

The spleen, the pancreas, the reins and the bladder were found. The epiploea and the mesentery, not fat, were covered with lymphatic pimples, like those of which we have already spoken. Similar tumours were dispersed over the peritoneum and the interior of the diaphragma: this muscle was found. The lungs adhered to the pleura, to the diaphragma, and to the pericardium, found in substance, and without any pimples; there were a few only near the trachea artery and the oesophagus; the pericardium contained the usual quantity of serum; the heart was pale, but in its natural state. The brain and its dependent parts, were in a perfectly good condition.

All the disorders, of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a scrupulous habit of a long standing, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant.

The present Process verbal has been drawn up at Paris by the undersigned, at half past 4 o'clock, on the day above-mentioned.

Signed by us,

" P. J. PELETAN,
" P. LASSUS,
" N. JEANROY,
" J. B. F. DUMANGIN."

ROME, May 20.

The Pope arrived here on the 8th from Yarracina—Prince Augustus of England rode before him to the other side of the gate of St. Sebastian, where he descended from his carriage to kiss the hand of the Pope, who received his royal highness in the most affectionate manner. His holiness entered the city amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd, and the most brilliant symphonies of two orchestras, which the managers of the play-houses had placed on his passage, to testify their acknowledgments for the permission which the Pope had given them of re-opening the theatres this year.

ALTONA, June 13.

The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before Saturday last, the 7th inst. between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363, and the number of families who have lost their habitations, to 3000. Among the former are, besides many merchants houses, the town-hall, the hospital for orphans, the latin school, a convent, two apothecary shops, 24 brew-houses, five sugar-houses, 200 oil-dilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philosophic Grove, and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to enquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

Yesterday a report was current on the exchange at Hamburg, that at the very same time when the fire broke out at Copenhagen, a conflagration equally dreadful had taken place at Carlscroon, in Sweden. But as the Swedish letters of the 6th inst. which arrived last night, do not make the least mention of such an event, it is undoubtedly the result of the same miscreants, who charge the courts of St. James and Petersburg with the fire at Copenhagen.

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW YORK, August 20.
ARRIVED.

Brig Betsey, Barr, Trinidad; Mary, Crozier, Egg-Harbour; Sally, Clark, Martinico; Concord, Wright, Lagaira; Recovery, McComb, St. Croix; Schooner Quincefence, Phillips, St. Bartholomews; Sloop two Friends, Timon, Bermuda.

BRUSSELS, June 8.

The Saxon and Hessian troops, who lined the right bank of the Rhine, from Valendar to Mulheim, have relinquished their position, conformably to the terms of the second treaty concluded between France and the King of Prussia.

The army, or rather the chain of the French army, which extends from the Cologne, to Brifgan, contains 300,000 men.

All the Fortifications in West Flanders are repairing with the greatest activity.

DUBLIN, June 22.

Yesterday the hon. James Butler, son to the Earl of Ormond, and Philip Newton, of the County of Carlow, Esq. were brought to the Bar of the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for a riot and outrage committed on the Dwelling house of Redmond Duffy of the city of Kilkenny, Surgeon, on the night of the 3d of September, 1792, and of which they and others not yet brought up, were convicted last summer assizes at Kilkenny. The court, in the most elegant and learned speech, shewed the enormity of the offence, and the necessity of making an example of people of Mr. Butler's rank, but that in consideration of their Agent, Mr. Kemmis, engaging to pay all the costs and expenses (out of pocket,) which we understand amounts to 446l. 12s. 1d. the court were pleased to reduce the fine they intended to impose on them to 6d. but ordered them two months imprisonment in Newgate, and to give security in 500l. each, and two sureties in 250l.

BIRMINGHAM, June 24.

Tranquility is restored to this town and neighbourhood. The King's own Dragoons are returned to their quarters from Dudley, Stover-bridge and Brooms-grove, except about thirty men, who have been left at the latter place on accounts of its being fair-day.

The following excellent hand-bill was circulated, in counteraction of a very seditious one calling the people to arms, and for the discovery of the author or authors of which, a reward of one hundred pounds is offered by a number of the most respectable citizens:

Brother Artificers, and Fellow Townsmen.

For our own credit, safety and happiness, let us reverence the Magistrates, and the laws of the land; rioting can do no good, but may do much mischief, and increase the town rates, already too heavy to be borne; and as there is no answering for the conduct of armed men when insulded on their duty.

My advice is, to keep out of the way.

It is the sight of a large crowd of curious persons that encourages the real rioters, who would be af-

fraid to act, if left in the street to themselves. Let every peaceable man, therefore, stay in his own house and there keep his servants and children, and my word for it, the rioting will soon cease.

I am, for ever and ever,
Your sincere well-wisher,
JOB NOTT.

Tuesday, June 23, 1795.
HAMBURG, June 13.

