

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 30.

From the MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. A. Clement came passenger in the *Sylvania*, arrived in the outer harbor; and has made to us the following communication.

The *Sylvania*, sailed from Alicante, the 8th of May; at which time 4 Spanish frigates were ready to fall with troops for Majorca; other troops were expected shortly to be sent from Alicante to the same place; and from the preparation, it was supposed an attack would be made from that Island upon Mahon.—Persons from Minorca, as late as the 17th April, say there were from 12 to 24 ships of the line and frigates constantly in and about the Island, that there were nearly 4000 effective troops at Mahon in high spirits. Since the capture of the Island they had perfectly repaired the famous Castle of St. Phillips, which is now bomb proof, and contains 18 months provisions for the garrison. Many additional forts and batteries have been erected by the British troops for the greater strength of the Island, and it is now in a much better state of defence than when they took it from the Spaniards. Salt provisions are remarkably plenty, and wine and brandy they are abundantly supplied with from the great number of prizes made by the privateers on the coast of Catalonia. A Portuguese Convoy had arrived with sugar and coffee, and furnished a large supply of those articles to the inhabitants, who, it seems, are very favorably disposed towards their old masters, the English.

On the 19th of May, a little to the Eastward of Oran, on the Coast of Barbary, and shortly after having experienced a very heavy gale of wind, which continued 24 hours, we fell in with a Spanish fleet of men of war, some of which were entirely dismantled and others much damaged. A brig belonging to the fleet boarded us, and enquired for the French fleet. They said they were 5 days from Cadix, and were then steering for Carthage. In consequence of damages they had suffered in the gale.

On the 25th we fell in with an English frigate bound into Gibraltar, having lost her mainmast in the gale.

We arrived at and left Gibraltar the 16th of May. *St. Vincent's* had been gone 15 days, with 16 ships of the line under his command, in quest of the French and Spanish fleet which passed up the Straights May 5; which fleet consisted of 17 French and 3 Spanish ships of the line. By advice received at Gibraltar from Lord *St. Vincent's* he was only 50 miles distant from them; having fortunately obtained information from a Danish vessel, that had been boarded from the French fleet before he fell in with her—they were laying too off the Island of Ivica, waiting for the Spanish fleet from Cadix.

Ld. *St. Vincent's* had previously been joined by three ships of the line from Mahon, and obtained the information crowded fast to come up with the French fleet before they could form their intended junction.

The gale of wind, which proved so disastrous to the Cadix fleet, must also have had an effect upon the French fleet off Ivica, and probably have not facilitated the English Admiral's design upon them.

Five ships of the line and two frigates from England, came to Gibraltar 18th May, and proceeded immediately to join Ld. *St. Vincent's*. They will, however, not be able to come up with him, before he must have engaged the French fleet; but I presume, from the firing we heard the 20th and 21st, they might have fallen in with a part of the Spanish fleet, standing over for Carthage, were they were to repair the damages done by the gale.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Last week the citizens in the vicinity of Centree slip, were alarmed by the appearance of a disease resembling in its symptoms the Fever of 1798. The number of cases was small, probably not exceeding eight at most, of which five terminated fatally. We are happy to remark, that it now appears to have subsided entirely. On enquiring in that neighbourhood yesterday, we could not learn that a single new case had occurred this week, and that two persons are still indisposed, though far advanced in convalescence.

Two opinions are entertained of its origin. Some ascribe it to the ship *Gen. Wayne*, from Havana—others to local causes. Though the truth may not, perhaps, be accurately known, 'tis said by some that it is now extinct, and do not appear again, it will not be easy to establish that it arose from causes existing on the spot.

We thought it necessary to make this brief statement, after particular enquiry of Physicians and others, more especially for the information of our distant readers, who have no doubt been imposed on as usual by the most exaggerated rumours; an idea is rendered the more probable, from the contradictory and unfounded reports which we know have been circulated even in town.

