The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, YULT 13.

•: (D) : c PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.
15/3 to 4d
t. 14/4

Deferred 6 per Cent.
Three per Cent.
BANK United States, 15 per cent. 44 to 45 do 14 do BANK United States, 15 pet do.

North America, 44 to 45 do.

Pennfylvania, 14 do.

Infurance comp N. A. thares 10

Pennfylvania, thares, 27 to 28

Eaft India Company of N. A. par.

Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres.

Eight per cent. Scrip par, to 2 per cent. discount.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE On London, 51 at 30 days
50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam, 35 à 37-100 per florin
Hamburgh 30 23à -100 per Mark Banco.

It is not denied, that abuses existed in the old government of France, which required to be corrected, by the cool and temperate band of reform. Their clergy, with some exceptions, had deviated from the pure model of the aposition life; the higher ranks of the aposition and desired the second wars luminous and discounts. del or the apoirelie life; the higher ranks of the people were luxurious and diffipated; and the lower orders exposed to the oppressions of arbitrary power; but will not every man of information and candor, allow, that these evils bear no proportion to, or comparison with, those which have grown out of and ever attended the new order of things in France. The terms account man things in France. The same account may be given, of the deviations from pure religion, morals, and government, in other countries of Europe; but with the example of the sufferings of reformed France, before their eyes, can or ought, good moralists, good obristians, or benevolent politicians, to will to see the same means, with the probability of the same effect, employed to cure

The first embraces of the French, have fomething in them fo captivating, to those they destine for their prey, that it is almost impossible, for the simple and unsuspicious to relift their witcheraft.

On the 10th of February 1798, the Modern Gauls, took possession of Rome, withdern Gauls, took possession of Rome, without resistance; sive days afterwards, the tree of liberty was planted, and the Papal government abolished, after which the dedeceived people began to taste of the fruit of the tree of French liberty. According to Duppa, who was present, consequently, a witness, to the occurrences he relates, and is acknowledged to describe them with impartiality, "The opening of the scene was highly favorable to the most flattering bope, both of liberality and justice. In one, and the same day, all right of conquest was relimquished and Rome declared a free and independent government; to exercise the funedependent government; to exercise the func-tions of this government, the bonestest, the ablest, and the best men, that could be chosen out of that party were elected. This was consolatory, even to the enemies of the revolution, but it was of short duration; for the men that were made ostensible to the Roman people, as provisionary governors, ison found that their power was scarcely, even the shadow of authority. They were made use of to shew where, and in what confissed the little remaining wealth of the state, and politely compelled to give their assent, that that little might be taken from it; they had the privilege of issuing edicts, which privilege they were compelled to exercife, for oppressing the people, beyond all example, of even the greatest despotism of antient times, and were thus made obnoxious, without deriving the least profit from the plunder that was obtained in their names."

The preceding transactions happened at Rome in 1798. Early in 1799, Bernadotte, general in chief of the French army of ob-fervation, addressed the people of Germany, whose country he had entered, at the head of a powerful army to the second the second transaction. of a powerful army, to plunder and revolu-tionize. in the following words, viz. "Germans, freemen, we are your bretbren; we mans, freemen, we are your bretbren; we swear it hy our arms; we do not come to derange this boly brotherhood; but on the constrary, to confirm our connections, and coment their existence, by the defeat, of their common foe, the bouse of Austria."

Who, except facebins, can affect to becreve, that this Bernadotte and his brigands of revolutionizers, would not have acted the ame part at Verna, that had been alcohole.

ame part at Vienna, that had been acted at Rome, if they had not been prevented by the Archduke Charles and his army. And can the expected, that when this Bernadotte or some other, and his brigands, shall find their way to our shores, they will not endeavor to sooth and cajole the people of the United States with the name of brothers; and swearing on their arms, they have not ome to derange this boly brotherbood. May God in his mercy, avertirom us, the urse of a boly French brotherbood.

