

ed in the christian religion, must recollect that there were similar occurrences recorded in the Holy Scriptures, and then there were prophets. Mr. Halhed quoted Acts v. 38, 39: "And now I say unto you, let these men alone, &c. Mr. Brothers, he contended, did not associate with any person but four or five unambitious men, of whom he was happy to reckon himself as one;—who, though they enjoyed his conversation, and believed in his prophecies, could not be imagined as having a design to abet any traitorous designs. Of the prophecies recorded in the books of Mr. Brothers, he declared that many had already been actually fulfilled, or in a state of probability to be so; but he would insist, that of all the prophecies contained in his two books, not one had failed, notwithstanding the miserable attempts of miserable pamphleteers to fligmatize and vilify him. Many long letters written to his Majesty's Ministers, contained predictions of what had actually happened; and amongst those which he (Mr. Halhed) wished most earnestly may not be fulfilled, some related to the Parliament, and to that house in particular. Many of those friends who had, with the most laudable motives advised him not to bring forward the present motion, and who represented him on the brink of a precipice of obloquy and disgrace, would, he hoped, impute similar motives of philanthropy to him, if he mentioned to them his imagination that they stood in the way of dangers, of infinitely greater importance. He had known Mr. Brothers, he said, but a short time: he had never heard of his books until January, nor their author until February; but so thoroughly convinced was he of the truth and magnitude of his prophecies, that he had written a small pamphlet in his favour. He should not therefore, think it very unreasonable to propose to the members of the House to employ part of Easter recess in the perusal of those books which had made so very great an impression on his mind. The great Omnipotent Being had already interfered in the affairs of the world. Why may it not, therefore, be considered probable that he may again? Every body knows that the great Columbus, who was so fully convinced that there was land beyond Atlantic, applied to many monarchs before he could gain any credit; at last, however, he convinced the world of the truth of his prophecies, by practical demonstration. Brothers had once intended to present himself to that House and let them know the denunciation against them; and though he was then turned out, yet he did not wish that he might be ordered to attend at the bar, in order that he may give them some wholesome warning. He said, he proposed to move that day, for laying a copy of Mr. Brothers's books on the table; but if the house wished he would present a copy in his own possession, which he had interlarded with occasional observations and passages from the bible, similar to many of the said books.

Mr. Halhed concluded his speech by moving—That copies of Mr. Richard Brothers's two books be laid upon the table and be perused by the members of the House.

No member appearing to second this motion, the Speaker could not put the question.

The order of the day was then moved for the second reading of the bill to prevent stealing dead bodies; but notice being taken that only 35 members were present, the House adjourned.

A vessel from Tunis has brought advice to Leghorn, that the Dev has conquered Tripoli, and driven the Usurper from that Regency; that the latter had retired to a mosque, from whence he was going to be taken by force, in consequence of a firman from the Grand Seigneur.

From every part of the Continent we have the most melancholy accounts of the great deficiency of corn. The distillation of spirits from grain, in the Prussian territories, has been prohibited under the most severe penalties in consequence.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, April 2.

"This morning, in consequence of the very exorbitant prices of provisions, a great concourse of people met in the market, took possession of the butchers meat, butter, eggs, and vegetables, and sold them at a very reduced price.—Some soldiers joined in the business, and but for the timely interference of Lord George Lennox, very serious consequences must have ensued from the irritation of the people. The town is reduced to some order, and it is to be hoped, that no further disturbances will happen this night.

"These are strong symptoms of discontent among the whole body of Miners in Cornwall. Bread is so extremely scarce and dear, that poor people are almost in want of the absolute necessities of life.

Mr. Bell, the Member for Rochester, has just received an addition of about 150,000l. to his fortune, by the death of an uncle, who has left immense property chiefly between him and his brother.

On the 15th instant the Elector Palatine, arrived at Inspruck, when the marriage ceremony was solemnized between his Electoral Highness and her Royal Highness the Arch-Duchess Maria Leopoldine, second daughter of his

Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Ferdinand of Austria.

A young Hibernian, last week, carried off to Gretna-Green, from her father's House, in the neighbourhood of Illeworth, the rich and beautiful Miss J——y.

The Arch-Duchess Caroline Frances, born on the 10th of June last, died at Vienna on the 14th inst. of a scarlet fever.

