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

No. 139.

District of Pennsylvania to wit

BE it remembered that on the nineteenth Day of July in the twenty-first Year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said District hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the words following to wit

"Schools of the Congress of the United States intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by fecuring the Copies of Maps Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of fuch Copies during the times therein mentioned.

Samuel Caldwell, Clk. Dift. Pennfylv.

No. 140.

No. 140.

District of Pennstvania to wit

BE it remembered that on the 19th day of July in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Thomas Dobson of the taid district hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit

"Unitarianism explained and desended in a discourse delivered in the church of the Universalists at Philadel-phia 1796. By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c.

"That they might know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. John XVII. 3.

"To us there is but one God the Father of whom are all things.

all things.

" Eye evil report and good report as deceivers and yet true.

2 Cor. VI. 8. in true.

2 Cor. VI. 8.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

Samuel Caldwell, Clk. Dift. Pennfylvi

No. 141.

District of Pennsylvania to wit

BE it remembered that on the 19th Day of July in the the twenty-first war of the independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following

"Difcourses relating to the evidences of revealed reli-ingion delivered in the church of the Universalists at Philadelphia 1796 and published at the request of ma-ing of the hearers. By Joseph Priestley L. L. D. F. R.

"S. &c. &c.

"Be ready always to give an answer to every man that.

"asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you.

"1 Pet. III. 15."

" 1 Pet. III. 15 in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned"

Samnel Caldwell, Clk. Dift. Pennfylv.

No. 142.

District of Pennfylvania to wit

BE it remembered that on the nineteenth day of July in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobion of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following

"Confiderations on the doctrine of Phlogiston and the decomposition of Water-By Joseph Priestley, L. L. "D. F. R. S. &c &c. " Qualem commendes etiam atque etiam aspice."

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled "An Act for the encouragement of to the authors and proprietors of fuch Copies during the times therein mentioned"

Samuel Caldwell, Clk. Dift. Pennfylv.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Phiiad Iphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the sirst quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The sields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

venient for grazing.

The fituation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high eultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for fale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Surviving Executor.

TO BE SOLD. That Neat and Convenient House, WHEREIN the fubscriber now lives. There are four rooms on a floor: the house is two stories high with a good garrest above: under the whole is an excellent cellar, with a dry well, in which is a convenient framed chamber for preserving meat, butter, &c. in warm weather. Attached to the house is a Stable for three horses, hay-lof, granary, and carriage-house, a woodyard paved with stone, and a garden with soil of a sine quality. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton, or. in her absence to a homas D. Johnson, Esq. or the rev. Samuel S. Smith.

ANN WITHERSPOON. Princeton, Aug 24.

INFORMATION

S given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON No. 147 Chefnut firect,
hetween Fourth and Fifth firects. Also, where Tickets
may yet be had.
The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Days drawing is
arrived.

From the WESTERN STAR.

MR. ANDREWS,
THE following Certificate fell into my hands
by accident. But as it purports to be intended for
public benefit, I think the author of it can have no
objection to its being published in the Star. You
are therefore requested to publish it, and you will oblige Yours,

WILLIAMSTOWN, August 22, 1796. "This certifies that in frequent conversations with the Hon. Thompson J. Skinner, Esq. at the time when Congress were deliberating about ma-"king appropriations for carrying into effect our "Treaty with Great-Britain, he fully and repeat-" edly expressed his fentiments to me, and to " others in my hearing, in favour of making the

"necessary appropriations, and passing the necessary Laws for that purpose.

"This I freely certify, an an act of Justice due from me, and not with any view to interfere in " the approaching election of a member of Con-" gress from this district any further than certifying " this fact (that the Freemen may on good infor-

"mation act their own independent fentiments)
"may be so considered. EBENEZER FITCH,

President of Williams College."
"I hereby certify that the above is a true Copy
of the original, subscribed by Mr. Litch, and " which is in my possession.

WILLIAM WALKER."

SPRINGFIELD, August 30.

From Correspondents.

"WHAT think ye of the treety now?" This question was asked by a writer in the Gazette of the United States, and it feems to have roused the wrath of the Aurora. A paragraphist in the latter, will not allow that we are to think it a very great matter to have the posts, because, (and is not this a very foolish reason) we ought to have had them long ago: This argument, if it may be called argument, shews that we ought never to have had them at all.

If the war party had ruled the roaft, we fhould not have had them. They would have had no treaty, how then could we have gained them? By ways They faid fo, and fwore to it. According to their own story, therefore, (and its strange to

to their own story, therefore, (and its strange to find any fact according to their story) we owe the possession of the posses to the treaty. This makes it proper to put the question, again and again, Jacobins, what think ye of the treaty now?

