

University of Pennsylvania,
October 5, 1796.
The Medical Lectures will commence the first Monday
in November.

THE PANTHEON,
And **RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,**
For Equestrian and Stage performances, Corner of
Chefnut and Sixth Streets, will be opened on **MON-**
DAY, October the 20th, with a
Brilliant Display of Scenery,
AND **ORNAMENTAL PAINTINGS,**
New lights, and a great variety of
SUPERB DECORATIONS.
Ms. RICKETTS will endeavor to make the entertain-
ments of the evening as agreeable as possible, being re-
solved to use his best exertions to render satisfaction to
the friends and patrons of this favorite and elegant
amusement.
The doors will open at 6 o'clock—Performance
commences at 7—Boxes 75. 6d.—Pit 35. 9d.
Tickets to be had at the ticket office of the Pantheon,
and at Sellers's hotel.
Evenings of Performance to be Monday, Wednes-
day, Thursday and Saturday.

No 152.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:
It is remembered, that on the seventeenth day of Sep-
tember, in the twenty-first year of the independence
of the United States of America, William Mitchell, of
the said district, deposited in this office the title of a book,
the right whereof he claims as author, in the words fol-
lowing, to wit:
"A new and complete system of book-keeping, by an
improved method of double entry, adapted to retail, do-
mestic and foreign trade; exhibiting a variety of trans-
actions which usually occur in business. The whole
comprised in three sets of books; the last set being a copy
of the second, according to those systems most generally
in use, is given in order to exhibit, by a comparative
view, the advantages of the system now laid down. To
which is added, a table of the duties payable on goods,
wares and merchandise imported into the United States
of America. The whole in dollars and cents."
By William Mitchell.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United
States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learn-
ing, 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. dist.
Pennsylvania.

N. B. The above Book is now published, and may be
had of the Booksellers. October 5. 1796

For New-York, Newport,
and Providence,
The new Ship **EAGLE,**
John Earl, master, will sail in a few days; has elegant
accommodations for passengers, and will take freight on
moderate terms. Apply to the master on board, or to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
October 5. dS

DISTRICT COURT,
Pennsylvania District.
IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, from the
Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the Dis-
trict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylv-
ania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the
Merchant's Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia,
on **FRIDAY,** the 24th day of October inst. at 12 o'clock
at noon, the **SHIP** called

The JOSEPHUS,
With all and singular her tackle, appa-
ratus and furniture, as the same now are,
the said ship having been condemned to pay mariners
wages, &c.
WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, 4th October, 1796. d

For Sale,
The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER LIVELY,
now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr.
Yard at Kensington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her di-
mensions are 63 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6
inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and car-
ries between 5 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being
well known here, any further description of her is unne-
cessary—suffice it to say, that she is not inferior to any
vessel of her size in any respect whatever.—For terms ap-
ply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, South Front Street.

Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from
on board the Brigantine **LIBERTY,** Captain **MURPHEY,**
at said wharf.
100 Hogheads prime Havanna Molasses.
Me has likewise for sale,
A few packages of **CALCUTTA GOODS**—Consisting of,
Fungum Cloths, Hammons, Tickerys, Bustacs, Coffacs,
Barber, Pulicat and Bandanus Handkerchiefs, Guzenahs,
black Fassatics, Chopps Romalls, Garrahs, Patna Chintzes
&c. &c. Also,
A quantity of Rhode Island **CHEESE,** Spermaceti **CAN-**
DLES, and a few barrels **BEEF.**
October 3. 6c.