The article that was translated from the Italian papers, relative to the dismissal of the British Minister from Florence, mistaked the name of the Minister. It was Mr. Wyndham, and not Lord Hervey, who was ordered to quit Florence.

Last week a dispute having arisen, while they were at work, between two nail forgers at Ecclesfield, who were Brothers and fellow workmen, one of them from the sudden impulse of rage, ran the red-hot end of a bar of iron, which he had just taken out of the fire, into the belly of the other. The flesh closed upon the iron, which, in the midst of the agonies of the poor man, was extracted. He languished a while in torment and then expired. The more unfortunate wretch, who survives is committed to York Castle to take his trial these affizes.

A Jewess was a few days since committed, under the Lottery Act, to Newgate.—She contrived, it appears to get herself introduced to a man who is detained to give evidence against the persons now in custody for forging stamps, and invited him to supper with her.—She brought in a pot of porter, which the son of the person alluded to, being very thirsty, took up to drink; immediately on taking it, the child was seized with a vomiting, which leading to suspicion, the pot was examined, and it appeared that a considerable quantity of arsenick was lying at the bottom.—The woman is of course held in close custody till the child is declared out of danger.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Messrs. Adams & Larkin.

THE ratification of the Treaty made by Mr. Jay, is so important to the future welfare and happiness of this country, that it is hoped the Senate will not decide on this all interesting question, at their present meeting, but return to their respective States, and advise with their constituents before they give sanction to a "supreme law of the land." Their responsibility on so great a subject, will no doubt urge them to this decision, as a hasty determination on a commercial Treaty, which may possibly be considered by our Allies the French, as a partial attachment to the English, may lead them to resent it as such; more especially, as a Commercial Treaty has been previously submitted by them to the United States, and no decision has been had on the subject. "Slow and sure" is an old adage, but it is a sentiment which at the present crisis ought to be attended to. However silent the French have hitherto been on our English Treaty, yet it is to be feared, that after it is ratified, they may speak a language of so serious a nature, as to place the United States in a very alarming predicament. Upon these prudent principles, the wish is again renewed, that the Senate would adjourn before the ultimate decision.

CAUTION.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. PENNO,

A writer in the Aurora of the 9th inst. appears to console himself for the result of the election for Governor in the State of New-York, by observing, that Mr. Jay has not been chosen by the suffrages of the Freemen at large, and refers to the late choice of Representatives in Congress for proof of his assertion.—The two following facts however will shew what degree of faith ought to be given to the scribbles in the Aurora. The first is, that the aggregate of the Majority in the four districts who returned federal members, exceeded the aggregate of the majorities of the six Districts who have so wisely deputed Democratic members, by many hundred votes. The second part is, that in the District in which Mr. Van Cortlandt was elected only by a majority of twenty votes, Mr. J. y had a majority of more than eight hundred. It evidently follows from this statement that the greater number of freemen in the State of New-York are friendly to the present Government, and that if the election there had been a general one (as in Connecticut) and not confined to districts, the result would have been highly favorable to the peace and happiness of the United States.

For Sale at this Office, [Price One Eighth of a Dollar.] The Publications which appeared in the Virginia Gazette under the signature of

MARCELLUS.

By this Day's MAIL.

SAVANNAH, May 21.
LOUISVILLE, Saturday,
16th May, 1795.
CONVENTION.

Resolved,
That it is the opinion of this Convention, that, from the numbers, respectability, and grounds of complaint, stated in the sundry petitions laid before them, this is a subject of importance well meriting legislative deliberation.

Ordered, therefore,
That such petitions be preserved by the Secretary, and laid before the next legislature at their ensuing session.

Article of Constituted Rights annexed to the Constitution as amended.

All powers not delegated by the Constitution, as amended, are retained by the people.

We the representatives of the people of the state of Georgia, in Convention met, do ordain and establish the following articles as additions and amendments to the present Constitution, to take effect and be in full force on the first Monday in October next.

The Senate shall be elected annually on the first Monday in November, until such day of election be altered by law, and shall be composed of one member from each county, to be chosen by the electors thereof.

All elections to be made by the General assembly shall be by joint ballot of the Senate & House of Representatives.

The election of members for the House of Representatives shall be annual on the first Monday in November, and shall be composed of members from each county, in the following proportions:—Camden, 2; Glynn, 2; Liberty, 4; McIntosh, 2; Bryan, 2; Chatham, 4; Effingham, 2; Screven, 2; Montgomery, 2; Burke, 3; Richmond, 2; Columbia, 2; Wilkes, 3; Elbert, 2; Franklin, 2; Oglethorpe, 3; Greene, 3; Hancock, 3; Washington, 3; Warren, 3.