The sloop which we mentioned in yesterday's paper, to have been on fire to the southward of Staten Island, proves to be the *Betty*, capt. Pritchard of St. Thomas, owned there by the house of Messrs. Fogarty and Co. She sailed from hence on Tuesday morning, and was discovered to be on fire under the eabbouse about 1 o'clock P. M. Every exertion was made to get it under; but before it was discovered, it had made too much progress—they then run her a ground, and she burned to the water's edge.—During the time she was on fire, several sloops passed her, but none of them would render the people any assistance to save the property; except one, which anchored as near as she could with safety after she went aground. The cargo con-

sisted of lumber, tea, and dry goods; a very small part of which were saved.—The vessel and cargo were valued at about 10,000 dollars.

Dr. Crome, in his *Statistick Journal*, lately published in Germany, gives the following as the probable amount of the losses in men and money of the belligerent powers, sustained in the present horrible war, from 1792 to the end of 1796:

	Guilders.	Men.
Austria,	300,000,000	280,000
Germ. Emp.	140,000,000	100,000
and Russia,	800,000,000	150,000
England,	152,000,000	30,000
Holland from '93 to '95	480,000,000	100,000
Spain,	40,000,000	20,000
Portugal,	40,000,000	20,000
Naples,	10,000,000	50,000
The Pope,	38,000,000	1,000,000
Sardinia,	2,802,500,000	
Total,	4,802,500,000	1,730,000

Allowing each Guider to be equal to 30 cents it will appear, that the above sum is equal to the astonishing number of one thousand eight hundred and seventy two millions nine hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, together with the destruction of one million seven hundred and thirty thousand innocent fellow creatures.

So much for the expence and blood of four years of the war!

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 3.	
Six per Cent.	15 3/4 to 4d
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 1/4 5d
Three per Cent.	9
BANK United States,	15 to 16
North America,	45 to 47
Pennsylvania,	14
Insurance comp N. A. shares 15	
Pennsylvania, shares, 27 to 28	
8 per Cent Stock—funded—par	
Do. Scrip with the five Instalments	below par
Do. the 5th Instalment only	
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 30 dollars per 100 acres.	
COURSE OF EXCHANGE	
On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 to 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 to 37-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 2/3 to 100 per Mark Banco.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Doctor Smith, Mr. JOHN STEEL to Miss ELIZABETH BLAIR, both of this city.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated July 29, 1799.

"The ship *General Greene*, capt. Perry, arrived here on Saturday last, from the *Havanna*; has lost 20 men by the yellow fever, and has 38 now sick. Among the dead is the Doctor, Purser, Steward and Carpenter."

William Duane, who has been hired for some time past, to conduct *Bache's Aurora*, was brought up before Judge Peters, on Friday morning, and bound, himself in 2000 dollars, and two sureties in 1000 each.

His trial is expected to come on before Judge Paterson, in October next.

There were two people who appeared as his securities—one of them, a man of the name of *Barker*, who distinguished himself in the attempt of *Israel* to get into the Senate; the other proved to be Guy Bryan, a Government Contractor.

Yesterday, in the Select Council of this City, FRANCIS GURNEY, Esq. resigned his seat as President of that body; HENRY PRATT, Esq. was elected to the office.

A letter from Surinam of the 9th ult. announces the arrival (at the mouth of the river) of the U. S. sloop of war *Portsmouth*, Capt. M'Neil, on the 7th, where she had taken her station for the summer. The *Norfolk*, and Pickering armed brigs, were daily expected there to take any vessels under convoy (for home) that might be ready. Before the arrival of the *Portsmouth*, Surinam was completely blockaded by the French privateers. She has, however, cleared the coast, though several captures were made a day or two before her arrival. A French 20 gun ship is now blockaded by the *Portsmouth*.

"Get her for me, for she pleaseth me well," was the impatient demand of an ardent and enthusiastic lover of the cast.

