

DELAWARE BRIDGE, AT EASTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the directions of an act of the general Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to authorize the governor of said commonwealth to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the Borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton" and a fo of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "an act to empower the governor of that state to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the Township of Greenwich, in the county of Sussex, opposite the borough of Easton," a Book will be opened on Monday, the sixth day of July next, at the Compting House of Levi Hollingworth & Son, for receiving subscriptions for the stock of the said company, and will be kept open for three days, at least, from 9 o'clock until 12 in the morning, and from 2 o'clock until 5 in the evening, unless the subscription should be sooner closed.

The Capital Stock of said Company to consist of two hundred and fifty shares at one hundred dollars each, ten dollars whereof must be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

When a respectable sum is subscribed, due notification will be made in the newspapers of a time and place for the Stockholders to meet, to choose a suitable set of Directors for carrying the business into operation.

- JESSE WALN, L. HOLLINGSWORTH, JOHN NICHOLSON, THOMAS PAUL, THOMAS BULLMAN, JAMES HYNDSHAW, JOHN ARNDT, WILLIAM HENRY, JOHN HEISTER. Commissioners under the Law. Philad. May 14

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE Terms on which this Paper was to be sent to Subscribers not resident in Philadelphia, were—that one half, at least, of the Annual Subscription should be constantly paid in advance, or that some person at the place of publication should be responsible for the same.

Those Subscribers who shall not have complied with the terms above specified on the first of July next, will, from that date be considered as declining to take the Gazette any longer.

The Editor has heretofore omitted any charge for directing and enclosing his paper—in future, ONE DOLLAR per annum will be added to the Subscription of those whose papers are sent by the Post.

NEW THEATRE.

MRS. WHITLOCK'S Night.

On Friday Evening, May 15, will be presented a Tragedy, called

The ROMAN FATHER

Or, Deliverer of his Country. Tullus Hostilius, Mr. Moreton. Horatius, (the Roman Father) Mr. Whitlock. Publius, (Deliverer of his Country) Mr. Chalmers.

- Valerius, Mr. Cleveland. Volcinius, Mr. Darley jun. Roman Soldier, Mr. Warrell. 1st Citizen, Mr. Mitchell. 2d Citizen, Mr. Bliffert. 3d Citizen, Mr. Solomons. Horatia, Mrs. Whitlock. Valeria, Mrs. Cleveland.

act V. an OVATION, or the Triumphal Entry of Publius, after his Victory over the Curians.

The Vocal Parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley jun. Warrell and Solomons; Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Solomons, Mrs. Bates, Miss Willems. End of the Play, a Comic Dance, [not performed this Season] called

The Scheming Milleners;

Or, the Beau New Trim'd. Characters—Mr. Francis, Mr. Nugent, Masters Warrick, Mr. Darley jun. Mr. Bliffert, Mr. Mitchell—Miss Milbourne, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, never performed here, a Comedy in two acts called

The Midnight Hour.

- [Taken from the French of Beaumarchais.] The Marquis, Mr. Marshall. The General, Mr. Harwood. Sebastian, Mr. Francis. Nicholas, Mr. Bates. Mathias, Mr. Bliffert. Ambrose, Mr. Warrell. Julia, Mrs. Francis. Cecily, Mrs. Bates. Flora, Mrs. Whitlock.

With New Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

\* \* Tickets to be had of Mrs. Whitlock, No. 66 North Eighth Street, and at the usual places.

Mr. Chalmers's Night will be on Monday. A Comedy, never performed here, called the

Suspicious Husband.

To which will be added, a Farce called

Duke & no Duke.

Mr. Moreton's Night will be on Wednesday. \* \* The Public are respectfully informed, that during the Benefits, Places for the Boxes may be taken seven Days previous to the night of Representation.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Door of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

PREMIUMS.

THE American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge, in order the more effectually to answer the ends of their institution, have agreed to appropriate, annually, a part of their funds, to be disposed of in Premiums to the Authors of the best performances, inventions, or improvements, relative to certain specific subjects of useful knowledge. The following Premiums, therefore, are now proposed by the Society:

1. For the best system of liberal education, and literary instruction; adapted to the genius of the government, and best calculated to promote the general welfare of the United States: Comprehending also, plan for instituting and conducting public schools in this country, on principle the most extensive utility—a premium of one hundred dollars. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the first day of January, 1797.

2. For the most simple, easy, and expeditious method of computing the Longitude from the common lunar observations—a premium of seventy dollars. The particular view of the Society in proposing this subject, is, that the solution of this most useful problem may, if possible, be rendered so plain and easy as to be readily learned by every mariner, even of moderate capacity, who understands the common rules of arithmetic; and thus be introduced into general practice. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the 1st day of May, 1796.