The writer in the Aurora observes, by the by, that the British are guilty of a breach of the treaty, because they held the possession to have been given up according to the treaty. Son of confession, there we catch you. The Aurora has filled more than an hundred columns to prove that the treaty was not binding on our government, at least treaty was not binding on our government, at least not upon the representative branch of it, 'till it was sanctioned by Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Findley, Mr. Swanwick, and all other foreign patriots, who have come over to teach us what liberty is, and how to pronounce our mother tongue. The name of George Washington, with the seal of the United States, was a bauble that made the instrument peither one thing nor the other, 'till the House had said it would do Be it for the form faid it would do. Be it so, for a moment—Then pray, Mr. Inconsistency, was the treaty broken because it was not fulfilled before it was made? It was voted in the House on the 30th of April to appropriate money to carry it into effect. It did not become a law, and appear in our gazettes for weeks after. Then to lend notice to Detroit would take feveral weeks. Then to fettle the manner of delivering of the posts would confume more time Yet this is a breach of the treaty by the British! This accusation proves clearly that the new doctrine of Mr. Gallatin, respecting a share of the treaty power for the representative branch, is no more believed in by one party than the other; otherwise they would not charge the British with ts and Books breaking the treaty, while it was their own fong that it was nothing, a mere dead letter, depending on their voice to call it into life. But who looks for confistency from the anarchists. It is like ex-

pecting grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.

People addicted to a certain practice, should have good memories. When a law of Congress stands in the way of a treaty, said the Gallatin party, it is necessary that it should be repealed by Congress, otherwise the treaty cannot operate. So they faid and fung, and so to their diffrace say the Journals of the House. Who believed one word of all this? Surely not the Gallatin squadron.— The very men who voted in this way, voted for the Spanish treaty, although that treaty directly annuls a law, and although Mr. Goodhue explicitly warned them of their inconsistency. After this, it will be an up-hill draught to maintain that certain men were fincere and acted from principle. No doubt their constituents will stick a pin there.

WHITESTOWN, August 26.

On the evening of the 17th inft. a murder was committed at the house of John Wemple, in the Oneida Castle: an Indian of that tribe well known by the name of Saucy Nick, is upon very good grounds supposed to be the perpetrator of this greatest of mes. On information of the murder, upon oath, Judge White, without one hours delay, iffued his warrant for the apprehension of the murderer; with instructions to che officer, to make application to the chiefs of the nation, and demand the offender; and we are happy in the information, that the nation very readily delivered over the accused to the justice of the state, to be punished by our laws. Several of the nation accompanied the officer to the jail. The person murdered, was a white man, and the information received, justifies a belief, that he was from some part of Long Island, on his way to the military tract, to explore a lot of land, which he acquired by his services as a soldier in the revolution war his name is supposed to be Heary Crafts, and he suggested that he had worked in a paper manufactory for a Mr. Onderdonk of Long-

P. S. Travellers need not be under any apprehension in passing through the reservations, as the Indians thew a disposition to respect personal secu-I ricy, and punish offenders.

From the FARMER'S WICKLY MUSEUM.

"And he faid unto me—what feeft thou?— And I faid A BASKET OF SUMMER FRUIT."

IN every annual revolution there are certain pe-iods, at which men indulge ideas of affociation, whence they may derive, either the pleafant or th profitable. Thus, the gradual approach of cheerful fpring, the youth of the year, naturally induces us to speculate upon the youth of human life; The naked boughs and dropping leaf of the autumnal tree remind us of mortal decay. On the first of January, we ponder on the past, and project for the fu-ture: by the command of custom, we that the an-niversary of our birth, and, by the command of the law, times to weep and to laugh we observe with religious folemnities.

These periodical habits are of peeuliar utility, and deferve to be studiously cherished. They beget ferious reflection, and communion with one's felf.
They suggest at least, plans of reformation. "In castle building," as a sagacious philosopher has remarked, "no man is a villain." Though our intended good deeds terminate as they began, in reverse, still it is better for our thoughts merely to hover round the temple of virtue, than to be utterly stagnant. Among the forcible arguments ingenioully urged, by the pious advocate for the observance of the facred day, that is not the least im-pressive, which proves that by going mechanically

to church we shall, at length, go religiously there.