Washington Lottery.
The Twenty-fourth & Twenty-fifth Days Drawing of
the Washington Lottery, No. 1, are received at the office
No. 234, Market Street, where tickets may be examined.
N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other
lotteries may be procured.
October 1, 1796. dS

Epistle to Porcupine.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, by T. BRADFORD,
No. 3, South Front Street,
A congratulatory Epistle
To the redoubtable Peter Porcupine,
on his "complete triumph over the once towering but
fallen and despicable faction in the United States."
A POEM,
By **PETER GRIEVOUS, JUN.**
To which is annexed,
The Vision,
A Dialogue between **Marat** and **Porcupine** in the in-
fernal regions.
Oct. 4. 3

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By **MATHEW CAREY,** 118, Market Street,
A Dissertation on Slavery,
WITH A PROPOSAL
For the Gradual Abolition of it
in the State of Virginia.
By **ST. GEORGE TUCKER,** Professor of Law in
the University of William and Mary, and one of
the Judges in the General Court in Virginia.
"Slavery not only violates the Laws of Nature and of
Civil Society, it also wounds the best forms of govern-
ment; in a Democracy, where all men are equal, slave-
ry is contrary to the spirit of the constitution."
Sept. 29. [Montgomery]

From the **COLUMBIAN MIRROR,** and **Alexandria**
Gazette.

Mr. PRICE,
I read some time ago in your paper, a publication
taken from the **Dumfries Gazette,** announcing
CHARLES SIMMS and **DANIEL CARROL BRENT,**
esquires, as candidates at the approaching election
for an elector of a president and vice-president
of the United States, for the district of Prince
William, Stafford and Fairfax. The writer very
properly observes, that both those gentlemen are
highly respectable, and I believe no just exception
can be taken to the private character of either. It
may, therefore, be thought immaterial on whom
the choice of the district may fall. This, however,
is far from being the case; and the public good is
deeply interested in the event.

If there had heretofore been any doubt on the
subject, the proceedings of the last session of con-
gress have demonstrated to all America and to all
Europe, that there are two parties unfortunately
existing in the United States, totally opposite in
their political opinions; in a few words, they may
be defined to be the "Friends" and the "Enemies"
of the government under which we live with such
unequalled comfort and prosperity. The friends of
the government are composed of those who origi-
nally supported the constitution, and of those who,
having in the beginning opposed it, have, from ex-
periencing the happy effects of its operation, become
its advocates. Among the enemies of the govern-
ment, very few will be found who did not oppose it
at the time of its ratification. These thought the
government wrong in its principles, and incapable
of promoting the welfare of the people; and, not-
withstanding the unexampled blessings we have en-
joyed, and still enjoy, under its administration, (the
very reverse of all the woes they had predicted) blind
to the public felicity, they continue to interpose all
their power to check its operations, and frustrate
the means which have raised us from our degrada-
tion and misery, preserved our peace, increased our
wealth and happiness at home, and rendered us
great and respectable in the eyes of mankind. It
is between these two opinions that the citizens of
the United States must chuse in electing their pre-
sident and vice-president; and by the choice of
Mr. Simms or Mr. Brent, will the district express
its approbation or disapprobation, both of our gov-
ernment and of its measures. For never were po-
litical opinions more fairly brought before the pub-
lic, than in the persons of Mr. Simms and Mr.
Brent; the former gentleman having been a uni-
form friend to the constitution, and its adminis-
tration, as the latter has been decidedly opposed to
both.

If our fellow-citizens, therefore, approve their
government, if they approve the policy which has
guided its councils, if they prefer the existing or-
der and harmony to the lately threatened anarchy
and strife, the plenty and abundance which crown
our industry, to the accumulated calamities of for-
eign war and domestic division, in their choice of
an Elector, they will undoubtedly direct their at-
tention to the man who, having manifested his love
of our excellent constitution, and approbation of
the wife proceedings under it, may be relied on to
choose a person to fill the important office of Presi-
dent of the United States, who will imitate, with
zeal and courage, the patriotic, firm and provident
conduct of our present Chief Magistrate.

