

PROPOSALS.
By J. TURNER & A. BOWEN, jun.
For Publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS TO YOUNG WOMEN,
MARRIED AND SINGLE,
By Mrs. GRIFFITH.

"Beauty in vain her sparkling eyes may roll:
"Charms strike the light— at Merit wins the foil."
CONTENTS.—Of religious duties—Fortitude—Charity—Affection due to an husband—Resignation, and trust in God—The importance of those accomplishments most agreeable to the husband; and on reticence, dissipation, &c.—Economy—Domestic amusements, music, &c.—Public diversions, cards, and drests—Complacency; Patience—Secrets—Servants, &c. The importance of early cultivating the minds of children, and of giving them the earliest ideas of truth and benevolence. Their early instruction in the beauties of nature, and in humility, compassion, industry, &c. The propriety of instilling early ideas of religion in the minds of children. On their reading, and on the use of money to them—The use of writing early recommended for children; thoughts on various duties they should acquire, as contentment, &c.—Thoughts on their negative education, and their turn for imitation—On the acquirements of girls in the knowledge of music, needle-work, drawing, dancing, &c. Thoughts on the education of the heart, in preference to the shewy accomplishments.

To which will be annexed,
The Vision of Female Excellence.

CONDITIONS.
This work to be comprised in two handsome duodecimo volumes of 250 pages each, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be One Dollar per vol. to be paid on delivery.

As soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press.

Subscribers names to be affixed.
ON the utility of this work the publishers deem it unnecessary to dissent.—In the refinement of the female mind Mrs. Griffith's Letters have been eminently successful; and the general estimation in which they have been held by the lovers of intellectual improvement (the best criterion of their merit) will, they hope, ensure to their proposals a welcome reception from the "fair daughters of America."

"Delightful talk! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young ideas how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th'enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."
Subscriptions received by the publishers, at the office of the Philadelphia Minerva, No. 224 Market-street.
July 6

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chestnut-street (price 25 Cents)
A Short and Candid

ENQUIRY

Into the Proofs of Christ's Divinity; in which Dr. Priestley's opinion concerning Christ is occasionally considered.—In a Letter to a Friend.
By CHARLES H. WHARFON, D.D.
And Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia
July 8.

An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at the usual place, on the 11th inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.
7th mo. 8th. BENJ. KITE, Sec'y.

George Sibbald,
HAS removed his Compting-House to Mifflin's wharf, between Race and Vine-streets.
July 6.

Landing,
This Day, at Willings & Francis's wharf, from the Brandywine Miller,
A cargo of Rum & Sugar
from St. Croix.
For Sale by
John Nixon & Co.

June 29
Phila. and Lancaster Turnpike Road.
THE Stockholders who have not paid the penalties incurred on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 20th inst. otherwise interest will be charged thereon until paid.
By order of the Board,
Wm. GOVETT, Sec'y.
July 7.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.
He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance, and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.
N. B. Specimens are to be seen.
May 25.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Books and Stationary,
Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookeller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets.

AMONG 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
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Folio wove post, lined Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto do. Common brown
Ditto gilt do. Patent sheathing
Common size folio post Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto, plain Binders' Boards.
Folio and quarto post, gilt.

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.
Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter 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 knives of the best quality, afs skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored wafers, 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 BANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, bank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copperplate. Bills of lading, manifests, sea-men's articles and journals, &c. &c.
June 18

Philadelphia,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 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 month's 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.

A Subscription is opened at Baltimore, for the relief of our suffering friends of Charleston.

The American Philosophical Society, deeply affected by the death of their late worthy President, Dr. David Rittenhouse, did, at a special meeting held on Friday the 1st instant, resolve, that an EULOGIUM, commemorative of his distinguished talents and services, be publicly pronounced before the society by a member of the same; in pursuance of which, Dr. Benjamin Rush was appointed for the service at a meeting of the Society held at their Hall on Tuesday last.

The brig *Sufannah*, Capt. Baird, arrived at New-Castle on Thursday last in 7 weeks and 4 days from Belfast: she left that port with 200 passengers; 46 were dragged on board 2 British frigates a few days ago in the longitude of 71.

