To be fold by public fale,

O'N Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, on
the premises in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, by

The Dwelling-House and Lot

Whereon it stands, having been in part occupied as a store for several years past, and in a good stand for business, together with the store house, stable and buildings thereon erected, having two large cellars under them. Also, the shop goods and household surniture. A clear title will be given to the purchaser on payment of the money or sustificient bond therefor, and possession of the premises will be given in the said month of September.

The sale is to continue 'till the whole is disposed of. Mount Holly having become the County Town, makes this property more valuable than heretofore. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by PETER SHIRAS.

vions will be made known at the time and place of late, by PETER SHIRAS.

N. B. All perfons indebted to the fubscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, as he intends soon to remove out of this state. Any person having a just demand against the subscriber, is requested to produce the same for settlement. fame for settlement. Mount Holly, August 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A STORE and Cellar or Compting house and Cellar. for the Wholesale and Dry Good business. Enquire at No. 129 Arch-street.

For Sale at the above place,

500 Boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, &c.

500 Cream Cheeses in the best order, imported from
Holland, and entitled to drawback. Enquire of Peter Borger,

Aug. 16



For Boston, The brig Neptune,

James Tower, Master, tt. For freight or passage apply EDWARD STOW, Jun. No. 76 South Front-Arect. WILL fall on Sunda Aug. 16

## Letters Patent,

Granted to the Subscriber, for the Cure of Incurvations and Distortions of the Spine.

EVERY thing has been studied to render this application lafe, casy, effectual, and generally useful, and that if necessary, it may be accompanied with any other

mode.

The fuccels of the Patentee in the cure of diffortions, from Incurvations of the Spine, the Wry Neck, &c. in this city and in different parts of the United States, under the inspection of eminent physicians, when every other mode had failed, will, it is hoped, afford the public sufficient testimony of the utility of this application.

N. B. He makes an apparatus for restoring distorted feet in children—Bandages in general—Trusses of various descriptions, and one in particular on a plan entirely new, which in some cases is found to answer better than any other.

other.

He returns thanks to those medical gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have honored him with their patronage and confidence.

The Ladies are respectfully informed, that he has an elegant affortment of Stays and Corsets for Sale, which will be altered if necessary, free of extra charge.

LUNDIN MERCHNIE,

Aug. 16 22W3W

BY AN ARTIST, Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES A RE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate file, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Pic-

ture 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 12.

## Auction Sales.

India Goods at Auction. ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be fold at auction, at No. 56 South Front-street, about to bales of India white Goods, entitled to the drawback,

Long Cloths Baftas Emerties Coffaes Humhums Tanjibs Mull Mulls.

Edward Fox, Auct'r.

Aug.12.

## Sherry Wine,

NOW LANDING,

FROM the ship General Washington, at Race-street
wharf, and WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday next,
At 10 o'clock in the morning, for approved notes at

Four hundred Quarter-Casks of SHERRY WINE. Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

Aug. 15

Lottery

FOR raising fix thousand fix hundred and fixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

I	1000	100
1	500	50
	200	100
20	100	200
99	50	49.
200	25	500
2000	10	20,00
	Last drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each, 500

2332 Prizes. 4018 Blanks.

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets is abid lottery.

in the former Loctory, the state of the Blanks and Prizes may be feen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 fouth Second freet, who will give information where tick-

ets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,

JACOB R. HARDENBERG,

Managers. FONATHAN RHEA,

From a Paris paper entitled Le Republican Fran-gais, dated April 10, 1796.

To the Editor of the Republican Français.

THE Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between the American and the English government, is the specious pretext on which the enemies of France found their infinuations that the executive of the United States is not well disposed towards the French Republic, and that he is entirely in the interests of England. A true exposure of facts will demonstrate the falsehood of these infinuations, and julify the conduct of the government of my country.

When the French Republic dechred war against England, orders were given by the committee of public safety, to seize, without diforimination, all American vessels which French ships of war should find on the sea, and send them into the different ports of the Republic. These orders have been strictly executed, and even with a good deal of rigour: numbers of American captains have been taken from on board their vessels, and carried by the captors to ports remote from those to which they fent their pretended prizes; the crews dif-perfed, fome of them imprisoned, and otherwise ill treated; the agents of the government seized many of the cargoes, put them in a state of re-quisition, even of those vessels destined for the ports of France, and many of these cargoes are not yet paid for, notwithstanding the numerous representa-tions to our ministers against all these violations of our treaties of Alliance and Commerce, violations which would be regarded by all other powers, less moderate, and less fineerely attached to the French Republic than the United States, as so many acts of hostility.

