

To the Managers of the Alms House and House of Employ.

GENTLEMEN,

By your account last year, the number of Paupers received into the Alms House was 7266; that is 605 on the average of a month—a number far exceeding any former period, even the years 1793 and 1797, when the yellow fever prevailed.

To one of the causes of this incredible increase, I wish in a particular manner to call your attention, as it is inexpedient, and in the opinion of many very oppressive. I mean your determination to grant to the poor, no more pensions in their private habitations. By these means you force them from cruel necessity upon the public for entire support, when a much smaller gratuity than the sum which they cost you in the House, would render their condition more comfortable and considerably lessen the public burthen.

There are other causes for this excess; I allude to all the apprentices that go to the Alms House to be bound to their trades and return from thence without breaking of bread. The Paupers sent by the Guardians to the Hospital are likewise included, although they are no expence to you but for cloathing and funeral charges; and it is well known that considerable numbers pass in and out 6 or 7 times in a year, who are always entered and count as distinct persons; all these contribute to swell your deceptive list, and create a fictitious divisor that dwindles down the cost of a Pauper to a dollar a week, at the very time it is likely to be nearer two than one.

But if I must allow that you have 605 in the House, I will tell you plainly that it is a measure of cruelty, unless I attribute your conduct to a want of judgment, which I am very willing to do; but I have no allowance to make for your Physicians. The owner of a Liverpool slave ship may as well boast of humanity, as they, when he weighs out air, with exactness by the ton, to a miserable crew, that are panting for breath. Is the poverty of our fellow citizens a crime, that should condemn them to be smothered in such a wretched place? Wretched do I say; yes miserably wretched; for your doctors know very well, that in your House you can never accommodate such a number of people in this climate; they also know, it is impossible for them to fulfil their own public and private engagements, and give at the same time good attendance to so many sick people. It would be a wicked undertaking, the very idea of which implies a degree of suffering at which humanity shudders, and which I charitably hope and believe they would never be the authors of inflicting.

Your Physicians must therefore deny the presumptuous assertion of Semper ego, their Quixotical champion, in respect to the amount of Hospital cases, or submit to the charge of inhumanity and cruelty in their mode of practice. There is no other alternative.

A few words more will close this number. The whole tenor and spirit of the poor laws, that are made for the government of your Corporation, admit only of two ideas, viz. an Alms House and House of Employ, and although the former may partake in a very small degree of the nature of a Hospital, yet I deny the propriety of making it so, beyond what imperious necessity demands; more especially as it tends to ruin all manufactures, in the House, which forms a leading and principal feature in the laws. Will you not then make a momentary pause, and seriously consider what may be the consequence of raising yourselves, paramount to legislative acts that are made to limit your proceedings, before you lift the arm of your mighty power, against the Alms House and House of Employ. If however to gratify your own vanity, if to humour the whim and caprice of projecting physicians, or if from any other improper considerations you rashly determine to pursue your ridiculous scheme, of grafting a public hospital on that institution, the least you can do will be to relieve our well grounded anxiety for the lives of our fellow citizens entrusted to your care, by reducing your complex operations, to a more consistent system; for you now exhibit the only example I know, of a Hospital, in which only four Physicians, who attend their private practice, and some of them in other public institutions have the care of a Hospital that contains 261 patients on an average, of whose admissions, diseases, cures, reliefs, elopements or death, no account is given.

Diseased cases subjects only for a Hospital, are proper for your list; drabiness acquired by sturdy beggars who spend their time poring over poppies in flower gardens, instead of picking oakum, ought not to be reckoned.

Murder of Bonnier and Roberjot.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody good; and if the Directory themselves were not the contrivers of the murder, (no offence I hope to revolutionary humanity) it was certainly a most lucky event for them. The national enthusiasm was gone, and no stimulus remained for the preservation of the Republic. Philanthropy exulted by its millions of murders—the guillotine thrown by like a coat out of fashion—Sancule tism no longer presenting an image of glory—the ear of the nation grown weary of music, and Gasconade done over with the army of England, what resource was left for the salvation of the tyrants? They still indeed drew a hope from the Hero of Egypt; and it must be confessed, he did his best to keep

them from despair. Camels and Caravans, Mamelukes and Arabs, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, Pompey's Pillar and the Pyramids, dance through his letters in all the mazes of jacobinic confusion, affording a most delicious regale to the frivolity of Frenchmen. But their frivolity, like their stomachs, requires vanity, and with the capriciousness of an infant, cries for new rattles. They now look for conquests and trophies, and the national vanity can no longer be flattered by unimportant, and often unsuccessful frays with a handful of Arabs.