DIED.—Wednesday, in the Pennsylvania-Hospital, RICHARD CHUBB, aged 48 years—of which he lived near 20 years in the house. His death was occasioned suddenly by eating a large quantity of cherries.

The following is the address delivered at the interment of Dr. Rittenhouse, late President of the Philosophical Society in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Green.

"THIS is emphatically the tomb of genius and of science. Their child, their martyr is here deposited, and their friends will make his eulogy in tears; I stand not here to pronounce it. The thought that engrosses my mind is this—how much more clear and impressive must be the views which the late spiritual inhabitant of that lifeless corpse now possessed of God, of his infinite existence, of his adorable attributes—of that eternal blaze of glory which emanates from him, than when the soul was blinded by her veil of flesh. Accustomed as she was to penetrate far into the universe—far as corporeal or mental vision here can reach, still, what new and extensive scenes of wonder have opened on her eyes enlightened and invigorated by death!—The discoveries of Rittenhouse since he died have already been more and greater than while he lived. Yes, and could he address us from the spiritual world, his language would be,

"All, all on earth is shadow, all beyond substance—the reverse is folly's creed."
He would, doubtless, admonish us to live for eternity, and not for time. He would warn us to regard the whole period of this shadowy and passing state as a space of instruction, of discipline, of trial; of preparation for a state that is to follow: And he would charge us to use all our talents and endowments under the sensible influence of this impression, and to discharge the whole business of life with this view. This is a view truly great and elevated; truly and only worthy of an intellectual, moral, and immortal being. This is the view that unriddles human life; that gives meaning to all its seeming mysteries; that explains the intention of all its toils, its afflictions, and its trials; that presents an object suited to those ceaseless graspings of the soul of which we are all conscious, but which no mortal ever did or ever can fill with any possession or attainment on this side the grave. Say that a future world is to rectify the disorders, to supply the deficiencies, to compensate the labours and to reward the sufferings of the present; say, that the soul of virtue shall there drink to the full, shall expand her faculties and pursue her pleasures without hindrance, and shall find that "these light afflictions which are but for a moment, work out for her, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," and you give design and dignity to the present state of man. He is seen to live for an end worthy his powers, and worthy of all his efforts and of all his distresses. Withdraw this view, and you see in him nothing but the anima of creation. But blessed be God, this view cannot be withdrawn from the believing mind. It is opened and rendered permanent by the sure word of revelation. This word assures us of a future existence. It assures the pardon of sin and eternal life, to him who relies, by faith, on the infinite merits of the Redeemer. It teaches that through repentance and the renovation of our nature by the spirit of grace, the human mind may be so purged from its moral defilement, as to be admitted to the presence, and capacitated for the enjoyment, of uncreated purity. That when thus attuned it shall actually dwell with God forever, and eternally grow larger in its conceptions of him, and of his various and ineffable excellence diffused through the immensity and diversity of his works. The same word instructs us that all the dispensations of Providence towards us here, are means wisely calculated to produce in us the celestial temper, and to fit us for the transcendent felicity, we contemplate. Filled with these reflections, let us go from this tomb and resolve to regard the high designations of nature. Rightly regarding this, we shall fill up life with usefulness and duty, we shall bear its burdens with patience, and we shall look forward to its close with pleasure. We shall consider death but as the birth of a new and nobler existence, as a dark but short passage to the regions of eternal day; and in the very agony of our change we may exclaim in triumph, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory! Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

A celebrated poem has lately made its appearance at Edinburgh in consequence of the conduct of the hon. Henry Erskine, brother to the Earl of Buchan. Mr. Erskine, who for many years has been Dean of the faculty of advocates (a place represented

by the same men in Scotland, or the country of the world, having opened the annual meeting, with a degree of warmth which appeared unbecoming his rank and indubitable to the times, as a general meeting of the Society was deprived of his situation as Dean. This Pamphlet, which is entitled the "Telegraph, a consolatory Epistle to the honorable Henry Erskine has obtained a very high character for poetical excellence.

The following extract presents a very lively and impressive picture of the dangerous effects, which are generally found to result from rash attempts at political reform. Whoever reflects on the consequences of such attempts in France, at the beginning of the revolution, will at once feel the force of this allegory, which for correctness, propriety and elegance has seldom been surpassed.

