

country, a zeal for useful science, and a liberality in promoting it, unexampled in any other country, may be remarked, the public encouragement given to the plan of an institution proposed by Count Rumford, for applying the discoveries of Philosophy to the improvement of the Arts. There are already an hundred and eleven Subscribers, at fifty guineas each; and the Society has purchased a large house in Albemarle-street for 4000l. Great-Britain owes much of its superiority to other countries, to the enlightened spirit of its Artists and Manufacturers; the present Institution will render this spirit still more prevalent, give to it a wider range, and a more diffusive operation.

[The following beautiful, and animated description of the "Advantages of Commerce," written by a justly celebrated English author, can never be read without pleasure.]

ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCE.

THERE is no place in town which I do much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me secret satisfaction, and in some measure gratifies my vanity as an Englishman, to see so rich an assembly of my countrymen and foreigners consulting together upon the private business of mankind, and making this metropolis a kind of emporium for the whole earth. I must confess, I look upon high change to be a grand council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. Factors in the trading world, are what ambassadors are in the political world. They negotiate affairs, conclude treaties, and maintain a good correspondence between these wealthy societies of men that are divided from one another by seas and oceans, or live on the different extremities of a continent. I have often been pleased to hear disputes adjusted between an inhabitant of Japan and an Alderman of London, or to see a subject of the Great Mogul entering into a league with one of the Czars of Muscovy. I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several ministers of Commerce, as they are distinguished by their different walks and different languages.—Sometimes I am jostled by a body of Armenians; sometimes I am lost in a crowd of Jews; and sometimes make one in a group of Dutchmen. I am a Dane a Swede, or Frenchman, at different times, or rather fancy myself like the old philosopher, who upon being asked what countryman he was, replied, that he was a citizen of the world.

This grand scene of business gives me an infinite variety of solid and substantial entertainment.—As I am a great lover of mankind my heart naturally overflows with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude; inasmuch, that, at many public solemnities, I cannot forbear expressing my joy with tears. For this reason, I am wonderfully delighted to see such a body of men thriving in their own private fortunes, and at the same time promoting the public stock; or, in other words raising estates for their own families, by bringing into their country whatever is wanting, and carrying out of it whatever is superfluous.

Nature seems to have taken a particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world, with an eye to his mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the natives of the several parts of the Globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interests. Almost every degree produces something peculiar to it. The food often grows in one country and the fauce in another. The fruits of Portugal are corrected by the products of Barbadoes; the infusion of a China plant sweetened with the pith of an Indian cane. The Philippine islands gave a flavor to our European bowls. The single dress of a woman of quality is often the product of an hundred climates. The muff and the fan come together from the different ends of the earth. The scarf is sent from the torrid zone, and the tippet from beneath the pole. The broad petticoat rises out of the mines of Peru, and the diamond necklace out of the bowels of Indostan.

If we consider our own country in its natural prospect, without any of the benefits and advantages of commerce, what a barren uncomfortable spot of earth falls to our share! Natural historians tell us, that no fruit grows among us besides hips and haws, acorns and pignuts, with other delicacies of the like nature; that our climate of itself, and without the assistance of art, can make no farther advances towards a plum than a floe, and carries an apple to no greater perfection than a crab; that our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and our cherries, are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and naturalized in our English gardens; and that they would all degenerate and fall away into the trash of our own country, if they were wholly neglected by the planter, and left to the mercy of our sun and soil.

Nor has traffic more enriched our vegetable world than it has improved the whole face of nature among us. Our ships are laden with the harvest of every climate; our tables are stored with spices and oils, and wine; our rooms are filled with pyramids of China, and adorned with the workmanship of Japan; our morning's draught comes to us from the remotest corners of the earth, we repair our bodies by the drugs of America, and repose ourselves under Indian canopies. My friend Sir Andrew, calls the vineyard of France, our gardens; the spice islands, our hot beds; the Persians our silk weavers; and the Chinese, our potters.—Nature indeed furnishes us with the bare necessities of life; but traffic gives us a great variety of what is useful and at the same time supplies us with every thing that is convenient and ornamental. Nor is the least part of this our happiness, that, while

we enjoy the remotest products of the north and south, we are free from those extremities of weather which gave them birth; that our eyes are refreshed with the green fields of Britain at the same time that our palates are feasted with fruits that rise between the tropics.

For these reasons, they are not more useful members in a commonwealth than merchants. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, add wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great. Our English merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges his wool for rubies. The mahometans are clothed in our British manufactures, and the inhabitants of the frozen zone are warmed with the fleeces of our sheep.