Samson, whose amours the Preacher is now about to consider, appears to have been as much distinguished for warmth and precipitancy of passion, as for strength and vigor of body. His attachments were hasty and strong, and his resentments, bitter and implacable. This precipitancy led him into many serious difficulties, in his intercourse with the world, and, among others, involved him in the unfortunate love-intrigue, which gave birth to the words of our text.

Far be it from the Preacher to attempt to loosen, much more, to sever those bonds of

affection, which connect, in sweet alliance, the hearts of his hearers; or to rend even the delusive veil of happiness, which indulgent nature has been pleased to cast over the "ills that flesh is heir to." Far be it from me to discourage those mutually pleasing emotions, which promote and sweeten the intercourse between the sexes, enliven and invigorate the noblest sentiments of the soul, and spread a delightful charm, over the afflictive occurrences of life. Suspect me not, my young hearers, of a desire to poison your minds with that staid pride, which affects to soar "above life's weakness and its pleasures too," or to blast, with the chilling breath of forgetful old-age, those enjoyments which arise from the exercise of virtuous love. On the contrary, my duty and inclination both concur, in urging me to offer my fatherly hand to lead you, along the road of reason, to the enjoyment of your desired happiness; and at the same time, to point out those devious windings of passion, in which Samson and many others have bewildered themselves, in their pursuit after conjugal felicity.

That the passion of Samson, for the young lady of Timnath, proceeded from those bewitching charms of beauty and personal accomplishments, which irresistibly seize and fascinate the hearts of volatile and inconsiderate young men, rather than from any known excellence of her mind or disposition is sufficiently evident from his own narrative and her subsequent conduct. He manifestly betrays that palpitation of the heart, that distraction of the mind, and those painfully pleasing and agitating sensations, which indicate

—"the very ecstasy of love, whose violent property foredoes itself And leads the will to desperate undertakings."

At his return from his tour to the land of the *Philistines*, with more than even the ordinary impatience of a traveller, he hastens to acquaint his parents with his discovery abroad. "I have seen," said he, "a woman, in Timnath, of the daughters of the *Philistines*;" and with still greater earnestness adds; "now, therefore get her for me to wife." His father, disposed to make some enquiry upon the subject, and to recal, to his memory, the laws and usages of his nation, replies with a mixture of irony and paternal reproof; "Is there never a woman among all my people, that thou goest to take a wife of the uncircumcised *Philistines*?" Samson, indignant that his father should oppose, to the progress of his enjoyment, the barriers of reason, or attempt to retard his anticipated bliss, by the suggestions of duty, deigns no direct or satisfactory reply to these expostulations, but more impatiently and peremptorily demands, in the language of the text!

"Get her for me for she pleaseth me well."—So he did: But when Samson had obtained her, his felicity, as we might expect, was "momentary as a sound." It did not last even the short period of *honey-moon*. Before the close of the nuptial feast, we find her planning and executing a stratagem to betray him. Do not be too hasty, young man, to reply; that she was a base and treacherous woman; that such is a rare instance, and very little to be feared among women, whose company, you keep. The assertion, that she was base and treacherous, is without proof. In the eyes of Samson, she was a charming girl, possessed of all that perfection, which he artlessly, though forcibly, expressed, when he said, that she had been a woman; or which your own fancy discovers in the object of your *midnight sighs*. The fault was chiefly his, and may be yours. Having merely seen her, he determined to marry her, and, without giving her, a sufficient opportunity to become acquainted with him and to persuade herself, that she also had seen a man and the only man, whom she could wear in her "heart of hearts," he makes known to her this determination and carries it into execution. The natural consequence was, that though, from motives of prudence or policy or something else, she had consented to be his, she had not contracted that strong attachment to him which could swallow up all other considerations, and induce her to embark herself, solely, in his interest and to bear up against the stormy threats and solicitations of her countrymen and friends. Overborne by their persuasions and menaces, she consents to extort from him, a secret and betray it to them:—a secret, to be sure of no very great importance, in itself! but, in its consequences, ruinous to his felicity and dreadfully fatal to herself and family. In all this, we discover the marks of timidity;

rather than of any extraordinary depravity, which should distinguish the *Timothels* from the women of other countries and of later times. Nor will I consent, that her conduct be attributed to any peculiar infirmity or inconstancy common to all women;

"For, however we do praise ourselves, Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm, More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won Than women's are."

