

For FREIGHT or CHARTER,

FOR EUROPE, THE BRIG ENTERPRISE,

A staunch good Vessel, well fitted, about three years old, and will carry about 1,200 Barrels—can be sent to sea immediately.

For terms apply to Wharton and Lewis in Germantown, near the Market house. Sept. 5, 1799.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description of carriage type and corresponding duty amount in dollars.

The Collector of the Revenue of the 1st division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at No. 49, North 3d Street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all persons possessors of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all real dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,

Collector of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of inspection at Philadelphia, August 15, 1799.

N. B. THE STAMP OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INSPECTION IS REMOVED TO GERMANTOWN, the first house above the sign of the KING of Prussia.

Every denomination of Stamped paper to be had at said office. August 15 1799.

Patent Ploughs,

To be sold for cash by Joseph Sater at Auction 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 beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ferrets and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale,

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold,

July 17

FOR SALE,

IN GEORGE TOWN,

TOGETHER OR SEPARATE,

Two handsome Dwelling Houses.

THEY contain five rooms with fire-places, four bed chambers, two closets, and have two bond some piazzas, a kitchen near the houses, a bake house, two rooms for domestics, a stable and coach house, a beautiful garden ornamented with terraces well graced, a large fish pond, a well and a spring of water, 150 young fruit trees.

The whole finished and done in the neatest and strongest manner, under a handsome and excellent enclosure, containing three lots and a half, extending 180 feet on Fayette street, and 192 feet on Third street.

For terms apply to John Threlkeld, George Town on Potomack. August 27, 1799.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicante and Gibraltar.

308 PIPES BRANDY,

- 27 pipes } strong bodied RED WINE
34 hogheads }
32 quarter casks }
15 butts }
60 quarter casks } SHERRY
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine
290 kegs Raisins
450 boxes do.
94 jars do.

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who also offer for sale,

THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast. August 13 m w & f t

European Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, June 22, 1799.

The emperor of Russia having, as a mark of friendship towards his majesty, and of esteem and regard towards his majesty's naval service, and particularly towards the officers and crews of the ships who served on the 1st of August, 1792, under the command of rear admiral lord Nelson, signified to his majesty's minister at Petersburg his desire, that the Leander, of 50 guns, which, having been engaged in that action, was, after a most gallant and distinguished resistance captured on its passage home by a French ship of the line of 74 guns, and has since been re-captured from the enemy by his imperial majesty's arms at the surrender of Corfu, should be presented to his majesty, in his imperial majesty's name with a view to its being restored to his naval service.

The king has been pleased to accept, with the highest satisfaction this distinguished mark of attention and friendship on the part of his ally, and has directed, that the Leander should be received accordingly from such officer as the emperor of Russia may direct to deliver the same, and should again be placed among the ships composing his majesty's fleet employed in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, July 8.

Our Plymouth letters mention the arrival of the John (cartel) of that port, from Morlaix, the captain of which says, that though not suffered to land, he had learnt from the guard put upon the vessel, that a rumour prevailed there of the French and British Fleets having an engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the former was victorious. Our readers will at once see that this must be the same report that was mentioned in the last Paris papers, which stated that the French had taken six of our ships—so event so improbable that we took no other notice of the news than merely to give it a place among our extracts.

The circumstances of Captain Singleton not having been allowed to land with his prisoners, is very unusual, and we may therefore conclude that something of moment has happened, of which the French wish to keep this country ignorant, as long as they can.

If an action has actually taken place between the fleets, there is more reason to conclude it has been disastrous to the enemy than to us; for if they had been victors, they would have been glad of an opportunity to boast of the advantage.

From a gentleman on board the Cambrian, now off Havre de Grace, we have this day received a letter, dated so late as Friday last, forwarded to us from Portsmouth; it looks as if an action had really taken place, but with a different result from that stated in the French papers. By two frigates received on board the same day, Cambrian was informed, that in an engagement between the two fleets the French had been defeated, fifteen ships taken and five sunk.

We regret that the hurry in which our correspondent wrote prevented his giving either the time or other circumstances connected with the action; but should the news prove true, we may expect that ministers will soon have it in their power to lay the particulars before the public.

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans,

Insolvent Debt rs, in the county of Suffolk, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.

June 25

SPECULATION.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on Monday the 23d of September next, at a o'clock, P. M. at the house of the Subscriber, living in the town of New-Castle, State of Delaware, a number of valuable

LOTS,

suitable for building on, being the South square of the flourishing town of New-Castle aforesaid, distant from Philadelphia thirty-three miles.