From frequently hearing that it has long been the
wish of **General WASHINGTON** to retire to private
life, and lately that he would certainly execute that
intention as soon as his present term of office shall
expire, I am inclined to believe that, at the ensu-
ing election we shall be obliged to appoint some
other person to the arduous station, which he, for
the last seven years, has filled with so much glory to
himself and benefit to his country. Having con-
ducted our armies through a long and glorious war
to the attainment of our independence; having as-
sisted in forming a wise and free government, to en-
able us to improve the full advantages of our inde-
pendent situation; having been called twice by our
unanimous suffrage to the chief office and most ar-
duous duties of that government; having seen un-
der his auspices public credit revive, and with it pri-
vate confidence, and universal exertion and indus-
try; having beheld all the arts either useful or orna-
mental to society, spreading themselves in every di-
rection, and embellishing the most remote corners
of the United States, and particularly that pillar of
virtue, wealth and strength of any people, agricul-
ture, flourish in an unprecedented degree; having
quelled rebellion in its cradle; having accommodated
all depending controversies with the Indian
tribes and with foreign powers, with advantage and
honour to the nation; having seen all these things
accomplished under his guidance and protection; and,
finally, having vindicated the constitution of
his country from the sacrilegious violence of facti-
on, he has done all that duty or patriotism can
require, or a grateful people ask. We must, there-
fore, without a murmur, permit him to spend the
remaining years of his useful and venerable life, in
the enjoyment of that tranquility which, from his
earliest youth, he has sacrificed to the public good,
and of those signal blessings which he has been so
instrumental in securing to us all. But while our
gratitude attends him to his retreat, while our pray-
ers invoke heaven for his safety and his happiness,
let us shew ourselves worthy of the lot we possess;
deserving the prosperity we enjoy; let us not in-
bitter the last hours of his life by blasting the glo-
rious fruits of his administration, and obscuring the
bright prospects which it has opened to our view,
by electing as his successor a person who may undo
all that he has done. For easy it is to pull down,
but hard to build up. Let us guard the happiness
we possess, and transmit it to our children.

Above all, let us cherish the constitution which
has been the instrument of that happiness. Let us
not entrust it into the hands of those who hate
it, and who hate the measures by which we have
prospered. To ascertain who are the friends of
our government, and who ought to be entrusted
with its administration, let us ask the candidates for
our suffrages these questions:
1st. Did you not oppose the ratification of the
constitution?

2d. Have you not disapproved in general the
measures of the administration?

3d. Did you not, and do you not, approve of
the conduct of the house of representatives in their
attempt, during the last session of congress, to
usurp the powers of the president and senate?

4th. Are not the opposers of the constitution
the enemies of the administration, and the ap-
provers of the conduct of the house of representa-
tives in their attempt last mentioned, the persons
who exert themselves most to promote your elec-
tion?

The person who cannot answer in the negative
to all, particularly to the three last questions, what-
ever may be his private virtues, is unfit to be trust-
ed with the appointment of so important an officer
as the president of the United States, on whose
firmness and wisdom the maintenance of our consti-
tution, of our laws, and of our peace, materially
depend.

It may be thought that, in a publication like
this, the pretensions of the various candidates for
the presidency, ought to be discussed. This is a
task which properly belongs to the electors when
they meet, and to them I am disposed to leave it.
If we are so careful in choosing our electors as to
appoint only those who have manifested an uniform
zeal and attachment to the government of their
country, we may safely confide that they will be-
stow their votes on the men most likely to main-
tain our constitution, and the present happy order
of things. I cannot be so credulous as to believe
that this can be expected from those who are enemies to
both.
A FARMER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, 28th Messidor.
Orders given by general Buonaparte, to the consul
of the French republic at Leghorn, 10 Messid-
or, June 28.

"The consul of the French republic shall put
the seals upon all the magazines belonging to the
English, to the emperor, to the empress of Russia,
and in general to all the princes or subjects of the
states with which we are at war; he shall make an
inventory of the goods.

"He shall take all steps, adopt all measures, and
employ all necessary means to discover the merchan-
dize which may have been deposited, with the dif-
ferent merchants at Leghorn—of that property he
shall take possession.