It is properly to be ascribed to a principle or a weakness of human nature and we always deceive ourselves and bring trouble upon others, when we hope to reap the fruits of strong attachment or consolidated friendship, without sowing the seed and allowing the time which are necessary for the production of such a harvest. Wild adventures, of this kind, lead persons into strong temptations to inconstancy and unfaithfulness. Likewise, by dissipating the affections and unkinging the principles of morality and good manners, they have a most unhappy influence on the minds of those who engage in them.

After a manœuvre of this kind, we might naturally enough look for any young man, where we actually find Samson,—in the chambers of a harlot. This last piece of folly, as it usually does, brought its own punishment with it by involving him in fresh broil with the *Philistines*. His ungovernable temper, however, incapable of being subdued by chastisements of this kind, hurried him on to a similar intrigue with *Delilah*, another daughter of the *Philistines*, in which after being wheeled and outwitted by a false and deceitful woman, he "died, as a fool dieth," in the land of his enemies and of his unlawful amours.

Thus have I, imperfectly, sketched the course and consequences of that love which arises from caprice and is indulged without discretion. "Reason, my son, should choose himself a wife:—reason, which first approves, then esteems, and afterwards, draws into its train the affections and the heart.—There is an essential difference between that love, ripened upon friendship, which grows out of a rational approbation, of a woman's character; and that fungus, mushroom passion, which is ready to spring up at the sight of a handsome face or a wanton gesture, and which poisons the soul and prevents the growth of every virtuous affection. The former is a pleasant and salutary fruit, which may be freely and safely taken, for "it bringeth no sorrow therewith;" the latter is a luscious, but, at the same time, noxious poison, which, if ever productive of lasting happiness, is still to be suspected and avoided; "for beauty is a witch," which throws a charm over every imperfection and converts the grossest faults into fascinating ingredients to inflame the draught of love. Trust not your happiness with the woman, whose graces "ride sparkling in her eye;" but with her who has them "placed about the thoughts and the counsels of the heart." See that she possess compassion, benevolence, mildness and discretion: that she be a "keeper at home" and one, who "looketh well to the ways of her household;" for in her shall thy heart trust safely. "When thou liest down, thou shalt not be afraid; yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet." But beware of a strange woman, and "lust not after her beauty, in thine heart; neither let her take thee with her eye-lids;" for though, at present, the pleaseth thee well, the time may come when she will shave thy head and take away thy strength.

The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

ELECTION.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Germantown, held at Riter's Tavern on Thursday the 1st of August, it was

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Germantown, Bristol, and Roxborough, friends to the election of JAMES ROSS, Esq. as Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to meet on Thursday the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the sign of Gen. M'Pherson in Germantown.

THOMAS DUNGAN, Chairman.
August 1. dt5

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messrs FOOTMAN & CO. have assigned all their property both real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors; Therefore all persons who are indebted to said firm, or to Richard Footman, or Richard S. Footman, prior to the 23d March, 1799, are requested forthwith to make payment of they will be immediately put in suit, and those who have claims against them are desired to exhibit them properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL PRICE, Assignees appointed.
SAMUEL YORKE, } ed by the Court.
Philadelphia, July 31, 1799. dtm

Health Office.

New-York, Aug 1799. P. 35.
THE Commissioners of Health, knowing that much alarm has been excited among the Citizens of New-York by the Death of six or eight persons in Yellow Fever; and knowing from various citizens, and particularly from Philadelphia, that our condition is believed by our neighbours to be infinitely worse than in reality it is; have judged it advisable to inform the Citizens, that no new case of Yellow Fever has been reported to them during the last forty eight hours, at which time they knew of but two suspicious cases in exhalance.