When I have been upon Change, I have often fancied one of our old kings standing in person where he is represented in effigy, and looking down upon the wealthy concourse of people with which that place is every day filled. In this case, how would he be surprised to hear all the languages of Europe spoken in this little spot of his former dominions, and to see so many private men, who in his time were the vassals of some powerful baron, negotiating, like princes for greater sums of money than were formerly to be met with in the royal treasury! Trade, without enlarging the British territories, has given us a kind of additional empire; it has multiplied a number of the rich, made our landed estates infinitely more valuable than they were formerly, and added to them an accession of other estates as valuable as the lands themselves.

The following account of the defence of a single person against a whole band of robbers, is worthy of notice. In a village in the county of Lippe, the parsonage house was attacked by about 40 men, who blocked up all the avenues, entered the kitchen window, and searched every apartment in the lower part of the house; but the principal attack was made by about 12 or 14 men, on the parson's study. As soon as he heard that attempts were made to force open his door, he had recourse to a musket, charged and provided with a bayonet, and two pistols, calling at the same time after his servant, out of the window of his bed chamber, when a voice commanded him to retire, otherwise he would be shot; but, without making any reply, he fired off one of his pistols. He then went again to his study, the door of which being very strong, it was attempted to open with hatchets. Notwithstanding the clergyman had fired off another pistol through one of the holes that had been made in the door, his assailants persevered in their attempts to force it open.—He perceived a number of persons armed with pistols, poles, &c. one of whom seemed to command the rest, and at whose orders they had repeatedly discharged their firearms. The clergyman continued to thrust his bayonet through the apertures, which so much enraged his assailants, that they swore he should die. It was of great advantage to him that the robbers were provided with lights, and that he himself was in the dark. He attempted to discharge his gun, but it missed fire, and two other loaded pistols he was unable to find. He called again after his servant, but received no answer, and a second attack was made, and notwithstanding the wounds which some of them must have received from his bayonet, as appeared by the blood before his door, they continued their attempts of forcing his room with their hatchets, one of which flew in the room, passing the head of the besieged. This caused a pause, and a short consultation, during which the clergyman again called out for assistance. The robbers then made a third attack, by throwing a stone, about 50 pounds weight, and other heavy things, against the door, the clergyman still defending himself with the bayonet. A pitchfork, which they thrust through one of the openings, he obtained possession of, as well as several other things. The robbers had forced open the door of a room adjoining the parson's bed chamber, but were unable to force the latter. The noise at length awakened a neighbour, who called out what was the matter, but was answered by one of the robbers, "nothing," and on repeating the enquiry, was fired at. Four persons who had guarded the servant, quitted their post, upon which he made his escape, but guns were discharged after him. The robbers now made their fourth and last attack upon the study, four or six men having brought the trunk of a tree, about ten feet long, with which they continued their attempts to force the door, and succeeded so far as to make an opening large enough for a person to enter, and obliged the parson to retreat to his bed chamber, where he again entrenched himself, but nobody attempting to enter his study, whether he again proceeded. At length he was happily relieved, a party having informed the robbers that they were in danger, upon which they extinguished their lights, and took to flight. Many of the effects of this brave man were damaged, but very little carried off. His example shews what dangers may be encountered by a single person, endowed with courage and presence of mind; he is a great mechanical genius, the singular means of breaching his doors against the greatest violence, being of his own invention.

PARIS, April 22.

The First Consul decided yesterday on the fate of more than 200 persons inscribed upon the list of emigrants, and their names have in consequence been definitely erased. Amongst the names of the persons to whom justice has been done, we have remarked the names of Beaumetz, L'ancourt, C. Lameth, Valence, La Fayette, and his companions in misfortune.

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,
Sch'r Beginning, Smith, Richmond 8
Arrived at the Fort.
Brig Florida, Long, Turk's Island, left there 4th June—Salt—T. Fitzsimons.
Sch'r Adventure, Lillibridge, Havana, and Phoenix, Treadwell, Madeira went to sea on Sunday last.

CLEARED,
Sloop New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Foulk, Port Republican.

LETTER-BAGS
Up at the Coffee-House Bar, and to be taken away about the 4th July.

Ship Active, McDougal, for London
Lancon, Roper, Liverpool

The Letter-bag of the ship America, Swain, for London, will be taken from the Coffee-House on Sunday July 6.

Letter-Bags at the Exchange Coffee-House, Baltimore.

Ship Lexington, Smith, Amsterdam, about Friday next.

Jacob, for Cork, in about 4 or 5 days.
June 30.

PORTLAND, June 23.

Arrived schooner Swallow, capt. Thomas Waite, 26 days from St. Thomas. On the homeward bound passage spoke the Elizabeth Jones, Edward Chamblen, master, 5 days out from Philadelphia, bound to Martinico, in lat 34 N. long 64 W.

PORTSMOUTH, June 24.