Quebec Paper.
—Where dark forests sweep,
Round the bleak margin of the founding deep,
O'er matted brakes, and brakes entangling round,
In wild luxuriance cover all the ground;
The twisted myrtles bark the hunter's way,
And from his spear protect the trembling prey;
To clear the forest's dark impervious maze,
The half starved Indian lights a hasty blaze,
Then lifts a torch, and rushing o'er the strand,
High o'er his head he waves the flaming brand;
From bush to bush, with rapid step he flies,
Till the whole forest blazes to the skies.
Often, 'tis true, this deed of madness done,
He mourns the mischief which his hand begun;
When the red torrent rushing o'er the plain,
No art can stop, no human power restrain;
Till from a rock, he sees with wild amaze,
His wife and children perish in the blaze.
Stop, Henry, stop! and cautiously enquire,
If you can quench, as you enflame the fire;
Think on the Savage, in his simple tale,
Who fires a Province for a feasty meal.

From the *Gazette.*

MR. CARLTON
The course of the
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Your Correspo
Remarks by notice
in the course of the last seven years, to the encouragement of literature, provision for the virtuous and liberal education of the rising generation, public convenience and utility and many other valuable objects.

Besides the incorporations in the said period of seven years of 52 towns, incorporations have taken place for various other useful purposes, viz.—
For Institutions of Education 17
For support, &c. of religious societies of different denominations 38
For the building of Bridges 14
For the construction of Canals and Locks 11
For the interest of Navigation 4
For the encouragement of Arts, including Agriculture 15
For banks 3
Miscellaneous. 4
June 1796.

AN ORATION,
Delivered at Princeton College, on the Anniversary of Independence July 4, 1796.
By ROBERT FORSYTH.
[concluded.]
With honest pride I see my country born to illuminate the universe. Her birth-day is the birth-day of freedom, and of true political science over the whole earth. In seventy six the dawn, in eighty three the morning star, in eighty seven the sun arose upon the world. The philosophers of Europe kindling their tapers at his fires have begun to shed on the darkness of despotism a light dreadful to tyrants. The tyrants aghast are all trembling—their thrones are tottering—two have already fallen with a tremendous convulsion. And the rest, rocking to their foundations, threaten shortly to bury their proud masters beneath their ruins. With thee O my beloved country! has commenced—the era of the emancipation and felicity of nations. Americans! what an illustrious motive is this, to cherish in your bosoms the sacred flame of patriotism? The world illuminated and animated by your example, after the tyranny of so many ages, is, at last, going to become happy—Study, generous Americans! to mark out before them the path of virtue, as well as of freedom. By virtue you have established your rights as a nation—And virtue will be the solid and eternal basis of the republic.—If virtue and liberty combined should from henceforth pervade and regenerate the earth, what a triumphant prospect would their progress yield to every lover of his country, and of mankind? I cannot anticipate it but with a sweet enthusiasm. The grandeur of the scene expands the mind beyond her common dimensions—and the contemplation of such extensive happiness to man intoxicates the heart with a charming delirium. The fourth of July shall be the most illustrious festival in the universe—it shall be consecrated as the birth day of nations, as the commencement of a new order of things in the world.

My countrymen! having begun a career so splendid, let not the sacred cause of liberty be tarnished in our hands. The minious tyrants have boldly pronounced on the impotence of the people to govern themselves; and triumphed in the expected convulsions that time will produce. Beware of the rocks of jealousy and of faction. These are the chief dangers to be dreaded by you. Hardly any others can obstruct, even for a moment, your rapid progression to felicity and glory. The mutual jealousy of states, by dividing, will enfeeble the operations of the union. Faction is only the continual effort of private passions to throw back society into that chaos from which man, by the subordinations of government, has endeavored to reclaim his nature. Had I the character and influ-

