

A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at the usual place THIS EVENING, the 3d inst. at 6 o'clock.

BENJAMIN KITE, Sec'y.

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Piquette Hill; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Piquette Town and Laramie Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Mifflin; at any place from Fort Mifflin to the mouth of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

- One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
- One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
- Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
- One quart and half a pint of salt.
- Two quarts of Vioglar.
- Two pounds of Soap.
- One pound of Candles.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Valuable Real Estate,

For sale at Auction by Casper Thiell, of Hamburg, late the property of James and William Kincaid.

For sale by public auction, on the 9th day of November next ensuing, at the sign of Gen. Washington, Wood's tavern, borough of Reading, Berks county, the following real estate, viz.

- No. 1. A TRACT of land containing 45 1/2 acres with allowance for roads, called the Purchase, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, patented 18th of Jan. 1788. This tract, of which about 25 acres are cleared, is of good soil, situated on the Tomoga, or Little Schuylkill, well watered and timbered, on which is erected a good log dwelling house and stable.
 - No. 2. A tract of unimproved land, containing 28 1/2 acres, with allowance, &c. called Hopewell, patented 23rd October, 1790, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, soil good.
 - No. 3. A tract of unimproved land, containing 37 1/2 acres with allowance, &c. called Hillsburg, patented 28th October 1790, situation, &c. as No. 2.
 - No. 4. A tract of unimproved land, containing 38 1/2 acres, with allowance, &c. patented 26th of October, 1786, situation, &c. as No. 2 and 3.
 - No. 5. A tract of land, containing 268 acres, and 57 perches, with allowance, &c. situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, on Tomoga, or Little Schuylkill, 5 miles above the town of Hamburg, on which is erected a well finished two story squared log dwelling house, 22 feet by 25, within the distance of 100 perches from a forge, with the advantage of a ferry and public house; these advantages render this tract very valuable.
 - No. 16. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed with a post and rail, or board fence, containing in front, 66 feet, and in depth 188 feet, subject to a ground rent of 7/6 per annum.
 - No. 17. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed as no. 16, to which it adjoins, being of the same dimensions, and subject to the same ground rent, on which is erected a log stable, 16 by 18 feet.
 - No. 18. A town lot in Hamburg, adjoining to No. 17, a corner lot, fronting on Main and Schuylkill streets, dimensions the same as No. 16 and 17, above described, subject to 10/6 per annum ground rent. On this lot is erected a large 2 story dwelling house, 45 feet front on Main street, by 34 feet in depth on Schuylkill street, pleasantly and advantageously situated for a house.
 - N. B. The above described three town lots will be sold separately or together, as may best suit the purchasers.
- Conditions of sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid to the subscribers, or either of them in Philadelphia, at or before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, when a deed of conveyance will be executed; the residue payable in 2 equal payments, at 6 and 12 months with interest, the payment whereof to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

James Henderson,
Frederick Montgomerie,
Thomas Rogers,
Joseph D. Drinker,
Assignees to
the estate of
James & Wm.
Kincaid.

September 26, m & th.

NOTES LOST.

WHEREAS two notes drawn by Benjamin Haskell and George W. Kirkland, dated Boston, the 24th February, 1796, payable to Joseph May, or order, in 18 months after date, one for One Thousand Dollars, the other Fifteen Dollars, were stolen with some other papers out of a trunk on the Lancaster road. It is requested that any person to whom they may be offered for negotiation, will give notice thereof to the subscriber.

GARRETT COFFRINGER.

Sept. 30. ttstf

BRANDY,

OF 1st and 4th proof, and equal in quality to that imported from France. May be had of the subscriber at his Distillery, No. 113, Story or New-street between Third and Fourth-streets, where the public, upon application, may judge for themselves, and will find it an object well worth their attention.

RUM and GIN in any quantity, for exportation or home consumption, and of superior quality—by

Thomas Cave.

P. S. RYE, MALT, BARLEY, and MELASSES, will be purchased, or taken in exchange for spirits, upon application as above. Also any quantity of Claret or other wine fit for distillation.

August 29th, 1796.

WANTED,
An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.
Enquire at this Office. Aug. 9

List of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery No. 2.

