

The mode of application to be as follows:— Each candidate shall mark the quantity of cheese offered by him with some particular mark, and shall put the same mark on the outside of a sealed paper, containing his name and place of abode, which shall be delivered to the Society. The letter only which shall be distinguished by the mark similar to that on the quantity of cheese to which the preference shall be given, will be opened; all the other letters will be returned unopened, together with the parcels of cheese to which they shall respectively belong.

A convenient place will be provided, free of expence to the candidates, at the store of Mr. Sterling in Burlington, for the reception of such parcels of cheese as shall be offered with a view to obtain the premium.

By order of the Society,
WILLIAM COXE, Jun. Sec'y.

Philadelphia, October 19.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The English papers say that M. BOVILLE and son, have been at Vienna, *incog.* and that the General had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor is assembling a strong army on the Rhine, in Luxembourg, and on L'Escarot.

There has been a total change in the Austrian Ministry—Prince Kaunitz is dismissed after having been Prime Minister fifty years. A general commotion seems to be taking place in Europe—the spirit of innovation is spreading in Italy—the governor of Reggio in the Duke of Modena's territories, was lately murdered by the people.

At Florence there has been an insurrection on account of the taxes—which could not be quelled but by the interposition of the military.

In Bologna there has been a great ferment, on account of increased taxes, assailed by his Holiness to make up deficiencies occasioned by the loss of income from other places.—The Pope's Treasurer was here burnt in effigy.

At Geneva the Democrats are grumbling at their government, which is Aristocratical.

A general assembly of the States of Brabant were to meet at Bruxelles on the 22d. of August.—The ancient form of government in pleno is re-established.

An English Protestant Church has been opened at Dunkirk—thus the benefits of the French revolution begin to be enjoyed, in the free exercise of religion.

In Dunkirk there are two Dutch Chapels, and one Quaker meeting house.

The perpetual rumors of a counter-revolution operate very injuriously in respect to the paper medium of France—by keeping up the depreciation of *assignats*.—But the constitution once established, it is expected these rumors will lose their pernicious effects.

The peace between the Emperor, the Russians and Turks, leaves even the victorious parties in no better circumstances than when they began.—It is called a *Statu quo* peace—but with what propriety may be determined when it is considered what an immense sacrifice of men and money has been made about a few acres of Territory.

The Arabs it is said have invaded the Turkish territories; have seized the tomb of the prophet, and plundered Mecca of its treasures.

The Empress of Russia, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is in perfect health.

A number of the rioters of Birmingham have been tried, several of which were capitally convicted; sentence of death was pronounced on four of them—the Judges exhorted them to prepare for death, as there were no hopes of pardon; they all wept bitterly.

An article under the Paris head states, that the Queen of France has wrote to the Count de Mercy Argenteau, the Emperor's minister in the low countries, desiring him to exert his interest with the fugitive Princes to return to France, as it was the wish of her Majesty—and assuring them that the King was determined to accept cordially of the new constitution; the King has wrote to the same purport to Monsieur and the Count D'Artois.

The answer of the Count Mercy-Argenteau was that the Emperor his master was determined not to interfere with the affairs of France, in any manner which might endanger the person of his sister.

The Princes Monsieur, and Count D'Artois had desired time to deliberate on their answer.

The French are now in a fair way of being left to mature their constitution, without the alarm of an external attack; the eyes of the world are fixed upon them, and they will exhibit a striking example to mankind of the safety or the danger of attempting to new model a government from first principles.

The foreign papers from Germany and Flanders all flatly contradict the design of the European potentates joining against France—and

assert that such reports originate with the aristocrats to see what effect they may have on the National Assembly.

The late Dey of Algiers raised himself from a common soldier to that exalted station, and governed a nation of Barbarians for twenty-five years with uncommon reputation—his ruling passion was avarice—he accumulated immense riches—which, with his dignity do not descend to his family, but are possessed by his successor Cid Hassan.

The loss occasioned by the burning of the Magazines in the Admiralty at Amsterdam, amounts to 1,200,000 florins.

The hereditary Prince of Orange is on a journey into Germany.

The harvest in France has been abundant the past season.