(Signed) "**BUONAPARTE.**"
In execution of the order of the general, the
consul of the French republic invites all the inha-
bitants of the city of Leghorn and its environs,
whatever nation and quality they may be, who
possess, under the name of deposit, or any other
name, effects, merchandize, silver, gold, money,
jewels, horses, furniture, &c. belonging to the
subjects of Great-Britain, the empire, Russia, or
other enemies of the republic, to deliver in the
course of to-morrow, 12 Messidor (June 30, old
style) to the consul himself, a detailed account,
and true declaration of the effects and sums of mo-
ney, which belong to the above-mentioned states,
enemies of the republic.

Those who have contracted with the enemies of
the republic in any manner and form forever, are
equally to make their declaration to the consul of
the republic, which is to serve simply as a necessary
measure to the examination of them.

The consul particularly invites the French to
point out to him the effects hidden, deposited, or
alienated by pretended sales, or in any other man-
ner—no motive for retaining them shall be admit-
ted, because it is proved that the French citizens
have at different times been despoiled or injured by
the blind measures of the enemies of the republic
in the port of Leghorn, and that even force and
violence have been employed.

It is therefore the legitimate right of reprisal
which the French republic exerts, and a restitution
of its property, equally just, which it claims to-
day, conformably to the right of all nations.

As soon as the declarations have been made,
measures shall be taken to ascertain their exactness,
and to assure the sequestration of the said effects.

Those who shall neglect making declarations,
or shall make them incomplete, will expose them-
selves to severe researches, and to fatal conse-
quences, which, out of regard to their own inter-
est, they ought not to subject themselves to.

The intention of the general in chief is that all
the property of the enemies of the republic be de-
livered into the hands of the republic as prizes
taken by sea; in consequence and by this consid-
eration, all researches, all trials, all condemnations,
are attached to the consular jurisdiction.

Leghorn, 11 Messidor (29th June) 4th year
of the republic.

LONDON, August 4.
On board the **Rockingham** (outward bound East
Indiaman) at sea, July 7.

"P. S. One of our frigates fell in with a French
50 gun ship yesterday, which she captured, after
a short action, and joined us with her prize this
evening.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN THE- ATRE OF WAR.

Frankfort, July 19.

Not a single Austrian is to be seen for twenty
leagues in circumference on the other side of the
Rhine. The imperial troops retreat by forced
marches through the forest of Odenwald, towards
Heilbronn, in order to form a junction, if possible,
with the army of the Upper Rhine, and to retire
in concert behind the Danube. This precipitate
movement is attributed to the approach of a column
of the French army of the Rhine towards Dunau-
sching, whence it will probably proceed to Ulm,
with a view of cutting off their retreat. Yesterday
general Kleber, at the head of his two divisions,
marched from the vicinity of this town, and has al-
ready reached Aichaffenbourg, whence he is to
proceed to Wurzburg. The elector of Palatine
has ordered his troops immediately to quit the
Austrian army.—The duke of Deux-Points has
set out for Berlin with his whole family.—On Mon-
day night the bombardment of Kongstein com-
menced. The fire continued from midnight to nine
in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1796.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, the 28th Sept.
by William Coats, Esq. Captain A. STARRSON, to Miss
KITTY HANCKEL, (daughter of Dr. John M. Hanckel)
both of the Northern Liberties.

—, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr.
Uttick, Mr. ISAAC BACHELOR, to Mrs. MARGARET
DAVIS, both of this city.

—, at Reading, on Wednesday evening, the
28th Sept. by the Rev. Mr. Pauli, THOMAS COLLINS,
Esq. Attorney at Law, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to
Miss SUSAN READ, eldest daughter of Collinson Read,
Esq. of Reading.

Emigrant Society.

The Members of the Philadelphia Society for the in-
formation and assistance of persons emigrating from
foreign countries, are requested to attend a stated meet-
ing to be held This Evening at 7 o'clock, at the College
in Fourth Street—at which time the general election of
officers of the society, and other particular business, will
be transacted.
JOHN BROWNE, secret.

Agreeably to the act incorporating
the Society for the relief of distressed Pilots, their widows
and children, the Members thereof are requested to at-
tend their general meeting at the Carpenters-Hall, in
the court leading up to the Bank of the United States,
on Monday the 20th instant, (October) at six o'clock in
the evening, in order to elect their officers for the ensuing
year, and transact other business of said Society.

