar Iron and Nail Rods.
For sale by
JAMES YARD,
July 5 2aw 1f

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers at No. 5 Chestnut
street, the following articles, viz.

1st and 4th proof Spanish Brandy in pipes,
New England Rum in hds,
Coffin, in do.
Tobacco, in do.
Rice in tierces,
Beef in bbls and half bbls,
Mackarel, in do.
Spermaceti Candles in boxes,
Madeira Wine in pipes and pipes & qe. cases
Claret, in cases,
Boston Salt Duck, Nos 1 & 2,
Ruffia, ditto, different qualities,
Ruffia Hemp,
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
July 5 2aw 4w

Original American Novels.

FOR SALE
At Dickens's Paper, Stationery and Book Store,
No 41 Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wieland; or the Transformation,
Ormond; or the Secret Witnesses,
Arthur Merveyn; or Memoirs of
the year 1793
Price one dollar each
July 5 2aw 3f

Dissolution of Partnership in the Island of Antigua.

THE subscriber gives this Public Notice that the Partnership of Shervington and Dixon is this day dissolved. He begs leave to acquaint his Friends that he continues to carry on business in his own name and solicits a continuance of their favors
WILLIAM SHIRVINGTON,
St. John (Antigua,) May 10. (July 5)
6111.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of John Morton, late of Cecil County in the State of Maryland, deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on the 6th day of August next, at the town of Warwick, in said county and state, that a dividend of the assets in hand, may be made agreeable to law.
REBECCA MORTON, Admin'x.
Warwick, July 2. (July 5) 3aw 6A.

TO BACCO,

of an excellent quality,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Barker & Co.
No. 48, High Street
6 mo. 8