DIFORMATION

To given faily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOFTERY, at the Office

No. 147 Chefint fireet,
between Fourth and Fifth fireets. Also, where Tickets ay yet be had. Sept. 15. tt

Ross and Simson Have for Sale,

A few casks Bees-Wax, Of an excellent quality, And a parcel of Lampblack. Sept. 14.

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE, and
HOLLAND GIN, of the first qualities in Pipes.
FRAUNCES and VAN REED,
Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 63, So. 3d St.
The discount approved MOTES of hand.
N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted.
September 14. mwf

WANTED, A Middle-Aged WOMAN, who can be well recommended, to take charge of the entire management of children—Such a person will meet with suitable encouragement, and may hear of a place, by applying to the printer of this Gazette.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE fubscriber intends to make application for a remewal of the following cértificate, supposed to be
lost on the passage to England in April 1794:
Certificate No 10335, dated 15th November, 1793,
for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. domestic
debt, on the books of the Treasury of the United States,
in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.
ROBERT BIRD, at John Warder's.
Philadelphia, August 30th, 1796. *tu&sf6w

LANDING, From on board the Brig REBECCA, Dominic Davine, Marter, at Philip Care's Wharf, and for Sale by the

London Particular Madeira WINE, In Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter Casks.
There are in the above parcel to Hhds. of CHOICE
OLD WINE, fit for immediate use.

Robert Andrews, No. 86, So. Wharves.

India Tamboured Muslins.

A small, handsome assortment of Muslins;

Fine tamboured Malda and Santipore Muslins, various patterns and prices.
Plain 6-4 Jaconet.
Corded and erofe-barred Muslin Shawls.
Ditto ditto 6-4 and 4-4 Dorcas.
Muslin Handkerchiefs, fine and coarfe.

fullin Handkerennon,
fapan Muslins, and
A few pieces extraordinary fine Long Cloths.
YOR SALE BY
Thomas T

Thomas Tingey, No. 121, South Third-Areel

Philip Nicklin & Co. HAVE FOR SALE,

Young Hyfon Hyfon and

FRESH TEAS

China Ware, afforted in Boxes and Chefts

Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality i MADEIRA WINE
in pipes, hogheads,
quarter cafks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cast

A few chefts of Manchefter Goods, afforted thick-fets, cords, firiped Nankeens, &c. 3 Small packages of black fewing-filks 8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.

Vails afforted in casks

WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

And for fale by J. OR MROD, No. 41, Chefnut-Arcel Apology for Christianity,

In a feries of Letters, addressed to
EDWARD CIBBON, Esq.
Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire: By R. WATSON, D.D. F. R. S. Bifftop of Landaff.
(Price 75 cents bound)

Watson's Answer to Paine, To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not ber

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
[Price one quarter of a dollar]
Embellished with a curious FRONTISPIECE, The Adventures of a PORCUPINE:

Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED, Or the VILL AIN UNMASKED.

BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in the British army, and ci-devant member of an extensive LIGHT-VINGERED affociation in Eugland 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."

A Postscript to Peter Porcupine:
Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately published by him.
entitled, his "Life and Adventures."

BY DANIEL DETECTOR. Sold by A. & J. G. HENDERSON, corner of Relief and Carter's Alley, back of No 77, Dock fireet, and by the efferent bookfellers in this city. Sept. 7.

To be disposed of. THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to ferve: She wan he recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chesnut-street. For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Notwithstanding the malevolence of Peter Pos cupine against the friends and champions of Liberty. I have always been inclined to think well of his principles; imagining that his bitternels proceeded from his education, and that all his farcasms, how-

ever fevere, were the feelings of his heart.

I have, however, like many others, been difappointed. In a pamphlet, published by Mr. Bradford, the public are presented with a letter written by Peter Porcupine against himself, which he fent to Mr. Bache to be published, as coming from the democrats. Such baseness and deseit, I think, can result only from a disposition long hardened in guilt; & that the writer should possess so much ma-lignity as to submit even to forgery for the purpose of annoying his enemics, is what I never could have believed.