24th Day's Drawing, Sept. 24.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
302	15208	24926	28432
485	488	25184	39101
684	586	252	183
1462	621	374	2857
723	16182	773	669
2506	198	974	670
556	341	982	785
639	361	26166	46612
3473	653	27009	718
509	389	319	41462
4479	17065	565	676
5415	252	28033	749
925	378	29271	929
6165	418	459	982
410	753	418	42173
644	18045	751	43064
716	248	20533	25
7044	19406	31058	480
839	459	394	588
8374	775	32008	218
576	880	388	41102
704	911	381	571
797	20203	916	593
751	227	33752	802
10819	433	215	45916
886	21099	315	46143
11406	173	34411	341
514	22142	867	681
964	556	976	683
12418	726	35665	721
593	755	737	862
865	755	852	47748
964	23068	919	933
12471	24319	26774	48049
14008	359	283	295
627	685	3722	49600
15031	719	210	210
195	796	20	748

25th Day's Drawing—Monday, September 26.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
122	12708	25751	39158
405	13610	26361	458
593	922	868	667
791	14822	912	718
2155	15401	28236	49550
3664	906	29886	915
158	17062	111	41800
275	675	140	241
4501	900	799	651
776	3226	922	729
8744	727	30000	2426
6279	19001	31715	513
356	107	32568	613
479	494	35342	3048
7654	648	544	819
914	955	36719	4489
3014	20795	341	227
9454	882	36464	45104
516	914	967	237
10008	963	37121	490
789	2197	181	4486
1144	2203	38265	675
481	750	304	4140
847	2342	679	392
803	4491	984	630

Errors in the list of the 20th Days Drawing—38980 should be 10 dollars; 45-333 a blank.

COMMENCEMENT.

PRINCETON, September 28.

This day being the anniversary of the commencement in the college of New Jersey, the board of trustees and the faculty of the college met the senior class at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, in the public hall, from whence they went in procession to the church.

The business of the day was introduced with prayer by the President—Then followed the exercises of the young gentlemen who were candidates for degrees.

1. A Latin salutatory oration on the superiority of man, as susceptible of improvement, over the brute creation—by William Gaston, of North-Carolina.
2. An English salutatory oration on the necessity of energy in the Executive of the United States,—by Philip C. Pendleton, of Virginia.
3. An oration on the love of fame—by Moses J. Cantine, of New York.
4. An oration on the impolicy of sanguinary punishments—by John Fitzgerald, of Virginia.
5. A debate on the following question—Are brutes in any degree possessed of a faculty of reason?—John M. Berrien, of Georgia, respondent—George Barber, of New Jersey, opponent—George C. Ludlow, of New York, replicator.
6. An oration on our attachment to the place of our education—by Joseph Littlejohn, of North-Carolina.
7. An oration on the duties of a citizen—by Nathaniel Venable, of Virginia.
8. A debate on the following question—Is chemistry a science susceptible of clear principles and ought it to form an essential part of public education?—French M'Mullen, of Delaware, respondent—William Anderson, of New Jersey, opponent—John Starks Edwards, of Connecticut, replicator.
9. An oration on despotism—by Wilhelmus Eltinge, of New York.
10. An oration on the excellency of the American governments—by Isaac Lee Guion, of North-Carolina.
11. An oration on the following question, viz. On the principles of the law of nations, is privateering a justifiable mode of hostility—by William Gaston, of North-Carolina.
12. An eulogium on M. La Fayette, by Elias B. Caldwell, of New York.

The degree of bachelor of arts was then conferred upon the young gentlemen above mentioned, and upon Henry Artell, Benjamin Beaubien, Robert M. Forsyth, John Moody, Henry W. Ogden, and Joseph Reed, of the same class.

Messrs. Joshua Maddox Wallace, Charles Tennent, Charles W. Harris, Nicholas Van Dyke, James Gibson, Aaron Condit, and John Henry Hobart, alumni of this college, were admitted to their degree of master of arts.

Nathan Cole, A. B. in Queen's college, was admitted *ad eundem* in this college.

George Scott, A. B. in the university of Pennsylvania, and Ebenezer Grant, A. B. in Queen's college, were admitted to the degree of master of arts.

Josiah Quincy, Esq. A. M. in the college of Cambridge and of Yale, was admitted *ad eundem* in this college.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. Thomas Reed, of the state of Delaware, and on the Rev. Andrew Fuller, of Great-Britain.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the honorable William Smith, member of Congress for South-Carolina, and on the honorable Fisher Ames, member of Congress for the state of Massachusetts.

