

PRICES OF STOCKS:

Table listing prices for various stocks including Bank of America, North America, and East-India Company.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

"CHARITAS" will appear to-morrow.

A letter received at Baltimore, from a respectable merchant in Bremen, mentions that the celebrated Lavater, had been taken prisoner by the French, and was feared, would be guillotined, in revenge for a former and cutting, but just address which he sometime since published against them.

MR. YENNO,

IN the Aurora of Monday are the following Arguments against the Election of his honor chief Justice McKean.

Under a republican form of government, rotation in office ought to be particularly observed. It must be, in general, injurious to the public interest to retain men for long periods in authoritative stations, because the human mind is so prone to pride, so fond of power, and of the respect usually paid to official character, that it is with difficulty, and with deep regret, that many persons resign their public functions, after having long possessed them. Ambitious men are fond of pre-eminence, but are not very desirous to acquire a superiority over their fellow-citizens by their personal virtues. Much art and address is generally made use of by such characters to acquire places of rank and confidence; possession of which feeds their vanity, and adds to their ideas of self-complacency. During a long incumbency, arrogance and insolence are acquired, and when the individual holds his office from the appointment of one man, or only a few, he will be careful to please and to flatter them, and willing to act as a necessary tool for the promotion of improper or base designs, while by the people he is regarded as a baughty, overbearing despot. To retire to private life, to be melted down into the mass of the community, is always dreaded by the man who is enamoured with the charms of magistracy.

But where officers are held for stated periods only, and the appointments prohibited from being constantly the same individuals; the public are better served, and the duties annexed to important stations more ably and better discharged. A spirit of emulation is excited in a people where the public officers are stationary. The candidates are careful of their characters, and endeavour by their patriotism to procure the suffrages of the people. When elections are annual, magistrates are generally active, and endeavour to shine while in office; being regularly changed, they have not time to be corrupted by bad habits, or to be tainted with the haughty and pertinacity, so often the concomitants of men too long in power. Under monarchies, all this attendant upon the latter are severely felt, and in vain deplored: But republicans ought to be aware of the danger and inconvenience of not preserving the necessary rotation of their national, municipal or other functionaries.

To the Author of No. 5, addressed to the Managers of the Alms House and House of Emptoy.

"OH! that mine enemy would write a book," was a pious ejaculation and applies with double force against you in every piece which the public has been favored with—but your No. 5 (No. 4 deferred no notice) exceeds them all in point of deception and error. So zealous have you been to expose men who have no interest in their office but the public weal, and who devote many precious hours (exclusive of expence) to execute the duties imposed by law, that you really have discovered to every intelligent mind the blackest heart that ever disgraced the bosom of a christianian.

First on the profits of labor.

"In 1797 the profits of the labor of 417 paupers was £465 9 8d." "In 1799 the profits of the labor of 605 paupers was £87 6 4."

"Bal. against you on this count £378 3 4d." "What a glorious discovery, for a busy meddling soul like yours: the transports of angels could not have exceeded those which this delightful 'comparison' filled your bosom. But these transports shall not last long. The greatest pleasure of heaven produces the greatest pain: and now have at you. Again you say,

"In 1797 your debts unpaid for which orders were given, were £1310 0 7 1/2."

"In 1799 your debts unpaid for which orders were given, were £7422 4 9 1/2."

Now on both these comparative statements you have pitched upon the most unfavorable period that have occurred since the establishment of the institution. In 1797 the accounts then published for one year, and from which you take the sum of £1310 0 7 1/2, was for the year preceding 25th March in the

paid year 1797; and the latter sum embraces the one year preceding the 25th March 1799. The first period therefore embraced a year entirely void of the calamities and disadvantages which were experienced by the managers during the year 1793, which were alone sufficient for producing the difference stated above, exclusive of the derangements which the fever of 1797 produced. Therefore the comparison is unjust and unfair. In a file uncommon for such wifecreases as you appear to be, you jealously tell us, that the foregoing is a specimen of modern times, and in place of throwing some light on the subject which you appear to make such a handle of, you go to the manufacturing part of the business, and draw to all the world that near 30 years ago this manufacturing business began to decline, and with one eye you can discover a decrease in the articles manufactured yearly, and every year since the year 1770. To prove which I shall form a table and omit the jargon of nonsense which has no foundation or authenticity but your say so. I mean your mats and points, and weaving on hire, and sundry items of this kind which are unworthy notice.

Table titled 'ARTICLES MANUFACTURED' comparing production in 1770 and 1799 across various categories like Linen, Woollens, and other goods.