The English fleet has been paid off—and what is uncommon, the most remarkable harmony appears among the soldiers and sailors—no riots or confusion have taken place, which has frequently been the case on similar occasions.

Thus has ended the third bloodless war of Great Britain!—The first secured to the *Stadtholder* the government of Holland—the second the Cat skins of Nootka Sound to the *English*—and the last, to the Porte the liberty of making the best peace they could!

The Club of Jacobins in Paris have wrote a letter of condolence to Doctor Priestly, on the losses he has sustained by the late riots.

Lieut. Governor Simcoe was to embark for Quebec the first of September.

Addresses have been presented to the King, by the principal inhabitants of the county of Warwick, and the Dissenters of the town of Birmingham,—the first thank his Majesty for his paternal care of all his subjects; and particularly express their gratitude for the recent instance of that care exhibited during the late riots, by directing such ample relief for their necessities.—That from the Dissenters professes their attachment to the constitution, and revolution principles—it laments the want of energy in the civil power during the late riots, but at the same time recognizes their obligations for his Majesty's beneficial and decisive attention.—The gentlemen who presented the addresses were graciously received.

The revolt which took place in the kingdom of Morocco, has been appeased—the troops of the King's half brother were defeated, and himself obliged to retreat to a place of safety.

The King of Sweden has returned to Stockholm, his capital.

A motion was lately made in the National Assembly to insert a clause in the Constitution, by which the Princes of the blood-royal would have been deprived of the rights of active citizens, and consequently precluded from a seat in the Assembly. This was vehemently opposed by M. d'Orleans—who said he would sooner relinquish his claim to an eventual succession to the Crown, than be deprived of those rights and privileges. His speech was received with applause, and the motion rejected.—The population of M. d'Orleans runs high, according to the last accounts.

M. Barnave, it appears, has been thrown into the minority, by some recent decisions.—The pamphleteers and essayists of Paris, have for a long time past severely lampooned M. Barnave.

A letter was lately read in the National Assembly, from the Minister of War, stating the difficulties resulting from drawing off the stationed troops for the defence of the frontiers—and proposing a substitute something like the Minute-Men of the United States during the late war.

Peace and tranquility are now perfectly restored to the capital of France. The *red flag*, the signal of martial law, is taken down—and the *white*, the emblem of peace, elevated in its place.

The regiment of Berwick has quitted the service of the National Assembly, and gone over to the fugitive Princes.

Monday next is the day appointed by law for the meeting of the second Congress of the United States under the New Constitution.

The following, among other important subjects, will probably claim their attention at the ensuing session. The Post-Office—the Militia—the Fisheries—the Reports of the Secretary of State on this subject, and on Coins, Weights and Measures—the Judiciary System, and the Report of the Attorney of the United States—Manufactures, and a Report thereon, to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to orders of the late House of Representatives—the National Mint—a Navigation Law—the Land-Office of the United States, &c. &c.—The deliberations of the Legislature of the Union, at this session, must therefore be highly interesting to our country.

May a spirit of wisdom and patriotism influence and guide their councils—May their measures be crowned with success; and equally with those of their predecessors, receive the approbation of their constituents.

Next Friday is the day appointed for the election of twenty-five DIRECTORS of the Bank of the United States. Arrangements have been made by the Stockholders in this city, to co-operate with those from other parts of the Union in this business—and there is every reason to suppose that such characters will be chosen, as by their wisdom, prudence and integrity, will render this institution a public benefit.

The committee appointed by the Stockholders of this city, to confer with the committees or gentlemen Stockholders, who may come from the other States, on this occasion, consist of the following gentlemen:—Robert Morris, Isaac Wharton, Edward Fox, Robert Ralston, Jeremiah Parker.—This committee is to report their proceedings to the City Stockholders to-morrow evening, at Carpenter's Hall.

A correspondent observes, that in the general ticket to be formed and delivered in on Friday next, for twenty-five Directors of the National Bank, every Stockholder or gentleman qualified by proxies to vote at the general meeting, would do well to examine attentively a full list of all the candidates of every State—from these, the judicious will select on general principles, with a supreme regard to the public good.