meanly insidious and cajoling expressions of Bernadotte notwithstanding) from plunder, assassination, rape and configgration, by their French broshers, but the intervention of the Archauke and his army; and nothing can fave these United States from the fame tursed effects of a boly French brotherbood, out the intervention of a Washington and a well appointed army. The Jacobins know this well; hence their opposition to the army; hence the Faitor of the Aurora, on the 29th June olt, copied from a Baltimore paper, eshablished to propagate French principles, the following paragraph. I (the Baltimere printer) discharged the duty incumbent on my situation, by decrying an established to propagate from an established to propagate from an end this discharged the duty incumbent on my situation, by decrying an established to propagate from an established cloathing to protect his fellow creatures (whose unfortunate situation has compelled them to seek a dwelling in this happy assignment to seek a dwelling in this compelled them to see Baltimere printer) discharged the duty in-cumbent on my situation, by decrying an es-tablicament the ties) more to be dreaded, by those who are

worthy of their liberties, than the exertions of that frightfu bobgoblin, that terrific raw head, and bloody bones, the five headed

We regret to flate, that that brave officer Captain Silas Talbot, has refigned his commission in the Navy.

A man who called himself Count Alexunder Tilly, and who lived some time in Phi ladelphia, a Chevalier d'Industrie, has taken his departure from New-York in the ship Factor, for London.

The report by the citizen passenger at New-York, of Moreau's victory, at Piceighitone, merits no attention; being an old

We have heretofore had occasion to affer that a large majority of the American peo ple are convinced that a war with Francis necessary to this country, and anxiously wish for that event. A decifive confirmation of this opinion, has occurred, in the eclat with which Captain Truxton has been toasted on a late occasion, from one end of the Continent to the other.

FOR CHARITAS

In yesterday's paper, Charitas says that I have declared the Fax to be insupportable, and what ought not to be submitted to—To refute which, I recite every word I have written that relates to its being so, see my No. 1 to the Managers of the Alms-House and house of employ, as follows—

"By your account No.3, the paupers in the house are six hundred and sive, of whom one hundred and fifty three are children—I will throw them all out of the cursilier has a second

throw them all out of the question, because they do not work—The result is, there remains two hundred and twenty fix men, and two hundred and twenty feven women, the profit of whose labor together in the whole year is but four shillings each.

I acknowledge that very large allowance ought to be made for the fituation of many of your paupers, but still I cannot resolve it to my own fatisfaction, that four hundred and fifty three grown people, who are all pro-vided at the public expence with board, cloathing, fuel and every necessary article of life, should not earn four shillings each a year, when an individual labourer can earn twice as much in one day.

If, however, you can fatisfy your fellowcitizens on this subject, it will be proper to
do it; for many of them begin to grow uneasy about the poor tax, and consider it as
an almost insupportable burthen. They selt
it so last year, and they are likely to feel it so
this year, in which I am told fixty two thoufund dollars are assessed for the poor tax as fand dollars are affested for the poor tax a-

Enormous as this, is I believe they will pay it willingly, if they are but convinced that good acconomy is observed in the expenditure of their money, and that a reasonable share of labor is exacted from all those who and frength—but if you apply their taxes to improper uses, and turn the Alms-House and House of Employ, which was designed for the convenient and comfortable accommodation of the infirm and superannuated poor of the city and districts, as well as to encourage industry in those who are willing to do work, if they could get it, into a nursery for idle itinerants, you way expect, notwithstanding the regard we entertain for your characters, that we shall complain with justice, and fay the institution instead of being a city."

His other Observations on my performance, are fo falfe and betray fo much ignorance of the business he writes about, that

I do not think him worthly of an Answer.

The Author of No. 1, &c. to the Managers of the Alms House and House of Employ.

IN order further to prove the affertions lately advanced, it may be proper to make a further comparison between the Pennfylvania Hospital, and the Alms-House. In the year 1782, the Managers of the Pennfylvania Hofpital charged 77 cents per week, for the maintenance of maniacs, &c. fent to them. by the Managers of the Alms House; and in 1798 and 1799, they charged three dollars per week—thus we find, or at least, the inference is evident, that the exences attending the management of that inflitution, bears the fame proportion in for-mer times, to the present, as one to four-"Friend Scribe"! what say you now in sa-

vor of " Old Times ?" It is a very curious circumstance indeed, that this snarling scribbler should make ob-fervations on the manufactures of the Alms House, and attempt to shew that the profits on all the work done there last year, amounted to £87 only, when he well knows a considerable May God in his mercy, avert from us, the urse of a holy French brotherhood.