The secession of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, has been followed not only by Hesse Cassel, but also by Hesse Darmstadt, Baden Dourlac, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Duchies of Anspach and Barih, and by several petty states of the empire situate in Franconia and Swabia. This critical situation of affairs is also one of the principal reasons which have hitherto delayed the opening of the campaign, which the emperor cannot begin with any effect, as long as such a variance of sentiments shall subsist among the Princes who owe him their support.

There is a very strong report now afloat, that the Empress of Russia will send an army of 50,000 men, to act in concert with the Imperialists, and to spur on the pusillanimous petty Princes of Germany, to do their duty towards their chief, while the rest of the Empress's forces in Poland, which are to be augmented to 350,000 men, will sufficiently engage the attention of the Prussians, and keep Frederick William from any active interference in those events which shall happen on the banks of the Rhine. Great expectations may be formed from such a measure, should it actually take place; and without some extraordinary stir of this kind, the Emperor finds invincible obstacles to his resolution and eagerness to prosecute the war.

BOSTON, August 15.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
At a large and respectable meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, convened at the request of a number of the members, and held at their hall on Tuesday, August 11th, 1795, by adjournment, to consider of and express their sentiments relative to the Treaty made by Mr. Jay, in behalf of the United States, with Great-Britain.

A motion was made to have the Treaty read, which was done: It was then moved to discuss and pass upon the Treaty article by article; this motion was objected to, because the subject had been so fully and so publicly discussed, and the members had had so much time to study the Treaty, and deliberately to form their opinion, that every one must be ready for the question; it was therefore dispensed with.

A motion was then made in the words following, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of the Chamber, That the recommendation of the Senate to the President of the United States, to ratify the Treaty, as amended by them, was wise and prudent; because it settles in a fair amicable manner, points of difference between the two nations, which must otherwise necessarily subject our country to a humiliating submission to British impositions and injuries, or induce a war, with all its horrors and distresses, to obtain such redress; and because, when considered collectively, the Tendency of the Treaty must be to promote and extend, rather than to injure and restrain our commerce.

This motion gave rise to a lengthy and free discussion of the subject at large; after which the question was put by the president, when the same was adopted with one dissentient only.

Another motion was then made in the words following, viz.

Resolved, therefore, That the Chamber cannot but lament and disapprove every attempt to excite an opposition to the Treaty in the minds of the people, and to detach their confidence from the government of the Union; because in a free government like ours, a firm reliance of the people on the wisdom and integrity of those authorities which they have themselves constituted to manage their public concerns, and a cheerful acquiescence in the decisions of rulers of their own appointment, are indispensable to secure the peace, the honor and the happiness of the community.

This motion was also put by the President after a short discussion, and was adopted with one dissentient only.

Another motion was then made in the words following, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber be requested to forward an authenticated copy of the preceding resolutions to the President of the United States, and to publish the same in the public newspapers.

This motion was put also, and passed unanimously.

The question upon the whole was then put by the President after a few observations, and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Copy. THOS. RUSSELL, Presid.

A true copy from the records of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY PRENTISS, Sec'y.

SALEM, (State New-York) August 12.
It is our wish, if possible, to satisfy the public curiosity respecting the reception which is given to the Treaty in different parts of the Continent.

It is to be regretted, that too little dependence can be placed on the publications of the day, which, with a few exceptions, favour strongly of party spirit—each party endeavours to represent matters in a manner most favorable to its own feelings; and, in the ardor of contention, a scrupulous regard to truth is too frequently neglected.

It is not to be dismissed, that large meetings, in the towns of Boston and Charlestown, (Mass.) in Portsmouth, (N. H.) in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, (S. C.) have reprobated the Treaty. But it still remains dubious whether the resolutions of those meetings express the sentiments of the mercantile interest in those places.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce in New-York, indicate a different disposition from that which the resolutions of the meeting in that city attribute to the citizens at large. It is confidently said that the great body of Boston merchants were not concerned in the assembly of the 11th July—nor can we learn that gentlemen of that description in Albany, or in the flourishing town in its vicinity, have thought it necessary to express a dislike to the Treaty; but, on the contrary, that they seem willing to leave it where the Constitution has placed it—in the discretion of the President of the United States.

We list the more on this, as it must readily be allowed, that well-informed and regular merchants are, of all men, the best qualified to decide on the merits of a commercial Treaty.

The newspaper publications in Connecticut, in Rhode-Island, and in the interior parts of Massachusetts, generally reprobate the proceedings of the capitals—in some instances speak favourably of the Treaty, and universally breathe a spirit of moderation.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19.

Extract of letters from a Merchant in London, to his friend in New-York, dated 5th June 1795.