Thus by the foregoing statement it appears that as the number of paupers increased, the quantity of articles manufactured decreased, for 410 persons in the year 1776 did not earn upon a nice calculation one fourth as much as 210 persons earned in 1770. (I suppose you was a manager in 1770) or else you certainly would never have offered such a comparative statement as this, to prove the declension of labour in the Alms-House, under the present system; you certainly was not in the possession of common understanding, when you brought this "comparison" forward, unless, indeed, your "mats and points and clothing for the Pennsylvania Hospital," was to cover the nakedness of your "comparison" and make up the leeway of your drifting intent; now, sir, or madam, or whatever you are, let me offer you a comparative statement;

In 1770, when you In 1799, three of did more work than the present Managers you have ever done had only been in four line, and which, by months, the Fever the bye, wants some- prevented their taking thing more than your upon them the duties bare assertion, to prove of their office till No- the fact, the Manag- vember in place of ers' were permanent, September; the other held their offices three of the present during pleasure. Managers took their seats at the board on the day after the date of the accounts now in question were made up to.

In 1770, more vs. In 1799, by a late grants than paupers-law, vagrants and such were admitted, because persons heretofore em- the law designated that played in the Alms- as a proper place for House, were sent to employ- ing such per- the common prison, fons; nine tenths of and infirm old decrep- whom are able to id persons and young children were alone admitted to be proper objects for the care of the "Guardians of the poor."

In 1770, two hundred and ninety per- died and five paupers fons were admitted to (not of the fame de- the Alms-House, when scrip- tion of persons as the population was you ignorantly assert) about one fourth of but all of them poor, the present population needy, decrepid, in- of the city, which firm persons, not one proves the great pro- in twenty able to do portion of idle persons the least work and sent in as vagrants, scarcely able to clean, and who were capable their own apartments, of working.

Upon the slightest examination of the foregoing comparisons, an intelligent mind will readily discover that every thing is in favor of the present management. Little more than double the number of persons are now in the house than was in it during the year 1770, although the population of the city has increased four fold: and had not the calamity occasioned by the fever been experienced, I am convinced there would not have been more than is stated to have been in the house during the year 1770. I should be glad, however, to know why you stopped at the year 1776, or indeed why you went so far back. If some deep, malignant design did not lurk at the bottom of your "well meant address," would you have gone farther back to look for comparisons than the period when the law placed the institution upon its present footing? As well might you have gone to the prison and compared the work of the hale, healthy, strong persons employed there, as to have made a comparison between the manufactures of 1770 and 1799. Such barba- ric impositions as these will never answer. It requires well authenticated facts to shake the humanity of the citizens of Philadelphia. Bold assertions, equivocating and perplexing comparisons will not do: and, as I before observed, your drift is well understood by me, and will very

soon be understood by every person within the city and districts. Men governed by such principles as you possess, or at least appear to possess, if I may judge from your writings, ought to be very cautious indeed. It is not the number of pieces which will produce conviction on the citizens possessing the candor and foresight of the people of Philadelphia; and I am now firmly of opinion that had you stopped short on the publication of No. 1 your views would have been much better answered: but you remind me of an old proverb, which is fully verified in you: "give a man (I mean such a one as you) rope enough and he will hang himself." This I take for granted will be the case, and as you have discovered so much treachery in your comparison, and brought forward statements upon such unfair grounds I shall henceforth hold it beneath me to pursue you further; under a well founded conviction that your comparison, as well as those for some years back, have done every thing in their power for the public interest, and that they will continue to do so I firmly believe. Therefore any thing which you can offer in future will be viewed, I trust, in the same light which your conduct has from the first appeared to me, the offspring of a malignant, base invidiousness against every principle of humanity and benevolence.

COMMUNICATION.

Suffex County, New Jersey, 5th July, 1799.

Yesterday, being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States a respectable company of Ladies, and Gentlemen, from Easton, Greenwich, Oxford furnace, and Belvidere, assembled under an arbour upon the bank of the Pequest—to commemorate that eventful day, and at the same time to testify, in the most unequivocal manner, their perfect approbation of the existing Laws and Government of the United States, as they respect both her foreign, and domestic concerns. A collation suited to the occasion was prepared under the direction of majors Hoops and Paul, capt. Ball and Mr. Samuel Showers, at which Thomas Bullman Esq. Presided, major Roberdeau, vice-President—When internal dissensions, and foreign influence, are threatening to subvert our Government, by sacrilegiously destroying our altars, which at such vast expence of blood and treasure have been raised, and consecrated to Peace and Virtue, it certainly becomes every American, to acknowledge with the most heartfelt gratitude the obligations which are due to those illustrious characters, under whose guidance we have been led to the temple of National honor and greatness. Impressed forcibly with these sentiments the following toasts were unanimously agreed to, and given.