How can Peter expect, after such an instance of meanness and falsehood, that any of his aftertions will be credited? or how will he convince us, that his fearecrow letter is not also a forgery, and even all the letters that have been written against

I recollect reading an address in one of our papers some time ago, to the citizens, of this place, urging them to check the seurrilous writings of this author, and alledging, at the fame time, that such abuse would be pardonable in a native American; but that no such liberty ought to be granted to a foreigner. Such a fentiment excited my contempt at the time; and I have fince seen it commented upon, in one of Peter's pamphlets.

The idea of confining the freedom of the press

to the natives of this country, is too grossly absurd ever to have been the real wish of any person; and I am now firmly perfuaded, that the fame was counterfeited by Peter, and intended by him as a handle to his enemies, upon which he might ground

fome censures at a future day.

Let any person consider, whether such a sentiment, at once so base and so ridiculous, could be the cool opinion of any man amongst us; and if his judgment acquits these, whether we may not justly charge it upon him, who has fince shewn himself capable of similar misconduct.

VERITAS.

EXTRACT

From Colonne's political flate of Europe, at the commencement of 1796.

" When, in the month of November last, I began to write a few articles that were successively inserted in the Courier de Londres, under the title of Tableau de l'Europe, I was very far from forming the delign of composing a regular work. I only wished to assist the editor of that paper, who has every just claim to my most tender interest. Soon, however, the variety and importance of the lub jects which fell under my confideration, the different questions that arose from the circumstances of the moment, and the deep attention which, from the impression they made on my mind, I was induced to bestow upon them, carried me much beyond my original intentions. The horizon widened by degrees and as I wished to be wholly directed by the course of the different events, which then follow. ed each other, with so varied and rapid a succession, it became impossible to adopt a regular plan, and I was obliged to give way to digressions, which demanded more or less illustration, according to the importance of the occurrences of the day, and the peculiar interest of the moment,

I have had two principal objects in view: within as without the kingdom, that is well intentioned; the other relating to all the powers of Europe, but especially England.

First object. 1 am firmly convinced that the rein France, which is no longer to be expected from the mere force of arms, can only be effected by a general impulse and unanimous resolution of the whole nation.

I am convinced that the nation, exasperated by the numerous and accumulated evils which it experiences, is very well disposed to receive this im-

I am convinced, that what chiefly obstructs this favourable disposition, proceeds from this circumstance, that the nation being in general desirous of a change, does not precisely know what kind of a change it would be for its interest to adopt, and has no fixed rallying point to which it can direct its

I am convinced, that in order to give every degree of decision and activity to this disposition of the people, it becomes indispensable, that every par-ty, every power, that is an enemy to the present government of demagogues, which oppresses France under the specious name of a republic, should unite in one delire, be animated by one spirit, and concur in one plan; and that they should unanimously agree in prefenting to the eyes of the nation one fingle object that might command the general ap-

probation, and gain an universal concurrence. I am convinced, that this object should not be to compel the people to resume what they have rejected with fo much violence, what they evince fuch an unconquerable repugnance to re-adopt, what in thort, is incompatible with their present prepotession; for, instead of attempting the frenzy of their mind, instead of reclaiming their wild and bewildered imaginations, it would be a measure the most repulsive to their feelings, and would only replunge them into their former errors, to announce to them, that they can find no other iffue out of republican anarchy, but by re-entering into that fitu-

who derive their present subsidence from their own in-dustry—He has devoted himself to a very fastidious la-hour, that he might not become a burthen to any body. This hard necessity is not a subject of shame, but a matter of triumph to every good Frenchman.

We cannot pair by this affecting note without paying a tiribute of praife both to the greatness of Mo.J. de Calonne's mind, and to the sengibility of his heart. We may also remark, that it from to his a part of the broads baracter to rally their spirits under missortones, and, in all cases, to make the most of a had barguine

ation which they have been led to confider as the cause of all their evils, and from which they forced hemselves by the most terrible convulsion. It not conciliate their minds to fay them, re-animate what you have so completely deprived of all exist-ence: re-establish what you view with such dread and horror, and expect nothing of what you fo ar-

I am convinced, on the contrary, that in order to induce the people to adopt a good government, it is necessary to prefent one which has at least the appearance of being effentially new, and totally dif ferent from that which they have destroyed; that it is necessary to acknowledge the desects of the ancient government, in order to secure the savourable reception of that in which these impersections hould not exist; and that, in the present moment, the only certain means of turning the tide of popular prejudices in favour of monarchy, would be to declare, in a folemn manner, and to adhere to the declaration, that monarchy should be erected on a constitutional basis, regulated and tempered by laws that should have a sufficient safeguard to render them fixed and immovable.