This valuable property is highly capable of improvement, being immediately on the river Delaware, having a number of wharf lots on it; and from the depth of the water (earth and materials for wharfing being easily procured) there is no doubt but wharves would bring a handsome interest.

This property consists of five acres more or less, in one body; lays high, and is divided into lots to suit every description of persons. New-Castle is one of the most healthy and flourishing towns on the continent; and from the increase of trade it has raised property to four times the value it was seven years past. The number of vessels bound out and in, which flow for supplies of stock, &c. &c. and the whole carriage of goods between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now through this place. The packets and stages from the aforesaid cities, &c. &c. make it very lively: there is not, at this time, one house to be rented in the place; and the number of applications for houses make it an object for persons to improve. There are a number of elegant and useful buildings now going on, a Public Academy and several private Schools. The malignant Fever has never made any progress, and the Air is scarcely known; the number of children in this place is a convincing proof of the healthiness of it. The prospect of the river Delaware, up and down is delightful; as far as the eye can distinguish you may view the vessels in different attitudes. There is reason to suppose that public piers for the Navy will be built here, as vessels can sail from this place when the river is fast at Philadelphia.

The conditions of sale will be easy and made known on the day of sale. Places of public worship, market and mills are very contiguous.

JOHN DARRAGH,

N. B.—A plat of the above will be exhibited any time previous, as well as on the day of sale. August 26, 602m.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Office of "The Gazette of the United States" is removed to the first three-story brick house in Eleventh, above Arch street, where this paper will continue to be published during the prevailing sickness.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. Mr. PENNO.

THE author of the following Extract, in compliance with the urgent solicitations of several of his friends, has permitted me to transmit it to you for publication.

CIVIS.

Germantown, Sept. 5, 1799.

Extract from a Sermon preached Aug. 25, 1799, in Christ Church and St. Peter's, by the Rev. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A. M. one of the Assistant Ministers of said churches; and afterwards connected with another Sermon, and delivered by him, with the necessary verbal alterations, in Germantown, on Sunday last; the churches in Philadelphia being then shut, on account of the increasing prevalence of the Yellow Fever.

TEXT.

Ecclesiastes, 7th chap. 14th vers.

In the day of adversity, consider.

IN the conclusion of this discourse, I am naturally led, from the peculiar nature of our present situation, most strenuously to urge you to comply with the injunction in my text. And here a copious and affecting subject of remonstrance presents itself—but I have already so far trespassed upon your time and attention, in endeavoring to illustrate and recommend the general principles of the duty inculcated, that I must necessarily be very brief in its particular application, leaving to the suggestions of your own minds, in your hours of retirement and serious reflection, (of which you will probably soon have many) the supply of my present deficiency.

The mantle of death, brethren, is at length again unfurled, and spread over our once happy city, literally fulfilling the declaration of the apostle: for while we were saying "peace and safety, sudden destruction hath come upon us!"

But a few days ago, we were congratulating ourselves, and congratulating our fellow citizens, on the prospect of security, during the present summer, from the ravages of that dreadful disease, which, during the two preceding, had effected such awful desolation among us; and now we are suddenly and unexpectedly involved in the same confusion, terror and dismay, which we have twice before experienced.

Surely, under such circumstances, we are, in an especial manner called upon, in this our "day of adversity, to consider!"

Banished, as we shall be, from the comforts and advantages of our respective homes—driven from the accustomed theatre of action—our property exposed to the depredations of the lawless and unprincipled midnight robber, and to the more dangerous and destructive effects of fire, whether communicated by casual occurrence or malicious design—while many of our connections, friends, or acquaintance, are torn from our cares, and the usual reciprocations of hospitality, by the unexpected arrest of death, we ought most seriously to review our past lives, to reflect upon the transitory and unstable nature of all earthly things, and to consider such severe and afflictive dispensations of providence, as loudly calling us to repentance, and a diligent preparation to meet our God.

We indeed yet survive; but who can presume to say, that he shall certainly escape the threatening danger? The arrow of death, may already be levelled at many in this assembly!—Brethren, think on these things!

—Think what it is to die—that it is an inevitable event—and that after death, there will be as inevitable a judgment; and remember, that the Almighty Creator and Governor of the world, "doth not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men;" but that when we suffer under the chastening scourge of affliction, God "dealeth with us as with sons." And tho', says the apostle Paul to the Hebrews, "no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous, nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness, to those who are exercised," or as the original word may be translated, instructed or edified thereby.

May we then, wisely profit by the discipline administered; and with the illustrious King of Israel acknowledge, "It is good for us that we have been afflicted, that we might learn the statutes of the Lord."

