POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, July 27, '99. ETTERS for the British Packet Mary, for Falmouth (Eng.) will be received at this ice until Tuesday 6th August. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must

Several good Nurses WANTED.

FIVE of Six capable NURSES may meet with immediate Employ at the public ALMS-HOUSE,

On producing fatisfactory recommendations.—
Married Men and Women would be preferred.
Perfons arguainted with fuitable characters,
are particularly requested to fend them without
delay to

LUKE W. MORRIS, or
CHARLES PLEASANTS,

CHARDES L. Gommittee of the Managers.

ON THURSDAY, The 1st of August next, at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffe House,

A COUNTRY SEAT.

SITUATE in the manor of Moorland, Montgombery county near to Thomas Longfireth's Paper mill, and not far distant from the Newton road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia.—containing 2.1-2 acres of Land, on which is a good two story flone dwelling house, frame stable &c. on this p ace is a large garden with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted 'ruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, quinces &c. The crop in the ground confists of cern star, potatoes and clover. The firuation is very healthy and being in the neighbourhood of several stores and floar mills, makes it a destrable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer recreat at a small spence, Terms may be made known at the office of Edward Bonsall. No. 64 Dock Street; or by A COUNTRY SEAT.

Dock Street; or by
BENSON & YORKE, auc'rs.
dt2A

FOR SALE Madras Handkerchiefs, In small packages; en-titled to the drawback.

Philips, Cramond & Co.

WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Compting house in this city, or a birth to go to the West-Indies, or any other part, as supercargo, agent or clerk, by a TOUNG MAN, who speaks the French language, acquainted with business, and can adduce fatisation that we will be forested to A.B. and left at this office will be punctually attended to. For surther particulars enquire of the printer.

july 18

TO LET,

And possession given the 7th of next month A Three story Brick House, with a good kitchen and cellar, in Second-street near to the New market. Enquire of THOMAS GREEVES,

No. 73 Walnut-street.

july 23. 3tawzw¶

Twenty Dollars Reward. DESERTED from the barracks at Reading, in the sight of the 5th July, 1799, the following foldiers in the 11th regiment in the fervice of

the United States.

Thomas Britton Booth, a private, born in Cheffer 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 a Rout, good looking fellow and confiderably marked with the small pox, is much addicted to liquor, and very a busive when intoxicated; he was dressed in full-

LEWIS HOWARD,
Lieutenant 11th United States Regimen
Reading, july 7 (10)

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, Hawer, II As removed to No. 126, fouth Front firect, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete affortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,
With a complete affortment of FURS, always
for tale.—He has received per the late arrivals
from London, a complete affortment of
Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for fale at very reduced prices. 1aw6m

Patent Ploughs,

Patent Ploughs,

The fold for easth by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and heam of wood; they may befixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and saken off at pleasure

taken off at pleasure
Patent rights for vending with instructions for
making them may be had by applying to John
Newhold, or the subscriber No. 212 North

Newbold, or the lubic.

Bront-fireet.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Leafe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracks of Land, well fittated for Mills, Iron Works or Forms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon flate of Pennsylvania. These who may inchine to view them will please to apply to Joha Canan csq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold, tawts

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the Districts of Southwark & the Northern Liberties. Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the following places are appointed for the reception of LOST CHILDREN, where they will be taken care of until applied for

T — At the house of Frederick Kehlhesser, sign of the Fleece and Dove, No. 240, North Second, near Callowhill-street.

near Callowhill-street.

2.—At the hofe of Michael Kitts, fign of the Indian King, No. 80, Market-street.

3.—At Martin Rizer's, fign of the Marquis La Fayette, No. 222, South Second-street, opposite the New Market.

The Printers of the different papers in the city are requested to publish the above a few times in their papers, and they will oblige a friend to humanity.

A Ta meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July 1799.

Refolved, That on the first day of Ostober next, this board will proceed to elect a Professor of English and Grammar, who shall receive, for his fervices, at the rate of £200 per annum, to be paid quarrerly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c.

Test.

en, &c. &c.

Teft,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforefaid hath just become vacant, by the refignation of a gentleman, whose affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by sea.

It is the duty of the said Professor (to whom is allowed an affistant) to teach the English language grammatically, and to orepare students for a superior school, by teaching them the Latin grammar, the Vocabulary, and Cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his scholars at stated hours; and to those students who are not destined for the superior school, are to be taught, at the discretion of their parents, or guardians. Arithmetic, and other branches of scienceusually taught in English schools—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arichmetic, &c. is considered indispensible in the professor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will submit to an examination, as well as produce satisfactory resimmonials of their good morals, and sair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requested to insert in their papers the foregoing resolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

july 22

IawtS20

From the Farmers' Museum.

