

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationery,

Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG.

Bookfeller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. ALL BOOKS, which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTORY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS, From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his manufactory on Brandywine, viz.

- Imperial, plain and wove flat small folio post, plain Super-royal do. do. Ditto gilt
Royal do. do. Blossom paper assorted
Medium do. do. Transparent folio post
Demy do. do. Superfine and common foalfo.
Glazed and hot-pressed folio Marbled papers.

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz. Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; powder ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink stands for the pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink powder.

Counting house and pocket penknives of the best quality, as skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored waives, common size, office ditto. Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred. Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copperplate, bills of lading, manifests, steamers' articles and journals, &c. &c.

GEORGE HUNTER, CHEMIST,

No. 114 South Second Street,

HAS for these two years past introduced a new species of PERUVIAN BARK, called YELLOW BARK, which after repeated trials by the principal Physicians of this city, is now preferred in all cases of importance that require it, to the best Red and Pale Bark. It is a powerful Astringent Bitter, fits well on the stomach, is certain in its effects, and requires only half the usual quantity for a dose.

Many of the citizens of Philadelphia are now acquainted with its virtues, the knowledge of which ought to be extended over the Union. He has a large supply of the Yellow Bark, and a general assortment of Drugs, Colours, Glasi, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Salt Petre, Falap, and Campbor, By the Quantity.

JOSEPH COOKE, GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

The corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia; MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, per the last arrivals, a complete and general assortment of almost

Every Article in his Line;

Immediately from the manufactures of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all of which are of the newest fashion, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, and the Notes of Mr. Robert Morris, and Mr. John Nicholson received in payment at their current value. N. B. The upper part of the House in which he now lives to be let, furnished or unfurnished.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Harrisburgh, county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, on Sunday, 5th inst. A NEGRO MAN, named SAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high; has no particular mark, but apt to look down when charged with a fault. Had on and took away, a home-made cloth coat, and overalls of the same, striped jean jacket, felt hat, almost new, calf-skin shoes, and white shirt.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure said negro in any goal, so that his master may hear of the same, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home to RICHARD DEARMOND.

June 29 codw

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away,

JUNE 23d, from Brian McLaughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who passes by the name of POLLY MORRISON; low set, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey petticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles. Left behind her a cloak of coating lined with green baize, which is supposed to be stolen. The owner, by proving property may have it. Whoever lodges her in any goal, so that she may be brought to prosecution, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

June 28 saws BRIAN MCLAUGHLIN.

For the use of Schools.

Tomkins's Text, Round, and Running-hand copies.

JUST published, and for sale by W. Young, the corner of Second and Chestnut-streets, and J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chestnut-street. Price of proof impressions on fine paper, 1 dollar. Common, 75 cents. Executed in a type superior to that which has been formerly engraved in the United States, and not inferior to any of the kind imported from Europe.

June 30 sawg

The Old Soldiers

OF the Pennsylvania line of the army (both officers and privates) are informed that there appears in the Massachusetts and Connecticut papers a design to take from them nearly all their lands over the Allegheny. Long publications have appeared at Stockbridge and Hartford, setting up the Connecticut claim (though extinguished by the decision at Trenton) so as to take the following lands given by Pennsylvania to the army.

DONATION LANDS.

- District No. 1, about 1/4 claimed as Connecticut's
Do. No. 2. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 3. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 4. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 5. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 6. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 7. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 8. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 9. The whole claimed as ditto.
Do. No. 10. The whole claimed as ditto.

The Court of Commissioners was a regular constituted authority—There were among them two eastern members—They were all five unanimous. What should be thought of the Connecticut claimants by every friend to the peace and the laws of this country?

July 2 3t

FOR SALE.

A TOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chestnut-street. 5

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1796.

The price of this Gazette is eight dollars a year. Subscribers whose papers are sent per post are charged one dollar yearly in addition for enclosing and directing. Six months subscription to be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be promptly and conspicuously published, at 50 Cents a square for the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every continuation.

On Sunday last about 10 o'clock A. M. a man jumped off a schooner at Samuel Pease's wharf, Southwark, (whether with an intention of bathing or to end his life is uncertain.) He was seen to sink by several persons, none of whom took any steps to save him. His clothes were left at Phipps's tavern, Almond street wharf—he was supposed to be a tailor, having measures in one of his pockets. Any person having a right to the clothes may have them by applying to said Phipps.