And, if the mercy of God should be so far extended to us, as to grant us protection from the sword of the destroying angel, and a safe return to our deserted dwellings, let not his goodness be bestowed on us in vain, but let a feast of his love, produce the fruit of obedience to his laws, neither let us pharisaically suppose, that that goodness is particularly extended to us, for any superior merit of our own, and that those who become the victims of disease and death, were "sinners above all those who dwell in our city; I tell you nay." Some of them will assufully be ready and anxious "to give an account of their stewardship," though very many, 'tis to be feared, will be altogether unprepared for so alarming and irresistible a summons.

Of the former happy number, was doubtless that eminently pious and useful Divine, Dr. JOHN SMITH, pastor of the third Presbyterian congregation in this city, who hath fallen, alas! one of the earliest victims of the pestilence.

His departure from among us, is indeed a severe deprivation to the flock over which he presided, and to the circle of his relatives and friends, an irreparable loss. In him, "a great man hath fallen in the Israel" of the Christian Church—"An Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." He, however, hath experienced a blest exchange of worlds; and having lived and died a faithful and exemplary servant of the Lord, now rests from his labours; while the record of his words and works, a bright memorial of his sincerity and successful zeal in "turning many to righteousness," when presented before the throne of God, will procure for him a diadem of glory, which will for ever adorn his brows with celestial radiance.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

An intimate knowledge of the singular excellence of this good man, this late fellow-labourer in the great cause of truth and righteousness, demands from me, this just and public tribute to his memory. Be it our parts, brethren, LIKE HIM to render the ardent of death a commission to conduct us to the Paradise of God. Like good King Hezekiah, let us pray unto the Lord to preserve our lives, for our further amendment and growth in grace: And as sincere christians, let us (during the present public calamity) benevolently include in our prayers, those more afflicted citizens, who may be subjected to the sad necessity of remaining inhabitants of Philadelphia; and in the following energetic language of our church, daily supplicate the throne of mercy, in our own and their behalf:

"Turn thou us, O good Lord? and so shall we be turned. Befavourable, O Lord, be favourable to thy people; for thou art a merciful God, full of compassion, long-suffering, and of great pity. Thou sparest when we deserve punishment, and in thy wrath, thinkest upon mercy. Spare thy people, good Lord! spare them; and let not this heritage be brought to confusion. Hear us, O Lord! for thy mercy is great, and after the multitude of thy mercies look upon us, through the merits, and mediation of thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen!"

ASULON.

A Retreat from the Yellow Fever.

WHILE the Citizens of Philadelphia are making laudable exertions to protect their City, from the dreadful Invasions of their annual visitant, the yellow fever, it is surprising they do not turn their attention to provide a safe and commodious place of refuge, from the scene of its ravages. Hope is soon out, every year, that it will not come. Time and temper are wasted on the question "how or whence does it come?" Multitudes, every season, persuade themselves and their neighbours, 'till it is next door to them, that it is not come. They are flouded with every one who announces the melancholy truth, that the enemy is within the walls. They list circumstances; and proclaim that the subjects of its wrath have perished by other disorders. They are determined against believing that the destroyer is at work, lest their business should languish, and the credit of the city be injured. Some of their friends and families fall—they are convinced—they fly, if they can,—but know not whither. They pay enormous sums for miserable accommodations. Some, disgusted, or exhausted in their means, return before the foe has retreated, and fall victims to their too eager desires to re-possess their own homes. All this might, in a great degree, be avoided, if, in time, some asylum were provided. This might be done at a less expence, ultimately, than their annual extra expenditures drain from them. Instead of wasting our time and depressing our spirits in useless lamentation, we should rouse all our energies, and expend some of our money, to evade or repel this truly formidable misfortune.

I do not pretend to dictate, or exclusively fix on any particular spot, to which the citizens should pay more attention, than to another. But some such place, or places, should be sought; and every person wishing to contribute to the safety of the citizens, should be indulged with a candid hearing. If a convenient spot, enjoying good air and pure water, and where materials for building may be obtained with facility, can be found, it should be explored and procured. If it afforded short and easy access to the city, so that articles of merchandize, fuel and materials for manufactures, could be cheaply transported, by land or water, these advantages should give it a preference. It should be so distant as to be out of the vortex of infection, and yet sufficiently near to communicate with the city without difficulty or much expence. A Village might in such a spot soon be established. Tradesmen would occupy small lots, and one working for another, would, at a cheap rate, run up houses and shops for their families and business; and instead of spending their time and substance in idleness, ruinous and intolerable to themselves, in times of calamity, they might pursue their occupations to their own, and the benefit of the community. Those who deal in the necessities, or conveniences of life, would erect stores, or places for their accommodation, and have a market near them. Hotels or houses of entertainment would be built to receive those who had not families. Trees may be planted, to gardens and walks; and rural scenery, not to be found in a city, contribute to health and amusement. Compting-houses and stores would be erected by merchants, to which their customers might safely resort. If a fortunate choice of the site were made, the Banks, and Insurance offices, instead of paying high rates upon emergencies, would probably build houses for the temporary conducting their business. The Custom-house might be opened there, or in its vicinity, if short and easy