At the general election for members of Assembly in the year 1797, the electors of the present counties shall elect three persons from each county, to represent them in a convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the further alterations and amendments necessary to be made in the constitution, who shall meet at the town of Louisville on the second Tuesday in May, thereafter. A majority of the said convention shall have power to proceed to and agree on such alterations and amendments as they may think proper.

The meeting of the General Assembly shall be annual, on the second Tuesday in January, a majority of whom shall have power to proceed to business.

That Louisville be the permanent seat of government, and that the Governor, Secretary of the State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Surveyor-General, remove with their offices thereto as soon as may be convenient, previously to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Extract from the minutes.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Secretary.

ANECDOTES.

IN the 15th century, during the civil wars between the factions in the Netherlands, then known by the names of the *Haecks* and *Cabillians*, the former after a long siege captured the city of Schoonhoven. Irritated by the obstinate resistance of Albert Beiling, the governor, they condemned him to be buried alive. Albert solicited the delay of a month, in order to settle his affairs. He obtained it; and, upon giving his word of honor to return, was liberated from prison. When the term expired, he returned and submitted to his sentence.

Some time after this the inhabitants of Amersfort, who were attached to the party of the Cabillians, besieged the other party in a small town called Baidewelt. John Van Schaffelaar, and nineteen of his companions, perished in defending the church, which had been assigned to them as a post. At last, the inutility of their efforts reduced these brave men to the necessity of demanding a capitulation.—The besiegers answered, that they should expect no quarter, till they had precipitated their commander from the tower. Fired with indignation at this proposal, the heroic band resolved rather to perish, than be dishonoured by such an action; but John Van Schaffelaar, who knew the implacable hatred of the people of Amersfort, voluntarily ascended the tower.—"My friends," said he, "I must die once and will not be the cause of your destruction."—He instantly threw himself down: his enemies received him on the points of their lances, dispatched him, and gave quarter to his comrades.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

The Courier Francois, speaking of the present predominating party in France, says—"Those of our readers who would wish to understand perfectly the origin of this grand schism, and to appreciate the character of certain orators, should recur to the Journal of Paris of 2d October. The limits of this paper do not permit the analyzing a great number of anecdotes but little known, being hid by the atrocious Septemberers of France, at the head of whom were the principal actors in the present system of moderation!"

This day arrived here from Bristol, the Ship Richmond, Capt. Lee, after a fine passage of 32 days.—The Richmond has brought London papers to the 5th, and Bristol to the 8th May.—Copious details from which will appear to-morrow.—We do not find that any very important events have transpired, subsequent to those already announced.—The account of a Treaty between France and Prussia is confirmed—and that negotiations were in a progressive train with Spain.—Reports say that tranquility reigns at Paris—but in England, Scotland and Ireland, great uneasiness on account of the scarcity of provisions.—That the French continue to be successful in Germany.—That a reinforcement to their fleet in the Mediterranean had been received, by eight ships of the line—in consequence the French fleet now consists of 23 sail, and has blocked up the British of 13 sail in the Gulf of Spezzia. The Boyne, an English ship of 98 guns, caught fire by accident, and was burnt down to the water's edge, whilst at Spithead, a great number of persons perished in her.

Tuesday evening arrived in Town, his Excellency JOHN JAY, Governor elect of the State of New-York.

A letter from Hamburg of 14th April, to a merchant in New-York, states, that a Treaty of Peace between the French and the Emperor of Germany, was signed at Frankfort on the 9th of that month.

The Richmond left Bristol the 8th of May and on the 14th spoke the ship Light Horse of Salem—18 days out, bound to Biboa—June 6th ship Sophia—of Baltimore, from New-York to Hamburg out 52 days—same day spoke ship George, from Hull to New-York out 74 days—Left at Bristol ships Superb and Commerce—the Superb to sail in 7 days for New-York, and the Commerce for Boston.

A passenger in the Richmond says, it was reported in Bristol that a second engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean &c; the Braunia the Admiral's ship was sunk.

The ship Amiable from this port is arrived at Liverpool after 30 days passage.