"To do good, and to communicate forget not."

We are assured, and every benevolent mind must exult at the recital of the fact, that the subscription in New-York for the relief of our suffering brethren in Charleston, very soon amounted to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; only a part of the most wealthy of the citizens had been applied to—the subscription was going on, and it was expected to double that sum before it was finished. What a noble example! What a spirit of emulation must it excite in other cities! This is the way to lighten the burthen of heavy misfortune, to raise the desponding heart, and once more to open the windows of hope to the mind, which the sweeping element had stripped of the produce of the industry of years. There is a most glorious spirit of philanthropy and benevolence which pervades this continent—On the present occasion it will undoubtedly manifest itself with distinguished lustre. Every avenue thro' which this benevolence can be conducted should be opened. Let us remember that the loss of the citizens of Charleston is at least HALF A MILLION STERLING; large contributions will be necessary to realize to all the sufferers respectively a small proportion of this sum.

Every religious and corporate society will of course turn their earliest attention to the business, and the good work will be recommended by the governors, magistrates and ministers of that gospel which directs us "to weep with those that weep"—"to call our bread upon the waters, for after many days we shall find it."—The cup of misfortune goes round, and it is not in human wisdom always to put it by.

The twenty first anniversary of our Independence as a Nation was yesterday celebrated in this City. The Day was ushered in with ringing of Bells, firing of Cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. At twelve o'clock, the society of the Cincinnati, the officers of the state government, and the militia, met in the state-house, and from thence proceeded to the house of the governor, to congratulate him upon the occasion. After which they partook of an elegant cold collation in the governor's garden.—Public dinners were provided in different places in and near the city, where the citizens and uniform corps assembled, to felicitate each other on the return of that anniversary which marked a new era in the Annals of Man. The birth day not only of the U. S. but of the Freedom of the Universe.

Died, on Friday last at Germantown, Mr. Anthony Armbrister, Printer, formerly of this city, aged 79 years.

The Courier Francois speaks of an atrocious massacre, recently committed in the quarters of St. Louis, du Borgne and Gros Morne. That almost all the Whites who dared to continue there had been assassinated. The authors are not mentioned. Mean time it is pretended that this new crime is committed by those whom Laveaux has denounced as the enemies of France.

The public voice points out Pinchinat as the author.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the first article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States, on the seventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the city of Washington, it is provided, "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said city, shall be built of brick or stone;" and by the 3d article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet, on any of the avenues."

And whereas the above recited articles have been found, by experience, to impede the settlement in the city of mechanics and others, whose circumstances do not admit of erecting houses of the description authorized by the said regulations. It is therefore declared, that the operation of the said first and third articles, above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended, until the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, and that all the houses which shall be erected in the said city, prior to the said first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred, conformable, in other respects, to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully erected.

Given under my hand this twenty fifth day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Washington, Commissioners' Office, 28th June, 1796.

THOMAS MUNROE, Clk.

From a late London Paper.

The Prince of Wales, and a Board of General Officers, have been for these four days, sitting at the Horse Guards, in consultation for the purpose

of adopting an entire new form of dress and accoutrements for the Cavalry.

The Swords are to be lengthened, and the Carbines shortened.

The Waistcoats are to reach a good way down the thighs.

The Boots are to be made so strong between the calf and the thigh, as to resist the stroke of a sabre.

Helmets instead of hats, in a new form, are suggested: they are to clasp at the chin, like the old fashioned hunting-caps.

An alteration likewise is to take place in the saddles, and indeed in almost every part of the accoutrements and dress.

Many people are misled by the pompous sound of the French Republic having issued forty thousand millions of livres, in assignats. The ministerial writers never fail to take advantage of this circumstance, and to represent the debt of France to be so immense that it must lead to a national bankruptcy. —What does the sum of forty thousand millions of livres in assignats, like in pounds sterling. Taking the Louis a 6000 livres, it is not seven millions sterling!