And when the inhabitants of fabeshgilesd beard of that which the Philistines had done to Saul, all the valiant men arose, and went at night, and took the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons from the wall of Bethshan, and came to Jahesh, and burnt them there. And they took their bones and buried them under a tree at Jabesh, and fasted seven days."

Jabesh, and fasted seven days,"

DURING my refidence at the university, I had the good fortune to attract the notice, and enjoy the conversation of a country clergyman, whose brilliant talents nother parochial penuriousness could choke, nor the shades of rural obscurity conceal. From the barren uniformity of cloistered life, and the still more arid lessons of solemn pedantry, I used to escape, each vacation, and meet, at a parsonage, Wit and Learning, attired in priestly grey. Here, after being "long detained, in the obscure sojourn" of a college cell. Leaveld reassend to the realms of Fan-Genius. Here, I lost my tutors, and found a friend. It was like the exchange of armour between Glaucus and Diomede; it was

tained, in the obscure sojourn" of a college that he will change his dress as he stole a plain round hat and a number of citizens' cloaths.

Also, James M' Mullen, born in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, 36 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and 1.2 high, sair complexion, grey eyes, short brown hair, which is very thin upon the crown of his head, of thin visage and a very pleasant countenance; by occupation a farmer, and was dressed in sull insantry uniform.

The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and censine in any goal, or deliver to any officer in the service of the United States, the above described defertors, or ten dollars and expences for either of them. One day, in the study of this liberal Levite, whom I heartily wish was copied in every thing, "but his nonconformity," and who ought to preach in Westminster Abbey raought to preach in Westminster Abbey rather than in a dissenting conventicle, I picked up one of his neglected fermons. It was Shandean; and the eccentric prebendary of York might have bound it up with his own. As this fermon gave the first hint to that style of Lay Preaching, which I have, for some years, employed; as it was a model of ease and sentiment in alliance; and asits text was that which I have selected for my present speculation, I could not deny myself the pleasure of complimenting a curate, who deserves to be a Bishop, and if there be any ferves to be a Bishop, and if there be any merit in the following thoughts, it is ascribable to him, whose elegant homilies "inspired easy my unpremeditated page." In pursuing his track, I shall be acquitted of plagiarism, when my readers remember my pro-digal use of inverted commas, and my care to give credit for borrowed thought and expression.

But, while I am thus wandering, the men of Jabeshgilead seem to be forgotten. This would be too shameful an Act of Oblivion. It shall not pass; for they deserve a long and

honourable memorial.

The inhabitants of the above Oriental village, are introduced with fome abruption to the acquaintance of the fludent of the boo of Samuel. At the very bottom of the first volume of the prophecy, in a kind of post script to the work, is found the narrative of heir funereal rites paid to the family of Saul Not the smallest reason appears for this post-humous service. On the contrary, it looks not only odd, but unmerited, and even impious. For, during whole pages, immediatething but a shameful catalogue of Saul's erimes. To bitter envy of the favoured David's talents, he adds a contempt of the ordivances of the Supreme Being, and neglect of the mandates of his prophets. In a noctur-nal vifit to the enchantrefs of Endor, he employs infernal and necromantic arts to diffure the repose of the tomb; and concludes a life of violence, cruelty, and madness by an act of fuicide. One would suppose that in those holy times, the bones of so bad

a man would long have been suffered to whiten the mount of Gilboa; and that not even a common sepulture would have been indulged to a body, prematurely destroyed by an irreligious prince. Here is a myssery; and on the first view of the inhabitants of Jabeshgilead, in mourning weeds, under "the wall of Bethshan," we are astonished at their zeal for the interment of this monarch. That all the valight men of a respectable district should arise, and hasten by night to Bethshan, which it must be observed, was a hostile city, in Philisia; that they should take the bones of one, whom Heaven had abandoned, and who had been his own destroyer; that they should expose themselves to the chance of death, or capture, in an enemy's country; that mocking a man would long have been fuffered to whiture, in an enemy's country; that mocking this terrour, end even the fill greater one, of the vengeance of the fkies, they should ake the remains of the flagitious Saul, and, " with dirges due and fad array," follow them to the humble blorai of primaval burial, and deposit them "under a tree" of their own groves, and that the poignancy of their grief should be such as to induce a fast seven days, all these circumstances are, apparently, the incidents of wild romance, or like the adventures of the Venetian Moor, they are "firange, paffing firange." But let us develope the occult cause of this conlet us develope the occult cause of this conduct, and inquire whether these "mourners, going about the streets" of Bethshan, cannot be justified, nay, admired. As they are all valiant men, it is hard to suppose that so shaining a virtue as Courage, should be disgraced by mad and vicious companions. Bravery, like the son of Tobias, is " of a good stock," and when you tell me of a good Bravery, like the fon of Tobias, is " of a good flock," and when you tell me of a good foldier, I look to fee him invested, not only with the gorget and fash of military splendour, but with the more lustrous ornament of the manly virtues; the mantle of Charity, and " the breast place of Righteousness."

