

CINCINNATI.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the State House, in Philadelphia, on the 21st of December, 1799, BRIGADIER GEN. MAGPHERSON IN THE CHAIR, The following Resolutions were moved by Major JACKSON, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in veneration of the exalted virtues, patriotism, and public services of our late most excellent, beloved, and ever to be lamented President General, George Washington, and as a tribute of the deepest sorrow, and most affectionate attachment to his endeared and illustrious memory, the Members of this Society will wear mourning, connected with the Badge of the Society, during six months.

Resolved, That a strip of black Ribband passing along the centre of the Ribband of the Order, be added on this occasion.

The following resolutions were moved by gen. Macpherson and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Major Jackson be requested to prepare and pronounce an Eulogium on the character of General Washington, embracing a summary review of his Civil and Military services; and that the same be delivered before this Society on Saturday the 22d day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at such place as the Standing Committee to whom the arrangements of the day are referred, shall determine.

Resolved, That the President of the United States and his family—the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments, the Judiciary, and such other officers of the General and State Governments as may then be in Philadelphia, be respectfully invited to honor the Society with their presence on the occasion.

December 21. 2aw3w&ctf

STAMPS.

The STAMP OFFICE is REMOVED TO No. 39, North 6th Street. January 18. 93t

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a quarterly meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Thursday the 23d day of January, at six o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE DAVIS, Secretary.

* * The annual election of officers, and several new members to be balloted for. January 18. dts;J

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full thereof, either to Thomas M'Lean & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money. October 17, 1799. dtf.

IN CUSTODY

In Middlesex Gaol, the following Negro men, to wit:

DAM HILL, says he belongs to William Mc Mutter, of Philadelphia, 21 years old. Henry Hall, about 6 feet high, supposed to be about 26 years old, and some gentleman's coachman or waiter, and from his dialect, judged to be from Maryland or Virginia.—Isaac Harmon, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, very black, about 20 years old, says he lived at the Head of Elk, State of Delaware.

The owners of the above Negroes are requested to pay charges and take them away, before the 21st of January ensuing, or they shall on that day be sold to defray expenses and gaol fees at the city of New-Brunswick, and State of New-Jersey.

PETER KEENON, drot.

December 31—9J.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Company of Captain MATTHEW HENRY, 10th Reg. U. S. Infantry, an enlisted soldier named MOSES WYNN, born in Pennsylvania, by trade a shoemaker, thirty years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high, black eyes, black hair, fair complexion, has lost two of his fore teeth which is very perceptible when he talks. It is known that he now lurks in this city.

Whoever shall take up said deserter and lodge him in jail, or shall deliver him to the Subscriber at his quarters in Filbert between Ninth and Tenth street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun. Captain 10th Regiment Infantry.

Jan. 7.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 62 1/2 cents. AND TO BE HAD OF WILLIAM JONES, No. 30 N. Fourth, near Market Street.

A WORK upon a plan which never before appeared in the United States, being a SPECIES of Directory, but different from the usual sort.

ENTITLED THE NEW TRADE DIRECTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA, Anno 1800:

OR, a Complete List of all the occupations and trades (SEPARATELY and alphabetically arranged) practised in the City and Liberties with the names and residences of those who follow each of them respectively, also in alphabetical order; to which is added an Alphabetical List of all the Streets, Lanes and Alleys in the city and Liberties.

If a MERCHANT or SHIP OWNER wishes for any reason to be acquainted with all the Tobaccoists, Grocers, Infirmarys, Gunners, Masfakers, Shipwrights, Shipcarpenters, Ship Joiners, Mast makers, Boat builders, Block makers, Sail-makers, Riggers, Caulkers, Stevedores, Mariners, or any Tradesman, he need only look to the Index for the TRADE, and he will be referred to the pages which contain all the names and residences of those who follow it.

