

The Pope has granted leave to the monks and nuns in the Lower Countries to accept territorial bonds, by which the estates, formerly belonging to their convents and monasteries, are mortgaged for the pensions assigned them for life.

Don Joseph Massaredo, the new appointed commander in chief of the Spanish fleet, has received orders to fit out, with the utmost expedition, as many armed vessels as he can collect, and to man them, in want of seamen, with land troops.

Barrere has been chosen deputy to the legislative body by the electoral assembly of Tarbes. The Apollo of Belvidere, and 12 waggons filled with a part of the precious articles of the fine arts agreed to be given up by the treaty with the Pope, are now on their way to Paris.

8 Floreal, April 27.  
In Corsica the Jacobin Salicetti has been elected a deputy to the legislative body. At Riom, a very serious affray has taken place between the Jacobins, who are displeased with the elections, and several persons were wounded.

Lagras, the foreman of the jury on the assassination of Sieyes, proceeded yesterday to the Temple prison to interrogate Brottier, Lavillemaison and Priele.

9 Floreal, April 28.  
The two citizens Theuieres, brothers and editors of the Journal General de France, are confined in the prison of La Force, for having called the Directors, Kings with iron sceptres.

ARRET OF 21 GERMINAL, APRIL 20.  
The Executive Directory directs, that the passports granted by the Ministers and Diplomatic Envoys of the United States of America, or passports certified by them, shall not be admitted nor acknowledged by any authority.

The Minister of Police is charged with the execution of this Arrêt, which shall be printed.

(Signed) REWBELL, President.  
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

LONDON, April 25 to May 4.  
The following counties, cities, and towns, have already petitioned for peace, and the dismissal of administration:

- Surry, Dublin,
- Kent, Glasgow,
- Hampshire, Paisley,
- Cambridgeshire, Nottingham,
- Gloucestershire, Leicester,
- Bedfordshire, Bolton,
- Forfarshire, Steyning,
- London, Salisbury,
- Westminster, Canterbury, and
- Southwark, Rochester.

Edinburgh, Middlesex, Yorkshire and Northumberland are to meet in a few days.

On some trifling advantages gained recently by the imperial troops over the French in Italy, it is said the inhabitants of Verona, in Venice, assembled, and destroyed 500 French in the hospitals in that city. In consequence it is added, Angereau ordered that city to be set fire to, and destroyed;—And demanded of the Doge other satisfaction, which was, of necessity, granted.

The Dutch fleet have again left the Texel. Admiral Duncan fails immediately in pursuit of them.

Counter Revolution in the Venetian Territory. MILAN, April 4.

The Republican Revolution in some of the Venetian towns, in which the French have as yet taken no direct part, does not meet with such universal approbation, but many bloody frays have been the consequence. About 4000 inhabitants of the mountains of the province of Bergamo, and particularly of Imagna and St. Martino, who do not wish any change in their Government, have opposed the inhabitants of the town, and on the 30th of March advanced against Bergamo. The people of the town drew out their artillery; and many of the Peasants were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The dead were exposed the whole day in Bergamo, before the tree of liberty. Other parts of the provinces have declared for the towns and their revolution.

We learned the day before yesterday, that a corps of national guards, who arrived with some artillery at Salo, on the Lake of Garda, met apparently with a fraternal reception, but were afterwards surrounded, and partly killed or taken prisoners. Many of the inhabitants of Milan, Bergamo, and Brescia, are now marching against Salo, to take vengeance of that city.

VENICE, April 8.

The inhabitants of our continental possessions, who were forced to a revolution in the manner of the French, are full of resentment. The city of Crema has refused to accede to the revolution of the cities of Bergamy and Brescia, and would not plant the tree of liberty. Eight hundred Revolutionists from adjacent places entered the town, and forced them to accede to the revolution. This proceeding made all the Peasants of the districts of Cremasco, Salo, &c. rise in arms, and march against the troops which were ordered against them, under the command of three Revolutionary Generals, namely, Counts Lecchi, Ferdinand Gambara, with two pieces of cannon from Brescia. The Peasants, assisted by a few hundred Venetian regulars, killed or took the three Revolutionary Generals, and killed 300 men of the national guards of Brescia, and took as many more prisoners. Since this event, most of the inhabitants of the Venetian provinces are determined to defend the old Constitution and their homes from the rage of the Revolutionists, and the adherents of the French.