It is an undoubted fact, that nothing fared Vienns and the Germans, freemen, (the meanly insidious and raiding averagions of the cloathing to protect his discontented mortal? Will he not even allow comfortable cloathing to protect his tablisoment (the American army, raifed expressly to prevent or meet French hostili-

miliar acquaintance with one of the inflitu-

tions. Thus a charge is made of 3 dollars, trial, and, at least, " halt between lic to pay the fun asked by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for maintenance of Paupers sent there from the Aims House, at the rate of three dollars per week, besides cloathing, &c. (particularly when they are cloathing, &c. (particularly when they are publicly accused of extravagance and missing management) this charge is enormous, and more than is at particular times demanded of others; for, as they receive thirty paupers without pay, when this class in the house is thort of that number, in my opinion they ught rather to make a distinction in favor of the Alms. House his the term of it the alms. House his the term of it the alms is no attained in the facilities of certain good of the Alms. House his the term of it the case; and they have actually refused maniacs (without pay) at a time when there has been room for 8 or 10. This should be one inducement, in my opinion, why an alteration in the poor laws ought to take place, and that the Alms-House might be converted into an hospital also; in order that the hand into an hospital also; in order that the hand of benevolence and philanthropy, by which the citizens of Philadelphia have long been peculiarly distinguished, might be extended to further objects of charity, and thereby comprise the rehes, as far as possible, of unhappy, unattended objects deprived of reason. There are at this time 3 or 4 persons in the Alms-House desperately infanc, and although the accommodations are by no means convenient or calculated for them, they are continuous are sometimes. nient, or calculated for them, they are continued for the reasons above stated. I do not mean by this comparison to undervalue the merits of the Pennsylvania Piospital; on the contrary, I value it much, and know the advantages ariling from it are many; at the fame time, I am of opinion, the plan is too contracted, and that old established principles and prejudices, are extremely difficult to be removed. Another great inducement for the legislature to pay early attention to this important work is, in order to make an alteration in the appointment of managers, who ought to be a permanent body, chosen during good behaviour, and to receive a moderate compensation for their services, by which means their time might be constantly employed in the management of the House the business would doubtless be conducted with more fuccess than by managers whose time expires in one year, and whose business in some degree, necessarily prevents their paying that minutia of attention, which its importance requires.—Another alteration firstees me as very important, that is, the managers to be a separate body, with distinct powers from the out door overseers of the poor; at present, one interferes too much

with the other. Thus much I have advanced, Mr. Editor House in the Managers of the Alms House, and hope the public is now satisfied that the statements published against them are not deserving of further notice; as I hope not to trespass again on the time and attention of your readers.

CHARITAS.

" How long balt ye between two opinions?"

WHEN the terms of a text are intelligible, its import obvious to ordinary apprehension, or its positions confessedly indifputable, the faithful Preacher will abstain nations. No attachment to a fystem will St. Peters, ever lead me to attempt a perversion of scrip-tural truth; and there is no intricacy in the question before us, which requires me to re-mark upon the meaning of the text, or to exhibit its connexion with the context. Suffice it briefly to premife, that "there are a kind of men," of whom, in the ordinary transactions of life, this is emphatically, a "question to be asked,"—"how long halt ye between two opinions."

Indecision of character may refult from deficiency of judgment, or from want of in-dependence. When it proceeds from the first cause, it is pitiable; when from the last it merits censure, and is truly contemptible. To men of the first description, commisseration may well be imparted; but to besto exhortation or reproof upon such, would be to sow goodly seed upon a rock. These therefore, will be dismissed from our atten tion; and our remarks will be confined to those, who, from waut of judgment, " halt

between two opinions.".

A foolish and inexcuseable timidity is frequently a fourse of irrefolution and indeciion. There are men, whose talents enable them to judge with correctness, and who yet, through the influence of this cause, dare not avow their opinions. They are intimidated by the prospect of a paltry danger, and facrifice both reason and conscience, in obedience to the delusive suggestions of a caution, which is degrading to the dignity of man, and a timid apprehension of conse of man, and a timid apprehension of confe-quences, infamous in the estimation of the world. The timid may ever have this danger in prospect; for such is our depravity, that rectitude is sometimes laughed at; virtuous deeds may, by possibility, blast popularity; and he who builds his life upon the eternal base of morality and truth, cannot thence infer, that the support and affection of his worldly friends will remain unchangeably the fame. While these truths shall endure, bring men to decide, whether they will bear the fneer of malice, and the fcorn of vice, or turn afide to avoid them from the known path of duty; whether they will facrifice an ignoble popularity, or focure it by an occasional deviation from the rules of virtue, and by the omission of ingenuous deeds; whether they will refolutely adhere to the maxims of strict integrity; or swerve therefrom to advance the interest and secure the friendship of a worldling, and there will be sound those, who will shrink from the