Arrived here the brig Oliver Peabody, captain Chaniberlain, 14 days from St. Kitts—May 7, was captured by the schooner Conquest of Egypt, from Guadalupe, plundered of small stores, and eight prisoners put on board, then let go. Left St. Kitts May 30, in company with the schooner William, of Salem, captain Bullock. Left there schooner Sally, captain Rémick, and captain Boardman, of Newburyport. May 27, arrived there the United States ship Philadelphia, captain Decatur; sloop of war Petapoco, and (under convoy of the latter) the brig Florida, with stores for the use of the navy. The Philadelphia brought in a very valuable re-captured schooner, with provisions and dry goods.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

ARRIVED, days
Brig Lydia, Danah, Savannah 7
Friends Ripley, Kingston 7
Sch'r Four Sisters, Story, Jamaica 17
Sally, Banks, Greenwich six hours
CLEARED,
Ship Rufus, Holland, Malaga
The ship Charlotte, Fitch, from Liverpool, has arrived at New-London.

CHARLESTON, June 17.

We are informed, that his honor the Lieutenant-Governor has issued orders, that all vessels coming from the West-Indies are to anchor at Fort Johnson, until the crews have been visited by the Port Physician.

Arrived the schooner Polly, Vincent, Havana, 4 days; schooner Mark & Mary, Stinson, Jamaica, 19 days; schooner Minerva, Hughes, Philadelphia, 22 days; schooner Hibernia, Norris, St. Augustine, 35 hours; schooner Orange, Brown, Savannah, 10 hours.

CLEARED,
Sch'r Betsey Hollon, Webb, Philadelphia

Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

THE Members are hereby notified that the Annual meeting of the Society, will be held in the State House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Members belonging to other State Societies who may be in the city on that day, are invited to attend the meeting, and to favour the Society with their company at an entertainment, which will be given at the City Tavern, in celebration of American Independence. Dinner to be on table at half past 3 o'clock.

By order,
M. McCONNELL A. Sec'y.
June 23

The Members of the Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to meet at Hardy's tavern, No. 98, Market-street, on Thursday the 3d July, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.
July 1.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

THE Troop will parade on Friday next, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the usual place on the Banks of the Schuylkill, completely equipped.

PETER MIERCKEN, Captain.
July 2. 2t

BANK of PENNSYLVANIA.

July 2, 1800.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of eighteen dollars on each share of Bank Stock, for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th inst.
By order of the Board,
JONA. SMITH, Cash'r.
d. 12.

WAS FOUND,

A few days ago,
Some Bank Notes
The owner may receive them by making application at No. 71, Market-street.
June 26. eo 3t

Post-Office,

Philadelphia, 1st July, 1800.
LETTERS for the British Packet Lady Hobart, for Falmouth, England, which was advertised to sail 11th ultimo, will be received at this office, until Friday the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

LISBON WINE,

In pipes & gr. casks,
Landing from on board the schooner John and William, at Chestnut street wharf,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
May 15. dtf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Benga
CONSISTING OF
An assortment of Piece Goods.
Sugars of the first quality,
And 400 qr. chests of superior quality
Hylon Teas.
Willings & Francis, and
Thomas & John Clifford.
March 17. d.

IMPORTED,

In the ship Mary Ann, Francis Stewart, master, from Hamburg, now landing,
AND FOR SALE BY

Jacob Sperry & Co.

No. 195, Market-street,
CASSERILLOS or white rolls of 12 1/2 yards,
Rouans,
Decasters, cut and common,
Flask Cafes and fallad dishes,
Glass pearls and beads for necklaces of all colours and sizes,
Black and white edgings and laces,
Ribbons and tapes,
Coffee-mills, Quills, and
352 Boxes Bohemia Window Glass, 7 9, 8 10,
9 11, 10 12, 11 14, 12 16, 12 18, 14
18, 16 20, 18 24, 20 24, 20 26, 24
32.
Also, via New-York,
6 Cases white rolls,
6 do. Creas a la Morlaix,
2 do. Costils.
On hand, which will be sold reasonable to close sales,
2 new Cables of 120 fathom each 9 & 10 inch.
July 1. w&f 3w

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete,
A Old Long Primer,
Small Pica on pica body (new and old)
Pica, do.
English, (two small fonts)
16 Line Pica, &c.
Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office Furniture, &c.
Iron work of a printing-press,
They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
June 27.

FOR SALE,

An elegant bright Bay Horse,
Five years old, warrant found.
Likewise, a BAY MARE, 7 years old, and 14 1/2 hand high; is gentle, and travels remarkably easy.
Enquire at No. 3, south Front street.
June 27. mwf 3t

A PARTNERSHIP.