3. For the best construction or improvement of ship-pumps—a premium of seventy dollars. Improvements that may be readily applied to the ship-pump in common use, will be most likely to be adopted by seamen, and introduced into general practice. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the first day of April, 1796.

4. For the best construction or improvement of stoves or fire-places—a premium of sixty dollars. The principal end which the society have in view in proposing this subject, is the benefit of the poorer class of people; especially of such as live in towns, or other places where fuel is dear. To answer this end, the stove should be cheap, and of durable materials; should afford the necessary degree of a salubrious and durable heat, with the least expence of fuel possible; and should be capable of being employed in warming the room, and of cooking provisions for the family. The Society have been informed, that stoves made of brick, are, in many respects, superior to those made of metal; especially in saving of fuel, and preserving a more equable degree of heat. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the 1st day of January, 1797.

5. For the best method, verified by experiment, of preventing the premature decay of peach-trees—a premium of sixty dollars. Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of January, 1798.

6. For the best experimental treatise on native American vegetable dyes; accompanied with an accurate account or description of the several vegetables employed—a premium of ninety dollars. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the first day of February, 1798.

7. For the best construction or improvement of lamps, particularly for lighting the streets, a premium of fifty dollars. Papers on this subject will be received 'till the first day of July, 1796.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. EVERY candidate, along with his performance, is to send to the society a sealed letter, containing his name, and place of abode; which letter shall never be opened by the Society, except in the case of a successful candidate.

2. No performance, invention, or improvement, on any of the subjects proposed, for which a patent, or other public reward shall have been obtained before presenting to the Society, shall be considered as entitled to the premium.

3. In lieu of the money which shall be awarded by the Society as a premium, any successful candidate shall have it in his option to receive a gold or silver medal, or piece of plate with a suitable inscription, of equal value.

4. The Society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in all cases, such part only of the premium proposed, as the performance will be adjudged to deserve; or of withholding the whole, if it shall appear to have no merit above what may have been already published on the subject: The candidates may, however, be assured, that the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Extract from the Minutes, RT. PATTERSON, Secretary. May 1, 1795.

N. B. Besides the above Premiums which the Society have proposed out of their own proper funds, they will still continue to award, annually, to the Author of the best discovery, invention, or improvement, relative to natural philosophy, or navigation, (mere natural history only excepted) the premium of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, out of a fund established for that purpose, by Mr. John Hycinth de Magellan, of London, in the year 1786. It is not, however, to be understood that any candidate will, for one and the same performance, be entitled both to the Magellan premium, and to any of those now proposed by the Society.

Donations from the friends of science, for the purpose of enabling the Society to extend their scheme of promoting useful knowledge by premiums, will be thankfully received by the Society, and faithfully appropriated, according to the respective directions of the donors.

A writer in the Georgia Gazette, speaking of the late act of the Legislature of that State for the sale of their Western Lands, observes—

BUT, supposing for a moment this position to have weight, I ask, how is it possible to give it effect? The members of the legislature were corrupt, and they made a law for their private emolument. This is the charge, and several Grand Juries have stamped it with an extra-judicial sanction. I call it extra-judicial, for two reasons; 1st, because the case was not within their province, and therefore they did not in this instance act under the common obligation of an oath; and, 2dly, because they

1. no testimony but report, (insufficient to found a bill against an old woman for keeping a bawdy-house) on which to attain the legislature of their country. But waving all this for the present, and supposing the members obnoxious to the charge, I presume it will be thought but decent, if not absolutely requisite, on the score of justice, to give them a trial before their conviction is recorded. If they are not tried they cannot be convicted, and if they are not convicted, (by a proceeding in personam) it will be impossible to get at the consequence (in rem) of nullifying the act. Now, I ask, where is the tribunal to be referred to to accomplish this mighty work? and, what is the mode of proceeding to be adopted? Why, I am answered, the people shall be the tribunal, and impeachment the mode. But the people have retained no judiciary power to themselves collectively, and the constitution declares all impeachments shall be tried before the Senate. In the present instance, the Senate are included in the charge, and thus we are all afloat again.

The truth is, in every government, like every other human device, the evil must be a period somewhere to all the provisions that can be made constitutional or legal. Sir Matthew Hale, well known for his republican principles and conduct, (of Parliaments 49) has observed, "That a Parliament, being the highest and greatest court, over which none other can have jurisdiction, if, by any means, a misgovernment should any way fall upon it, the subject would be left without all manner of remedy." And in the same view, Montesquieu, that celebrated French writer, seeing the moral impossibility of making a constitutional provision against the possible errors of a legislature, has predicted, from the fate of several ancient republics, a period to the very constitution of a modern nation. I trust the gentlemen opposed to the measure in hand do not contend it is of sufficient magnitude to annihilate the government, and swallow up the very constitution itself: and yet, if the foregoing premises are just, or, if the authorities cited have any weight by analogy, nay, if in this age of reason, common sense is to be our standard, we will at once see that, supposing the evil even reduced to a certainty, the people would be without relief, unless by an appeal to that last of remedies, the issue of which it is not given to human intelligence previously to determine.

Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole, Having observed in your paper a few days ago, a short account of the circumstance of the passengers being taken out of the brig Harmony, from Cork, I send you the following particulars of that disgraceful transaction.

JOHN CHAMPLIN, Mate of the brig Harmony.

On the 2d of May, in 30 fathom water, Cape May bearing S. S. W. 18 leagues distant, we were brought to by two British frigates (or pirates) the Cleopatra of 32 guns, Capt. Penrose, and L'Oiseau of 36, Capt. Murray. At 7 o'clock in the evening, they boarded us and took away Capt. Tinker. After some time he returned in one of the frigates boats, with two officers, with orders to take all our passengers on board the Cleopatra, which they immediately began, and continued removing them until 12 o'clock at night, and finding it then inconvenient to persist in, they ordered us to remain along side till morning, which we were obliged to comply, although we were then 20 miles to the northward of the Capes, and the wind from the southward. They compelled us to steer N. E. by N. all night, and at day light resumed their tyrannical proceedings towards the passengers, all of whom they took off, excepting those who found means to conceal themselves below, and not content with robbing these unfortunate people of their freedom, and the owners of the vessel of their property, carried off our second mate, who had a lawful protection granted him by the Secretary of State, and one of the seamen who is a native of Denmark, but had a protection from one of our Consuls, and left us with but three men fit for duty.

Whilst the Harmony was detained by the British ships, we were informed by the Mate of the ship Confederacy of New-York, (whose crew were also on board) that the said ship was captured by them on the 28th of April, and sent to Halifax, and that twenty odd Americans were in

confinement on board the frigates, being the crews of the ship Liza of 20 guns, and Harmony of Baltimore. Philad. May 12th, 1795.

WILMINGTON, (D.) May 13. TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-CASTLE COUNTY.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has been so fortunate as to draw the HIGHEST PRIZE in the New-Castle Pier-Lottery, therefore Gives a General INVITATION, To the Inhabitants of the County of New-Castle, to meet at the Courre-Houle, in the town of New-Castle, on the 10th instant, to partake of A PIPE OF MADEIRA, The head of which is to be drove in with a MALL and WEDGES.

CAI IRA, will be danced around the Park, while the CAP of LIBERTY is to be suspended in the air.

CITIZEN CLAY. New-Castle, May 12th, 1795.

EXTRACT From the Journals of a Traveller.

CONVERSATION turned upon The Age of Reason, when a few remarks were made as might naturally be expected from men who are neither Atheists nor Sadducees, but who believe that a just God governs this world, as well as that which is to come; and that in the future state, he will give to every one a recompense of reward, according as his life and conversation here shall have been, whether in obedience to the revealed will of Heaven, or after the vain imaginations of his own mind.

They likewise lamented that there lived a man so unjust to himself as to entertain such opinions, and so inimical to his species as to publish them; and that the celebrity of a patriotic name should be corrupted into a vehicle for the most deadly of all poisons.

The success and immoralities of the French were also mentioned, and a few common observations thereon being made, one, who abhorred The Age of Reason, declared, that if a people so cruel and wicked be in the end successful he would renounce the principles of Christianity, and adopt those of The Age of Reason.

By an accident the company was at that moment separated, and I retired to my lodgings, foretowing that a good intention should be so marred by intemperate zeal. The design was only, in very strong terms, to express disapprobation of things which all men of virtue and humanity must condemn. But he was so unguarded as to suffer the fervor of his zeal to outstep his avowed sentiments; for it was in fact saying, If the almighty, in the dispensations of His providence did not order things as he thought fittest and best, he would renounce all belief in His providential care of the world, which is in truth saying with the fool, there is no God.

By this kind of zeal men most unhappily injure their own mind, and commit the heinous offence of accusing eternal justice—What pity it is that the affairs of the world command more circumspection than those of eternity!

I recollect a story of a zealot in the pulpit, who, eager to engage his parish in some contest of bigotry, declared, "Their cause was the cause of God and if the Deity did not favor them with success he would conclude that the Devil had taken the command of Heaven."

From the absurdity of the conceit I had considered this story as the fiction of the opposite party; but this declaration, which reminded me of it, gives it the appearance of probability.

From the apparent tendency of a few events, to judge of the stupendous plans of Omnipotence is at least imprudence. In such precipitations it is forgotten that he is God, and they but men, blind and incapable of foreseeing and comprehending the glorious and immense design.

