

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in casks of 40 dozen each
Glas Tumbler, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazelnuts, in facks
Whiting
Coppers
White Lead
& Spanish Brown
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4

LIST OF PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

50th Days Drawing, December 24.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
102	14061	26197	38531
494	239	639	39046
727	15167	27118	10
729	10	415	10
856	10	331	10
1367	10	423	10
897	10	584	10
910	10	18152	10
2023	10	189	10
766	10	19040	10
898	10	205	10
998	10	224	10
4349	10	399	10
701	10	484	10
910	10	554	10
5091	10	631	10
6035	10	778	10
353	10	20259	10
724	10	286	10
922	10	637	10
7239	10	942	10
8191	10	1111	10
609	10	22435	10
9277	10	483	10
445	10	554	10
799	10	623	10
20233	10	995	10
382	10	25194	10
21139	10	588	10
706	10	24702	10
22061	10	783	10
095	10	25103	10
919	10	252	10
23000	10	282	10
256	10	484	10
422	10	739	10
576	10	855	10
849	10	392	10
51st Days Drawing, December 26.			
No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
885	10	9216	10
1181	10	150	10
984	10	10039	10
2148	10	721	10
690	10	11255	10
3145	10	495	10
324	10	12652	10
4660	10	867	10
3424	10	928	10
816	10	23288	10
6435	10	571	10
446	10	648	10
508	10	782	10
711	10	933	10
858	10	14961	10
895	10	15191	10
7021	10	446	10
814	10	633	10
175	10	16201	10
287	10	270	10
449	10	962	10
482	10	1788	10
568	10	921	10
676	10	12676	10
9077	10	19238	10

New Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4,
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called the
Wheel of Fortune.

Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. author of the
West-Indian, Jew, &c.—and performing at Drury
Lane Theatre, London, with unbounded applause.
Sir David Daw, Mr. Francis
Tempest, Mr. Harwood.
Penruddock, Mr. Cooper.
Woodville, Mr. Warren.
Sydenham, Mr. Wignoll.
Henry Woodville, Mr. Moreton.
Weazle, Mr. Bliffett.
Woodville's servant, Mr. Mitchell.
Officer, Mr. Warrell.
Jenkins, Mr. Darley, jun.
James, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Richard, Mr. Morgan.
Harry, Mr. McDonald.
Thomas, Master Warrell.
Mrs. Woodville, Mrs. Morris.
Emily Tempest, Mrs. Merry.
Dame Dunckley, Mrs. DoSor.
Maid, Miss Milbourne.

To which will be added (never performed in America)
a Comic Opera, in two acts (as performed at Covent
Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights) called,
The Lock and Key.

The Lock and Key.

Brunnagans, Mr. Francis
Cheerly, Mr. Darley, jun.
Captain Vain, Mr. Fox
Ralph, Mr. Harwood
Laura, Mrs. Warrell.
Fanny, Mrs. Oldmixon.
Selina, Mrs. Harvey
Dolly, Miss Milbourne

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar.
And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store,
No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the
Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the
Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the
North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised
in the several public papers, will commence this evening,
at the City Tavern—to be continued from day
to day, 'till the tenth of February next.
January 4

A stated meeting of the "Philadelphia Society
for the information and assistance of persons emigrating
from Foreign Countries," will be held at the Col-
lege-Hall, in 4th street, this evening, Jan. 4, at 7 o'
clock.

N. B. As particular business will be transacted, the
attendance of members is requested. January 3

The following BILL is now before the Common
Council of this City.

AN ORDINANCE

To oblige the owners and occupiers of houses, in
the city of Philadelphia, to provide, and keep
in repair, BUCKETS, to be used in extin-
guishing fires.

WHEREAS it is necessary, that a sufficient
number of buckets, to be used for extinguishing
fires, should be kept in the city of Philadelphia:
And whereas the legislature of this commonwealth,
by an act passed the eighteenth day of April, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred
and ninety-five, did authorize this corporation to
make and establish any law, ordinance, or regula-
tion, to oblige the owners and occupiers of houses
in the said city, to provide, and keep in repair,
any number of leathern buckets, not exceeding six,
to be used in extinguishing fires.