For these and other reasons, a sermon on the seasons may be useful. Whatever recalls man from low cares to extended views, whatever rouzes infensibility, and excites to gratitude, and to love of nature is furely meritorious. The Lay Preacher, fince the commencement of his weekly labors, has feen, and has attempted to moralize the natural operations of January, of May, and of June. The beginning and middle of a favored year have passed in review before him; but the rich maturity remains to be confidered, and extolled. Though the curious and the diffipated of our cities boast of their expensive exhibitions; though, with rapture, they gather round the tutored quadrupeds of Lawson, and of RICKETS, still there are "fights," easily and cheaply to be seen, which are incomparably more amusing and gorgeous. To the beauteous show of the season, men and brethren, you are invited, not by the advertisement of an adventurer, not by a juggler's devices, but by the voice of nature. Her tickets are inscribed on the green leaf, and the corn blade, and her spacious amphitheatre is open to you without a fee. All may now, discern in reality, what the prophet saw, in the obscurity of a vision "A basket of summer fruit," ripe and plenteous, tettifying the goodness of the year, and crowning it with gladness.

Spring and Summer are periods of expectation The farmer beholds the corn fall into the bosom of the ground, and the young fhoots rife, but all is uncertainty, till the produce is ga hered into the garner. Many an anxious look is cast up to the varying sky, left the former and latter rain should too feantily, or too copiously descend, lest the sun should too fiercely glow, or mildewing vapours float, on vegetation. But, when the grass is dried and fecured, when the mellow fruit of the orchards is melting into his casks, and the harvest moon lights his reaper to the last wheat sheaf, then is solicitude appealed, and he, exultingly, exclaims "I have fi-

The present, is the very period, in which harvest, that "consummation" so "devoutly to be wished" by every husbandman, takes place. Of those Divines, who use themselves to preach occasional fermons, I perceive it is the practice, to paint, and to praise the benefits of ahat particular year, in which its eulogium is composed. But, although of the numerous good days which happy Americans have reckoned, those, which compose the current year, have shone among the fairest, yet, it is not the de-fign of this discourse to speak only of the fruit bas-ket of the present season. Our baskets are always full, ours are those regular alterations of heat and moisture which beget plenty to the husbandman, for we have "a fouth land," and "springs of water," we have the " upper and the nether springs."

At all times, America seems a priviledged quar-ter of the globe. "Fruit" ever abounding, subject to no tithe, and eaten in sanquility marks our happy distinction. These topicks being slightly considered, the patience of the reader shall be relieved by the close of the fermon.

Whatever hiltorical volumes, or fystem of geo-graphy we peruse, we find that most countries are exposed either to baleful vicissitudes of climate or the capricious violence of tempest, drought or inun-dation. In the hallowed volume, almost every verse, allusive to the natural history of Palestine, in old time, contains some memorial of the irregularity of its seasons. Agreeably to modern travellers, the inhabitants of many parts of the East, still smart under the scourge of the elements. In Syria, rain is witnessed, for months, and who has not heard of the scorching lands of Arabia? The Nile, the grand fertilizer of Egypt, like an over fond parent, sometimes smothers the object which it cherishes. Cairo the mart of nations, sometimes bemoans in duft, her feanty harvefts.

" And Mecca, faddens at their long delay." If we survey regions of happier temperature, still the journals of their weather make extreme variableness, and, in many years, their "baskets of summer fruit" are not high piled. We can searcely look at a paragraph of foreign news in our Gazettes without remarking a melancholy narrative of the scarcity of corn, and of a familhed populace, cla-moring for bread. But when, my countrymen, do you suffer these calamities? What year is of such Egyptian sterility, that ye can be asked the question, proposed to the prophet in my text, and not answer, like him? The rains do not descend, nor the floods come in such torrents, as to drown our plains. The green corn is not burnt by vertical fun St. John, his fon-in-law, to whom he left 1000l. beams, nor overthrown by a mighty wind. The the amount of another bond, also given by him. fields regularly yield meat; and, in our Samaria, there is no gate, where the portress is famine.

derate takes of a Federal Government wring not a penny from the farmer. Lolling luxury is excited for its coach, but the plough and the cart go free.

To close the enumeration of our bleffings, we

pluck our full ears, and we ext them in fafety. In France, the "dogs of war," have trampied the vines of Champagne, and weeping Flanders has exchanged the tilled for the "tented field." But thanks to our Supreme Guardian-thanks to WA-SHINGTON, and the "peacemakers," we behold the baskets," the orchards, the vales of "funmer fruit" and not a fingle pike, not a distant gleam of horrid steel mars the view. Fortunate America, like Israel of old, you "dwell in safety alone," your " heavens drop down dew," and your " fountain is upon a land of corn."