PRECIPITATE EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH FROM TYROL. INSPRUCK, April 10.  
On the 7th the enemy began their retreat from Brunecken, in three columns, and burnt the bridges, to cover their retreat. General Kerpen is pursuing them with his army, and the whole body of the peasantry.

April 12.  
On the 10 General Kerpen wrote from Bruns-

ecken that the enemy, on the 8th were at Lieuz, and on the 9th had evacuated the whole valley of Puster. The advanced guard of Gen Kerpen was, on the 9th, at Silan, and ordered to extend itself to Lieuz. The levy of the peasants in a mass, has greatly contributed to drive out the enemy.

This morning early a courier arrived from Neumark, with official advices, dated the 10th by which we learn, that the brave Gen Loudohn, after a smart action had taken Lavis, and pursued the flying enemy half way to Trent. These advices were published by count Lehrbach.

TYROL, April 13.  
We hope now that the enemy will soon be driven entirely out of the Tyrol, as they already are from what is called German Tyrol.—The Austrian advanced posts already extend to Roveredo. The French, in their hasty retreat out of Tyrol, through Catinthia, &c. have lost a great number of men, who fell a sacrifice to the enraged peasantry. At Boizen, great quantities of ammunition, baggage and arms, were taken, and divided among the peasants. In some places the retreat of the enemy was cut off. Gen. Loudohn, on the 4th was in great danger from the blowing up of a powder waggon.

SALZBURG, April 20.  
Yesterday a courier arrived here with advice that an armistice for 6 days had been concluded to negotiate a peace. An Austrian officer at the same time brought orders to the 20,000 men that are in this country not to move till they receive further directions.

The archduke Charles and general Buonaparte correspond continually; the reports, however, that the preliminaries of peace were already signed, was premature. The Austrians have fortified the fortlets of Welfers, ten leagues from this place.

Should peace not be signed on the 13th, when the armistice expires, the French will continue their march in three columns: 2: the centre commanded by Buonaparte, will march against Lower Austria; the other columns against Croatia, and the third against Linz.

From the Court Gazette. VIENNA, April 10.

OPERATIONS IN THE TYROL.  
General Baron Loudohn on the 4th, retook Botzen, and, followed up his successes, came on the rear of the enemy by the Gunter Road.—The enemy abandoned the post of Clausen, evacuated Brixen, and retreated by the valley of Pfister, taking post by Brunecken.

During this success, Baron Kerpen with his corps joined Loudohn, took up his quarters in Brixen, and extended his advanced posts to Muhlbaed. The enemy left considerable quantities of provisions in Brixen, but threw a great deal of ammunition into the water.

According to accounts from Agram, a cordon has been drawn from the right bank of the Drave to the left bank of the Saw, to cover the Frontiers towards Carinthia, and to threaten the flank and rear of the enemy should they advance. This position is covered with redoubts, and the chain of troops maintain a communication with that extending from the Urkokerbeg by Mottling, and along the Carolina.

TURIN, April 15.  
A courier extraordinary from general Buonaparte arrived last night in this city. His dispatches contain a very urgent invitation for general Clarke to repair instantly to head quarters, about 10 leagues from Vienna, if he wished to be present at the ceremony of signing the terms of peace. An armistice had been concluded, and which was to expire on the 23d Germinal.—Unfortunately the overflowing of a river had delayed the progress of the courier 30 hours; so that it is supposed that the peace will be concluded before M. Clarke can reach the place of destination, which cannot happen in less than five days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 3.

The Princess Royal's Marriage.  
Mr. Pitt delivered the following message from his Majesty:

George R.  
His Majesty having agreed to the marriage of his eldest daughter, the Princess Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, has thought fit to communicate intelligence of it to the house of commons. His Majesty is fully persuaded, that the marriage of her Royal Highness with a Protestant Prince so considerable in rank and station, who is connected with the Royal Family by common descent from the Princess Sophia of Hanover, cannot be acceptable to all his subjects;—and the many proofs of affection and attachment to his person and family which he has received from this house, afford him no room to doubt, that they will enable him to give such a portion to his eldest daughter as may be suited to the dignity of the crown.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the subject was of such a nature as he was sure made it unnecessary for him to say a word on the complexion of the address which the house should make in return.—He therefore should move, that a humble address should be presented to his Majesty, in consequence of the above message; which was agreed to, *nem con.*

PORTSMOUTH, April 27.