To be Sold,

By Public Vendue at the Coffee-House, on the first of July next, if not sold before at Private Sale,

FOUR TENEMENTS, with the Lots thereto belonging, situate in Biddle's Alley, leading from Market Street into Elbow Lane, and directly in the rear of the House now occupied by Hilary Baker, Esq. the whole ground is sixty feet front on Biddle's alley, and sixteen feet deep.

Any person inclining to purchase the premises, or any part thereof, may know the terms by applying at No. 73 Walnut Street.

June 11 cod:1]

PROPOSALS,

By ISAAC NEALE of Burlington, and HENRY KAMMERER, jun. of Philadelphia, For Printing by Subscription, the First American Edition of a Work, intitled

CALVARY, or the Death of

CHRIST,

A POEM, in Eight Books.

By Richard Cumberland.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be comprised in one volume duodecimo, of about 320 pages, shall be printed on a good type and paper, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at the moderate price of three fourths of a dollar each copy, to be paid on delivery of the book.

Any person who may procure 12 subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall be entitled to two copies for their trouble—the same allowance will be made to Booksellers, and others subscribing for a number of books.

The publishers intend striking off a few copies on paper of a very fine quality, in the execution of which their utmost endeavors shall be used to present subscribers with a good specimen of American printing; these shall be bound, gilt, and lettered, in the most elegant manner, and delivered to subscribers at One Dollar each.

At the end of the book will be recorded the names of those who may become patrons of this invaluable work.

Such gentlemen as may be entrusted with subscription papers, are particularly requested to return the same to H. Kammerer, jun. No. 24 North Third Street, Philadelphia, or I. Neale, in Burlington, by the first of July next, when it is expected the work will be put to press.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers and by most of the printers and Bookellers throughout the United States.

For Sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES,

OF THE

LAST REPORT

Of the Secretary of the

TREASURY.

CONTAINING A PLAN FOR THE

FURTHER SUPPORT OF

PUBLIC CREDIT.

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In the present enlightened age, when free discussion has opened the eyes of mankind, and the fabrics of Despotism and Superstition are crumbling to the dust, it becomes an object of no small importance, to distinguish leading Truths from those Counterfeits which had assumed their names and usurped their place, and in the subversion of which, Truth itself is too apt to be discarded without inquiry.

In the present work, the learned author (who had before distinguished himself by his *principles of moral and political Philosophy*) has treated the subject with that ability and candour which becomes it, and has exhibited in a short compass, perhaps the clearest and most distinct view of the proper evidences of christianity ever published.

May 25 3aw4w

In the Chancery of New Jersey.

April 14th. 1795.

Present his Excellency Richard Howell,

Chancellor.

Between Lydia Onderdonck, Complainant,

and

Henry Onderdonck, Defendant.

The Complainant in

this cause, having this day filed her bill of complaint, praying for certain causes therein set forth, to be divorced from her husband Henry Onderdonck, the above defendant, and having made due proof, that the said Henry hath, after the cause of complaint had arisen removed himself without the jurisdiction of this court, so that the process thereof cannot be served upon him, or if served he cannot be compelled to appear and answer or plead, and having thereupon prayed a hearing upon the facts charged in the said bill.

It is therefore ordered that a hearing be had on the facts charged in the said bill, accordingly on the first day of July next at the dwelling house of William Hay, Innholder, in the city of Trenton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a copy of this order, having been first published in one of the public papers of this state, and in one of the public papers of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, or served on the said defendant for the space of two months at least, before the said day appointed for hearing.

Richard Howell.

April 22 cod:J

No. 99.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty eighth Day of May, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON of the said District hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, viz.

"DOMESTIC MEDICINE: or, a Treatise on the prevention and cure of Diseases, by Regimen and simple Medicines, with an Appendix, containing a Dispensatory for the use of private Practitioners, by William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh: Revised and adapted to the Diseases and Climates of the United States of America, by Samuel Power Grifflitts, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

Samuel Caldwell,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

June 4, 1795. 1aw4w.

This Day is Published,

Price one dollar, by Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41 South Second Street

The Political Register

Or, Proceedings in the session of Congress commencing November 3, 1794, and ending March 3d, 1795. With an Appendix, containing a Selection of papers laid before Congress during that period.

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June 1 1aw6w

James M'Alpin,

Taylor,

No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the Public for their liberal Encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a Continuance of their Favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He will thankfully receive any orders to pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

Oct 25. 2aw6