Section I. Be it therefore enacted, and it is
hereby ordained and enacted, by the citizens of
Philadelphia, in select and common councils assem-
bled, That on and after the day of

which will be each and
every house within the city of Philadelphia, as
herein after described, shall be provided and fur-
nished with the number of strong leathern buckets
as hereafter is appointed and specified, that is to
say: Every house used for the malting of grain,
and brewing of malt liquors—every house used for
the distillation of spirituous liquors—and every house
used for the baking and refining of sugars, shall, re-
spectively, be provided with six buckets: and all o-
ther houses, according to the valuation at which
they now are respectively assessed in the books of
county rates and levies, shall be provided with
buckets in the following proportion:

Each house assessed at the va-
lue of five hundred dollars,
and not more than fifteen
hundred dollars, } with one bucket.
Each house assessed at more
than fifteen hundred dollars
and not more than twenty-
five hundred dollars, } with two buckets.
Each house assessed at more
than twenty five hundred
dollars, } with four buckets.

And the said buckets so to be provided, shall be
made of stout strong leather, well pitched at the
seams, and in other respects water tight, and shall
be of a size to contain at least ten quarts each; and
every bucket shall be marked with the number of
the house to which it may belong, and with the
name of the street, lane, alley or court wherein
said house is situate: and every house which shall
be built or assessed within the city from and af-
ter the passing of this ordinance, shall be furnished
with a bucket or buckets in the proportion herein
before prescribed.

Section II. And it is hereby further ordained
and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the
respective owner or owners of each and every house
in this city, coming within the description of this
ordinance, shall, within the time, and in the pro-
portion herein before specified and enumerated,
provide and furnish, at his, her or their own pro-
per cost and charge, the said described buckets;
and shall cause them to be placed in some conspicu-
ous place near the front door as possible, in each
of his, her or their house or houses respectively:
and if any owner or owners of a house or houses,
as aforesaid, shall not provide and place therein
the number of buckets thereto appertaining, within
the time herein before appointed, that then the
person or persons occupying the same, shall, with-
in to be computed from
provide and place therein, in the manner prescribed
by this ordinance, the number of buckets requir-
ed; and on their neglect to do so, the said occu-
pant or occupants shall forfeit and pay the sum of
and for every month afterwards,
the further sum of until the
house or houses in his, her or their tenure, shall be
provided with buckets, pursuant to the true intent &
meaning of this ordinance. And whenever an house
or houses, as aforesaid, shall be occupied by a tenant,
and the said tenant, in default of the owner or
owners, shall, as enjoined hereby, provide and fur-
nish the house or houses in his tenure with the num-
ber of buckets required, he or she may defalc or
deduct the full cost and charges thereof from and
out of the rent due or growing due to the owner
or owners of such house or houses; and the owner
or owners shall allow the same, without abatement
or deduction.

Section III. And it is further ordained and enacted
by the authority aforesaid, That the tenant or occupi-
er of each and every house which shall be provided
with buckets in pursuance of this ordinance, shall keep
the same in good order and shall be responsible to the
owner or owners of the house for each and every bucket
so provided for said house during his or her occu-
pancy thereof, and shall upon the alarm and cry of
fire, take or send the said buckets to the place where
they may be wanted for extinguishing the same, and
shall as soon as possible after the extinction thereof, col-
lect the said buckets and replace them in the said
house, and every bucket which shall be lost shall be re-
placed by the tenant or occupier of the house to which
it shall belong, at his or her own proper cost and
charge within after notice given to him or
her in manner herein after mentioned, and in default
thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of

Section IV. And it is further ordained and enacted
by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor shall in
the months of and in every year,
by warrant under his hand and seal, direct the constables
in the several wards of the city respectively, to ex-
amine the houses which, by this ordinance, ought to
be furnished with buckets, and to make to him within
days a true return in writing of the state
and condition of said buckets, and if it appear that
any buckets are not in good order and repair, or are
lost, the Mayor shall forth with cause notices to be serv-
ed on the tenants or occupiers of the houses to which
such bucket or buckets belong, to replace or repair the
same. Provided always nevertheless that this ordi-
nance, or any thing herein contained, shall not be con-
strued to oblige those citizens, who are members of
voluntary associations or fire companies, to provide the
number of buckets herein directed in addition to those
which they already have provided, pursuant to the
rules of those companies, but where there is a deficiency
it shall be supplied by the owner or owners of the
house, so that each house, as described in this ordi-

nance, shall be provided and furnished with the num-
ber of buckets as is herein before specified and appor-
tioned.

Section V. And be it further ordained and enacted
by the authority aforesaid, That the fines and forfeit-
ures which may be incurred for breaches of any part
of this ordinance, shall be sued for and recovered in
like manner as debts under twenty pounds, one half
thereof shall be for the use of him who shall sue for the
same, and the other half shall go towards forming a
fund to be used as an auxiliary aid towards the extin-
guishing fires in the city of Philadelphia, in such a man-
ner as hereafter may be devised and directed by the
Select and Common Councils.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1797.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman,
dated Cape-Francais, Nov. 29th, 1796, to his
friend in Philadelphia, received by the Medusa
frigate, Commodore Barney.