In the present case, however, it is happy that we are warranted in believing those wars, and those Antichristian actors and teachers, are a fulfilment of scripture prophecies; and being such a fulfilment, they support, in a remarkable manner, another declaration of holy writ, Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee.

This is a very particular declaration, and the coincidence of so many events now verifying it is a circumstance, so striking, that it cannot fail to operate powerfully in favor of revelation, and a Providence, upon all minds not yet maddened into Paineism, which aims, like the giants of old, to tear the sceptre from out of the hands of Jehovah, the omnipotent, universal, and everlasting King.

Thus those very transactions, which all good minds abhor, and at which weak ones take offence, are improved, by infinite wisdom, into manifestations of His immutable truth; and they, all together, display the wonderful operations of that divine attribute which out of evil educes good, or overrules the rage of ambition and power to the praise of His glory, and completion of the eternal counsels of His sovereign will.

The following Correspondence is extracted from the Publications of The Massachusetts Historical Society. The Perusal will be a sufficient Explanation.

Dr. Belknap's Letter to Dr. Kippis, Author of Biographia Britannica. Boston, April 4th, 1795.

REV. SIR, HAVING read, with great pleasure, some of your writings, and having heard, that you bear the character of great candour and goodness, as well as of indefatigable industry in searching after truth, it gave me very sensible mortification, to find in your life of Captain Cook, an unmerited reproach cast on the Congress of the American states.

After reciting an order, issued by the late Dr. Franklin, acting as ambassador from America, in France, in the year 1779, when Captain Cook was expected to return, from his last voyage of discovery, to Europe, in which order the Doctor recommended to American cruisers, in case they should meet Captain Cook at sea, to treat him not as an enemy, but as a friend; and assuring them, "that in so doing they would not only gratify the generosity of their own dispositions, but obtain the approbation of Congress," you remark as follows, viz.

"In the confidence which the Doctor expressed, with respect to the approbation of Congress, he happened to be mistaken: as the members of that assembly, at least the greater part of them, were not possessed of minds equally enlightened, with that of their ambassador. He was not supported by his masters, in this noble act of humanity, of love to science and of liberal policy. The orders he had given were instantly reversed; and it was directed by Congress, that especial care should be taken, to seize Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred. All this proceeded from a false notion, that it would be injurious to the United States, for the English to obtain a knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

The unequalled assurance, with which you have introduced this assumed fact to public view, is the more extraordinary, as you might have been induced to suspect it, by inquiring of American gentlemen whom you have seen in England. Dr. ADAMS, the Vice-President of the United States, whilst he resided in London, could have undeceived you; and I am assured that you had frequent opportunities of conversing with him. By the favour of this gentleman, during the last session of Congress, and by information received from gentlemen, who were delegates to Congress in the years 1779 and 1780, I have it in my power to produce the most satisfactory evidence, that the American Congress did not disapprove "the noble humanity, love to science and liberal policy of their ambassador;" that they did not "reverse the orders which he had given;" "Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred;" and therefore that there is no ground for your reproachful charge against them, and the people whom they represented, as if they "were not possessed of minds equally enlightened with that of their ambassador;" or that they entertained "a false notion, that it would be injurious to the United States, for the English to obtain a knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

The following papers, containing the detail of my evidence, are respectfully submitted to the public; and I trust will produce conviction in your own, and in every candid mind, that you have been misinformed, with respect to what you have published as a fact. The originals are deposited in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

I am, sir, with much respect, Your most obedient servant, JEREMY BELKNAP, Corresponding Secretary of said Society. REV. ANDREW KIPPIS, D. D.

[From the Vice-President.] Philadelphia, Jan. 16 1795.

DEAR SIR, YOUR letter of the 2d was brought to me this morning, and I thank you for your attention to the reputation of your country.

I have shewn your letter to Mr. Henry, Mr. Ellsworth, and other members of Congress in 1779 and 1780, and there is not one, who remembers any thing like the account, which Dr. Kippis has given.

I will take other measures for ascertaining facts, and transmit the result to you, as soon as I can. Dr. Franklin's recommendation to American ships of war, to respect Captain Cook, as far as I remember any thing of it, was universally approved and applauded by all Americans, without exception.

I have often been a delighted hearer of Dr. Kippis in the pulpit, and have often met him in company at my own House and at the tables of other persons and never without a high opinion of his candour, as well as his information. He has written nothing, I believe, but what he honestly tho't to be true; but he has been misinformed. I will do all in my power, to enable you to undeceive him, and disabuse the public. I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

[From the Vice-President.] Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1795.

DEAR SIR, I HAVE delivered your letter to the Secretary of State, and he has called