The shipwrights in the dock yard have been in a disturbed state for two days past, owing to some supposed delinquency in one of the quartermen, on whose discharge, however, peace is restored. Would to Heaven the King would hearken to the prayers of nine tenths of his people, and by discharging his present quartermen, give a chance once more to this ruined, degraded country, to enjoy the blessings of peace.

May 2.

A confirmation of the loss of his Majesty's ship Albion, of 60 guns, captain Hamilton, in the Swin as stated in our paper of Tuesday, is received at the admiralty. Every possible exertion was made to get her off, but in vain;—on Saturday she went to pieces. The crew were all saved, and yesterday they were turned over to the Luncheon, of 64 guns, now fitting out at Deptford.

Yesterday the Medusa of 50 guns joined Lord Bridport's fleet at St. Helen's.

LISBON, March 23.

The Declaration of War against us on the part of Spain still remains suspended; our Court does all it can to keep it so; so far as it carried its compliance, that though our Army and Navy are in want of gun-powder, and Admiral Jervis offered us the powder taken on board the Spanish Prizes, it was (in the hope of preventing hostilities) refused. The rival Armies remain encamped opposite each other; our lines are extended from the Tagus to the Guadiana, having the Guadiana and the fortlets of Elvas on

our right. Montevao on the Tagus on our left, and our centre supported by the fortifications of Portallage and castello de Vide; the Spanish lines extend from the Guadiana to the Tagus, having Badajoz on their left, Alcantara on their right, and Albuquerque in their centre. At Alcantara there is a bridge across the Tagus. Our Army consists of about 33,000 men, commanded by the Duke d'ALAFONS, who is a near relation of the Queen's. On the arrival of the remaining troops from Porto-Ferrajo, the English Army will be increased to the number of 100,000; this, however, includes the French Emigrants. We hear that the Spaniards mean to attack us in the same manner they did last war. When one Army crossed the Tagus at Alcantara, and down its banks to Ville Velha, another besieged and took one of our strongest border fortresses, Almeida, and another entered at the North-east part of our territory. The officer who commanded the Spanish Army at the siege of Almeida, is a Frenchman, and has since entered into our service, and commands the Portuguese Artillery.

PARIS, April 27.

The Adjutant-general Le Clerc, informs us, that at the moment when he left the army of Italy, Buonaparte and Prince Charles had by a contract concluded with all the Diplomatic forms, declared the neutrality of the place of their meeting—it was in a private garden.

The first difficulty that occurred was, the precedence claimed to the Emperor; which the French gen. without difficulty recognized, declaring the French Republic was too great to attach any importance to vain ceremony. They then entered in great state, at opposite points of the garden; the overtures were opened and a second armistice signed.

Buonaparte reading at the head of the Preliminaries of Peace, that the Emperor recognized the French Republic, required the emanation of this article, persuaded that the Republic had no need of the consent of his Imperial Majesty to give it existence.—The French Republic, said Buonaparte, is like the sun above the horizon. Blinded indeed are they, whom its rays have not yet pierced.

The article was expunged. Such was the state of the negotiation when Le Clerc was dispatched.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14.

MARRIED, on the Evening of the 8th instant, at the feat of Colonel Ramsay, Carpenter's Point, Cecil County, by the Rev. Mr. Ireland, MR. SEPTIMUS CLAYPOOLE, of the City of Philadelphia, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH POLK.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Mr. OTIS reported a bill to fund the additional duties laid on India and China goods, last session, from the 1st of July to the 1st of October; twice read, committed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill for further fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that the blank for the sum to be appropriated be filled up with 50,000 dollars.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that it be 200,000.  
Mr. ALLEN moved that the amendment agreed to yesterday be reconsidered, so as to admit an addition by which the ports of New York and Charleston should not be excluded from the benefits of the mediated repairs and defences, at least until after a requisition had been made to the respective States for a cession of the jurisdiction of the fortified places, and a refusal of compliance on their parts.