Whether this expectation is generally realized or not, it is fully so in the case of these values will immediately and as will immediately.

alized or not, it is fully to in the cale of their valiant men of the calt; and, as will immedietely appear, their conduct, as simply deferibed by the holy narrator, presents one of the most affecting and honorable instances of political and personal gratitude, to be found in the immense tablet of historical composi-

In the eleventh chapter of Samuel, we find a clue, that guides us, at once, throu find a clue, that guides us, at once, through the labyrinth of the above mystery. At the commencement of Saul's reign, Nahash, a prince of the House of Anmon, whose trade was rapine and blood, waged war with Ja-besingulead. Its inhabitants propose a treaty of peace, which the haughty invader cruelly proposes to clog with the fanguinary and infamous condition of the extinction of their ight eyes. Whether in that early period of heir history, the inhabitants were few, deenceless, and incapable of opposing a formi-lable foe; or their senators, like those which have composed and differed more modern councils, were willing to yield to ignomi-nious exaction, is not ascertained. But whether weakness, or haseness predominated, it is known that the elders of the country implored the truce of a week; and, meanwhile, Saul is apprised of their calamitous fituation. His subjects wept, and the monarch fympathised. Indignation at the wrongs of his neighbours, and pity for their misfortunes, dictated a jummary and gallant process. He marches against, and defeats the Ammonites, and the men of Jabesh retain their freedom.

They were the ancessors of that weeping whether weakness, or haseness predomina-

They were the ancestors of that weeping band, whom we have seen performing a solution of the deal of the second of youth of Saul that he avenged the men of Jabesh upon the Ammonites. Many years had elapsed fince this brilliant military exploit, which preserved the eyes, and independence of a threatened people. Saul had degenerated from the virtues of his youth, had lost the considence of an inspired Mentor, had forseited the favor of heaven, had furrendered himself up to Vice, had lost an army, and, to add to his difgrace, it was by Philiftine foldiers he was conquered; had lost three sons, and, sipally, losing Hope itself, had fallen on his own sword. He is prone on the mountains of Gilboa, without a friend to close his eyes.

> " Fallen from his high effate, And weltering in his blood."

Those, whom he had rescued from the Ammonites are all as lifeless as he. Then who is there to mourn for Saul and Jonathan? It was the descendants of those, whom Saul had once protected. For, when this grateful race heard the melancholy tidings of the defeat and death of the deliverer of their ancestors, what was their arrangement? Was it oblivious of a remote obligation; or did selfishness whisper, that an old benefit, like an old hound, was a worthless supernumerary? No; a prompt and noble Gratitude appeared, nor did it come alone. It was affociated with bravery. "All the valiant men arose." Through the mist of ages, I fee you, gallant soldiers your posture erect, but your eyes overstowing. A brave man has, generally, "a tear for pity." You remembered what Saul orce was, and how the had preserved recovers and how the had preserved recovers and how the had preserved recovers the hours of these whole generations rise, shoursh, and decay.

My present friends are the children and grand the had preserved recovers and how the had preserved recovers the same than the ways. The earth mist them had recovered the ways. The earth mist the ways. The ways are the children was a supplied to the case of the children was a supplied to the ways are the children was a supplied to the case of the case of the children was a supplied to the case of the children was a supplied to the case of the children was a supplied to th went fore" against a benefactor, that cruel archers had wounded, and the javelin of defin my old age; yet, according to the customapair had killed him. You hastened with military and grateful ardour your nocturnal march through a hostile region. You but ed the bones of your benefactor, with sim ple and rustic rites, and the memory of your tears, your respect for the dead, and your fatting, shall never fade away. Sensibility shall erect to your virtue

" A monument, and plant it round with shade Of laurel ever green, and branching palm, With all your trophics hung, and acts inroll'd In copious legend, or Tweet lyric fong."