A PERSON possessing some capital, a considerable share of industry, and desirous of engaging as a partner in a lucrative business, may hear of a situation. All proposals on this subject to be in writing, sealed and directed to W. R. J. New York, and left with the printer of the Gazette of the United States, will be attended to.
A Printer would find it to his advantage
June 5. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named ISAAC, otherwise CUDY, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman, Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Ferge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons; printed fancy cord, a twainfold striped under-sock; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring States shall have the above reward or reasonable expenses if brought home.
JOHN BRIEN.
Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.
N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.
November 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following Certificates of Shares in the said Bank, which were lost on board the ship John, of Baltimore, Hugh Davey, master, bound to London, viz:
B. No. 2884
2986 1/2 Each for one share, in the name of Thos's Holy, Sheffield (G. B.)
2988 1/2 dated 1st January, 1800;
2988 3/4
Of which application, all persons concerned, will please to take notice.
SAMUEL STERETT.
Baltimore, 5th April, 1800. 2aw 3m

A Summer Retreat.

TO BE RENTED,
A GENTEEL HOUSE,
WITH a stable, carriage-house and lot, situated in a pleasant part of Trenton. The terms will be moderate, and possession can be had immediately; but the tenant will not be wanted to occupy the premises after the 10th of next November. For terms apply to the printer, or to ABRAHAM HUNT, Esquire, in Trenton.
June 14. truth&c if

A NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

To Merchants, Store-keepers and Tradesmen in general, &c.

GENTLEMEN,
I FEEL peculiar pleasure in stating, that you have so generously and generally come forward and subscribed for my work, that (notwithstanding all provisos heretofore made by me) the coins and monies of account of the principal maritime trading places in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, several of the windward and leeward West India Islands, and many ports in the East Indies—the whole to be reduced to dollars and cents; and the best mode of computing the exchange with those places explained; also, a large sheet table of calculations at compound interest at 6 per cent. the tables used in banks for the determination of the value of gold: the interest of each month from one to twelve months, on every dollar (without exception) from one to two thousand; and a table of all the post towns in the United States; besides much other general useful information, shall positively be added, to the work, entitled

ROWLETT'S,

Tables of Discount or Interest,

On every dollar (without exception)
From one to two thousand; thence on every ten, fifty, and five hundred, to five thousand, from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, at six per cent. with notes for 5, 7 and 8 per cent, &c. &c.

The work is dedicated, by permission, to the President and Directors of the Bank of North America, and received in the first twelve days the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States; of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; of two-thirds of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; and of the Presidents and Directors of the different Banks unani-mously, &c.—a list of the whole is printed and attached to the proposals.

It is evident that the work will be no trumpery catch-penny thing; for I do assure the public, that the price of it is reduced very near one-half, according to the usual rate at which books sell; and it is my full determination to render it, in point of SUBJECT MATTER, a valuable acquisition.

With respect to the accuracy of the Tables, too much cannot be said, and I pledge myself that a PREMIUM of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be offered to the first person who shall inform me of a single error of one cent, according to the principle acted upon.

To do away all doubts with respect to the expenses of the undertaking, I do most solemnly declare that they will amount to very near FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, and perhaps more, independent of any remuneration for my own trouble in the arduous business, and the great expense already incurred for specimens, proposals, advertisements, hand-bills, &c. &c.

I do therefore trust with confidence, that gentlemen will continue to come forward with that public spirit and generosity which characterize the nation, and support the work by subscribing to it without hesitation: otherwise it cannot be published, and I must sit down to reflect upon a CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

And am, with profound respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN ROWLETT,
Accountant, Bank North America.

Postscript.—Gentlemen are respectfully invited to see Specimens of the Tables; &c. exhibited at the City-tavern, Hardy's Hotel, Francis's Hotel, the Indian Queen, Dudwoody's tavern, the Franklin Head and at the George; and please be referred to the other advertisements which appear every day in some one of the newspapers.

Subscribers are to pay nothing until the book is delivered rigorously conformable to all stipulations.

Copy right secured according to act of Congress.
march 27. w.t.f.

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Rector of St. Paul's Church, and formerly Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,
AND
JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A. M.
One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's.

Have opened,

AN ACADEMY,
CONSISTING OF
AN English School, a Classical School, and a Mathematical School, in which all the branches of science connected with those departments are taught. N. B. The Mathematical Department is conducted by Mr. PETER DELAMAR, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy, Dublin.
June 6. wtf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF
LAND,
LYING on the Potomac River, county of Northern Neck, State of Virginia; containing about 400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of Col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage between each wide.
The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and fruitful out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient horse-houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of these places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. F. Tabb, Baltimore, Foulke G. Tabb, Esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Margatroy and Sons, Philadelphia.
Feb. 5—14. 215 w

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States.