

Great is TRUTH and mult prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at No 41 Chestnut-street by J.ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Bishop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's
Age of Reason,

And the only answer to the Second Part.
August 30.

Prime St. Croix Sugar & Rum,
Landing at Clifford's Wharf, from on board the brig
Pragers, Capt. Thomas Watson—
And For Sale by
Pragers & Co.

August 26. doct.

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,
No. 76 High Street,
HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms; AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Malmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lute frings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thread and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c.

June 14 - 5

Lottery

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

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is	dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
100		25		5000
2000		10		20,000

5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000

2332 Prizes. 44,450
4018 Blanks.

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each. 44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Patriot 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 in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 fourth Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING, }
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA, }

dtf eo

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of five per centum per annum.

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d, All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, _____ of _____ in _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ of _____ my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered in presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ afore me personally same _____ within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w & c

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 Berger,
Aug. 16 22w3w

LONDON, June 29.

The Prince of Wirttemberg, who is the Emperor's brother-in-law, has been displaced from his command in the imperial army of the Rhine by the Arch Duke Charles. It appears that when the French-attacked his army the 14th inst. near Altenkirchen, the Prince was enjoying himself at a peasant's wedding in the neighbourhood. The Arch Duke offered the command of the Prince's corps to general Wartenstedt, who being indisposed, it has been given to general Werneck.

General Beaulieu having been seized with a feverish fit of illness, general Melas has received the command of the imperial army in Italy, which, however, it is supposed, will be given to one of the Emperor's brothers, assisted by general Mack.

[The following article has not before appeared in any of this City Papers.]

GUILDHALL, LONDON, May 21.
Before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury,
The KING v. JOHN REEVES, Esq.

This was a prosecution by information, filed by the attorney-general under the command of his majesty, who directed it in compliance with the address of the house of commons, against John Reeves, Esquire, for publishing a book, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government," addressed to the good sense of the people of England, &c. which was alleged to contain libels on the two branches of the legislature, the lords and commons, and among others the following: "In fine, the constitution of England is a monarchy; the monarch is the ancient stock from which has sprung those goodly branches of the legislature, the lords and commons, that at the same time give ornament to the tree, and afford shelter to those who seek protection under it. But these are still only branches, and derive their origin and nutriment from their common parent; they may be lopped off and the tree is a tree still, shorn indeed of its honours, but not like them cast into the fire."

There was no difficulty about Mr. Reeves being the author, for that was admitted by Mr. Plomer, his Counsel. The only question was, whether the author really intended to calumniate, traduce and vilify the two houses of parliament, and to alienate the esteem of the public for their functions, by endeavouring to cause it to be believed that the legal power and kingly office could be exercised without the two houses, and to destroy the power of parliament, by causing it to be believed that the royal power could be carried on in all its functions as well as it is, although lords and commons were abolished?

It was contended on the part of the prosecution that this publication had this tendency.

On the part of the defendant it was contended it had not, and that these expressions on which the charge was founded were merely metaphorical, and had no reference whatever to the idea of bringing the two branches of the legislature, the lords and commons, into contempt. This question being agitated at great length at the bar,

Lord Kenyon proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury, in the course of which he observed, among other things, that a great deal had been said about this subject, so much indeed, that very little remained for him to address to them. Early in the cause it was delivered from all necessity of proof; for the first step which the counsel for the defendant took, was that of admitting the publication of the book in question by Mr. Reeves. The subsequent testimony, therefore, he confessed, appeared, to him to be unnecessary. To a superficial observer the contest of this day might appear very unequal.

The present prosecution was instituted at the command of his majesty in compliance with the address of the house of commons. The king had directed this prosecution against a private individual. It was a beautiful feature in the constitution of this country, an instance of which was now exhibited in the persons of the jury, that a prosecution coming with such high authority, (which under a bad government might overwhelm an individual) was to be submitted to them. In this country there could be no oppressive measures carried into effect, if any such ever be attempted, for the jury slept in between the oppressors and the oppressed, and the accused was tried by men taken out of the same rank with himself to decide on his guilt or innocence, and who, in considering all cases, had a leaning on the side of mercy. This was a principle which was adhered to in all cases, more especially in those of a criminal nature, and that was one of the principal advantages of the administration of the criminal justice of this country.