If a HOUSE-KEEPER wants quickly to find a Baker, a Cake Baker, Steamers, White Washer, Washer, China Mender, School-master or Mistress, Glazier, Paper Hangor, Painter, Cedar Cooper, Locksmith, Blacksmith, Bricklayer, Plasterer or Joiner. He can also turn to the Index and be referred to the TRADE in question. In like manner can the LADIES find out the residences and names of all the Mantua makers, Bonnet makers, Stay makers, Dyers and Nuisers, &c. or a STRANGER the most convenient Boarding House, Hair Dresser, Hatter, Taylor, Frank maker, &c. Not is the utility of the work confined to those alone; for any Tradesman may trace at once the names and residences of the Masters and Journeymen in his own line.

In short it is more or less Useful to almost every Class of Citizens.—And the Editor trusts that such an Expensive and laborious Undertaking will meet with suitable Encouragement. Jan. 8. 9(4)dtf

TO THE Holders of Military Land Warrants.

ZACHARIAH BIGGS AND JOHN MATHEWS

OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a less quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered. They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have since explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations or quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands.—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will lie together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, Fourth Fifth Street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained.

JOHN MATHEWS. 31aw3w

United States, Pennsylvania District, &c.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania District, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against 1. Cash, and 3. Hogheads Spirits, distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court, D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court. January 18, 1800.

United States, Pennsylvania District, &c.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 17th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards; on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows.

- Mordecai Roberts, John Till,
Stoppel Medera, George Warton,
Zachariah Ferris, Benjamin Hancock,
George Till, Edward Welsted,
Thomas Wiggins, James Thompson,
George Morton, Joseph Whitehead,
George Streeton, Patrick Connolly,
Friend Streeton, Thomas Griffis,
John Oliphant, William Halbert.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased.

JOHN HALL, Marshal.

N. B. A reasonable credit will be given. Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 4. cot17M

* These two tracts do not contain the full quantity of the original warrants; part of them having been conveyed away.

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1799, are paid into the hands of John Brandon, Esq. treasurer of said county, on or before the 30th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs.

JAMES M'GREW, HENRY ALLSHOUSE, JEREMIAH MURRY, Comm'rs.

January 18. dtm

DANCING.

Mr. FRANCIS OF THE NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that he will re-commence Teaching on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the Assembly Room, South Fourth Street.

Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays. TERMS, Five Dollars per Month, Ten do. per Quarter, No Entrance.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. F. 70, north Eighth Street. December 21.

HENRY BENBRIDGE

DEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock Street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. &c. and offers his services in any business in his line. Jan 14. dtw3aw6w

MATTHEW MCCONNELL Having opened an Office in Chesnut street, (A few doors above Fourth) At No. 141,

AND again commenced the Business of Negotiations, in the various kinds of Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the Agency and Commission line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of Houses and Lots in and near the City will be attended to, and also of Lands, when that business again revives. November 19. dtw(D)dtf

TO BE SOLD BY JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks, Also Larding at their Wharf From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon. Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks. June 25

ROSS AND SIMSON, HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck, 200 pieces Ravens Duck (superior) Boston Beef in Barrels. A few hales Bengal COSSAS HUMHUMS. 1100 bushels St. Martins Salt. April 11

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West-India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced. A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to. December 12.

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia, } December 30, 1799, } December 30. dtf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,

December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank

of Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of nineteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article and. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia, Heroby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the late of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM. Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and they have appointed the fourth Monday of January instant to hear me and my creditors at the Court-House in Sunbury, where they may attend if they please. JAMES TOWAR. To all my Creditors. Sunbury, January 4, 1800—16. 93t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21.

Julum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instanti tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

COMMUNICATION.

IN most countries it will be found that the great mass of the people are incompetent to judge of public affairs of an extensive and complex nature, liable to be deceived by misrepresentations, and when so deceived, incompetent to select proper officers for the management of such concerns.