access could be had to the shipping, and the Post-Office would be at hand. Printers would establish temporary offices. Schools might be opened during the times of pestilence in the city, or constantly during the heats of summer. This would invite settlers and prevent the interruption of education; which is not a small evil produced by the infection of the city. The Courts might occasionally be held there. There might be regulations, to prevent the contiguity of buildings; and proper positions fixed, for those carrying on offensive trades. It may be said, this will become a new city, and injure the old capital in no small degree. Its position forbids any such fears. One on the Delaware might be a more dangerous rival; but it would soon be subject to infection, as the city now is.—There is no reason to suppose any rivalry.—Villages well disposed, round great cities, encrease their prosperity. Multitudes of towns encircle Manchester, and other cities and great towns in England and other parts of Europe, which encrease by the fabrics manufactured in the towns. Beside, the inhabitants of Philadelphia, having a place of safety near them, for temporary refuge, would not, as many now do, abandon the city entirely. There would be no danger that too many would crowd into this contemplated village of Asulon. There would be rivals, at whatever spot be fixed on. Merchants, and others in opulent circumstances, would disperse round the country, if it afforded a variety of sites for country residences; and only have compting-houses, or offices, in the village. If it be placed at the junction of great leading roads, from the back parts of the state, and from the other states dealing with our city, the advantages will all be concentrated. It will be found that it is wiser and more economical to begin some system of escaping our repeated calamity, than to be always overtaken by it unprovided.

Let every one, who chooses to turn his thoughts to the subject, endeavour to fix on a site. Without having a foot of land there, for this village, I have thought of the spot on the West side of Schuylkill, opposite Market-street, on the high grounds, at the junction, or near it, of the Western and Southern roads, leading over the bridge at Market-street. I think this spot unites all the advantages I have mentioned. The Schuylkill gives every facility of water transportation, both from the inland country Northward, and from the Delaware. On the margin of Schuylkill, store-houses, lumber-yards, &c. may be established, and merchandise and produce brought, in small vessels, to both sides of that river.

The passage of the bridge or river, might be easily guarded, to prevent communication, if any deplorable circumstances required it. The very inconmodious and dangerous bridge over the Schuylkill is an objection.—But how shameful is it that a permanent bridge is not built? It is a disgrace to such a city, that this work has been so long neglected. I am told now, that it only waits for subscriptions to the stock of the company, authorized by law to make this erection. This stock, from all the information I can obtain, will be a very profitable source of revenue. A convenient, safe and permanent bridge would encrease the profits many fold, by the addition of pleasurable carriages. The present income is no rule. This, being the shortest and best route to the Southward, would unite the custom of all the bridges. The revenue would exceed the 15 per cent. (in all probability) which the company, as I am informed, are authorized to take. Without any such plan as I have mentioned, this bridge ought to be immediately encouraged and completed. Combined with this plan, and aided by the citizens, of all descriptions, and though last—not least—the Banks and Insurance Offices—who could not employ a redundancy of capital to more profit—this great and indispensibly necessary work would be soon completed. The village and the bridge will be of mutual advantage to each other. The country customers to the village would pay no toll; and the healthfulness of the position, and water transportation, would over-balance any expence of toll to the inhabitants of this, over a situation not near a navigable river.

Whether this proposition is or is not well received, it is well intended. If it sets better heads to thinking on some more eligible plan, or to assist in effectuating his, I shall not be mortified if those who do not like it, call me

A PROJECTOR.

Sept. 1, 1799.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 24.

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and price per share.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and exchange rate.

It is said, that an Agent to our Government has arrived, via Baltimore, from Gen. Touffaint. The object of his mission has not yet transpired.

The honorable JOHN ALLEN, Esq. of Litchfield, (Conn.) has resigned his seat in the Sixth Congress of the United States.

[The above article erroneously reads James Allen, &c. in yesterday's Gazette.]

The latest accounts from Hartford, declare the fever to be on the wane.