

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servants.

B. LINCOLN, Superintendent of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.
By order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this light may be distinguished from the Boston and other lights on our coast, an Eclipse is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 30 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eyes of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipse. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such diligences and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—and are as follows—

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape Cod, the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light-house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the fourth channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance, then you may steer W N W for Boston Light-house.

If you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have to fathom water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 5 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 5 1/2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1/2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummocks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—it is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In being into Cape Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of land runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a fathom or two of the shore.

To catch it blows so hard that you cannot bear in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have foundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Committee from the JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS, THOMAS BARNARD, A branch Pilot for the port of Boston
SOLOMON COOK, } Referee at PROELIJAH NICKERSON, } in Cape Cod
At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of a Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society,
THOMAS DENNIE, President.
WILLIAM FURNES, Sec'y.

DANCING.
Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
Of the New Theatre,
RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE'S Academy will commence on the 18th and Mrs. BYRNE'S on the 24th of December next.
November 20.

L O S T,
Joseph Milnor's Draft, payable to the subscriber or order, for Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, 25 Cents, dated November 15th, 1797, at Sixty Days after Date, on ROBINSON and PAUL, with their acceptance. If found, a reasonable reward will be paid on delivery.
George Pennock.
November 20.

Now Landing,
And For Sale by the Subscribers,
30 hhd. BRANDY
62 tierces, } RICE
14 half do. }
7 hhd. Carolina TOBACCO
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
November 18.

The Commissioners
For alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court House, High Street.
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secretary.
13th mo. 18.

India Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Muslin Linens
Tuckies
Patna Chintz
Taffeties
Punjun Cloths
Choppa Romal, Pulicat, Bathar and Beddanna Handkerchiefs
FOR SALE BY
Joshua Gilpin,
No. 149, South Front Street,
WHERE MAY BE HAD

A few trunks of French Goods,
Consisting of plain and striped Silk Hoise, Umbrellas and Ribbons. Also, a few boxes Spermaceti Candles, and a few barrels smoked Herrings.
November 10.

Sales of Lumber, &c.
WILL BE SOLD,
On WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning.
At C. EMMEN'S Lumber Yard,
In the Northern Liberties near the Hay Scales.
All the Personal Property there remaining belonging to the estate of Caleb Emmen, deceased, consisting of the following valuable articles, viz:
Several hundred of White Pine, Hemlock and Oak Logs, to be sold in lots of about three thousand feet each
1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, and 3 inch Oak Planks assorted, most of which are of the best stuff for the use and building of ships
2, and 3 1-2 inch White Pine Planks for quarter Decks
1 1-2 to 4 inch Ash Planks
Hemlock Scantling assorted
Six pieces Hemlock 30 feet in length, and 2 pieces 27 feet
White Pine Scantling, Maple Scantling
Maple Boards, Quarter Rails
Spinning Wheel Stuff, Whale Pieces 40 feet long
A valuable assortment of White Oak Flitch Stuff
And several separate parcels of old Plank, &c.
A S O,

Two large copper Stills, with Worms, Heads, &c.
A good forrel Horse—an old Chaise and Sulkey.
A large Spinning Wheel and Reel
A number of still house Jars, two log Trucks, a cutting Box and Knife, a large Feed Box, a small anchor, a Scale with Beam, and a number of 60lb. Weights, a good Mill Saw, a writing Desk with sundry articles in Compting-house, two pair of good Pilots, a parcel of old Iron, Cables, Ropes, &c.
Likewise,
The wheel works of a Horse
Saw Mill, complete and in good order.
Such persons as may be desirous of purchasing any part thereof, are at liberty to view them on the premises, where a man will constantly attend every day previous to the sale. Carpenters, Lumber Merchants, Builders, &c. may have a favorable opportunity of purchasing Lumber, &c. to more advantage at this sale than elsewhere, which no doubt will command their attention.
Purchasers to a larger amount than one hundred dollars may be accommodated with sixty days credit on approved indorser notes.
Sold by Order of
JAMES VAUX, and CHARLES PLEASANTS,
Attorneys in fact to MARY EMMEN, sole Executrix.
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
November 13. eost d3t

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-Street,
A general assortment of China
Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutefringes
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Naskeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havana Segars, in boxes
Melasses, in hogheads
St. Croix Rum and sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quart casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in casks
Logwood, &c. &c.
JOSEPH SIMS,
Nov 7—tukfaw

For sale by the Subscriber,
No. 89, South Third Street,
A few casks of high proof Brandy
60 Tierces fresh Rice
40 Boxes of Chocolate
A large quantity of assorted window glass, and 200 pieces sail cloth, No. 1 to 8
Ravens Duck, Mace and Gum Senegal.
Samuel Breck, Jun.
N. B. An excellent Cotting House to let on Roll's wharf. 6ted Nov. 2.