In Europe, our correspondent further observes, Bank Directors are always chosen from among the first mercantile characters, or from such of the more respectable mechanics, as have by the extent of their business qualified themselves for the office.

Commercial men are the best judges of characters in trade, and therefore are the best to regulate a discount-office—but however true this may be, it will probably be thought eligible to admit one or more Gentlemen of the Law—one or more Members of Congress—and one or more Directors of State Banks; yet it must be apparent that these, or of characters of a highly speculative cast, the number ought to be small. All will do well to reflect, that on the aspect affairs shall assume at the outset, will the future prospects and success of the Bank depend.

By late accounts from Port-au-Prince, it appears that a coalition has been formed between the *whites* and the *free people of colour*—and by a written convention, the whites have recognized the rights and privileges granted to the people of colour by the National Assembly, as well as those which they claim under certain ancient edicts of the French Monarchs.

Accounts were received in town last Monday, of a dreadful conflagration in Newbern, North-Carolina, on the 28th ult. a great of that flourishing town fell a sacrifice to the flames; sixty-three houses being consumed. The ravages of the destructive element were checked by blowing up several houses with gunpowder. A similar expedient was adopted to stop the progress of the great fire in London, in the reign of Charles the Second.—The loss is computed at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

By a letter from Mr. Fenwick, the American Consul at Bourdeaux, published in a Richmond paper, it appears that the vessel mentioned in our last, addressed to Messrs. McCarthy and Brothers, with two others, all went to England previous to their going to France, from whence they received their last orders. This mode, it was supposed, would tend to make England the entrepot of tobacco for France, and destroy in some measure the increasing intercourse between France and America, to the injury of the trade with France, without benefiting that of America.

An office is opened in London for the sale of Stocks in the American Funds.

Cambricks of a superior fineness are now manufactured in Ireland.

The garrison of Anapa, a fortress lately taken from the Turks, consisted of 10,000 Turks, and 15,000 Tartars, 71 heavy cannon, 9 mortars, and an hundred standards, with great quantities of powder and ball.

The following passengers arrived in the *Pigou*:—Mr. St. John, his Lady and Son; Mr. Delvyn and Lady, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. David Lowndes, Mr. Drummond and Son, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Shutliff, Miss Hannah Ashmore, Mr. Mattinly, Lady and two children; Mr. Henry Newberry, brother-in-law, sister and child; Mr. James Baylis and Lady, Mr. George Plater, Mr. Adam Rankin, Mr. Augustus de Caunitz, Mr. James Drummond, Mr. Thomas Wood, and sundry others.

Members of Congress in town, in addition to those in our last.
Senators.—Governor JOHNSTON, of North-Carolina.
Governor LANGDON, of New-Hampshire.
Representatives.—Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, New-York.
SHEARJASHUR BOURNE, Massachusetts.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Return of Berks.
Congress.—Daniel Heister.
Senator in the State Legislature.—Gabriel Heister.
Representatives in the State Legislature.—Charles Shoemaker, Paul Grocup, John Ludwick, Nicholas Lutz, Balzar Gehr.
For the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin.
Congress.—John W. Kuttera.
For the counties of York and Cumberland.
Congress.—Thomas Hartley.

DIED, on the 9th of August last, at Bristol, England, the Rev. and much respected CALEB EVANS, D. D. principal of a very celebrated Academy in that city, belonging to the Baptist congregations.

This gentleman was a distinguished friend to the rights of America and of mankind; by his death, the interests of religion, science and freedom, have sustained a great loss.

C—, Chamont, &c. in our next.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Roebuck,	Bliss,	Bristol
Savannah,	Armstrong,	Liverpool
Minerva,	Wood,	Havre-de-Grace
Brig St. George,	De Colla,	Oporto
Mercury,	Sevens,	Dublin
Mary,	March,	Newburyport
Hetty and Maria,	Hodge,	Figera
Sloop Luinna,	Mandeville,	North-Carolina

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/9 21/ pr. f.	105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/6 11/9	58 1/2 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6 12/9	63 1/2 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16/8 17/	85 do.
Indents	10/6	52 1/2 do.
Bank Subscriptions,	13/6	Dollars.