The attorney general, as had become him, entered into a display of great learning on the British constitution. He went to the best sources of information upon that subject, and made extracts that did him honour in the recital, for they were chiefly from authors who had written in the most liberal manner on our constitution. But he did not think that he was giving much information to any of those to whom he was addressing himself, for we all knew, at least every man who had received a liberal education knew, it was a knowledge which we all carried about us, that the legislation of this country consists of king, lords, and commons; that the executive power rests with the king alone, but liable to be superintended, and corrected too by the two houses of parliament, because the king ordered nothing to be done but by the advice of his ministers, and if they misconducted themselves they were responsible to the two houses of parliament in this country. The ministers therefore, if they misconducted themselves in the advice which they gave to the sovereign, they were answerable to, and liable to be punished by parliament.

The power of free discussion was certainly the right of all the subjects of this country; and in his opinion we owed more to the free exercise of that right, than that of any other of the rights of the citizens of this country. He believed it would not be saying too much, to say we owed to the exercise of the right of free discussion, the reformation, and, afterwards, the revolution of this country. It was to this was owing the success which attended the labours of Luther and others who opened the eyes of the people, and led them to shake off and re-

nounce the superstition of the Church of Rome, and released to considerable part of mankind from its bondage. Free discussion had the same good effect in producing the revolution which followed that reformation. If therefore there should be some little excrescences, some few blemishes found to attend a free discussion, it would be better to wipe them away tenderly and gently, than to extinguish them at once by checking a free discussion; and therefore he thought that free discussion ought not to be pressed upon too hardly.

These sentiments were pretty well understood, and had been stated and allowed by the Attorney-General, not only in this case, but also on a former very celebrated one. He alluded to the case of the King and Stockdale, which was tried before him in Westminster-Hall. In that prosecution, although it came from the same high authority as the present, the individual who was the object of it was not weighed down by the authority of the prosecution. He was defended with great zeal and eloquence, and was pronounced not guilty. The jury did not think that they were bound to pronounce the publication a libel, but assumed to themselves the right of judging for themselves. They asserted that right, and said that the defendant was not guilty. On that trial it was admitted that the whole of the book ought to be examined by the jury. They were advised to do what he should advise the present jury to do—to take the book along with them out of Court, and consider the whole of it candidly, fairly and impartially, and out of the whole of it, extract what their judgment ought to be, as well on the passages out of which delinquency was attempted to be extracted, as the rest. They were bound to find the defendant guilty, or absolve him, having regard to the particular passages taken out and selected on the part of the prosecution; but although they must consider these passages so abstracted, yet they might, and they ought, to go into the book itself, in order to give to the whole the qualification or description of the book, as well as that of the passage objected to, and on which guilt was imputed to the author. With these observations, he should beg leave to state to the jury, that which indeed the Attorney-General had candidly stated, that in order to find the defendant guilty, they must be satisfied of the evil intention of the defendant. The *quo animo* was the question to be tried. The charge was, that the defendant, intending to raise divisions and discontents among his majesty's subjects, and to alienate their affections, and to destroy the constitution and the government of this realm, by destroying the power of the two Houses of Parliament, and to cause it to be believed, that the royal power might as well be carried on in all its functions, although Lords and Commons in Parliament should be abolished, as if they assembled, did publish the book in question. Or in other words, that the defendant endeavored to impress upon the minds of the public, the idea that the royal power may, consistently with the freedom of this realm, be carried on by the king, although the two Houses of Parliament should never assemble. That was the substance of the information. That was the question, (which depended on the *quo animo*) which the jury had to try. They were to find whether their consciences were satisfied that this was the motive which influenced the defendant in publishing this book. This the attorney general and the defendant's counsel admitted to be the charge. His lordship then said he had never read one word of this book. He confessed it had been in his power to read it, but he abstained, because he thought he should come to that court on the trial fitter for the purpose with his mind a blank than in any other condition. [Here the noble and learned judge then read the principal paragraph on which the charge was founded, and which we have copied in the beginning of this our short account of the trial.]

That was a paragraph of which the jury were to judge, and in doing so, they should judge of the motives with which the defendant published it. That was not to be his decision, for with the decision he had nothing to do, but it was to be the decision of the jury; but he would say this, that if it were to be his decision, if the verdict was to be his verdict, and not that of the jury, he would examine the pamphlet word by word, and take them together with him out of that court. He should afterwards decide with every fair leaning to mercy. With every fair leaning he said to mercy, not to do away the criminal law, for it was essential to the interests of this country to enforce the criminal as well as the civil part of the law. But it was to be remembered that all law, and especially the criminal law, was to be administered in mercy; for the king himself, by his coronation oath, was bound to administer the law in mercy. The case was now for the jury to decide, and with them he would leave it.