ence of a Washington—had I the voice of an angel—I would never cease to warn, I would conjure you, I would make my admonitions re-echo from your most distant shores, and mountains. The jealousy of Lacedaemon, of Athens, and of Thebes destroyed the Amphictyonic league. The dissensions of the Grecian states, alternately hurried them from anarchy to tyranny, and from tyranny replunged them into anarchy again; till they all equally sunk and were broken under the iron sceptre of Macedonia—Rome was torn to pieces by successive factions, till, at last, wearied and distracted by her calamities she found a dreadful resource in the absolute power of a master. Learn from the history of others misfortunes, the road to secure your own glory! why should the husbandman envy the merchant? why should the fourth be jealous of the north? the success of each member of the union is the prosperity of all. But then, detest, overwhelm with the public execration the men who would kindle among you the flames of faction. Faction! curst offspring of hell begot on mercenary interest! If faction come to dissolve, or disturb our harmonious system all the splendid pictures that our patriotism and philanthropy have framed, shall be defaced and blotted out forever. Avaunt fell monster! thou hast dared to shew thy horrid visage for a moment, crawling from the infernal pit, and to spit thy venom and sulphur on the uterine, the immortal glory of Washington! his powerful genius shall crush thy head, and plunge thee down again into the abyss from whence thou hast sprung! O Washington! whose name, on every return of this anniversary, I shall pronounce with enthusiasm along with the sacred name of country—As thou hast fought her battles, live to cement her union! Let not heaven call thee away too soon from the vows of mortals! nor ever quit the helm of government while one head remains on the Hydra of disorganization! My beloved country! who has begun such an auspicious course, soon mayst thou arrive at perfection in every virtue and in every art! On this holy anniversary the fervent prayers of all thy children ascend to heaven for thy prosperity—And here in this hallowed edifice, we the youngest of thy sons bow before the throne of the eternal and pour forth our mingled vows for thee, our talents, our studies, our active powers we consecrate to thee, and here, in the name of all the rest I swear to thee eternal fidelity, and duty.
[The above oration, we are informed, was written by the President of the College.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, May 6.

Impeachment of the Minister.

Mr. Grey said, those who consider the power of the Minister in that House, the little disposition that had been manifested to inquire into his conduct; but, on the contrary, the readiness displayed on all occasions to give him the most unbounded confidence in every transaction, will naturally conclude it is a vain and extravagant attempt to bring forward charges, calculated to lay the foundation of an impeachment. He was aware of these difficulties, and he almost despaired of success; but he did not feel that he could discharge his duty to his constituents and to his Country, without stating to that house, and supporting his statements by incontrovertible evidence, that the King's Ministers had contravened specific important acts of Parliament, and violated some of the most essential of our laws, made to guard the expenditure of the public money, in concealing from the knowledge of the House of Commons the true disposition they had made of it, and presenting false accounts, in order to deceive the guardians of the public purse. It was not necessary to state the duty of a member of Parliament to superintend the expenditure of the public money, to grant with caution and inquire with jealousy. Their power over the purse of the people was the best security for the liberties of the country, the highest authority delegated by their constituents. These are facts which will not be disputed. In all, in even the worst of times, they have been admitted. And as it has always been the duty of this House to watch with suspicion the national expenditure. This duty becomes more urgent as our expences increase, as our debts accumulate. But he would not enter into a detail of the melancholy magnitude of our expences; this was not the object of his inquiry, and he should carefully avoid it. He wished to call the attention of the house to the way in which the public money had been disposed of, and to bring them to examine how far the most wholesome legislative provisions had been complied with. He had heard gentlemen in that House, when the game laws were discussed, depreciate any innovation on them, as they had been handed down by our ancestors, who had cemented them with their blood; if any alteration, however salutary, was proposed in some of our old oppressive laws, we were told our forefathers had fought for them, and we should be cautious of touching what had been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages. This was a common and favorite language in that house; and this night, so far as regarded his motion, it was a language in which he would heartily concur. He did not call upon the house to make any change in the established laws or customs of the land; he called upon it to maintain and support one of its oldest and most invaluable privileges, a privilege which, whether we appreciate it by its antiquity or by the zeal with which our ancestors on all occasions have defended it, or by its actual importance to the happiness and welfare of the people, is one of the most valuable belonging to a House of Commons. For no privilege have our forefathers bled more freely, than for the right of holding the purse strings of the nation; and in no instance have they manifested their wisdom more conspicuously, than in the unshaken zeal with which they have maintained it. It was in support of the good old principles of our ancestors, that he now called upon the house, and he expected those gentlemen who had lately displayed so much zeal for whatever had been sanctioned by time, would vote with him. He trusted the House would not suffer the present subject to pass on the assumption of the Minister's innocence, which Ministers no doubt would assume, and again call