The motion was productive of a debate of considerable length, in which the propriety of reconsideration was strenuously advocated, not only by the members from New York, but also by many other members, who had yesterday voted in favor of the amendment.

On a division, the motion was lost; ayes 42, noes 53.

On the motion of general Smith, the question was put on filling up the blanks with 100,000 dollars, and negatived; 38 only rising in the affirmative.

80,000 dollars was then proposed by Mr. W. SMITH, for which there appeared the same number.

The question was then put on 75,000, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. W. SMITH, (Ch.) after long debate, 40,000 dollars for South Carolina and Georgia were added to the bill.

The privateering bill was received from the Senate, with their concurrence in the amendments which had been made in the house.

Committee on enrolled bill reported a bill for prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c. as corrected enrolled.

Adjournd.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, June 12.

ARRIVED.

Ship Matilda, Tombs, Charleston

Union, Johnson, Amsterdum 64

Liberty, —, Norfolk, in distress 77

Brig Little George, Hawley, Havanna 11

Sloop Patience, Willis, Philadelphia 4

Commerce, Swan, Charleston 7

Ship Butler of Falmouth, Butler Jones, matter, from Charleston, arrived at Amsterdum, 1st of April, all well.

The ship Harriet, Neil, of New-York, from the Bay of Honduras, arrived at Amsterdum two days before captain Johnson sailed.

The condemnation of the ship Golden Age of Philadelphia, and Ich. Success of Norfolk, had been received from the Cape before capt. Hawley sailed. There were 11 American vessels there. In the Gulf fell in with three English frigates under commodore Cochran, intending to cruise off the Havannah.

By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, June 2.

An English frigate, either the Phoenix or Phoenix, has captured the Spanish frigate Glory, and 15 out of 17 of her convoy, bound from Vera Cruz to the Havannah. She captured the frigate in 15 minutes, after a few broadsides, and afterwards the convoy; eight of which she manned, and destroyed seven.

BOSTON, June 9.

The whole number of votes for federal representatives in the first eastern district, were 3058, of which general Dearborn had 1449, honorable Isaac Parker 1606, scattering 3. By which the election of the latter gentleman is full ascertained.

HAVING been lately published as a coward by WILSON HUNT, I request the Public to listen to a plain story, and then to affix the name of Coward to whom it shall belong.

On the 8th June, walking from the coffee-house to dinner with some company, I mentioned a current report and which I had just heard at the coffee house, that WILSON HUNT, in a late challenge he sent to Mr. OAR, had contrived afterwards to have it known, for when the constables arrived to bind him over, he had his faculties ready. I went home and never mentioned or thought of the report again. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night I was called on by major DE BUTTS with challenge from WILSON HUNT, to meet him at 5 o'clock the next morning. I went instantly out to see him, and found him between my door and the corner, and was going to speak, but he said he would not hear me, I must comply with his terms, and if I had any thing to say, I must speak to major DE BUTTS; upon which I complained to major DE BUTTS of this ungentlemanlike treatment, told him I knew of no injury I had done Mr. HUNT, that what I had said was a common report, and I could find him an author. I requested him to call on Mr. HUNT and persuade him to let me speak to him. Major DE BUTTS returned and said Mr. HUNT was not to be spoken to, and was resolved to publish his letter if I did not meet him by 5 o'clock. I positively declared I would not meet him at that hour, for I was neither provided with a friend or weapon, and I thought when Mr. HUNT could on the business, he would allow me to explain to him; for though it was a common report, yet I had an author. I asked major DE BUTTS if he had not heard the report; he said yes. I asked him if he thought ought to meet Mr. HUNT; he said no. I told him as he behaved so candidly with me, that I would leave the matter to him, and that if Mr. HUNT still persisted in making me the author, and would receive no explanation, I most assuredly would meet him. He said he should not see Mr. H. that night, but he knew Mr. HUNT was determined to publish the letter. We parted; it was about 12 o'clock at night. The next morning I heard the letter was published. I immediately carried my answer to major DE BUTTS, who perused it and made some little correction, and I then sent it to the press.—All this time I had not seen his publication, presuming it was no more than the letter I had received, but I afterwards discovered he had introduced the letter to the public with a preface branding me with the name of coward. A new face of things now appearing it became necessary that I should wipe away this aspersion that might fall on me and my children if suffered to pass over in silence.