There is a set of phrases of which our ministers are fond, that they never fail to make use of them upon every occasion.—Thus, Mr. PITT has his existing circumstances; his relations of amity and Peace; and his renewals of the pressure upon France. Mr. WINDHAM is remarked for his use of vigour beyond the Laws; his acquired felons; for being not scratched by the war; and for killing off.

GAME LAWS.

The following is the substance of the principal clauses of the new Game Bill.

After stating the act to be repealed, it enacts, that every owner and occupier of land shall have liberty to hunt, course, and kill hares, pheasants, and partridges, fowls, sprung or started, on the grounds by him so occupied.

Game-keepers, however duly authorized, are to be punished if convicted of stealing the game.

The punishment of poachers is to be inflicted, and with some new severity. For the first offence, the punishment is commitment to the county goal, for space of (). For the second offence, the house of correction, and hard labor for a space to be agreed upon.

DERBY ASSIZES.

What most particularly engaged the attention of the public was, a charge against a woman of the name of Ann Hoon, aged 25, for the wilful murder of her infant child, about fourteen months old; the circumstances of this murder were as follow: on Friday last this poor creature, who is the wife of a labouring man, was about to heat her oven, and being short of wood, had broken down a rail or two from the fencing round the plantation of a gentleman in the neighbourhood; some of her neighbors threatened her with a prosecution, and told her she would be transported for it.

This so much alarmed her mind, and the idea of being separated from her child, whom she had always appeared remarkably fond of, so wrought on her imagination, that she formed the horrible design of putting her to death, in order that, by surrendering herself into the hands of justice, she might be executed for the murder, and so be forever reunited in Heaven to that babe whom she had loved more than life. As soon, therefore, as her husband was gone out to his labor, she proceeded to put this diabolical design into execution: she filled a large tub with water, and taking the child in her arms, was about to plunge it into the water, when the babe, smiling in its mother's face, disarmed her for the moment, and she found herself unable to commit the horrid fact. She then lulled the babe to sleep at the breast, and wrapping a cloth round it, plunged it into the tub, and held it under water till life became extinct, then took it out of the tub, and laid it on the bed, and taking her hat and cloak, locked her street-door, and left her key at a neighbor's for her husband when he should return from his labor: she then proceeded to walk eight or nine miles to a magistrate, and requesting admission to him, told him the whole story, concluding with an earnest desire immediately to be executed. She was tried this morning, and many strong instances of insanity for some years past appearing, the jury found her—Not Guilty.

BATH.

Yesterday at the New-Rooms, after several contests between Mr. Chabas and Mr. Galindo, in which they displayed a variety of manoeuvres; the celebrated Mademoiselle D'Eon stood in opposition to Mons. Maifon, the most powerful antagonist of Mons. St. George, whose two masters of the art of defence astonished a numerous set of spectators with their science and activity. The female Chevalier, in the 69th year of her age, is not recovered of the strain in her wrist; but Mr. Delaunay, the young English professor, fenced a long time with Mons. Maifon, and acquitted himself so admirably, as to receive the general applause of a brilliant audience.

The quantity of rice disposed of by the Agent to the provision committee at the Town-hall every Tuesday and Friday, at 3d. a pound, has increased most rapidly from 500lbs. to 3000lbs, each day, and has proved a very great relief to numerous distressed families.

THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND'S BIRTH-DAY.

Friday the 11th, being the anniversary of Lord Townshend's birthday, the friends of his lordship assembled at Harrington's, in Grafton-street, Dublin, to pay the annual compliment to that illustrious nobleman, for the important services he had rendered that country when Lord Lieutenant. This was the twenty-eighth return of a day which had been thus gratefully celebrated, but never more highly than by the number and respectability of the company present.

FROM BOSTON.

LIVERPOOL, April 30. The anxiety of the public to learn the further effects of those victories, is naturally great; the general opinion seems to be, that they will force

either the emperor or the king of Sardinia, or both, to an immediate peace. It is not to mention the number of men that they have killed, and taken, as the impression it will make on a disaffected country. The Piedmontese peasantry are to a man ripe for revolt, and all subordination is likely to be destroyed by a blow so terrible.—The first feeling of the king of Sardinia, therefore, will be to have himself by negotiation, and it will not be inconsistent with the hereditary politics of Turin to listen to a proposition of an alliance with the French, for the reduction of Austrian Lombardy. At least, it is likely for the emperor to dread such a compact, and after such a footing gained by the French, we suspect it will be a race of cunning, who shall be the first to make their peace with this conquering enemy.—London Evening Chronicle.