THE LAYPREACHER.

From the VERGENNES GAZETTE.

Modern Metaphors and Similies.
"To conclude, the place you fill has more than amply exacted the talents of a weary pilot; and all these threatening forms, which, like pregnant clouds, hovered over our heads, will, when they are once grafped but by the eye of reason, melt into fruitful showers of bleffings upon the people."

Modern Religious Style.

"O! the mad days that I have spent! and to see how many of mine old acquain tance are dend! certain! 'tis certain! very seem of the seem fure! very fure! Death, as the pfalmift faith, is certain to all; all shall die! How fell a good yoke of bullocks at Boston market?"

Prov cations for Duellifts.

"Has he familiarly
Diffik'd your yellow flareh, or faid your coublet
Was not exactly Frenchified? or drawn your fword
Cried 'twas ill mounted? has he given the lie.
In circle, or oblique, or femicircle,
Or direct paralle? you must challenge him."

" She is all greafe and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warraut her rags and the tallow in shem will burn a Poland win ter. If she lives till Doom's day, she'll burn a week louger than the whole world."

A few line's for modern lovers, of the first fa milies, without adequate education, to com-mit to memory, themore fluent'y to pronounce in the days of courtship, to their Dulcinea's.

"I fwear to thee, by Cupid's strongest bow, By his best arrow with the golden head, By the simplicity of Venus' doves, By that, which knitteth souls and prospers loves; And by that fire, which burn'd the Carthage

When the falle Trojan under fail was feen;
By all the vows which ever men have broke.
In number more than ever women fpoke.
As to fuck the honey of the fweet lp hee,
Should I be glad to 'pend an eve with thee.'

ADD

THE WALK OF AL RASCHID

AT the court of the Caliph Mafa Al Ha di, lived an old man by name Al Rafchid, on whom the petty courtiers execrcifed their wit, whom the ladies diffiked, and who, duon whom the petty courtiers excercised their wit, whom the ladies disliked, and who, during seventy-fix years, had been fourteen times banished from the presence of his sovereign, because some unpleasant truth was sorever dropping from his lips. He laughed at banishment, for in the garden of nature he always found the best company; and the court fourteen times recalled him, because it was perceived he could be happy at a distance from the court. During one of the periods of his punishment, as he was tracing the path of wisdom in his retirement, he was lucky enough to gain a knowledge in the language of animals. From that moment, his favourite amusement was in listening to thom, and found that they often talked more rationally than the great men who surrounded the Caliph's throne. He one day observed upon the leaves of a bush a colony of those infects called Ephemera, on whom the Greator has affixed the end of their existence almost close to the hour of their birth—for they are born and die in the same day. Al Raschid attentively approached a small groupe of them. Raschid attentively approached a small groups of them, and perceived they were engaged in a violent dispute; but as they were all talking together, it was long before he could discover the subject of their controversy. At length when the most vociferous among them had bawled till they were tired, he found that their conversation had turned up on two foreign virtuolos, who were just arrived.—These were a humble bee and a gnat upon whose pre-eminence the opinions of the ephemera were much divided. One side maintained that the humble bee fung th fineft bafs which had ever been heard through

finest bass which had ever been heard throughout the empire of insects, while the other defended the fascinating treble of the gnat.

"Happy race!" exclaimed Al Raschid, "who in spite of the sew hours allotted to your existence, can thus amuse yourselves with the bass of a bee, and the treble of the gnat." With a smile, he turned his ear to one of the oldest ephemera, who sat alone upon a leaf, and uttered the following soliloquy.

"The most celebrated philosophers of our "The most celebrated philosophers of our nation, who lived many hours before me, have afferted that this world cannot last, longer, than eighteen hours, and methinks they were right. For when I confider how much that great globe of fire, from which all nature gains existence, has, even during my time, declined towards the sea, which surrounds this earth, I cannot but suppose it will there end its career, and its torch be extinguished in the waves. The earth must then be lost in total darkness, which must naturally proand twenty minutes !—A great age !—How few among us reach this period !—I have feen whole generations rife,flourish, and decay. My prefent friends are the children and grand children of those whom I knew in my youth. he had preserved your progenitors. You forgot nothing but his disgrace and his vices. You had heard that " the battle but too soon shall I follow them. I must most only expect to live eight minutes more. What then avails all my industry? What vails it that with a thousand anxieties and cares I have gathered a provision of fweet dew upon this leaf, which the approaching end of my existence will not allow me to en-joy? In vain have I so often risked my life n battle for our nation. In vain have I far from the buffle of the world, endeavoured to form this colony by falutary precepts. Tis true, my friends flatter me that I shall leave a great name behind me; but what avails all this, if at the end of eighteen hours, the fun shall be extinguished, and the world

diffolve into eternal nothinguels; Oh-lif I could but expect a durable fame of thirty or

Al Raschid smiled; and immediately started at having finited; for hours and years are they not the fame at last?