Lastly, I am convinced, that it is not only posfible to form such a monurchy, to appropriate it to the French character, and to adapt it to the safety and prosperity of the kingdom; but also that, from the point where we now are, it is a much shorter way to arrive at that reformation, than it would be to return to the ancient order of things. Besides, there is now no choice left; one way lies open and accessible, whilst the other is obstructed by insuperable difficulties, and by obstacles that are now become infurmountable.

Second object. To appreciate, with justice and impartiality, whatever I have permitted myself to observe. in the course of this work on the conduct of the coalesced powers, on the political Rate of Europe, at the present moment, and on the proper means to obtain a speedy and solid pacification, it becomes necessary to recal to mind what was the origin of this war, with what spirit the powers de-clared they entered into it; and what still should be the real object of it, relative to the general inversal of all civil fociety.

It is incontestible that the French were the aggreffors: their real motive was, that the revolutionary chiefs were in need of a war, to keep the nation employed, and stood in need of armies, the better to enslave the people; but their oftensible motive, expressed in their declaration, was to defend their liberty, and their new constitution, adeprive them of both.

On the other hand, the powers confidered that the French revolutionils, acting on a system found-ed on anti-social doctrines, had become the enemies of all nations, and of all public tranquillity. For this reason, at the very time they armed to repel their attacks, they formed a confederacy, with a view to destroy the focus of a contagion which threatened every empire; and they announced it to be their principal object, "to confolidate in France the basis of a monarchical government, equally suitable to the rights of sovereigns, and to the wester of the French nation."

These were the treatment of the declaration figured at Pilnitz, August 27, 1791, between the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

That which was published in the name of the sovereigns, by the duke of Brunswick, as generalists.

raliffimo of their armies, at the opening of the campaign of 1792, equally expresses that "their Majesties had no other object in view but the happiness of France, without pretending to envich hemselves at her expence, by conquests,"

" It is the full affurance of these intentions," said the Bourbon princes at that time, " which justifies us in uniting our standards with those of the foreign powers. By publishing their inten-tions, they have legitimated their proceedings; nd our wishes for their success, with those which we have never ceased to express for the good of our country."

"When, afterwards, England joined the confederation, the manifested still more plainly, the same sentiments. His Britannic Majesty, in his declaration, dated October 29, 1793, far from thewing a defire of taking any advantage of the diforders of France, exharted all F. immediately round "the monarchical government, referving it for another opportunity to discuss the necessary modifications.

"He invited them to unite under the empire ofthe law, of morality and religion, in order to in fure a permanent peace with their neighbors, the internal tranquillity of the country, a just and true liberty, a wife, moderate and beneficent govern-ment, and the enjoyment of all the advantages which may secure the happiness of a great and flourishing nation."

These words, which Wildom herself seems to have uttered, by the mouth of George 1H. are the text of the whole political part of my work. My continual efforts are to demonstrate that now, more than ever; every plan and every frep should be directed towards the establishment of that " wife, moderate and beneficent government, which alone can infure a just and true liberty, can re-establish the empire of the law, of religion, and morality, and restore peace to France as well as to her neighbors."

" By infifting on the execution of fuch noble resolutions, I only refer to intentions announced by all the powers; and by combating every departure from this line of conduct, I only continue to pay homage to those fame intentions too worthy of the allies not to be durable. If I express in this writing an unwillingness to believe, that the cabinet of London has abandoned them, and that whatever appearances may be, it is actually determined baddes, where they took me on board this thip, to acknowledge the chimerical and momentary government which now exists in France; I rest folely on the very principles of his Britannic majetty, inculcated in that declaration ; and no subsequent cir- Guadaloupe, with 73 French paffengers, men, wecomstance could have been an inducement to aban- men and children-most of them inhabitants of don them, fince there exists the same indispensable that island. They tell me my ship is condemned-necessity for all Europe to destroy that which will but I have not yet seen any official information or destroy the tranquility of all Europe, if it is suffer- the subject, or any account of her trial-and it is ed to subsid."

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1796.