This is no imputation on their understanding; for their attention is occupied with other objects. An excellent tailor may know nothing of the mechanism of a watch—nor a watchmaker of the working of a ship. The choice of a majority is therefore no test of the qualifications of a candidate.

Those who opposed our present Governor's election would have rejoiced if his conduct in office had disappointed their fears and contradicted their opinions of him. He has spoken language of a very opposite nature. To the Assembly, the legitimate representatives of the people, he has addressed the language of moderation; to the populace he elected him he has spoken the language of passion, rage, and resentment. Unfortunately his conduct has corresponded only with the last, and the first has been found but empty profession.

Scarcely seated on the throne, the first act of his reign was a Proclamation, continuing appointments for three months, and requiring that officers holding commissions during pleasure, should apply to him for new commissions. All men wondered at this as a new thing, and men of sense were astonished at the extravagance of the step. It was copied from proclamations of the kings of England, where, from the revolution till the reign of the present king, the commissions of the judges expired at the death of the king. Thus the first act of this servant of the people was a wretched imitation of the king of Great Britain.

Where was the necessity for this proclamation and on what ground can it be justified? Twice before had the governor been politically dead, yet the well meaning and modest, though misled Mifflin never thought of such an useless and arbitrary act. Twice has the President of the United States been politically dead; yet neither did General Washington nor his worthy successor think of such an useless and arbitrary act. There is no precedent for it in Pennsylvania, in the government of the United States, nor of any of the States, nor in any republic; and it is a wretched copy of the act of a British king.

Our new governor who never thought there was any man so wise as himself, saw that the government of Pennsylvania had not reached its proper tone; the throne had not shone with due splendor, and he alone could surround it with a blaze of glory.

This proclamation must be founded on the presumption that every commission not otherwise limited by law expires with the time for which the governor, who gives it, was elected. Did ever such an idea enter into the head of any man but Mr. M'Kean? What are its consequences? Plainly this, that all acts under such commissions, issued in the first three years of governor Mifflin, done during the last six, are absolutely void. All acts of prothonotaries, clerks of the sessions and clerks of orphan's courts, and all acts of registers of will and of recorders of deeds, are absolutely void, or governor M'Kean is absolutely wrong. If such acts be void, how comes it that he as chief justice did not, as he was bound by oath, declare them to be so? How came he to receive as evidence any certificate of any prothonotary, clerk, register, or recorder? And why does he not now, as governor, call the attention of the legislature to this State of the Commonwealth, and desire that they save the error by a law confirming the acts of such officers? If he did not know it before, he knows it now.

I am told, that he expressly states, that this is the ground of the proclamation, that it was a discovery of his own, and that governor Mifflin's family were astonished when he mentioned it; and that he justifies it by saying that when the head dies, all the members die with it. The king of Britain again.

The king of Britain is the fountain of all honor and of all power. He is the head of church and state, of all legislative, executive and judicial power. Pleas are held before the king himself. Laws are petitions granted by him.—But have we a king of Pennsylvania; or is the governor of Pennsylvania the fountain of all honor and power? Is he head of the judiciary, head prothonotary, head register, &c. Do the commissions of the judges subject to an obligation of renewal, die with him! No: the maxims of our government are different. The people is the fountain of all honor and power. The governor is but the servant of the people. He is an organ of the executive authority of the people; it is not his own power, but the power of the people which he exercises. The governor may die or be removed, but the executive authority dies not with him. The acts done or appointments made by any one organ of executive authority, as they derive not their authority from the organ but from the people, cease not with the change of the organ but with the change of the constitution under which they are done.

Whether done by one governor or another, or by the speaker of the senate, acting as governor, they are permanent constitutional acts, and when once done, need not be repeated while the constitution remains the same, however many changes may happen in

the constitutional agent who does them. The authority is derived from the constitution and laws, not from the governor. The governor is but the electing or appointing officer, and the appointment, whoever makes it, is good till legally annulled, or the officer ceases to act under it. And if it should happen that both the governor and speaker of the senate should die and there should be no agent to execute the powers of governor, the powers of all officers appointed by the governor would still remain: and it seems as absurd to say that they would cease, as to say, that the powers of a President of the United States would cease, if all the electors who appointed him should die within the time of his appointment.