"FRANCE, having for some time been in the habit of drawing from every part of Europe, and also your continent, all sorts of grain and provisions, and as those articles are become both very scarce and dear in this kingdom, (wheat being in this market at 3s. per quarter, and other articles of grain in proportion) our rulers have been induced to give directions to the citizens to bring into port all neutrals they may fall in with, loaded in whole or in part with eatables bound to France, for the double purpose of distressing the enemy, and quiet if possible the lower order amongst us, not with a view as it is understood of making captures, but to pay liberally for all neutral property, exclusive of freight to the vessels, without unnecessary delay; and this seems a measure necessary for self existence, as from the severe winter, succeeded by an uncommon cold spring and summer. There is a prospect of a late harvest, and the quantity is by no means flattering in appearance, so that there is every reason to conclude that grain of every kind must at least for some months bear a good price.

June 26.

"The Markets for wheat continuing to advance there seems to be an increasing necessity to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and to bring into our ports, all vessels loaded with provisions, which it is supposed under present circumstances no neutral nation will take exception at, especially as the prices paid for the articles are liberal, and our wants too pressing to let the means of relief pass by, when within our reach."

PROVIDENCE, August 15.

In the Gale which happened on the 11th inst. the Brig Sarley, Capt. Gideon Crawford, of this port, was cast away on Rockaway Beach (Long Island) and the Capt. drowned, having been knocked overboard by the Tiller. Capt. Crawford, was an industrious and worthy citizen.

The Schooner Nabby, with 40 French passengers from Jamaica—and the Brig Commerce, both of this port, also another vessel, name unknown, laden with Rum and Sugar, went ashore at the same time.

On the 29th ult. arrived at Newport Citizen Louis ARCAMBAL, appointed Vice Consul from the Republic of France to the State of Rhode Island, to reside in Newport. He produced to his Excellency the governor of this state the exequatur of his appointment and acceptance in the United States.

The late heavy rains have destroyed many bridges and Dams at the Westward and Southward, and swept away large quantities of grain, hay, &c.—The elegant bridge over Croton River in the State of New-York is gone.

HARTFORD, August 17.

We are informed, by a Gentleman from Vermont, that the farmers in general, in that State, have been very fortunate in gathering in their Harvest, which has been greater this season than was ever known—Good old Wheat, he says, is now selling there at four shillings and six-pence per Bushel—We also learn, from all quarters of this country, that so great a quantity of English grain was never raised in one season, and that Indian Corn is likely to be very good. There is, likewise, a prospect of Cider's being very plenty (of consequence, we may anticipate a great deal of domestic news, next winter.)

While the powers of Europe are acting "Lewis XVth," a Tragedy, the people of this country are performing "the Honour Farmer,"—a Comedy.

YORK, (Penn.) August 19.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of YORK and its vicinity, held in the court house on Monday the 17th day of August, 1795, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration, measures proper to be pursued upon the subject of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

JOHN EDIE, Esq. being appointed Chairman,

After a full and deliberate discussion of the subject, the following Resolutions were moved, and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, that although we consider it the constitutional right of the citizens of the United States to address the President by way of petition, memorial, or remonstrance, on any subject, concerning which the Constitution has vested him with a negative or affirmative, yet that there may be certain situations in which it would be exceedingly improper, and inconsistent with their duty to do so.

2d. Resolved, That we consider the present occasion as one of those, on which it would be highly improper to advise the President not to give his affirmative to the pending Treaty, as such conduct would seem to be interfering with the constituted authorities, which ought never to take place but in cases of the greatest necessity; and that it would betray a want of confidence in the Senate, and in the President; that it would tend to weaken our government, and give foreign nations a bad opinion of its wisdom and stability; and that it would have a direct tendency to encourage animosities, factions and divisions among ourselves.

3d. Resolved, That we have a full and entire confidence that the President of the United States will never exceed his constitutional powers, and that in the exercise of them will combine, as he always hitherto has done, wisdom with integrity.

2. Resolved, That we deem the constitutional guard upon the executive as sufficiently strong, even where less confidence is due, in requiring the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate as an essential requisite to the ratification of treaties.

5. Resolved, That we cheerfully leave the Treaty between this country and Great Britain where the Constitution has directed it to be left, feeling the most perfect reliance that the honor and interest of this country will be fully considered in a decision upon it.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the United States.

JOHN EDIE, Chairman.

T. STEPHENS,

No. 65 SOUTH SECOND-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that at his Store they may be supplied with most of the modern European and other publications of merit, on Politics, Divinity, Law, the Belles Lettres, &c. &c.—Also a great variety of ELEGANT PRINTS and Paintings, and every article in the Stationary business; which he continues, as usual, to dispose of at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen's Libraries furnished or purchased; and the utmost value, in exchange or cash, given for any quantity of second hand Books.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the above Store on very moderate terms.