Landing,
From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
London particular Madeira Wine,
of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.
Robert Andrews,
November 3. eost

REMOVAL.
Maurice Moynihan,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.
N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
November 2. d4

This Day Published,
And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut Streets,
Price 3/8ths of a Dollar,
Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the charges of SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late Secretary of the Treasury, is FULLY REPUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.
A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.
August 25.

To be Sold,
A Valuable Plantation,
Of upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 3. mwlf

The Medical Lectures
In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.
October 14. 2aw4w.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VENICE, August 4.
The citizens of the national guard here are very jealous and dissatisfied with the troops of 1000 men from the Cisalpine Republic, who were sent here to maintain tranquility. They have declared to the municipality, that if these troops are not removed they will disband. Orders on the subject are expected from General Buonaparte. A part of the French garrison here is slowly withdrawing. The contributions for the maintenance of the French troops, and the administration of public affairs, amount daily to 14,000 ducats. The zealous democrat Dandolo, has requested his dismissal from the municipality, because some of his propositions have not been immediately decreed. In the neighborhood of Vicenza, several of the communes have rejected the new constitution, and required the old Venetian constitution to be restored, under which they say, they enjoyed more peace and happiness; 3000 French here, in consequence, marched into that vicinity from Vicenza, and 4000 from Bassano. The inhabitants at first took arms, and some severe skirmishes took place, in which many were killed on both sides; but at length, they were obliged to submit to superior force.
Buonaparte has erected a new administration for the vicinity of Mantua.
The French raise 75,000 livres per month in this part of the country.
The municipality of Ancona has taken possession of all the convents in that city, and their revenues.
The report is revived, that Buonaparte will make himself the head of the Cisalpine republic. He was on the 5th inst. preparing to set out from Milan for Udine.
[Thus regularly follows misery, whither-soever blasting fates, in wrath at human vices, bear the cruel scourge of French liberty.]

PARIS, September 9.
Proclamation of the Executive Directory to the French people.
Citizens—the French people have in the first instance, committed the deposit of their constitution to the fidelity of the Legislative body, and of the executive power. The safety and integrity of this sacred deposit have been threatened by a conspiracy of royalists, slowly and maturely organized, carried on with craft and dexterity, and followed up and pursued with perseverance. The Directory have unveiled the plot; the conspirators have been seized, and the legislative body have instantly adopted the measures which the urgent nature of circumstances has required. No blood has been shed, wisdom presided over the operation of the armed force, and courage and discipline directed its exertions. The national justice has been avowed and consecrated by the peaceable deportment of the people; it was made evident to the public, that there was no design of deranging the present posture of things, but on the contrary, of putting every thing in its proper place. The legislative body, the executive Directory, have faithfully fulfilled their duty.
But the French people have also deposited their Magna Charta in the hands of the administrators and judges: They have confided it to the vigilance, the enlightened vigilance of fathers of families, of mothers and of wives, and to the virtuous affections of youthful citizens; in a word, to the characteristic intrepidity which distinguishes Frenchmen. Administrators, judges, fathers of families, wives, mothers, and youthful citizens, Frenchmen of every age, of every profession, have you complied with your oaths?

Have you protected the deposit entrusted to your hands? Look around you, Frenchmen! be watchful and observe (it is not too late) the snares into which the friends of kings and the enemies of France were eager to involve you. In order to curb you anew under the yoke you have broken, in order gradually, as though it were by your own impulse, to subject you to it again, they have introduced into all the public offices, corrupted men, but men as crafty as they are perverse; dextrous in converting into an engine hostile to the liberty of the people, the very power they had been armed with, in order to defend and confirm it. They possessed in your tribunals, prevaricating judges, who abused the very independence which the constitution had bestowed on them, and who exercised their rights, only to fereen and protect the enemies of their country. Above all it was their prime object and most anxious care to recall France to the adoption of monarchical forms, and to make the constitution, the fetes, the manners, and the usages of the people, ponder and trickle to the views of despotism. They were well aware, that man was a creature of habit, and that by changing his habits, you changed his very essence. Monarchical forms coincided no doubt, and marvelously coincided with the views and wishes of the conspirators, it was expedient and essential for them, to cast anew in a royal mould, the mass of the nation; but the nation repulsed the attempt with indignation and with horror. The republic has triumphed, and the triumph of republican forms ought to be blazoned and consolidated: such should be the insignia as well as the fruit of their victory. A republican spirit, a republican morality, republican usages and institutions, ought to be cherished and prevail; but in order to comprehend and concentrate them, they must be better understood, and for this we must begin by forming a more perfect idea of them. The republican spirit collects and embodies all our interests in the sacred focus of the public good, and takes into its composition every thing that is just, equitable, good, and amiable among mankind. Among a people informed and inspired by the divine spirit, justice presides over their social relations; no one attempts to injure the interests of another; the equality that prevails among them, calls for and