"I would give you a sketch of politics, but as
you will soon see an address "to the merchants, &
others, whom it may concern, citizens of the Uni-
ted States," published in your papers, setting forth
the embarrassed state of our commerce—the unjust
captures of our vessels—the bad prospects of be-
ing paid—the conduct of the commissioners, &c.
&c. &c. renders an account from me unneces-
sary. I will, however, observe, that they seem de-
termined to make us take a part with or against
them; they will let us remain neuter no longer.
They are capturing all our vessels bound to, and
from British ports, taking all cargoes by force,
where the captain or consignee refuse to sell to
them.

"They have laid a very heavy duty upon all
goods imported into the island; the duty is by
weight, and not on the value, and is curiously ar-
ranged: all goods are weighed as soon as landed,
on some articles the duty is equal to first cost."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The plundering of Italy has been justified by those
who, have justified every thing that the French have
done from the beginning of the revolution. It is said
that the monuments of the arts are given by the Ital-
ians in lieu of pecuniary contributions, and by treaty.
But what kind of reciprocity can possibly exist in the
case?—It is force to weakness—power to impotence.
Individuals who practice on this principle, are loaded
with obloquy & merited contempt; but numbers pos-
sessing power, may exercise it to any extent with the
approbation of our Jacobins, even to plunder, robbery,
and the threatening the Independence of their own
country.

It is in vain the French partizans attempt to shel-
ter themselves from the defeat the insolence of their
minister has produced, by pretending that the Bri-
tish treaty has wrong'd their nation. The sophisms
and lies direct on that subject, already outnumber
the census of the United States; they have made
more than one damning fib for every soul. Even
Frenchmen possessed of candor and good sense will
feel, though they may not acknowledge this fact.
The public faith of America is at this moment the
purest and most unspotted of any nation on the
globe. Let our patriots who wish to see a French
army marching through our towns, to collect pic-
tures, &c. &c. &c. Our patriots who already think
of a place of refuge in Louisiana—our patriots who
have agents in Paris, and who expect to get the
upper hand by French help, and French threats—
yes, let our patriots (but the word smells of filth)
deny this if they dare. Eyes are opened at last.

"The system of terror" is out of vogue. War
with France is not even a bug bear. The Jacobins
while they threaten this event, laugh out and be-
tray their artifice. To French cats, Modena, Par-
ma, Tuscany, Rome, Sardinia, Genoa, and Venice,
are mice; but America has claws too—and can
scratch if it cannot slay.

Lately it was argued in company, that Mr.
Bache served his employers very illy. He wins no-
body, it was said. His lies are all inoffensive and af-
frontive. The answer was—he does custom work.
For five thousand French crowns a year, a minister
has a good right to please his fancy. 'Tis true the
money is well laid out for America. Every dollar
of the salary buys an antidote against our silly at-
tachment to guillotine liberty. Every sentence of
Adet's manifesto has lowered the pulse of credu-
lous folly, and raised the Independent spirit of '75.

As Mr. Bache anticipates the great advantage
to the United States to have an asylum for the de-
mocrats from any government at all, in Louisiana,
in case the French should get that country. A cor-
respondent observes, that it would be prudent for
the party to go soon—for they are down. A Ja-
cobin President is certainly not elected. The peo-
ple are no friends to them. The French can help
them with nothing but menaces, jargon, and fe-
con hand promises; and these are a worse curren-
cy than assignats. Besides, if the party was group-
ed together at New Madrid, they would see the ne-
cessity of some government, and submit to it. For
we hear that Barrington, the pick pocket at Bot-
any-Bay, is a great preacher, of morals and good
order. Why should we despair of our democrats!

From the (Boston) CANTINE.

A SERIOUS WORD TO SOBER PEOPLE.

Fellow citizens,
More than twenty years have elapsed since we
declared ourselves an independent nation; surely it
is not too soon to act in a manner correspondent
to that declaration, and to fill (if we are able) the
character we have assumed:—But if we mean to
do this it is high time to put an end to the cabals
and intrigues of foreigners among us; and to extin-
guish at once the hope they entertain of govern-
ing our country. Separated as we are, by a thou-
sand leagues of ocean from the people of Europe,
and distinguished still more by character and condi-
tion, it would seem to be no difficult thing to pre-
serve ourselves free from their influence; but, alas,
that influence which we had virtue enough to resist,
when attempted by the force of one nation, has
been more successfully attempted by the frauds of

another. It should be always recollected by the
freemen of America, that an influence over the
people (however acquired) is to a certain degree,
a power over the government, and in many cases
they must perceive that an ascendancy gained over
a few men, will secure the suffrages of many.