An American gentleman at Paris writes to his friend
at New-York, dated July 15, and speaks very highly
of the state of that city. Manufactures are encreasing,
and building is carried on upon the most extensive
scale. Bread is very low, work plentiful, and the
price of labor greatly augmented—[Even the beggars
wear silk gowns and silk petticoats—see the Aurora.]

From an Irish paper.
The following method has been found service-
able in many fever-cases, and is within the reach of
all descriptions of persons—As soon as the person
discovers the symptoms of the complaint, take three
quarts of spring water, in which put a piece of
bread, well soaked; cover it up close, and set it
near the fire until it is blood warm; at the same
time prepare some boiling water, in which steep a
large piece of flannel, and wring it as hot as possi-
ble; wrap this round the feet of the patient, and
cover them well up with another flannel, dry; when
the patient is put into a bed well warmed, then
drink one half of the water with the toast in it,
and in an hour after the other half. If it be a
spotted fever, put half a calf's pelt raw, at the
bottom of each foot, within the wet flannel. This
has been known, if the fever has not been past the
height, to remove it in two hours.

COMMUNICATIONS.

If the people of this commonwealth wish to pre-
serve the peace and prosperity they at present enjoy,
they will not give their suffrages for men of an equivocal
character, who having no fixed principles, will
vote according to the impulse of the moment, and
perhaps sacrifice at the shrine of party the precious in-
terests of their country.

Pennsylvania holds the most important station in the
Union—By being decisive in her politics as a federal
member of the great family of the United States, she
will complete and fix the character of the whole peo-
ple on a basis never to be shaken—and bias to ever
the hopes of that faction whose disorderly spirit is in
dividing this commonwealth from the great federal
interest of the Union.

MR. FENNO,

I am extremely pleased with the extract from the
works of the great founder of Pennsylvania, pub-
lished in your Gazette of last evening. There is
nothing pertaining to elections which merit the re-
probation of freemen more than the European arti-
fices of free gifts on the part of candidates, by
which not only individuals, but bodies of men, are
seduced from their independency. "A gift (says
Solomon) blindeth the eyes of the wife." This is
so well known, that men of the most slender abili-
ties often practise on the principle with success.

In our young government, every appearance of
corruption, however gilded and specious, should be
treated with abhorrence and indignation. Attempts
of this nature betray a base and lowly mind; and
those who are guilty of them, however great their
apparent veneration for the people may be, in their
hearts they must cordially despise those who are
duped by their largesses. The following lines were
written thirty years ago.

"When suffrages are put to sale,
"For wine, for money, or for ale,
"The sellers must be abject slaves,
"The buyers, vile designing knaves:
"And 't has a proverb been of old,
"The devil's bought, but to be sold.
"For when elections are not free,
"In vain we boast of liberty.
"Last night, in traversing the street,
"A candidate I chanc'd to meet;
"With friendly gripe he squeeze'd my hand,
"His feelings at my command—
"But finding that I scorn'd his pay,
"The dirty rascal sneak'd away.
"Place me of Scotland in the middle,
"Tormented with the tickling fiddle;
"Yet still disdaining to be sold,
"My fingers ne'er should itch for gold.
"Let others barter if they please,
"Their votes for punch, and bread and cheese;
"I'll call them asses, fools and slaves,
"And they who TREAT them ROGUES & KNAVES

MR. FENNO,

Our papers have copied from a London Paper,
the opinion, or decision pronounced in the Court
of Admiralty in Great Britain in the case of the
ship **Clarissa.** Some remarks on this judgment have
been published by the Editors of the **Minerva**, and
Aurora, which appear to me neither candid, nor in
point. It is very probable that the London Papers
have given but a very imperfect sketch of the argu-
ment, as a very slight attention to the circumstan-
ces of the case will shew that many obvious ideas,
connected with it, are omitted. In its present
form however, it coincides with the principles on
which Admiralty causes of a similar kind have been
determined in this country, as will appear from the