- 1. The day—May it ever be regarded by Americans, as the glorious birth day of their national freedom.
2. The United States—May neither foreign influence, nor domestic dissension lead them from their duty.
3. The President of the United States.
4. General George Washington.—May the affection and gratitude of his Countrymen, be as permanent as his public services, and private virtues are illustrious.
5. The Congress of 1776.
6. The Majority of the Congress of the United States, may they retain their virtuous agency, and may their deliberations be guided by wisdom, unanimity and firmness.
7. The general Government.—May it be energetic in the Executive, and in the judiciary impartial, and may every enemy to it, feel its weight, and perish.
8. May skill, candor, and integrity characterize our public servants.
9. The Governor of the State of New Jersey.
10. The militia of New Jersey, who are resolved never to shun danger, when the honor of their Government requires support.
11. The memory of those brave, and virtuous Men, who fell in defence of our National rights.
12. May the principles of RATIONAL Freedom be established and revered throughout the union.
13. May the accusing angel be vigilant, and the recording angel correct in handing to infamy, the names of those who oppose in any degree whatever the laws of our Country.
14. The Army and Navy of the United States.—May they ever continue a Bulwark against those, who would build their greatness, on their country's ruin.
15. May every disorganize, be an Insurgent and every where meet with a Truxton.
16. May the pure spirit which gave birth to this day never degenerate.

Toasts drunk at New-Brunswick (N. J.) on the 4th of July.

The American Eagle, may his talons ever teach the Gallie Cock his proper distance. The Army and Navy of the United States. May our power explore every inlet of the habitable globe—our flag ride triumphant on every ocean—may impartially wield the sword of justice, and impetuosity the sword of war. Public spirit—while it rouses us in opposition to foreign hostility, may it secure us against foreign intrigue. The nations of the earth—united by one common nature, may they feel but one common interest, the happiness of each other. When the implements of war are necessary to defend our Country's rights or resent her wrongs, may coolness take aim and courage draw the trigger. The American Navy—may it yearly increase and success, be in geometrical proportion.—3 cheers. The brave capt. Truxton of the Constellation, his officers and crew—may the same spirit and success inspire and attend the whole American navy.—3 cheers. Buonaparte and his army in Egypt—may they be beaten to hard labour, and when

they complain may the answer from their task master be, ye are idle.—6 cheers. The French fleet at sea—may it be safely conducted by an English Squadron into a British port.—3 cheers. Generals Pinckney and Marshall all our late envoys to the land of villainy and hypocrisy—may their country revere and reward their tried wisdom, and incorruptible integrity. Timothy Pickens, that great republican. Oliver Wolcott, that sagacious, indefatigable, and upright financier. Benjamin Stoddert, under his skillful hands may our navy grow to be the bulwark of our commerce and our shores. Drank at Kingston, (N. J.) May those rascals in America, that oppose our happy government, be speedily transported to their beloved France, and feel about their necks the mild authority of those philosophers of liberty. Buonaparte and his plundering army—may the devil soon claim his own in all false Mahometans. Marshal Suwarow—may the old Russian bear cranh the monkeys between his teeth. The American Navy—may our oaks rush to the main to defend those lands which they now adorn. The gallant Truxton, who only wants a fleet like Nelson, like him to be-nile the Frogs. Our brave townsmen, Thomas Fiogey, and the other commanders of our navy—may they soon clear the ocean of its pirates.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED, days

Table listing ship arrivals including Big Sufannah, Big Fair American, Ship Terrific, and others with their respective ports of origin.

Arrived, Brig Sufannah, Medlin, from Bona Vista; failed from thence 25th May. On the 6th ult. in lat. 20, 11, N. at 7 A. M. saw a fish bearing towards us: at 9, proved to be an armed sbr. under Spanish colours, got under our wake and fired a shot at us, which we readily returned, at ten after having exchanged several shot, hauled his wind to the southward, and half past ten left us. 9th ult. spoke the armed ship London Packet, Anderlon, of and from Baltimore, bound to Surinam, having on board captain Mitchell and crew of the sbr. Ann, belonging to Baltimore, that had foundered some time before at sea. 20th ult. spoke the sbr. Polly, Warner, of Wilmington, from Charleston, bound to Barbados.

In the Sufannah came passenger, captain Boggs, of the ship Johanna, of this port. Capt. B. has rendered us the following list of vessels condemned in the ports of France: Ship Accepted Malon, Delano, of Boston, condemned at Rochelle. Washington, Foster, of Baltimore, do. John, —, of Norfolk, taken America, —, of Boston, do. Pigeon, —, of New York, do. Hiram, Casters, of N. Hampshire, do. Hiram, Peniston, of Philadelphia, do. Fame, P. rland, of N. Hampshire do. Fame Story of New York, do. Pigeon, Green of Philadelphia, do. Columbus, Skinner, under trial at Rochelle Lydia, —, of Port-outh, lost entering Bordeaux And several others at Bayonne and Bourdeaux. The Fame, Francis Pastorius; Polly, Makins; Two Sisters Wation; Dispaten, Rose; Fair America, Brevoor; and Sally, Dorson, all of Philadelphia, were at Hamburg 27th April.