When I read the Philadelphia Aurora, the New-
York Argus, the Chronicle, and some other of
our public newspapers which for a long time have
been devoted to the service of France, and to the
injury of the United States more than the newspa-
pers of Paris, I cannot but imagine many of the
writers in such papers have motives to which the
body of the people are strangers; yet when I see
that the patronage of such papers is not confined
to foreigners, but extends to many citizens, I con-
fess that I tremble for the fate of my country. For
it is certain, that a people who can habitually em-
brace the follies, and believe the falsehoods which they
propagate and approve, the crimes and impieties which
they audaciously justify, must be so deficient both in
wisdom and virtue, that they CANNOT long be
free:—For without knowledge, without morals,
and without religion among the people, I ask where
will freedom find a support? The fatal experiment
of maintaining liberty in contempt of religion and
morality, has too often been tried; it has always
issued as it must forever issue in the establishment of
injustice, and tyranny of the worst kind—for it
must always transfer the powers of society to the
most profligate of its members, men who will flatter
the vices of people to obtain their suffrages,
and at the same time unite with foreign enemies
for the sake of their support. How such men ac-
quire power, and how they make use of it, the his-
tory of France, from the rise of MARAT, to the
fall of ROBESPIERRE, too plainly shews—indeed
the spirit of injustice, intolerance and barbarous
tyranny which they exhibited, drew from CONDO-
RET, at a very early period, the reluctant confes-
sion, "that the republic must fall;" we all see or
may see how fully CONDORET's apprehensions are
realized; for, though the forms of a republic are
preserved, yet of liberty which constitutes all its en-
dence, the very embryos seem to have been destroyed.

Many well meaning men until lately, have doubted
whether France was capable of the Machiavelian
policy with which she has been charged toward
the United States; but no impartial man, I think,
can any longer deny that she intends to establish a
complete dominion over our country; presuming
on her military successes in Europe, and encouraged
by her numerous partizans here, she has now part-
ly disclosed her design toward us, and if we have not
penetration enough to see it, and virtue sufficient
to resist it, whatever may be the result of the
present effort, our future tranquillity is hopeless.

THRASYBULUS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 29.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the
Treasury, inclosing a report and sundry statements
respecting the Public Debt, in pursuance of a reso-
lution of last session, and an account of the receipts
and expenditures of 1795. Referred to the com-
mittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Dwight Foster from the committee of claims
made reports on the petitions of Henry Roberts,
George Calles, George Carnel, and James Row-
land, which recommended a disagreement to the
prayer of their several petitions. The house con-
curred in the reports.

Mr. Swanwick from the committee of commerce
and manufactures, made a report on the petition
of Francis Coppinger, in behalf of Mr. Lilesta,
which recommended a disagreement to the prayer
of the petition. The house concurred.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented the petition of Da-
vid Hallhouse, a soldier in the late war, praying
for a full pension.

Mr. R. Sprigg, jun. presented the petition of
Gassany Watkins, praying to have a land warrant
replaced, which had been lost.

Both the above petitions were referred to the com-
mittee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved
itself into a committee of the whole, on the re-
ports of committees on the petitions of sundry re-
fugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. This busi-
ness underwent some discussion, principally upon
the best method of satisfying the claims in question.
The following resolution was at length come to,
and a committee appointed to bring in a bill ac-
cordingly.

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made
by law for granting donations of land to Canadian
and Nova Scotia refugees, in conformity to the re-
solves of Congress of the 23d of April, 1783, and
the 13th of April, 1785."

Mr. Swanwick called up the order of the day on
a report of the committee of commerce and manu-
factures, made the last session, on a memorial from
the State of Delaware, respecting the kidnapping of
negroes and mulattoes. The house accordingly
resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that
subject, when a considerable debate took place,
Postponed.

This business being disposed of, Mr. Blount mo-
ved that the house should go into a committee of
the whole, on the report of the Secretary of War,
on the petition of Hugh Lawson White. The
house accordingly went into a committee of the
whole on this report, and after the subject had un-
dergone some discussion the committee rose, had
leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of
sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last
6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders af-
ter the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3.