I resolved to call this intemperate young man to account. I then requested my friend Gen. M'Pherson to wait on him and inform him he must retract that word and that I was willing to receive an apology, for I did not wish to hurry him into a duel. General M'Pherson informed me he had waited on Mr. Hunt, who had he would endeavor to find his friend and would then give him his answer. After this the next day I was waited on by Mr. Higbee who wished to be a mediator on this occasion and thought he would be able to persuade Mr. Hunt to do the thing that was proper. The time was postponed and retraced by Mr. Hunt till about 9 o'clock the evening of the 20th instant, when General M'Pherson waited on me and told me Mr. Hunt would make no apology, and that on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock would meet at Cooper's upper ferry in the state of Jersey. This I put as ultimately agreed on to relieve Mr. Hunt who was already under the civil authority of this state. I then parted with my friend Gen. M'Pherson, far no one else, and some time after went to bed. About 7 o'clock that night I was waited on by Mr. Hunt terms it, by the civil authority, whom I thanked for their tender concern of me, and dismissed them. At 6 o'clock the next morning I was on the ground appointed in the state of Jersey. During our passage across the river and whilst on the ground no conversation relative to this business passed between the General and myself. He requested me to wait on the ground till he went to the house to look for Mr. Hunt. He returned and brought Mr. Higbee, who before he left Philadelphia had informed General M'Pherson that the civil authority had interfered, who replied that the ground was not changed as to Mr. Hunt's situation; Mr. Higbee then went off after comparing their watches and said, they would meet unquestionably be on the ground. (General M'Pherson never related to me any of this conversation with Mr. Higbee till after his return.) Mr. Higbee then mentioned that he called on Mr. Hunt to attend him to the place of meeting, but who replied, that the civil authority had interfered, and he could not go consistent with his honor. Mr. Higbee then went down to the wharf to prevent our crossing, but seeing us on the river he returned to Mr. Hunt, and told him we had crossed and conjured him to go, but Mr. Hunt continued firm, and relied on the civil authority.

Mr. Higbee requested me to return to my family as equal as possible for the business was now closed.—I have given this piece before I committed it to press to General M'Pherson and Mr. Higbee who have approved of it, and are now referred to as to what relates to the part they took in this business. The public will then decide whether the word coward shall be applied to this intemperate young man, or that the opprobrium of so disgraceful an epithet shall rest on me and my children.

W. W. BURROWS.

June 12, 1797.

N. B. The exercise of the civil authority was no more than an order to wait on the chief justice at 10 o'clock the next morning, which interview was to be four hours after our appointment.

JAMES DAVENPORT

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, complete furnished, for Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expense. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expenses.

For terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia.

\* \* \* It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.

June 10

Bush Hill.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the amusements of the Garden will positively commence On Friday, June 16.

With a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music and be repeated on Saturday, the 17th, after the manner of the public gardens at Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c.

The particulars of which will be expressed in future bills.

June 13

LALSON'S CIRCUS,

To-morrow Evening, 15th June, will be performed various Equestrian Exercises, and other Stage Entertainments, of which particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable pattern and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at 6s 6d, for cash, at Mrs. ENFER'S, No. 105 Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

\* \* \* The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.

June 13

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf, A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes madeira Walnuts and Citron. lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

25 Pencheons, second and third proof, Well-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy. They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country Mill Stones of various sizes, and a general assortment of Building Cloths of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending Building Cloths on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Have received per the India, Ahmed, from Calcutta, A well assorted small Invoice of

Gurrahs  
Bastars  
Coffees  
Calicoes  
Bengal Stripes

Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.

June 5.

George Dobson,

No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chins, elegant patterns, Gingham, Muslinets and Dimity's.

Fashionable Waistcoating, new patterns. Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.

4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.

Fancy Cloths and Calmiers. The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Satilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Altamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation.

The above mentioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endor'd notes, payable in three and six months after the date; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,  
JEREMIAH PARKER,  
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,  
Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. ecdf.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDORGRIF'S FERRY,

ON Nesbamy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice house. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Nesbamy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

MORDECAI LEWIS,  
May 24. stwif.