Arrived at the Fort. Brig Esperanza, Kinney, Srinam,—left it 1st June. Sloop Prosperity, Pintard, N. York—detained, having no papers on board to prove the length of time the cargo has been in the United States. Ship Gen. Washinton, Davis, of and from hence to New Orleans a s, was spoke the 15th ult. off the Metolans a well.

WILLIAM COBBETT HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS) THE

BAVIAD AND MÆVIAD.

By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE. To which is prefixed,

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expence has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America.—This edition has an advantage over former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and it has an advantage over every other edition, in the Poetical Epistle which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations. Some Copies have been sent on to Mr. Somerville, Milled Lane, New York; also to Mr. Hill, Baltimore; and to Mr. Young, Charleston. Copies will be sent to Boston and other places, as soon as occasions offer.]

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different Churches of the number of Funerals at their burials the 24 hours preceding 12 o'clock, July 9, 1799.

Table listing church funerals for various denominations including Christ Church, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and others.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the barracks at Reading, in the night of the 5th July, 1799, the following soldiers in the 11th regiment in the service of the United States.

Thomas Britton Booth, a private, born in Chester county, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and 3/4 high, dark complexion, brown eyes and long black hair which he commonly wears tied close to his head; by occupation a farmer; he is stout, good looking fellow, and considerably marked with the small pox, is much addicted to liquor, and very abusive when intoxicated; he was dressed in full infantry uniform except his hat—it is expected that he will change his dr as he feels a plain round hat and a number of citizens' cloaths. Also, James M. Allen, born in the county of Attamin in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and 1/2 high, fair complexion, grey eyes, short brown hair, which is very thin on the crown of his head, of thin visage and a very pleasant countenance; by occupation a farmer, and was dressed in full infantry uniform. The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and confine in any goal, or deliver to any officer in the service of the United States, the above described deserters, or ten dollars and expences for either of them.

LEWIS HOWARD, Lieutenant 11th United States Regiment Reading, July 7 (10)

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

HAVE FOR SALE, No. 165, Chestnut-Street, Received by the last arrivals from Liverpool.

- Ginghams, In small chests, and trunks, suited either for exportation or home trade.
Dimities,
Mullinettes,
Mullins,
Printed Calicoes,
Checks,
Silk Striped Nankeens,
Cassimers, elegantly assorted in small bales
Wildbore Fancies, do.
Ternando Serges, in do.
Broad Says in do.
Coarse Woollens in bales.

ON HAND.

- Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 and 3
Nails 4, 6, 8 frigs, clouts, claps, sheathing and scupper
Sheet copper and copper bottoms
Sheathing paper
Yellow ochre in casks
China ware assorted in boxes
A quantity of empty port wine bottles
London particular & India market } In pipes and
Madera wine } hogheads
10 puncheons St. Kitts rum
20 ditto country ditto
11 six pound cannon
10 four pound ditto, with carriage, hand spikes, rammers, sponges, shot &c complete
Gun powder in casks
July 9 coldf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, the 30th of March last a Dark Chefnut Sorrel Horse.

Said horse has a star and blaze; six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high; both hind legs white half way to his knee, branded P B: the same night there were a saddle and bridle stolen out of another stable; supported by Michael Gubby as the said Michael Gubby was taken on the third inst. with the said saddle and bridle, and had exchanged the horse for a dark brown mare, about 12 and 1/2 half hands high; he has a star, and white spot on the near side of her jaw, above the bit; he has the thimble-per; and in good order; the said Gubby made his escape the same evening. If the owner of the mare has, the horse, and will bring him home to the subscriber, he shall have the said mare and fifteen dollars cash, and if he recovers the thief in New Castle Jail, he shall be entitled to fifteen dollars for him—any other person or persons taking up said horse and thief, and bringing the horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or fifteen dollars for either of them.

JOSHUA JACKSON, Wilmington, April 15 (Jy. 9) 1799

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Seamstress or Child's Maid. IN a small family, who are going to the country, a YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and who has learnt the Mantua Maker's business. Enquire next door No. 293, Arch-Street. July 6

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 WURRAL Secretary to Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company. June 29 2aw 11 an

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, Purchaser and Seller of LANDS made. BY JAMES NEWTON. July 5 2aw 11