Late foreign Articles

Further Extracts from HAMBURG Papers.

MADRID, April 23. They talk here of a general tax upon all forts of income. Penfions, and money in flock. Many of the domains are also to be

Don Seb. Martinez, a merchant of Cadiz, has been appointed Treasurer General.

FRONTIERS OF SWABIA, May 9. The advices brought from Switzerland re-present the troubles in that country in the most melancholy light. In the whole Wa-oon country and the cautous of Uri, Schwitz and Unterwalden, the inhabitants are in insurrection, and in other parts the are in infurrection, and in other parts the infurrection has been quelled. General Malena has ordered fome Zurich militia, drawn for by lot, to occupy the Canton of Zug. The passage to Italy is now totally shut up The infurgents in the canton of Uri had put on the cockade of the ancient government, White, black, and yellow. I heir chief was one Vincent Schmidt. Many French fol-diers have either been killed or taken by them.

They will not give up the prifoners unless their demands are complied with.

An extraordinary, war contribution of 2 per thousand has been laid upon landed preperty and capitals.

LINDAU, May to.

Notwithstanding the fronties attack made on the 1st inst. upon the position of the French, a new attempt is to be made from Feldkirck to penatrate to Chur, in order to effect a junction with General Bellegarde, who has been reinforced by feveral thousands who has been reinforced by feveral thousands of the Grison peasantry. For this purpose all the Imperial troops stationed in our neighbourhood have broke up to Feldkirck; only two battalions will remain to guard the shore of the lake between Bregenz and Lustenau. The troops are obliged to leave all their baggage behind at Feldkirck. Besides the whole regiment of Kinski lighthorse, three battalions from the Archduke's army have joined General Hotze and three companies of our garrison have also broke up thither. The legion of Swifs emigrants con fifting of 2000 men has offered to form the advanced guard in case of an attack. Col. Williams's Flotilla is at Bregentz; and the communication with Switzerland is entirely

Head quarters of Mayenfeld, May 13. P. M.
The enemy in St. Lucienflieg were attacked from three fides, in their rear, by the imperial troops, who charged with the bayones without much firing. Thus the important redoubt was taken in a thort time, only with the loss of 7 or 8 men wounded and one killed. According to all appearances, our brave troops will follow up the advantage they gained, by a fresh attack, which will take above to morrow. take place to morrow.

SWITZERLAND, May 14.

The head quarters of the French army have not left Zurich; a few days ago general Mallena held a great council of war there, after which he went to the advanced posts. Pontoons having arrived at Zurich, it is thought that gen. Maffena intends to pals the Rhine, but it is more probable that he intends to reinforce his right wing in the Grifon country, and that he will defer offen-five operations till gen. Moreau shall likewife be able to act, which must take place shortly; for we learn that troops are marching from all parts of Italy.

MAYENFELDT, May 13.

The attack which our troops made this morning upon the French was very brik, and our lofs, confequently, inconfiderable. Without much firing, they made use of the bayonet. The markimen volunteers, who had joined gen. Jallachic's column, took two pieces of cannon near Flasfeh: on the plain of Mayenfeldt our troops took also 6 pieces of cannon, and feveral ammunition

The French retreated over the bridges of Ragatz and Chur, acrofs the Rhine. In the latter place, two companies of Grenadiers were taken prisoners.

We have taken, this day, both near Luceinfleig and in other places, much more than 3000 prisoners, and, altogether, 13 pieces of cannon.

MANHEIM, May 10.

The French troops which came down the Rhine, from the environs of Stranburg. have advanced to Mentz. On the 9th, a division of lightartillery went from hence to Spires, whither General Coland has also re-

On the 19th ult, the first column of the Ruffian auxiliary army in British pay, whole march had been retarded, owing to bad weather, arrived at Gaia, fix leagues from Lemburg, where they will remain till the other columns, from which the former had been feperated, by the breaking of the dykes of a large pond, shall have reached the appointed

HAGUE, May 14.
There are continual rumours here of maritime expedition; and the company of riding artillery at Harlem will, it is faid be employed in it. It is further mentioned, that part of the country of Cleves, is now occupied by the French.