But what can be done by the Directory and Councils? A most terrible coalition acting against them, without a friend in the world, as if scarcely a dupe left for cajolery! They try the old cant—but in vain. They shake their robes—but it will not do. Peste! Austria, England, Turkey and Russia come thundering upon them. They fight, but are every where beaten. They trump up the worn-out tale of an exasperated soldier crying "Vive la Republique;" but their warriors, it now seems, like the notion of living themselves. Le Diable! What shall they do now? When lo! the virtuous Jean De Brie, the philanthropist who had proposed a Legion of 1200 assassins to murder the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe, sends them a whining detail of the assassination of his concitoyens. Instantly, as if blood and murder were as rare to a jacobin as rain to an Egyptian, they vote the most horrible outrage that ever was perpetrated, and decree a funeral fete to the manes of the butchered innocents. Heaven and earth are invoked to avenge the deed, and the national energy developed amidst the reiterated cries of Vengeance! Vengeance! Vive la Republique! Ah! Oh!

Among the numerous labourers in the field of republicanism, who, with a disinterestedness, peculiar to exclusive patriots, have generously stepped forward to eradicate the weeds and the thistles of priesthood and aristocracy that have started up so plentifully of late, none surely labor with greater energy, or are entitled to a more splendid reward than the six pure and spotless republicans who have appeared as the humble champions of democracy in our happy fate. To be sure, sir, it appears rather a departure from their usual consistency, that they have ventured to instruct the Sovereign people in the choice of a Servant. But, perhaps they deem (and no doubt justly) that the people are not quite as sovereign in good sense and penetration as they are in power. This idea may or may not be erroneous. At any rate, we would not be so uncandid as to notice with an improper view their trifling errors, while their virtuous and patriotic acts, as individuals, stand on records that we pray to God may be preserved with greater care, than the late public records of Georgia.

As one of those Sovereign People, whose footsteps have been guided through the dreary paths of superstition and aristocracy, to the land of liberty by the lamp of republicanism in the hands of those worthy six, I should evince a deficiency in the most exalted and most common attribute of popular sovereignty, gratitude, were I not to exert my talents in proposing a reward for our guides. I am not puzzled in fixing on the best method of rewarding.—We all know their aversion to a pecuniary compensation; this favours of the features of a bribe; and we have been told often enough of the detestation in which they hold the principles of secret service money.—Well, sir, it shall be a post of honor; there is but little doubt of their filling an honorable station well, well, be it so; in this arrangement I would wish to consult not only the talents of each for the station which he is to dignify, but their dispositions and their former practice; the commissioner is certainly entitled to priority of notice on every ground.

Some twenty years since, we were honored with the visit of a number of foreigners from a certain European island; they arrived here well provided with the necessaries and conveniences of life, but unfortunately, in a short time they became embarrassed in their circumstances, and stood in need of a guide to conduct them through our dreary woods and marshes to a place of security. At this moment our patriot stepped forward; his bosom glowed with every humane and patriotic sentiment, and became to this wandering tribe a second Moses. Now, as such has been the humanity of his practice, as we can possess no doubt of the purity of his intentions, at that time, and as from appearances we may expect another crowd of foreigners from another foreign country shortly, I would humbly propose that the state of Pennsylvania should affix a competent salary to the office of "President of the Emigration Society," and that this office should be offered to our worthy patriot. I would apologise for offering a station so humble as this to a man who deserves one so much more exalted, were he not a republican!

The next on our list is a Physician who has been equally successful in curing the disorders of the body politic, as those of the natural; or at least understands them equally; I feel myself at a loss to fix on a station that could possibly do honor to this man. I know indeed, of several offices that have been established for the purpose of issuing certificates, but as I must confine myself to the rule I have laid down, of consulting the practice and the inclinations of these worthy citizens, as well as their talents, I would not offer a post of this description to this patriot, but wait in expectation that the government, for his accommodation will erect one for the sole purpose of receiving certificates.

As to the Secretary, who appears next on the list, I will say nothing. A writer of good authority, a republican, has told us, that he has already his price, and if he will deign to mention to the sovereign people that

price, it will certainly be paid him without any inquiry as to the mode by which it has been calculated.