The LAY PREACHER.

From late London Papers.

What with disputes about Prizes taken on the High Seas, and disputes between Men and their Wives, business goes on swimmingly at Doctor's Commons. The encrease in the last article, werifies the old Proverb: "When a couple are newly married, the first month is honey-moon, or smicksmack ; the second, bither and thuber ; the third. thwick thwack ; and the fourth, the Devil take them that brought you and me together.

Patents.—Among all the Patents in this coun-

try, nothing has more curiofity than a Sign board, in the neighbourhood of Hackney, on which a Gentleman proclaims that he deals in Patent Vege-

A ridiculous circumstance lately happened in St. James's street. As Mrs. Burton was croffing, she stooped un'er the head of a coach horse, the hungry animal seized her Straw Bonnet, which he eat, before it could be rescued from his jaws.

Mrs. Piozzi sojourns at a rural cottage in the beautiful Vale of Cluydd, where she has just finished a Poem, entitled, "The Sports of the Goats." A certain Gentleman at his marriage thought he had got a Lamb-but as Mungo fays, " adod he has got a Tartar!"

LITERARY.—PARIS. A new Play, entitled, L'Interieur des comites Re-polutionaires, (the laterier of the Revolutionary Committees) was given on the 16th inft. at the Theatre de la Cite, and received with the most en-

thusiaftice bursts of applause.

Four large volumes in 8vo. will shortly be published, which contain the crimes committed under the four different Legislatures, and especially under the reign of the Convention.

Antonelle, Publicola, Poultier, and all the other Editors of the Terrorift Journals, continue to in-veigh against the Directory, the Members of which they state to be monsters. They spare none but Barras.

INSPRUCK, June 5.

Yesterday the following notice was published: "The government informs the public, that the head quarters of the Imperial army are now at Roveredo; and that in consequence every attention ought to be shewn to that quarter, and towards the Frontiers of Tyrol, which join Italy; and that it is necessary to send as much provisions as possible to them. The imperial troops still cover the countries of Tyrol, and as yet the enemy has not approximated on the forest them. peared on the frontiers; therefore the brave and faithful Tyrolian troops ought to hold themselves in readiness to march, if circumstances should require it. It is also essential not to lose fight of the Vintschgan, and the Oberinthal. Arms will be distributed as soon as they arrive, according as it may be judged most convenient.

LONDON, June 27.

We on Saturday mentioned, that on that morning, two old houses in Houghton street, Clare-market, occupied by feveral poor families, fell down, and involved in their ruins the major part of their inhabitants. About four o'clock in the morning, the watchman was alarmed by the falling of leveral panes of glass from the windows, and, on observation, discovered chasms in both houses. He alarmed the tenants of each; but, through some unaccountable apathy, they could not be prevailed upon to move. The landlord, a butterman in the market, was applied to, who, in vain, warned them of their danger. About half part eight both houses fell; in one there were fixteen persons, three in the other: feven were, in the course of the day, dug out dead, some of them children, fuffocated, and nine alive, but miserably bruised. A woman of the name of Moore, nearly 70 years of age, was heard in some of the lower parts crying for affif-tance: her body was not found till about eight on Saturday night, when life had left it. There are two still among the rubbish, which the people are cautious in removing, dreading they shall be builed by the fall of the adjoining houses.

In the evening while some workmen were em-

ployed in propping the adjoining houses, part of the wall fell in, and threw down the ladders upon which they were standing. The men were so much bruised by the fall, that they were carried to the Hospital, in a dangerous state.

July 9. Mr. WHITBREAD's WILL.

The following are some of the principal heads of Mr. Whitbread's will, and of those who are benefited by it-

To his fon, Samuel Whitbread, Efq. he has bequeathed the whole of his freehold estates, together with the brewery concerns, except a part to his daughter the wife of Mr. Grey, which was fecured to her in her mairiage settlement. To his fon in-law, James Gordon, Esq. to his nephews, Jacob Whitbread and John Wingate Jennings, Elquires, he has bequeathed 5000l. each; also 10000lbeing the amount of three bonds given by Lord

To his three head clerks, Mr. Sangiter, Mr. Yel-When the harvests of America are ripe for the kle, the product is completely ours, without de-When the harvelts of America are ripe for the fickle, the product is completely ours, without deduction. According to Brydone, a lazy lord-ling eats, what the flavish Sicilian peasant has fown. But here, no Melchizedic claims a tiths. The mose concerns, including clerks, domestics, draymen, and every other description, he has left a token of his