secures reciprocal assistance; should differences arise, the right of deciding on them is not a lucrative trade, that begets a desire to protract a decision. Republican justice is the sister of peace. The most lovely, the purest sentiment of nature—respect for hoary age; conjugal endearment; paternal tenderness, and filial piety. Sentiments honored in public are known to exert their soft influence within the bosom of private families, and derive from the ties of blood, bonds of fraternity, of mutual affection, and happiness.—The arts offer up in homage to the public weal the treasure of their agreements, and the pomp of their master-pieces—eloquence, poetry, music, all unite and conspire to kindle in every heart the love of the country, and to reanimate the engines of valour. Courage and genius are the offspring of liberty; The pencil, the chisel, and the artful hand of the architect, erect monuments in her honour. The theatre reounds with the oracles of morality, the sacred maxims of philosophers, and the incentive examples of public and private virtue. But the triumph of the fine arts is more eminently conspicuous in the national fetes, in these fraternal and popular solemnities, in these awful and affecting assemblies, where one sentiment assimilates and moves the minds and hearts of an immense people; dread and imposing ceremonies, which cannot be known in the palaces of kings, which chill with horror the partizans of despotism, but which warm with an invincible charm the breast of republicans. In a republic, every writer, every man of genius and letters is proud of the name of liberty, professes its maxims, opposes to error, to fanaticism, and to falsehood, the lights of instruction and of knowledge; lends to the empire of the laws the support of his talents, and invigorates their force by the supplement of his mental exertions. He explores the true principles of morality and of liberty; he diffuses the love of them, and propagates their influence; he teaches his fellow citizens a more cordial love for each other, and above all the predominant love of their country. It is in a republican soil that public instruction must flourish; this is the vivifying source which, like a pure milk, circulates, and is distributed through all the ramifications of society: Parents are eager to send their children to drink of and to be nourished with it. Private instruction constantly accords with the public instruction; the one prepares and leads on to the other. Over both, the eye of the magistracy is vigilant, and the magistrates, on their side, whether by the public exposition of the acts of government, or by their zeal in diffusing the light of knowledge, or by their activity in promoting the celebration of republican games, and of national fetes, and above all by holding out the living example of their own conduct and morals—these magistrates are also the instructors and framers of the public mind. It is here, in a word, where there exists the most powerful spring, and the grand moving principle of laudable actions, and of courageous traits, that sacred emulation which prompts the citizens to vie with each other in private virtue and public utility. The universal right to the chief offices of the state is the first clause in the compact of equality. There is no distinction. There is no distinction of birth or privilege. Merit alone is honored: Impetuous motive to elevate men to sublime sentiment and exalted enterprise! People of France, such ought you to be! Such you would have already been, if your minds had been thoroughly impressed with the principles of your constitution—if you had not listened to those who have vilified the republican principle in order to re-establish the yoke of priests and kings. Ah! cease to give credit to them! Hasten to quit the path which they had marked out, and which can only lead you to disgrace and ruin. You ought to be the model and the arbiter of nations. They wished on the contrary to render you the contempt of mankind. See how they have deceived you! See whether the republic is the seat of terrorism! The republic has triumphed, and yet the blood of traitors has been spured. No; it is not blood which cements republics. For the despotism of a single man blood must be shed, but to found equality laws alone are required. It belongs to the constitution to be the guide of morals and the compass of life. Teach it then to your children. Get by heart and practice yourselves the declaration of rights and of duties. Refume with eagerness the republican customs which will distinguish you among other nations, and will render you the model of free states. Renounce servile abuses. Employ your own calendar, that accurate and convenient division of time, which by an admirable feature in republican definitives reminds you that the sun begins the year on the day when the republic began its career. As your days of rest, constantly prefer those which the law points out.—Let those days not only bring back to you sweet repose, the reward and the consequence of labour, but let it produce innocent joy, let it produce family associations, the perusal of the laws, games, and entertainments. Let the rendezvous of commerce, the fairs, the markets, henceforth correspond with the republican era. All civil affairs ought to be regulated only by civil laws. Every usurpation on the province of law ought to cease in a republic. Take the name of citizen with honest pride. This glorious title has sacred rights. Our fathers, in a despotic government, long envied the appellation. They regretted, they deplored that they were not citizens. Let that name be ever dear to you. Never employ any other, unless to express contempt. Let the month of a free man never be sullied by those feudal qualities, those shameful honours by which you were formerly degraded, and the most unassuming of which ought to rouse your indignation, since it reminds you of slavery. Henceforth let the spirit of the nation form itself among, and rise to the pinnacle of your sublime declines. Be the first