The Convention passed a decree, purporting that France would cease arresting our vessels at sea, when the powers at war with the Republic should

respect our flag.

We had no treaties of Alliance and of Commerce with England, and we never should have formed any if France had not forced us to it by this solemn declaration. In short, what else could the government of the United States do, to pro-tect the maritime commerce of its citizens, in circumstances so difficult? The Eiglish pillaged our vessels on one side, and the French ruined our commerce on the other.

Our commerce thus a prey to two of the belli-gerent powers, France reduced us, by the declaration above recited, to the alternative of breaking with England, or of making a treaty with her .-This last measure, since the peace of 1783, had always been avoided by our government; but it was preferable to a rupture which would have been prejudicial to our commercial interests; we should have been deprived of the means of provisioning the French islands, and of furnishing the French Republic with those innumerable cargoes of grain and flour which have entered their ports. The committee of public fafety were very fensible that our neutrality was more advantageous to France than a state of war, without a marine equally respectable to oppose to the sleets of Great-Britain, and it was this consideration that led them to approve of our neutrality; but the depredation committed upon our commerce rendered a treaty with England indifpensable, in order to put an end

Nothing was more difficult to accomplish; the English minister saw with jealousy the marked preference of the United States in favor of Francethe part which they took in America, in the suc-cesses of the Republic—the public rejoicings in which they celebrated the news of every victory of the French—and the public wifnes of all my fellow-citizens for the prosperity and triumph of the Republic, published in all the journals and gazettes of the United States; in fact, the British ilter was to much irritated against us, that in the end of the year 1793 it was decided in the council of St. James to declare war against us :but the retaking of Toulon by the victorious arms of the Republic, and the subsequent conquests of France, diverted the storm which was ready to

break upon us.

In this hostile disposition towards us on the part of G. Britain, it was impossible for our govern-ment to conclude a treaty with her, for the protection of our commerce, without giving her fome great advantages—but the clause of the treaty which formally declares that no article shall be construed derogatory to our treaties with France, ought fully to satisfy the government of the Republic in this respect.

I do not pretend to defend the treaty of Mr. Jay against the attacks of several of my compatriots, but only to demonstrate that France has no cause of complaint, and that the government of my country has done nothing to justify the accusations of those who endeavor to persuade the people that the President of the United States entertains fentiments unfavorable to the Republic. They ought to be confidered as the enemies of France. as well as of America, who feek to difunite the two nations. It should be recollected, that the United States are the first power who, at an immense distance, recognized the French Republic; and that it was the first who appointed a minister lenipotentiary to refide in France in that capacity. I know that it will afford a triumph to the enemies of France should they succeed in their endeavors to embroil us. The disaffected will leave no methods unessayed to stir up jealously and discord between the two Republics, and for this purpose they will repeat at Paris the same intrigues, which they would have played at Philadelphia; but the government of France is too wife to give into fuch palpable attempts to ensuare them, and they will not be more successful here than they have been with the executive of America.

AN AMERICAN. LANDS,

In Harrison county, Virginia, for Sale, FOUR Tracks containing 5000 acres each, and a moiety of one other track of 5000 acres, all fitnated on the waters of Elk and Hughes's river.

For further particulars enquire at No. 70 Chefnut-fireet, where the Patents may be focn.

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

From London and other English papers received by the ship Farmer, M'Collom, from London, and other late arrivals.

LONDON, May 12.

· SIERRA LEONE COMPANY. The Directors have lately published their Re-ort, delivered at the last Meeting by the Chairman, Mr. H. Thornton, which contains a brief account of the present state of the Colony, grounded upon the declaration they had proposed on a former oc casion, of reducing within narrow limits the whole amount of the risk which they were about to incur io Africa. The settlement has, fince the attack there reported, continued uninterruptedly to improve, and has not become subject to any new danger or calamity. The healthiness of the elimate has also improved. The deaths of Shty of the one hundred and twenty British failors then faid to have been landed there by the French from captured thips, and of several others since, are found to have been caused by the hardships they had suffered, and the want of medicines and accommodation on, which had been destroyed in the unprincipled ravages committed; and those other cases which have happened, have not exclusively arisen from climate; for it is remarkable that, during the rainy season, the Company lost none of their servants. The Nova-Scotia blacks have been remarkably healthy, and their births have far exceeded their deaths. This account is up to the 31st of Octo-