The jury retired and remained out of court an hour. When they returned, the foreman said,—"My lord, the jury are of opinion that the pamphlet which has been proved to have been written by John Reeves, esq. is a very improper publication. But being of opinion that his motives were not such as laid in the information, find him not guilty."

RATISBON, June 20.
The Empress of Russia has caused her Ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German Empire to the following import:—"Her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German Empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her majesty could as little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which she remarked in several of the states, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the Empire in defence of the common cause; as, on the other hand she had been forced to remark with regret, that all have not acted with the same accord, and observed the duties of states of the Empire. The closest friendship and the new treaties entered into by her Imperial Majesty of Russia with his Majesty the Roman Emperor commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honorable peace, to exhort pressingly the members

and states of the Empire to fulfil faithfully their sacred duties towards his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

FRANCE, June 3.
Louvet is now daily printing letters from the South, all tending to demonstrate, that the late plot was concerted with the royalists, and acted in co-operation with Conde's army. Upon this subject the following temperate reflections are written by the Editor of L'Eclair.
We must expect these fables from the South, but we should receive them with distrust, come thro' what channel they may. For their imagination is so ardent that they see nothing under its true point of view: there every thing is exaggerated—sentiments become passions. We cannot, therefore, too seriously intreat good citizens in those parts to distrust the propriety of their justest resentments, to be upon their guard against every plan of vengeance, to repel every thing tending to re-action, and to look to the government alone for the redress of every grievance.
If we may believe the letters from Frankfort the army of Conde has received orders to march for Italy, to cover the imperial dominions in that quarter.

From the Rutland Herald.
About 6 or 8 years past, in the month of August, Governor Marshall's barn, in Hartford, Vermont was consumed by fire, with a large quantity of hay and grain. Various were the conjectures with respect to the cause of its taking fire. Many supposed it done by some evil minded person; some were apprehensive it was occasioned by the fermentation of the hay, which the governor hath practised putting into his barn, the day it was mown, and but partly dried. Others were of opinion that vegetable fermented heat could not become so intense.—The Governor built another large barn, and has practised putting up his hay as usual; it would heat and smoke for some time, until the moisture was evaporated, and then those appearances would subside. The present year, the governor mowed his hay early, when full in the sap; and put up as usual, about 40 tons in a large mow; it continued to ferment longer than usual, and the smoke was unusually great. On the 22d August inst. two of the neighbours were passing the barn, and discovering the smoke increased beyond what had been usual, went into the barn and ascended the mow; the smoke pressed violently from near the centre of the mow, where it had been hardest trod when mowing; observing with attention, they discovered now and then a faint flash of blaze rise and extinguish in the vapour. They immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, who collected a quantity of water; they took the handle of a fork and ran it down where the centre of heat appeared; it went down its length after passing the hay on the top, without meeting resistance, and on pulling it out, the flame followed it. They immediately flitted the flame, and went to unmowing the hay, and by their vigilant exertions, and the application of upwards of one hundred buckets of water, and unmowing the hay, the barn and hay were saved, except near the centre of the mow; where a horizontal diameter, of about six or eight feet, and rather larger perpendicular, was reduced to perfect coal. It is supposed it had been burning a number of days.
E. B.

Mode of Breaking STEERS to the draft in a few Days.
LET the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food when yoked; which will be in the course of a day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice, after the same manner; and the next day the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before them as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage, they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.
A FARMER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price one quarter of a dollar)
Embellished with a curious FRONTPIECE,
The Adventures of a PORCUPINE;
Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED,
BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in the British Army, and ex-devant member of an extensive LIGHT-FINGERED association in England. Containing a narrative of the most extraordinary and unexampled depravity of conduct perhaps ever exhibited to the world, in a Letter to a young gentleman in New-York.
"These things are strange, but not more strange than true."
To which is added,
A Postscript to Peter Porcupine;
Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately published by him, entitled, his "Life and Adventures."
BY DANIEL DETECTOR.
"I'll tell the bold fac'd villain that he lies."
Sold by A. & J. G. HENDERSON, corner of Relief and Carter's Alley, back of No. 77, Dock-street, and by the different booksellers in this city.
Sept. 7. w & c

For Sale,
A new Printing Press,
PRICE NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS, CASH.—Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 3. codgt.

To be disposed of,
THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve. She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 122, Chestnut-street.
August 3. 22w1f.