he present poor laws should be made; and of virtue in this life is too precarious, and I think it demands the early attention of the promised enjoyment of the next too disour Legislature—It will not do for the pub. tant to induce them to set the artisce and malignity of vice at defiance. And as long as dangers exist to deter them, their indecifion will remain, even if the path of duty be illuminated by the fpleudor of celefial

the Alms House, but the reverse is the is made, is not attained; for even vice itself de; and they have actually refused maniacs demands, that its votaries evince decision in its favor. It is moreover, permicious in its consequences; for hitterness is the portion of him who has it; it subjects him to the torture of confcious guilt and configns him to a wordly infamy, far more terrible, than all the evils that can affail the " fleady port" of firm, decided and inflexible integrity.

There are those, who are usually found to " hait between two opinions." from motives of policy, and from principles of daffardly and contemptible prudence. These temporizing spirits may be discerned in the elevated and in the lowly walks of life. The grave, crowd and gain the applaufes of the multi-

But same thus obtained is insubstantial as a shadow, and glory thus acqired will pass a-way like the transient existence of a summer insect. For, it will ever be found written in the creed of honesty, that the man who once yields to politic considerations upon the great question of duty, be his the " post of honor" or a "private station," cannot here-after be depended on, decidedly "true" to his conscience and his God.

There are times and there will be occasions when every good man will cry, in the language of the Prophet, "multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision!" But unfortunately, these are also the times of peril,
when virtue calls soudest for the decision of
its friends, that the timid and temporizing
characters I have described are ever found to
"halt between two opinions." At these
times and on such occasions, he only is found
vorthy, who "fets his sace like a flint" in
the path of duty, and he only ments aparts

I WO new trame two blory Houses pleasantly situated, near the Jolly Post-Tayern, upper end of the Village of Frankford.
There are in each house, bendes a kitchen, two
rooms on the first floor; three on the second,
with roomy garrats, all well similed; there
are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and
coach house. Fart goods will be taken in paytimest and on such occasions, he only is found
vorthy, who "fets his face like a flint" in
the path of duty, and he only ments aparts. the path of duty, and he only merits appro-bation, who can place "honor in one eye an death in the other, and look on both indiffer-

ently."
The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

Died, yesterday morning, after a short illness, in the 16th year of his age, Mr. FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, son of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esquire.

REPORT

Of the SEXTONS of the different CHURCHES of the number of Punerals at their grounds the 24 hours preceeding 12 o'clock, July 13, 1799.

| | rit Preibyterian Chu | irch, | .0 | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----|--------|
| | 2d do. | 0. | 0 | |
| 9 | 3d do. | lo. | 0 | |
| g | Scots Presbyterian, | | 0 | |
| ğ | Affociate Church, | | 0 | |
| ğ | St. Mary's Church, | | 10 | |
| ğ | Trinity Church, | | 0 | |
| l | Friends, | | ò | |
| l | Free Quakers, | | 0 | |
| ł | Swedes Church, | | 0 | |
| l | German Lutheran, | THE THE SERVICE | 1 | |
| l | German Reformed P | resbyterian, | | |
| 1 | Moravians, | | 0 | |
| Į | Methodifts, | | 0 | |
| I | Baptifts, | | Ī | |
| l | Univerfalists, | | 0 | |
| l | City Hospital. | | 2 | tinfan |
| | [and 1 girl, drowned | | | |
| I | Kenfington, | | I | |
| I | Jews, | | 0 | |
| į | African Episcopal Ch | urch, | 0 | |
| | | | | |

From a London Paper.
The real embalmed HEAD of the ful and renowned usurped OLIVER CROM WELL, flyled protector of the Common wealth of England, Scotland and Ireland with the original dyes for the medals firmed in honor of his victory at Dunbar, &c. &c. are now exhibiting at No. 5, in Mead-court Old Bond-fireet, (where the Rattle Snake was shewn last year) A genuine narrative relating to the acquisition, concealment, and preservation of these articles to be had at the

place of exhibition. The vengeance of the Irish rebels falling chiefly upon the borned cattle, has naturally darmed men in the upper ranks of life. So many of his Majesty's subjects in both king-doms come under this description, that there is no saying where the mischief may end.