They have the pleasure to add, that the testimony of the Physicians in general concurs in declaring the state of health of this City to be at least as good as it ordinarily is at this season of the year.

GABRIEL FURMAN, Chairman.

On the 26th ult as Mr. Charles Stanton, of this city was bathing at the public baths, he was unfortunately drowned. The body was found the next day, and decently interred in Trinity Church burning ground.—He was a good and honest man.

Had our minister at Paris, when he was threatened with imprisonment, if he did not take himself out of France, left the city the same night with 3000 joes in his pockets there would have been vagabonds enough outside the gates to rob him, and murder him afterwards. He knew where he was and was more wise. He waited, though many weeks, till he obtained a passport.

French presumption and petulance would not suffer the deputies of the grande nation to wait at Rastadt a few hours for a passport; they set out in the night without it, and shortly after fell by the hands of ruffians, perhaps of their own nation and kidney.

(Fed. Gaz.)

The directory, in other matters as well as their intrigues and negotiations, have over reached themselves. Forgetting their own characters, they gave out that the *frivolous* Suwarrow intended to give no quarter, take no prisoners. They took care to convey, this calumny to their armies, in hopes of renovating their former frenzy and mad enthusiasm; but mark, it had the contrary effect. The idea of being men said to be as ferocious as themselves filled them with horror. In every onset since, they have in thousands thrown down their arms and begged. Quarter has been given them, and what now enrages the grande nation and their minions, is, that they can find no cut throat like themselves.

Port of Philadelphia.

August 3.
No arrivals at the Port.
Ship *Belvedere*, of this port was at Alicante the 8th May. Also the ship *Mohawk*, likewise of this port.
Brig *Fame*, Whelen, from hence, has arrived at Surinam.

FOR CHARTER,

The British Letter of Marque SHIP LONDON, SAMUEL ROPER, commander. BURTHEN 330 Tons, coppered, she had mounting Twenty guns, and will be ready to receive a cargo in about 14 days, for terms apply to NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

ON BOARD SAID SHIP, 40 tons Patent Sheathing COPPER affixed from 18 to 32 ounces to the square foot. Composition Nails, Spikes and Bolts of various descriptions.
20 4lb. guns of a cwt. each.
40 6lb. do. 6 cwt. do.
12 9lb. do. 12 do.
16 do. do. with carriages, 12 cwt. each.
25 crates Queens Ware, assorted.
200 tons Fine Steved Salt,
45 do. Houle Coal, and a quantity of Paints
august 3 00dt

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscribers,
30 Tons LOGWOOD,
ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMAN,
No. 113, South Third Street.
august 3 dt5

COUNTRY HOUSE,

NEAR GERMANTOWN, TO be disposed of by Private Contract an Elegant COUNTRY RESIDENCE, consisting of a Stone House, Stone Barn, a Spring House, Coach House, Stables, &c. with every other convenience necessary; excellent Gardens, with the choicest kinds of fruit trees, with from ten to fifteen acres of Land seven acres of which is thriving young Woodland. Further particulars may be known by enquiring of the Printer.
If required, more Land may be had to suit the purchaser.
august 3 dtw

A court of common pleas held at Union town for the county of Fayette, the fourth Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Judges of the same court—

On the petition of JOHN WILSON, praying that the act of Assembly providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment after delivering up his estate for the use of his creditor, may be extended to him; the court appoint the first day of next term to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give his creditors public notice hereof in *Fenn's* Philadelphia paper, and in *Yunt and Brown's* Baltimore paper, for one week, ending at least four weeks before the day of hearing, and that he also give to John Gillespie and Jacob Airkart personal notice in writing to be served at least fifteen days previous to the hearing.

By the court,
EPRHAIM DOUGLASS, Proth'y
august 2 dt5