The valedictory oration on the prospect of the universal extension of liberty, science and religion, was then pronounced by Robert M. Forsyth, of Georgia; and the exercises of the day were closed with a prayer by the president.

On the evening preceding the commencement, eight young gentlemen, Joseph Alston, James Clark, Henry W. Edwards, Benjamin B. Hopkins, Peter Le Conte, Charles F. Mercer, John Stoops and John Vaneleve, delivered orations.

BOSTON, September 24.

A dinner was yesterday given by a number of the most respectable citizens, to his Excellency Citizen Adet, French Minister, near the United States.—At which were drank the following *toasts*—

1. The President.
2. The Republic of France—The energy of her councils—the liberality of her policy, and the unparalleled splendor of her arms.
3. The Vice-President and Congress of the United States.
4. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
5. The Minister of France near the United States.

The Minister here took occasion to make the following pathetic address to the company: "The marks of friendship with which you overwhelm me, I receive, not so much on my own account, as on that of the nation I have the honor of representing—whilst I testify at this moment the extreme satisfaction I feel in finding myself beside those citizens who first raised the standard of liberty on this continent, and who have known so well how to defend it—I seize the same instant to assure you of the affection I bear to the Republic of the United States, being assured that the Americans will exert every effort to cement with the people of France an union, formed under the auspices of victory, and which the blessings of liberty will from day to day consolidate.

Being near Gov. Adams and Gen. Lincoln.

6. The Batavian Republic—May the united voice of her citizens soon give stability to her government and perpetuity to her liberties.
7. Uninterrupted Peace and Friendship between the three great Republics.
8. The Powers friendly to the United States.
9. The Columbian Fair.
10. Our University and all sources of information.

11. The liberty of the press and the sacred right of private opinion.
12. Commerce—May that of the United States be as extensive as interesting.
13. Agriculture—That source of independence and palladium of freedom.
14. The Arts and Sciences—Those luminaries of national glory—May they be constantly adding new splendor to the western constellation.
15. The Temple of Freedom—May its Portals be the Poles, its Canopy the Heavens and its Votaries mankind.
16. The nations of the globe—May their enlightened policy, unclouded wisdom and unfulfilled justice, give peace, liberty and happiness to all the world.

VOLUNTEERS.

The American, French and Batavian Republics—May they, by the virtues which they practise, and the happiness which they exhibit, attach all nations to the cause of social liberty.—Liberty—may the mirror of truth be her *Egis*, and the hydra of false politics her *Medusa's* head.—May the Buckler of freedom cover the oppressed, and her spear be emblazoned in humbling the oppressor.—Peace to the contending nations of the earth—May the flames of War serve but to light the calumet of peace.—All mankind—May the exalted virtue of patriotism itself be finally lost in universal philanthropy.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the ship FANNY, Captain BRAINE, arrived at New-York, in 49 days from Greenock, and the ELIZA, Captain WILSON, from London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

A conspiracy has been made to dethrone the sultan; and seditious writings have been posted up in the mosques.

The camps in the neighbourhood of Adrianople amount to 300,000 men, with a formidable train of artillery, exercised in the European way.

The Ottoman Squadron, consisting of 6 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and a corvette, is not to be commanded by captaina bey, or vice-admiral; the captain pacha himself will command, who now thinks himself sufficiently firm in the good graces of his royal master, to venture an absence from the court, and sail into the White sea, regardless of his domestic enemies.

The French ambassador found his court insulted by an omission of the captain-pacha, who, when he hoisted his flag, and out of compliment, those of the principal maritime powers of Europe, omitted that ceremony only to the flag of France.

Verninac presented a very spirited memorial upon the subject, which the minister of state affected to treat with levity; but finding it insisted on by the French ambassador, the Ottoman Porte disclaimed by the admiral himself, any intentional disrespect to the republic, and ordered the captain of the ship to be put in irons. The French ambassador upon this went himself on board to beg the captain's liberation, and he was saluted with 9 guns by the whole fleet, which being unusual, furnished a return of jealousy to the other ambassadors.