I will, probably, sir, take notice of the remainder of these worthy citizens at another time; but in order to accommodate the office, they are to occupy to their former practice and dispositions, I fancy we will be obliged to coin new ones, as well as the money to support them.

One of the sovereign people.

After the ministers of the empire quitted Rastadt, they went to Carlsruhe, and before quitting that place they held a long and serious conference, in which detailed species facti were drawn up respecting the tragic scenes of the French ministers near Rastadt. This paper, together with all the annexed documents, were carried, in the name of the Margrave of Baden, as reigning Prince of the territory where it happened, to his royal highness the Archduke Charles. We hope soon to be enabled to give this official account to our readers, which will terminate a number of vague conjectures formed on this event.

Gazette Marine List.

Boston, July 27. This day arrived the armed ship Herald, captain Skerry, from Leghorn, 65 days, via Gibraltar, 50. No news later than before received by capt. Prince, arrived at Salem a few days since. Spoke July 18, long 61, ship Fabius, captain Black, from Norfolk for Liverpool, 14 days out. July 20, long 63, brig Commerce, Truxant, from St. Ubes, for New-Bedford, 56 days out. July 22, long 66, schooner Thomas, capt. Drew, 56 days from Gibraltar, for Boston. July 24, long 62, brig Lilly, capt. Blake, from Lisbon, for Boston, 49 days out.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in Nantasket Roads ship Sylvia, Hutebins, from Alicante, via Gibraltar, 65 days; scb. Betsey, Adamson, St. Croix; and a brig from St. Thomas. Ship Sylvia, sailed from Alicante 8th May, in company with the Brig Pacific Trader, capt. Woodbury. Left there, ship Belvidere, of Philadelphia; ship Mobawh, of New York; and the Brig Byfield of Boston, 26th sent into Gibraltar, and departed the same evening. Left there, ship John of Salem, Capt. Putnam, bound to Manila; Brig Alert, Capt. Rich. for Alicante, and a scb. Capt. Rogers, for Barcelona, to sail in company the first fair wind.

Sunday, July 28. This day arrived brig Elizabeth, capt. Morse, from Oporto, 49 days. Nothing new. Same day arrived brig Lilly, capt. Blake, from Lisbon, 54 days. Spoke nothing but what has arrived. Nothing new.

Same day arrived, brig Success, Grollier, 70 days, from Copenhagen. Sailed in co. with the Essex, Henderson, for Salem; brig Exchange, Richardson, do. Barque Olivebranch, Knapp, New-York; ship Star, Burchmore, do. brig Delight, Vickman, do. Left at Copenhagen, 15th May, ship Betsey, Bryant, Salem; Rising States, Putnam, do. Aurora, Beckford, do; Francis, Besom, do; Concord, Wellman, do; Sally; Gafton, Boston; Four Sisters, Ray, do; Enterprise Jeffry, Salem; schr. Betley, Lovell Beverly, Abigail, Stanwood, Gloucester; brig Eunice, Hodges, Salem, ship Adventure Barr, do; Brutus Crawinshield, do; Neptune, West, Providence; brig Cornelia, Brown, do; Celia, Martin do; ship Howard, Carpenter, New-York; Barque Virgilant, G. Clements, Salem Spoke July 30, brig Susannah, from Liverpool, for New-London, lat. 43, 27, out 30 days July 3, ship Favourite, Swain, from Dublin, for Nantucket, lat. 43, 7, long. 44, 00, out 40 days. Same day, ship Fox, Pecbrik, and brig Phillant, Profets Prince out 14 days, from Marblehead, for Bilbao. July 17, schr. Rambler, Deveraux, out 9 days from do. for do. lat. 45, 18, long. 50, 00. July 18, ship Hope, Parsons, out 8 days from Boston, for Hamburg, lat. 13, 18, long. 56, 00. June 25, ship Commerce, from Boston, for Liverpool, out 3 days, lat. 42, 31, long. 65, 30. July 27, Boston Frigate, 7 sail under convoy, Capt. Cod, bore W by S. distance 12 leagues.

Capt. Grollier, informs that capt. Joseph Moseley late of the ship Enterprise, from Salem, on his outward bound passage to Copenhagen, was chased by a French privateer lugger, off the coast of Norway, capt. Moseley being American colors, which he struck on the lugger coming up with him—the capt. of the lugger supposing him to be English (being armed) that he lowered his colors to hoist English, fired a volley of small arms (which killed capt. Moseley) and boarded the ship; on examination found her to be American, expressed much regret at the death of capt. M. The remains of capt. Moseley was carried to Mandell, in Norway and buried.