In consequence of the reiterated solicitations of the French government, the senate of Venice has at last ordered Louis XVIII. instantly to quit Verona, as well as the whole territory of Venice.

The fate of this unfortunate prince is truly distressing. At first obliged to quit the court of his father-in-law, the king of Sardinia, he is now also expelled from his retreat. The cabinet of Vienna has prohibited him in the most positive terms, to enter the Austrian territory, and has also threatened to disband the army of the Prince of Condé, should he attempt to do so. Thus banished from his own dominions, driven out of those which belong to the princes of his family, and prevented from seeking shelter in the provinces of the petty princes of Italy, by the fear of exposing them to the resentment of the French Republic, where is he now to find an asylum? On a review of so many persecutions to which the descendants of the throne of France have been exposed, we surely may be allowed to ask, what then is now the object of the war? it cannot be the restoration of royalty, as the unhappy French king finds no asylum from the governments on the continent.

The French say he must now look to England, and get a palace and an establishment at the cost of John Bull, some French papers add, that it is repaying the compliment, as France gave an asylum to the exiled Sturats and the Royalists who followed his evil fortunes.

The quarter loaf was at 10d. April 30. [Further London accounts to-morrow.]

WORCESTER, (Mass.) June 29

ANECDOTE.

A young gentleman, the outside of whose head was, by far the best part of it, desired a young lady where he boarded to dress his hair.—She complied, and after spending, as she thought sufficient time upon it, desired to know whether it suited him.—He went to the glass, and observed that it needed a little alteration.—She immediately made the proposed amendment, and then wished to know if it would do any better. He replied that it would, but that still there was one lock which was not quite as it should be. She with much good nature arranged the offending lock in its proper place.—"Very well," exclaimed he, looking in the glass with much satisfaction at his own appearance, "it does very well now." This head," added he, putting his hand upon it, "this head I would not give for any lady in North America." "If you you had been at the Siege of Samaria," said she, "you would have stood a chance to have gotten 30 pieces of silver for it."

* 2. Kings iv. 25. And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold they besieged it, until an ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

From the Dominica Chronicle of June 2, received yesterday.

We have to add, to what we stated in our last, relative to the disturbances at Trinidad; that by a gentleman arrived from thence, we are assured that no mischief of consequence had happened previous to his departure the 20th ult. except what now and then proceeded from nightly rencounters of the men of our ships of war on the station, and the crews of the two republican privateers, who had taken shelter in the town, after the destruction of their vessels by our brave and vigilant cruisers; further that such prudent steps had been taken by governor Chacon, and so great moderation adopted on the part of the English commander, capt. Vaughan, as not to leave a doubt of the colony's being restored to its wonted state of tranquillity. It is also to be observed that the embarkation of the Emigrated French Royalists is imputable rather to a premeditated intention, of embracing the first favorable occasion, and which then offered of participating of the glory of the present campaign, than to an apprehension of any insidious enemy at Trinidad.

We have delayed this Gazette, in the expectation of official information from St. Lucie, to this island, but none having as yet been forwarded, we avail ourselves of the intelligence obligingly communicated to us by a most respectable friend, just arrived from the head quarters.

The surrender of that island took place at the time, we have already stated, but the garrison obtained terms, permitting them to march out with all the honors of war, and lay down their arms on the Glacis.

They were, in number, upwards of 2000 men of all descriptions, of which, there were near 400 whites; these are all embarked on board of prison-ships in the Catenna, and are to remain until a convoy sails, which is fixed for the 1st of August next.

Previous to the surrender, and probably whilst the terms of capitulation were negotiating, about 700 deserters from the late English garrison, being soldiers, emigrants or colored people formerly in our service, got out of the French works and reached the woods in the Souffriere quarter, and having a plenty of arms and some ammunition may give some trouble before subdued.

Another body of 400 men, also escaped into the woods, between that fortress and our lines; these have been since surrounded by the German Yagers, who have already shot, like game, more than three fourths of them. The rest cannot elude the same fate.