The whole Squadron is equipped completely in the European style. The commander himself is not acquainted with his destination, not being to open his dispatches till he arrives at the Dardanelles. It is imagined that he will either remain in the Archipelago, to exact the annual contributions of the islands; or he may be ordered on some expedition against the rebel pacha of Acri, who has extorted great sums of money from the subjects of the Porte, of which, in the present juncture, they have great need. What particularly points to this object is, the quantity of land and ordnance ammunition, which it would not be necessary to send on board a fleet destined only to cruise in the Archipelago.

Councils of state sit here frequently and long, upon occasion of a family alliance between Russia and Sweden, either concluded or ready to be so, which has deranged the interests of this empire extremely—we have long reckoned upon the completion of the treaty of subsidies opened last year with that power. Another object of reflection is, the progress of the war between the Russians and Persians, uniformly in favour of the former power; also the assurance that the Poles were disposed to make a new and vigorous resistance, with the aid of the Turks, which would certainly be given, if the negotiations were completed with other powers—events which cannot fail to operate the most important changes in the politics of the Porte.

The Censeur, French frigate, is sailed for the Archipelago, to cruise against the enemy, which indeed she may easily do, there being no English ship of war there at present. The Maltese make us pay dearly for the vessels we captured belonging to that state.

ITALY, July 6.

The French privateers, which swarm in the Mediterranean, having greatly deranged the trade of that sea, twenty ships have been fitted out at Corfica, and the Viceroy has offered a considerable reward for every French privateer brought in. Seven have already been taken.

Lorretto, in the Pope's territory, is already occupied by the French. There and at Ancona, they have seized all the valuables, and sent the heavy ordnance against Mantua. The Pope is to cede Avignon for ever to France.

The large English magazines, which the French found at Leghorn, are worth many millions.

CARLSRUHE, July 15.

Extract of a letter from the Head Quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, at Carlsruhe.

"The inhabitants of this fine city having learnt that the Austrians, after an obstinate conflict, had lost their intrenchments near Rabstadt, supplicating them to spare their city, and assuring them that the Princes Castle and Court should be at their disposal, even to remove thither the sick and wounded, on account of the good air it affords; these offers have been accepted, and the head quarters are established, and will remain there till the surrender of the fortresses of Mannheim and Philippsburgh.

"It appears that the French have made a general attack, on all the Austrian intrenchments between Heiderg, Winsten, and Philippsburgh. A dreadful cannonade began yesterday afternoon in all those directions; it lasted till very late at night, & was renewed this morning; a great number of waggoners with wounded French and Austrians arrived here, which induces us to believe that the former have carried the intrenchments.

"P. S. This moment an Imperial Commissary and a Courier are conducted hither, decorated with the double faced eagle (embellished with black and yellow ribbands, the emblems of pain and grief;) they come from the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, with dispatches for Citizen Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic at Basle."

FRANKFORT, July 18.

Defertion is general in the Austrian army. Within these three days more than 2000 men have surrendered to the French. The regiment of royal Alledand, which they say had obtained its dismissal, has deserted in great part with arms and baggage.

The elector Palatine has re-demanded the troops he had with the Austrian army.

July 19.
Bonnard, general of the division of reserve of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the magistrates of the city of Frankfort.

"Head Quarters, Frankfort, July 9.
"I give you advice, gentlemen, that in consequence of the will of the general in chief, Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil, beyond those signed by the commissary in chief of the said army.
"I inform you also, that nobody will force you to receive mandates: good will shall be the rule of all our operations.

(Signed) "BONNARD."
A magistrate of the city Frankfort to his fellow-citizens.

The commandant of our city, M. Darnaud, has transmitted to us several papers, of which we have thought proper to communicate to you the following:

1. Gentlemen, you will have the complaisance not to deliver any billet for lodging, without a special order being presented to you, signed by me or my secretary, citizen Muschet, whose signature in my absence, will be valid.

2. You are requested to publish and stick up, chiefly in the public squares, coffee-houses and taverns, the order not to be received after the retreat, any persons, either soldiers or belonging to the army, under any pretence whatever: you will be responsible for the disorders committed after this hour.

3. No inhabitant of the city, whoever he be, can, under any pretence, keep one or more soldiers in his house.

4. You will be careful to send me all persons who have complaints to make, or who have received the least insult from a soldier, or any person belonging to the army: justice and satisfaction shall be done to them immediately.

In communicating to our fellow citizens the good intentions of the French general, we engage them to do their utmost to second them, in order to avoid the fatal consequences that may result from the slightest offence of which they may be guilty.