of free nations, and let the name of French citizen be the most honourable of all appellations. Let taste and neatness prevail in your dress. Let an amiable simplicity ever be cherished; let the youth shun pomp and affectation; let them render unnecessary to tell them to lay aside those rallying-marks, those customs of revolt, which are the uniform of a hostile army; let beauty, gentle and modest, adorned with its modesty, prefer in its ornaments those which have been woven by French hands. Beware of intemperance, for it is one of the vices of slaves. Frugality is one of the virtues by which free nations are distinguished. Be humane and sympathizing. It is among a free people that humanity is to be found; it is only by despots that it is trodden under foot; the altar of pity is in the heart of every freeman. Call to mind the principles which your immortal Montaigne ascribes to three governments. To despotism he assigns the foundation of terror. Honor is the phantom which walks in the train of Kings; but the basis and the essence of republics is virtue. People of France! In this word recognize what your constitution, your government, your country now require from you. Do not allow others to say, and do not say yourselves, that you are not republicans, because virtue is the basis of republics. Do not calumniate yourselves, nor cause yourselves to be calumniated. People of France! Be virtuous, love your constitution, your government, your country, and you will be republicans, and nothing will equal your glory and your happiness. You ought to be attached to your government, as both the supreme authorities which you have instituted are attached to it. Let this great example impress your minds. The royalist conspirators had disunited these powers; and in breaking through this link, the key-stone of the focal arch, they had almost succeeded in the overthrowing the republic. Thanks to the deity by which you are protected: the conspirators are no more, neither in the directory, nor in the two councils. The councils and the directory at last go hand in hand, and the republic is saved.
(Signed)
REVELLIERE LEPAUX, President.
LEGARDE, Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 15.
The following article we extract from the *Revelateur*, formerly called the *Bataave*:—
"The administrators of the Department of Soane and Loire, dismissed by the Government, had the impudence to impudently announce their dismissal; and it is said that he recovered his liberty only by the energy of the republicans of Macon, who flew to arms, and did not quit them till their demands were complied with. The administrators of the Allier, supported by all the cut-throats they could collect, also commenced an insurrection against the government."
"On the appointment of Merlin of Douai and Francois de Neufchateau to the directory, we hear that Gobier and Garat, both ex-ministers, are named as candidates to replace the first as Minister of justice, and Gingueux to be minister of the interior. The directory are now employed in this appointment. It is believed Danou will be appointed to some important place—That of director of public instruction would perfectly suit him.
"Many emigrants of distinction have been arrested; it is incredible the number of passports that the central office has issued."

From Hamburgh Papers received by the Aurora.
HAGUE, September 12.
The hotel of the French minister here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is spoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accomplished their designs, and the old order of things would also have been restored here.
Our troops have just been disembarked from the fleet in the Texel.
September 16.
Twenty-one commissioners have been appointed to prepare the new constitution, six of whom are from the province of Holland, and the greater proportion are devoted to the revolutionary party. The choice of President has fallen upon the representative from Amstel.
Yesterday the Cisalpine republic was mentioned for the first time in our conversation. The directory expressed their wishes to be united by the bonds of friendship and brotherhood to the Batavian republic.
The troops disembarked from the fleet in the Texel, are not returned into garrison; they are cantoned in quarters. Four battalions are gone to Frischland, and as many to Overyssil. The rest are gone into North Holland. The transport ships remain till further orders, in the Texel.
The minister Meyer has been recalled from France, on account of his being thought to favor the royalist party.
Orders have been given for all French emigrants to leave the republic.
General Hoche has intimated that there is a body of French emigrants and other dissipated persons on our borders, of whom it is necessary to take some notice.

COLN, September 10.
A remarkable change has taken place here. The friends of revolution have had the upper hand, and have followed the example of the Cisalpins. The whole government, the treasury and archives, all in their hands. The consequence has been, the formal renunciation of all connection with the government of the empire. Intermediate commissioners and new municipalities are established here, at Aachen, Trier and Coblenz, under the protection of the French republic, and under the name of the Cisalpine Republic (Republic on this Rhine) formally declared independent, and to be annexed several small adjoining districts of territory on the Upper Rhine. Information of this change has been sent to Paris, and general Hoche has been invited to provide them with a Provisional Directory, till the people can be assembled to form a regular constitution.
The consequence of this revolution cannot yet be estimated; it will doubtless give France new and important resources.—One consequence among others will be the correction of the electoral order, and the states of the province of clerical order, which make three fourths of the whole country.