Philadelphia, August 21

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	197
Three per Cent.	117
Deferred Six per Cent.	147
BANK United States.	32 pr. Cent.
North America.	50
Pennsylvania.	28
INSURANCE COMPANY North America.	30
Pennsylvania, [Int. off]	6

ARRIVED.

Ship Maria, Ferris,	Bordeaux 56
Brig Mary, Fleming,	Liverpool 52
Schr. Columbia, Billis,	St. Thomas 18
Betley, Francis,	Providence, R. I. 13
Dispatch, Stutton,	Boston 13
Sloop Dolphin, Hall,	N. Providence 13
Martha, M. Williams,	Fredericksburgh 11
Freelove and Polly, Mosher,	N. Bedford 19

The following passage in the *Emilius* of ROUSSEAU written upwards of thirty years ago, is very remarkable, as it prophesies in the clearest manner the present political state of Europe—that great man enforcing the plan of bringing up every child to an useful trade or profession, thus addresses the great, who he justly supposed would ridicule his system.

"You rely on the present order of things, and you do not perceive that it is subject to unavoidable Revolutions. The great becomes poor, the Monarch becomes a Subject. We are drawing near to a great crisis and to the age of Revolutions—I hold it to be impossible that the great monarchs of Europe should exist much longer.—All that men have done, men may destroy. There are no indelible characters but those which nature imprints, and nature makes neither princes, nor lords, nor rich men.—Happy the man who will then know how to quit the station that forsakes him, and remain a Man in spite of fate."

EMILIUS, Vol. 21

A child was lately poisoned to death, at Providence, by eating a small quantity of green paint, made of Verdigrise.

The Copy of the Address of the Merchants and Traders presented yesterday to the President of the United States, was not received in season for this Day's Gazette but will be published to-morrow, with the names of the Signers annexed.

For SALE by the Subscribers, in Penn-street, the following Articles, of the last Importation from China.

105 Chests	Bohea Tea.
95 Half Chests	
82 Quarter Chests	
160 Quarter Chests Hyson Tea,	
120 Quarter Chests Souchong Tea,	
400 Boxes China, containing Tea Setts,	
4500 Pieces Nankens.	

Willings & Francis.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate

of Alexander Ritchie, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts and receive payment.

FRANCIS GORNEY,
ROBERT SMITH,
DANIEL SMITH, } Executors

Philadelphia, July 27, 1795. 31aw1m

Land and Commission Broker's Office.

JOSEPH HARVEY, of North-Carolina, HENRY RUSSELL, of the Western Territory, CHARLES ANDREWS, of Virginia, SAMUEL TEMPLE, of Pennsylvania, and JAMES LEACH, of Philadelphia, have formed a connection in business in this city, under the Firm of

JAMES LEACH, & CO.

At their Office, No. 17, Chestnut-street, near Front-street.

THEY respectfully inform all dealers in Lands, that from a general acquaintance with the Quality of Lands in various parts of the continent, they presume they can give every satisfaction to any gentlemen who please to command their services; Commission Business of all kinds transacted; Certificates, Bank Stock, &c. bought and sold—Notes discounted at a moderate premium. Canal Tickets divided into shares and companies for the convenience of those who do not chuse to purchase whole Tickets, also capital Canal Policies at one dollar each.

JOSEPH HARVEY,
HENRY RUSSELL,
CHARLES ANDREWS,
SAMUEL TEMPLE,
JAMES LEACH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15th, 1795. }
The Editor of the Columbian Centinel is requested to insert the above. J. L.

RECEIVED,

By the Archibus, Captain Sawin, from Calcutta and Madras, and for Sale by the Subscribers, in Penn-street, a valuable Assortment of Piece Goods; consisting of

Taundan Khafia	Bandanees
Sahjadpore Mannoody	Chappa Rowauls,
Nymphaticke Cessac	Silk Pulicars,
Borum Baltas	Coron Pulicars
Humhums	Blue Cloth
Berboom Gurrahs	Durias
Malda Becfooty	Mullins
Malda Gooloorty	Cambricks
Alhabad Baltas	Stringear Handkerchiefs
Guzzeahs	Ventaplam do.
Taffatacs	Tinnavilly do.

Willings & Francis.

August 20. 31aw1m

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

AN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 28th day of July last, a Negro Wench named PATIENCE, between forty and fifty Years of Age, small Stature, very black complexion: Took with her but few cloaths, those chiefly of common wearing apparel. It is supposed she will endeavour to get into Pennsylvania either at Bristol or Philadelphia, at the former of those places she has a mother and sister living.

Whoever apprehends and secures the said Wench, by that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

ELISHA LAWRENCE,
Monmouth county, New-Jersey,
August 1, 1795. mw1aw1m

For ALEXANDRIA,

The SCHOONER
BETSEY,

Captain FRANCIS.

To sail in a few days.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Subscribers in Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

August 20. 31aw1m