The first ship, carrying any material quantity of trade goods, which sailed since the Colony was plundered by the French, had not arrived at the date of the last dispatches. A factory has been raifed at a small expence on the river Rio Pongas, twelve leagues from the river's mouth, which affords an easy introduction to the capital of the Foolahs and is under protection of that King. Some delay and difficulty occurred in forming the factory, by the opposition and mistepresentations of the neighbouring European traders, and by the uni-ted efforts of the slave traders of all the nearer and fome of the more distant parts, to induce the natives to remove it; but a palaver was held, in which the Chiefs gave credit to the good defigns of the Company. From the call for various articles of

commerce, those already shipped are expected to come to a good market; and a second ship has been freighted accordingly.

The Company's present property is stated to consist of a capital in securities of 60,000l. in trade 26,000l. and of Stock on the Colony of 9,000l.

making a total of 95,000l.

Many of the Nova Scotians, fince the French attack, have been driven from the coast through fear, and have established more distant farm lots, which had been before neglected. These lots on the mountains are the best, the others generally good; and the cultivation of fifty new farms has been begun. Premiums of forty dollars have been given as encouragements to fettle within a mile from Freetown. The Company's cultivations on the Bulam shore have not advanced for want of goods, &c. Coffee and cinnamon plants, ginger, and several other articles, have been obtained by a vessel freightened from the Colony to the island of St. Thomas in April 1795. Tropical feeds and plants from the West-Indies have been lost by the capture of West-India vessels; and the vessel Prant Hatch, containing many valuable articles from the King's garden at Kew, was entirely deftroyed by the French.

The conduct of the Nova-Scotians has been very respectful; they have voluntarily offered to erect fome works for the future defence of the colony; and forry wages of profittution. It is not howeyoung persons have been put apprentices to English artificers; they have built boats, and began to carry on a trade by barter with the neighbouring head men or chiefs: their children are at school in

A delegate from some free blacks in Rhode Island arrived at Sierra Leone last year, and terms for receiving twelve families, certified to be of good morals, have been fettled to encourage their emigration; each family is to have ten acres of land on the Bulam fide of the river for a farm lot, and an eighth of an acre for a town lot alfo, for which they are to pay a quit rent, and conform to the laws of the Colony.

Two baptist missionaries have failed from England in one of the Company's Thips, wishing to fet-tle under some African Chief; and other persons properly qualified have also sailed for religious inftructors; a few English families have also sailed for the purpose of going directly to the capital of the Foolah kingdom, 300 miles inland, and to sattle there; their expences are borne by a voluntary subscription in England, and they allowed a free passage to Sterra Leone.

The difadvantages under which the Colony has laboured have been great, and the expences confiderable; nevertheleis, every year's experience feems to have added to the probability of its establishment and future prosperity, and to have afforded fresh proof of the practicability of cultivating and civilizing the Continent of Atrica!

May 11, 1796. A PROPRIETOR.

SALFORD, May 10.

A person, lately a resident of Salford, a few evenings ago, having factificed a little too freely to the jolly God, in a vifit to a few of his old neighbours, took his departure for home at a very late (or rather early) hour in the morning : having about three miles to walk, and very often losing the balance of power ere he had attained half the way, at last he fell near the mouth of a coal-pit, about half a mile from his house; here the leaden hand of Morpheus lay so heavily upon him, that he soon forgot his danger and himself in a found sleep. Not long had he lain there before the black gentlemen of the pit arrived, to refume their daily talk; thefe wicked wags (four or five in number) foon agreed to fasten the sleeping visitant into their basket, and introduce him into their internal regions; this was do honor to his age and country; he first took into