We have received a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 20th August, which after mentioning the affair of Capt. Jesup, his cruel treatment by Capt. Prot, &c. which have already been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to state—that "al as once the proceedings against Prigot were stopped, and report rays, that "the Root of all evil," lottened all the stripes and healed Jessup's beaten back—800 glittering goiden guineas faid to be the cure. "We hope on his arrival in America, he will be able to shew that he is not that despicable wretch we here take him to be."

American produce is low—flour 12 dollars—pork 18—beef 14—We have a report this day, that Gen. Rigaud is gone against sereme. The English are heartly tired of the possessions they hold in this smand. The American vesses are plundered in these seas by Row Barges, the crews of which are mostly composed of Negroes and Mulaitoes, runaways from Jaminea and other islands; those termed Brigauds of St. Oemingo are a small proportion of these desperadoes.

It is stated in a Southern paper, that there we

It is flated in a Southern paper, that there was on It is flated in a Southern paper, that there was on board the flip lately taken from Capt. Barney's iquadron, "600 men, 150 of which were lick, 200 drusk, and the remainder had mutinted"—They mult have been in a deplorable fituation if the veffel is, only a 20 gun flip, as the New-York Argus has afferted. We do not however believe the flory. It is not the character of Frenchmen to get drunk. Spirits are feldom used on board the French navy, except medicably. Count Vaudreuil's fleet, of 16 or 17 fail of the line, which was in Bofton after the deleat of De Graffe, and 10 or 12,000 feature on board, great numbers of had 10 or 12,000 feather on board, great numbers of which were on shore daily, and a tingle initiance of intoxication was feidom if ever observed.

War between Portugal and the States of Holland appears to be highly probable. We have already flated that the court of Lobon has laid an embargo on the Dutch shipping in their ports. It is equally true, that the Batavian government has taken the same step with respect to the Portuguese vessels in their ports.

Extract from the French Cazette published at Now-

The Gazette of Aucayes fays, that the delegates of the Colonial Directory had ordered Rigard to arrelt the celebrated Pinchinat, charged with the confpracy which broke out at the Cape in March latt, the coun-

which broke out at the Cape in March 121, the counfellor and foul of all the atrocttes imputed to the
men of colour for five years part.

Rigard informed that his relearches had been in
vain; but paffengers in the last vellet from Cayes iay,
that before their departure, Pinchinat had been taken
and carried to the prifon of St. Louis.

FA stated meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall this evening at 7 o'clock.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

TO THE EMTORS.

AS many of the admirers of Mr. Paine's Age of Reason (who are revolutionists in religion as well as in politics) may think the encommon on the bishop of Landass's publication in your Gazette, was the recommendation of fome polemical divine, and consequently unworthy of notice; I send you an extract from Mr. Paine's second part of the Rights of Man.

" Among all the writers of the British church clergy, who have treated on the subject of relie gion, the present BISHOP OF LANDAR has not been "excelled; and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of expressing this token of re-

When this great champion of infidelity publicly avows his respect for his antagonist, his followers will be induced to perule him with more attention or forfeit their claim to candour. Applauses from an enemy are generally well founded.

NO FANATIC

AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS is on his return from Boston to this City—he will perform a few nights at New-York, previous to opening the Amphitheatre in Philadelphia, in which place it is faid the Company will pass the ensuing winter.

NEW THEATRE.

After the dropping of the curtain, at the end of the comedy, on Saturday evening 10th ink.

Mr. Moreton stepped out, and addressing the audience in a very feeling manner, returned the grateful thanks of both managers and performers, to the citizens of Baltimore, for their very spirited and liberal support tated the fituation of the theatrical corps, regretted that imperious circumstances should compel them to suspend the entertainments for a short time-and concluded in giving warm and pleafing affurances of the exertions of the prefent absent manager, Mr. Wignell, to bring forward a throng and timely reinforcement, and to render their future, not less deserving of public patronage, than their former exertions.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM (Maff.) Sept. 9. The following is a letter fent by an American captain, confined on board his Britannic Majefly's thip Monitor, addressed to the American matters at St. Pierres, Martinique. " GENTLEMEN,

" I am forry to inform you that it is out of any power to come on shore to see you, as I am confined on board the British ship Monitor, a 74, which arrived here yesterday from Forr-Royal. where they left my ship, though I have been captured for three months, and was first carried to Barand I have been confined ever fince, and all communication denied me. They threaten to carry me to England. I was from Nantz, bound to certainly an unprecedented piece of business for 2