If there be officers who hold commissions during pleasure, the governor may supersede them by issuing commissions to others. But if their appointments expire with the governor's, it may be doubtful whether a proclamation of the succeeding governor will continue them; for a proclamation is not a commission. But as it is clear that their appointments do not so expire, it is not worth while to discuss this question, and I therefore leave it as another hint of the faultiness of this proclamation.

What purpose could this proclamation serve? It could compel all those officers in the several counties to come and humble themselves in the presence of the governor, to confess their offence if they did not promote his election, to receive rebuke for this offence, and warning to offend no more. It could give the governor occasion to display his new power, his haughty temper, and his severe manners; to inflame the zealous, to confirm the wavering, to overawe the timid, and convert the obdurate; and thus to secure a strong phalanx for the next election. To those officers who have obeyed the summons, I appeal if it has not been used for this purpose. To his own reflection—but to this I appeal in vain. He is inflated with success, and surrounded by a set of flatterers, whose interest it is to deceive him. These shut up every avenue of just information. These plain republicans court him with incessant proflation. The word you never escapes them—no fellow citizen to governor M'Kean—citizen Matlock, citizen Cox and co. always address him Four Excellency. This is in the true spirit of Democracy: abject out of power, insolent in it. Their liberty is to make every thing bend to their will. Their Equality is a confusion of worth and talents.

Philadelphia, 14th January 1800.

MR. FRANK,

TALKING the other day with a friend of mine of the useful officers displaced by Governor M'Kean, the worthy old man said with a sigh that he had long feared this from Mr. M'Kean's violent and arbitrary temper, and that in last October he had felt himself constrained in a private manner to convey his sentiments to the Governor elect. There is, said he, no longer any occasion for secrecy since the Governor has taken part and decided in a way which every good man will regret.—then rising to his desk—Here, said he, is a copy of the letter which I sent him, which I request you will make public as a testimony of at least one expression of disapprobation of a conduct which I think no less cruel and unjust than injurious to the cause of republicanism and freedom of election. As I concur entirely in the sentiments of my friend, I hope you will give his letter a place in your paper and oblige

A Philadelphian.

Philadelphia County, 30th Oct. 1799.

To the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Honorable Sir,

IT has often been observed that it is difficult for princes and governors to get at truth which is necessary to enable them to pursue the interests of their country. They are generally beset with flattering and designing men, whose interest and purpose it is to mislead them. Private communications from unknown hands are therefore useful to them. Will you listen then for a few moments to the honest and disinterested sentiments of an old man whose only view is that your administration of the government of this State may be so conducted as to redound to the glory of God, to your own honor and the good of the people.

You also are a man of a good old age and have had much experience in public affairs, and if the times were more quiet and less disturbed by passions and parties we might hope that your administration would be directed to conciliate parties, quiet passions and promote the public interests. But I am grieved and oppressed with apprehension lest the irritation of your own mind from the keen and dangerous injuries and resentments inseparable from popular elections and more than that, the selfish views and vindictive counsels of others should mislead you from the path of moderation. Your opponents have represented you as a violent man who sought the office only for ambition: shew the world that they were wrong and that you sought the office to gratify no other desire but of the public good. Thus you will prove slander and make even your enemies (who you know are many) to be at peace with you.

Every man who has power to do much has much temptation to do wrong. The appointment and removal of county officers is a great power and trust given to a Governor. False friends may attack you with solicitations to use this power according to their views. Beware of evil counsels: listen to your own cool and moderate judgment—avoid creating new enemies, and respect the rights of freedom of opinion and election. To support this freedom you maintained in