Same day arrived, schr. Thomas, captain Drew, 65 days from Gibraltar. June 12, spoke ship Sylvia, capt. Hutchins, capt. Clements on board, the snow Pacific, Traders, from the Straights.

Same day arrived schr. Delight, Burtus, from Trinidad last from Rainford Island.

Charleston, July 25. Extract from the log book of the schooner Margaret, from Nassau. "Monday July 15, at 4 P. M. was brought too by a Spanish brig, which at a distance shewed English colours, but drawing close to us, and finding us to be a merchantman, hailed down the English and hoisted Spanish colours; ordered us to hoist our boat, but finding us a long time about it, sent their own on board, ordered our colours to be immediately struck, and sent the captain and all hands, excepting

the mate, on board the brig, leaving two officers and four men on board our schooner; after which they fell too breaking open our chests trunks and lockers, and plundering us of whatever they pleased, taking our papers and letters from us, together with nineteen hundred dollars the property of Mr. John Teafals, and Kirk and Likens, merchant, of Charleston; they then manned the schooner with five men and a prize master, and sealed up the papers, with an intention of taking her to some port; but after keeping us in possession four hours, they consulted with each other, and finding our forecast to be nearly gone, they took from us our quadrant, books and boat and a quantity of fruit and turtle, presents sent to gentlemen in Charleston, together with the chief of our wearing apparel, telling the captain he might go on board with his people and proceed on his voyage, with many hearty curses for the little plunder they obtained,—at 9. P. M. made sail to our first dest port.

Late Foreign Articles

PARIS, June 1. General Pichegru lives at Brunswick, in the most confidential intercourse with the reigning Duke. General Mack is at Briancon, on his parole. The Pope is also in the same place. A medical man of the name of Simon, at Paris, has, it is said, found out in the bodies of persons who are strangled, a cure for Epilepsie.

The Elector of Batavia has, the French papers say, recalled to his service all the Illumines whom his predecessor had banished from the court. It is mentioned as a proof of the Archduke Charles' respectful attention to the forms of religion, that during the performance of mass, at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st March, previous to his defeating Jourdan, he continued bare head during the service in the front of his army though it poured a torrent of rain.—His Royal Highness has, by causing the French manifesto to be translated into German and dispersed among his troops, added to the hatred they bore to the republicans.

May 28. Gen. Suwarow will not trouble himself to with taking forts.—He is for pushing on, and attacking the main army of his opponents.

FLORENCE, May 9. A most horrid war is carried on between the French and insurgents.

TURIN, May 14. The Piedmontese insurgents on the right bank daily assume a more alarming appearance—they have sent to Mondovi, a French battalion of 900 men, whom they intercepted in their way to join Moreau.

LONDON, June 4. The Archduke is incessantly employed in preparations at Schaffhausen. Gen. Sterray daily reinforces the French on the Rhine and the Neckar, but they are continually harassed by the inhabitants of the country. They have abandoned Heidelberg, which greatly straightens Mannheim.

The Paris papers reckon much upon a rupture between Russia and Prussia, and of course a coalition between the King of Prussia and the five Republics of the Luxembourg. As to the internal matters of France, they are interesting, but we are obliged to defer our observations in this respect to another day.

The Hamburg Mail brings no news from Vienna or Italy of a later date than the date of the last Extraordinary Court Gazette; therefore the brilliant success it announces may be considered merely as a matter of report, without good grounds, or at least without proof, and certainly premature.

Several good Nurfes

WANTED. FIVE or Six capable NURSES may meet with immediate Employ at the public ALMS-HOUSE, On producing satisfactory recommendations.—Married Men and Women would be preferred. Persons acquainted with suitable characters, are particularly requested to send them without delay to LUKE W. MORRIS, or CHARLES PLEASANTS, Committee of the Managers. July 27 dgt

TO BE LET,

A Number of New Houses, On Walnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, facing the Public Square. THE advantageous situation of these buildings is obvious, combining a vicinity to the trading parts of the city, with a pure air, and an open prospect interspersed with trees and herbage, resembling a Country Residence. They need only to be viewed to recommend them as desirable dwellings for respectable families; so such the proprietor means to let them cheap.—For terms apply at the office, No. 96, Arch street, or on the premises to JOHN CREAM. August 1. dgt.