ROBERT COE & SON.

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Connesson where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, toge her with a general affortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the foring vessels, an ample addition. the fpring veffels, an ample addition.
4th me. 10.

per week for patients, besides the cleathing made use of, and what is destroyed by the maniacs.—The account for cloathing and beding destroyed, amounted to 63 dollars for last year. In fact, it has become highly never ceffary, that some revisions and alterations of the present poor laws should be made; and I think it demands the early attention of the promised enjoyment of the next too distance. It will not do for the publications, and the promised enjoyment of the next too distance is made of 3 dollars trial, and, at least, "that between two influenced by the considerations I lave the Queen of 98 games, Admiral Parker, him the Spenish 74 gain ships collide the engaged for a considerable time and beat or with great stanged for a considerable time and beat or with great stangester. The Queen of 98 games, Admiral Parker, him the Spenish for this description, that reason points out the path, and that conscience commands that it will great stanges for a considerable time and beat or with gr BURMWDA, June 15. has declared that ifland independant.

Gazette Marine Lift.

Port of Philadelphia,

Arrived at the Fort.
Sloop Vanqueiere, Dubois, prize to the United States floop of war Ganges, captain Tingey-all hands well.

The privateer, prize to the Ganges was captured near St. Martins, mounted 10 guns and 85 men. The guns were thrown over-board in the chace, which lasted several

Brig Betsey (supposed Pritcher) from hence to St. Bartholomews, was captured 2 leagues to windward of that Island and caried in there.

Near an hundred fail of American merchantmen prepared to leave Balla erre Roads on the 28th uit. to join a British convoy for

THE PARTNERSHIP

wrinkled Senator," the hallowed minister of justice, and the mean and humble courtier, are victims to its poisonous influence. The inhabitant of "gorgeous palaces," thus condescends, and the wretched tenant of a cottage thus aspires, to catch the favour of the mean, and those that have demands to prasent their assertions. TRADING under the Firms of 7 mo. 13th

> Freight for Hamburgh, confishing of 84 Hogsheads Sugar,

150 Bags Coffee, May be had of the subscriber, if applied for im-mediately,

GIDEON H. WELLS,

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new frame two Story Hou-

JOHN MCCLELLEN. Frankford, July 13

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING been appointed administrator to the estate of the rev. JOHN WADE (de-

ceased) late of New Jersey—
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands against the same, to render their accounts withour delay, properly atte

Edward Thompson,

WHEREAS.

A N attachment was lately iffued out of the in-ferior court of common pleas of the county of Effex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and thattles, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a pica of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars;—
And wbereas, the said shertst did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the desendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Mecker to the said desendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by fixty land warrants;—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintist, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be fold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerks &c.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c. Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) 1aw12m

Just Published,
And to be fold by the Proprietor,
JEREMIAH FAUL,
No. 35, South Fourth Spect;

By Iface Pearlon, No. 10g. Market-fireet; Benjamis
Davies, No. 68, Market-fireet; John Ormrod;
No. 41, Cheft un-theet; William Jones, No. 30
North Fourth-freet; and by Joleph Moore,
No. 1, White-flore Alley-THE
CHILD'S ASSISTANT;

Containing the first principles of frithmetic, adapted to the capacities of Youth.

A COLLECTION OF COPIES

For the use of Schools.

Alphabetically arranged, with directions prefixed tholding the Pen. To which is add d. approved times of Receipts, Bills, Orders, Bills of Exchange and Conditions, Award, &c. Allo, the common Tables uted in Arithmetic.

They ble amay be had teperately for the use of chillengal telling hours.

and teliure hours.

A good profit will be allowed to Retailers.

Sich mo 18, 1799,

Res at 6w.

SCOTT'S GAZETTEER.

This Day is Published, New & Universal Gazetteer;

To aubich is prefixed an Introduction on the first

principles of
Geography & Aitronomy;
With a full account of the different Planets composing the Solar System; also, a Nomenclature explaining the effectial terms in Geography and Afronomy.

NB—A copy of the first volume is left at the principal book-stores, for the inspection of those who may be disposed to parsonize the work— to ferthers are to pay four dollars and three quarters on the receipt of the first volume