done with all possible fafety; and he was landed in the fubterraneous regions. A figure of a black ugly boy was placed by his fide to watch him close ly when he should awake, which, when he did, and opened his eyes upon the object, produced an effect upon his mind, body and face, that emphatically declared (for he was speechless with horror) he thought himself really among the damn'd, and that this lad was no more nor less than one of the D--'s Imps. As foon as he was fairly awake the sweat running from his brow with horror, the lad exelaimed, "On! what you're come at last are you! Aye, aye, I'll fetch my Measter, the eawd one, to you." Accordingly the lad ran, and foor brought, not one, but four or five old ones, who burft forth with horrist diffenant voices-" Oh! what he's here, is he? aye, we've been expecting him this long time past ! Come, come, confess your fins directly, or else you go is o a bed of brimtone in a moment?" Here they produced a black book in which they pretended to register what he should confess. As foon as he could speak, he begg'd for God's sake that they would have mere on him, and he would tell all his offences, though he folemnly declared, they were very few. He then faid, that he had got drunk with fome friends in Salford, and fell affeep on his way home, when he supposed that a cart had gone over him and kill him. "Aye, aye, that we know very well,"—roar'd the demons,—"But your fins! your fins! "Why, cries the trembling eulprit,—" "Tis true, me and one Thomas ——— did once fteal a pig," " a pig did you? well come, as it was only one of the swinish multitude, we'll forgive him for that.'
-" But what else?" "Why, once I did rob uld Mary —— 's garden of fome of her codlings,"
"Well but," fays Belzebub the chief, "What female connections have you had? Have you never ruined any wenches?" "No; God knows I never have ; 'tis true, I once had connection with a young woman, but who turned out nought, or I would have married her. " Who was she?" cried the leading fiend: "Her name was Peggy -;"
Here three of the black gentlemen burst out into roar of laughter; but the leading one, who put the question, was chop-failen, as honest Peggy turned out to be no other than his own dearly beloved wife!!! It is unnecessary to add, that the culprit was again basketed, and restored to the light of Heaven, to the mutual satisfaction of both the Devil and the Damned.

LONDON, May 28.

Philip Parry Price Middleton was tried on Thursday in the Court of King's Bench, for endeavoring to entice artificers to emigrate to America. It appeared he was a man of property, and had engaged 1500 persons for that purpose. He was found guilty. The penalty is 500l. and one year's imprisonment.

A most shocking scene was witnessed yesterday in Dean-street, East-Smithfield. The inhabitants of an house of ill fame in that street, having made an halty decampment early in the morning, some of the neighbors, whose suspicions were excited by this fudden movement, went into the house; and, on going up staits, found, in one of the rooms, the body of a well dressed young man, suspended by the neck from the bed polt, with his hands pinioned slofe to his fice, by a flout cord. The per-petrators of this norrid act were inflantly traced and apprehended. The unfortunate young man was a ship master; and is reported to bave had about him a confiderable fum of money.

Last Wednesday as some men were attempting to recover a buck t which had fallen into a drawwell upwards of an hundred feet deep, belonging to the New Inn stables, in North-street, Brighton, they drew up, by means of their grapple-hooks, which had fixed in one of the thighs, the body of a young woman, well known at Brighton, where the had for some time path subfiled on the precarious ver even suspected that she put a period to her own existence, but believed that she was stabbed with a bayonet and thrown into the well; for in her fide there appeared a wound evidently given with fuch an influment, and on her head there was a large contusion. The Coroner's jury fat on her body and delivered in their verdict Wilful Murder against persons unknown.

In one of the causes tried lately before Lord Kenyon, at Guildhall, wherein Countel contended that two witnesses were not entitled to credit, on account of keeping infamous gambling houses, his Lordship said, "I am forry I did not know sooner that fuch witnesses were to be brought forward, for I have in my possession a list, containing a great number of persons of that description, fent to me by the anfortunate Mr. Weston; and, I am forry to fay, that among the number is the name of a In the career of conquest, the French have not

attempted to revolutionize Italy; and we find that our ministers persevere in their scheme of exciting civil war in the interior of France. What shall we say of this conduct? Is Jacobinism transferred from the Rue St. Honore to Downing fireet? Certainly the proclamation which the gentleman who calls himself the Prince de Bouillon has put forth. inviting French officers to fly to the standard of royalism in Brittany, is calculated to provoke the fury of fraternization. Civil war is the Jacobinism of Royalty, as Revolution is of Republicanism; and by an attempt so impolitic as well as scandalous, it cannot be denied that we justify the French in turning all the force of their indignation against England.

From a Paris paper .- Translated for the Aurora. Descartes defended by Lalande.

To the Editor of the Journal of Paris. College of France, 6th Prairial.

Men of letters indignant at the speech of citizen Mercier (one of the Council of Five Hundred, who opposed the motion for depositing the ashes of Descartes in the Pantheon) against Descartes have written against Mercier, but they have have not yet written for Descartes. Give me room for two fentences in the name of the universe and of poste-

Descartes is one of those creative geniuses that