NOTICE,

To the Creditors of Joseph Thomas. THE meeting of Creditors which was intended to be held to-morrow is postponed until further notice. The Assignees not having been able to get the information they expected from one of the Western Counties is the cause of postponement. SAMUEL W. FISHER, Assignees. And WM. BUCKLEY, Assignees. N. B.—Those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit. August 1. dat.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

August 1, 1799. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS on each Share of the Stock of this Company for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stock holders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

For Port Republican,

THE SHIP ORONO, Richard Siles, master, Mounting 12 six and nine pound cannon, men and victuals, burthen about 360 tons, will fall to the lot of the Port Republican, apply to the captain on board, at Vine street wharf, or to Thomas & John Kelland, dgt.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

For the Thief, and Ten Dollars for the Horse, CRAYED or stolen on the night of the 31st Oct. out of the Pasture of the subscriber near Frankford, a Light Bay Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old, a natural Trotter, black mane and Tail, and small lip, good carriage, thin breasted and apt to cut; any person who will prosecute the Thief to conviction shall receive the above reward or Ten Dollars to return the horse. ISAAC W. MORRIS. Who has for sale a genteel Coach &c with blinds. August 2. dgt.

United States.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, by the honorable the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 10th of August next, at 12 o'clock, at noon,

Twelve Tracts of Land, lying on the west side of Conewago creek, in the county of Allegheny, held by warrants under act of Assembly of 3d April, 1793, issued in the following names, and containing nos. of acres annexed.

Table with columns: No., Name, Acres, Perches. Includes John Scott (418 140), William Scott (389 54), James Scott (418 164), Patrick Scott (422 114), Adam Scott (429 105), Robert Scott (406 60), Abraham Scott (407 54), Samuel Scott (296 114), Edward Abbet (389 34), Thomas Abbet (403 129), John Abbet (408 63), Daniel Abbet (907).

Nine Tracts of Land

On the Allegheny river, on the north and west side in Allegheny county, held by warrants under act of Assembly of 3d April, 1793, issued in the following persons, viz:

Table with columns: No., Name, Acres, Perches. Includes Jacob Weaver (402 22), Daniel Weaver (405 2), Abrahm Weaver (384 155), Richard Adlum (422 149), Thomas Adlum (400 68), John Adlum (407 98), John Adlum, jr. (425 38), Joseph Adlum (414 17), Edward Adlum (415 48).

Sixty-four Tracts of Land

In McDowell's district north west of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conewago creek, lying on the Allegheny river, surveyed on warrants issued to the following persons, viz.

Table with columns: No., Name, Acres, Perches. Includes Philip Weaver (423 75), John Rous (451 61), Daniel Long (412 72), John Long (4 6 124), William Long (422 15), Jacob Beishong (406 91), John Beishong (425 78), Daniel Keller (403 12), Daniel Keller (434 133), Leonard Keller (407 50), John Keller (405 100), John Spangler (409 112), Jacob Spangler (435 90), Rudo's Spangler (431 9), John Kertman (414 7), Henry Kertman (412 93), Peter Kertman (400 126), Isaac Kertman (402 47), Jacob Kertman (410 163), Henry Bozer (402 90), William Bozer (4 3 27), Samuel Tolbert (415 130), John Tolbert (427 21), Patrick Tolbert (400 52), William Tolbert (413 98), Robert Tolbert (444 9), Will'm Roberts (409 133), Will'm Murray (436 11), Samuel Murray (303 79), James Murray (417), Michael Forrest (437 44), John Forrest (413 8), Philip Forrest (410 109), Adam Forrest (419 36), George Guelt (403), William Egl (400), Adam Egl (426), Raymond Cullis (417), William Cullis (402), James Cullis (413), Richard Cullis (401), Jacob Lewis (391), Peter Lewis (434), Robert Lewis (407), Paschal Lewis (444), Samuel Ingram (413), James Ingram (395), William Ingram (452 39), John Ingram (416 142), John Shevely (432 35), Peter Shevely (403 85), George Gill (421 51), William Gill, James Gill, John Gill.

Scized and taken in execution

Scized and taken in execution as the property of William Elvins, Esq. and to be sold by W. E. NICHOLS, Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1799.