

the watch, I should naturally think of "Issachar." But should I hear the words "white swelling," or "right rose cancer," although I was a thousand leagues from the Cape de Verdes and Spain, I should be positive that I heard something bray, and that some Quack was near me in the shape of a "strong ass."

THE LAY PREACHER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 20.

Letourneur of la Manche—"I am charged by the Committee of Public Welfare, to inform you of the success of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse; Gillet, the Representative of the People with that Army, writes word that all the divisions of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, amounting to near a Hundred Thousand Men, have accepted the Constitution on the field of battle.

"Since the passage of the Rhine, our Army has continued to march along the banks of that river. On the 28th Fructidor, they passed the Sieg, and are now marching towards the Lahn; The enemy are flying before them, and dare not venture on a general engagement. General Jourdan gave the following account, to the Representative, of the engagement which took place on the preceding day.

"I informed you, in my Letter of yesterday, of the attack which we directed against the rear of the Enemy: our success has been complete; after a cannonading, and an engagement which lasted some hours, our Cavalry decided the contest, by their vigorous charge on the Enemy's Cavalry and Artillery. A thirteen pounder and a howitzer have fallen into our hands. The enemy had a number of killed and wounded, and we made many prisoners.

"General Le Fevre, who is employed in pursuing the enemy, has not yet been able to give any particulars. The rear of the enemy would have been treated infinitely worse, and their Artillery would have entirely fallen into our power, if our Infantry could have acted; but the latter were extremely fatigued from a march of near seven leagues, which they made in a very hot day.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

23 Vendemiaire—Sept. 24.

Letourneur (de la Manche) the reporter of the committee of the public welfare, announced, that the army of the Rhine and Moselle, anxious to emulate the glory of their brethren of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, in subduing the enemy on the opposite banks of the Rhine, had effected the passage of that river in the vicinity of Mannheim.

On the 20th of September, Mannheim surrendered by capitulation, to the victorious arms of the French Republic. This acquisition was made without the loss of a single man, or the discharge of a single gun.

Letourneur read the articles of capitulation, signed by General Pichegru, on the one part, and by the governor of Mannheim, and the minister of the Elector Palatine on the other.

CAPITULATION OF MANHEIM.

1. The French shall be left in possession of the City and Forts of Mannheim with all the ammunition, magazines, and artillery, until the conclusion of a Peace, when they shall be restored in the same state to the Elector.

2. The Garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage within 24 hours.

3. The Magistrates, and Ministers of Religion shall not be interrupted in the exercise of their different functions.

4. The Prisoners of War shall be released on both sides.

5. The Duke of Deux-Ponts, and his Ministers, may either remain in the City, or quit it, as they please.

The Palatinate shall be considered as a Neutral Country, and, as such, shall neither be subject to contributions nor requisitions. But that part of the Palatinate, which was reduced by the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, shall not be comprised in the exemption accorded by this Article.

6000 Quintals of wheat, 400 sacks of oats, and 200 pieces of artillery, with a proportionate quantity of ammunition, were found in Mannheim.

Merlin of Donai, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, made a Report on the Conquered Countries, and particularly on Belgium and the Country of Liege; he declared that it would be unworthy of the French Nation to deliver up to the vengeance of their ancient Tyrants, a Nation to whom they had promised Liberty. He thought that the interest of the Republic accorded, in this instance, with the engagements it had contracted. "It is necessary (said he) that we should not suffer Austria to be too near our Frontiers, and to keep those who so long have been our Enemies, at a distance from our Territories. It is of the greatest importance to us to multiply our means of commerce and navigation, and not to separate ourselves from Holland, where England will not cease to carry on its numerous intrigues and conspiracies, in order to conquer that Country, with the view to restore its ancient despotism."

BOSTON.

FEDERAL SHIP NEWS.

The good ship Federal Government, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander, still prosecutes her voyage with safety and success. For some time past a gang of land lubbers, who were entered on board as ordinary seamen, have been frightened at some flocks of Mother Carey's chickens, which have hovered about the ship, and have been continually bawling out Rocks, Rocks a head—look out for breakers, and other outcries equally as vociferous. The old seaman at the bows, whose duty it is to con, has been nothing of the reefs, and the seamen in the chains continually cry, no soundings. But notwithstanding these, and the Capt. always at the helm, these land lubbers are always on the cry of Rocks and Breakers when on deck; and when between decks as continually insinuate that the Capt. means to run on the breakers and destroy the vessel. The Mites and Old seamen laugh at the swabbers; and to quell their fears, ask them if the Commo-

dore would destroy himself and ship for the sake of drowning such animals as they are? This stops their jaws for a moment; but the instant their watch is called, they continue the old tune; and the honest tars can scarcely sleep in their births for the noise. Notwithstanding the fears of these mutineers, whenever a squall takes the ship, they are the last to help hand the sails; but are seen creeping about deck whimpering something about "I sold you for"—So that the true tars, though continually bothered with their slack jaw in good weather, have all the duty to do in storms and tempests.—Thank God, they are equal to the safe navigation of the ship; and are determined never to quit until she is safely moored in the haven of public security and permanent peace.

HARTFORD, (Connect.)

At the annual Convention of the Fellows of the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, held at the Court House in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday the 14th of Oct. 1795.

The following Officers were chosen, for the ensuing year, viz.

Eneas Munson, President.
Elihu Tudor, Vice President.
M. F. Cogswell, Treasurer.
James Clarke, Secretary.

Resolved, That it be considered as an indispensable requisite, for every young Gentleman, who shall hereafter, present himself for examination before the Committees of the several Counties; that he read before said Committee, an Inaugural Dissertation on some Medical Subject, as one of the evidences of improvement in his studies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Doct. Felix Pascalis Oaviere, D. D. M. D. of the city of Philadelphia, for his very ingenious and entertaining piece on their first Prize Question for 1795, on the best preparations of Antimony, &c.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Doct. Thaddeus Betts of Norwalk, for his ingenious and pleasing Dissertation on their third Prize Question, on the different species of Colic, their causes, Indications, and method of cure.

Resolved, That the Pieces, intended as answers to the Prize Question of 1794. On what is the most eligible mode of increasing and propagating Medical Knowledge in the State of Connecticut, &c. be laid over until the next meeting of the Society, and that the said question be still held up for further discussion.

Voted, That the Degree of Doctor of Physic, be conferred on Doct. James Potter, and on Doct. Thomas Mosely.

Resolved, That the following Honorary Prize Questions be proposed for the Discussion of the Faculty of the State of Connecticut, or else where.

1st. What are the Chymical properties of the Effluvia or contagion of the present Epidemic in the city of New York, what its mode of Operation on the human body, and does said Epidemic differ from the usual Billious Autumnal Fevers of this Country except in Degree?

2d. What are the causes, symptoms, varieties, & best method of cure of dysentery.

3d. What are the causes, symptoms, and varieties of Plethitis Pulmonalis, and the best method of preventing and curing the same?

The two following questions are still held up for discussion.

1st. What is the most eligible mode of increasing and propagating Medical Knowledge in the State of Connecticut.

2d. What is the best method for preventing the common Suppurating Quinsy (Cyauanche Testicularis of Doct. Cullen) after the inflammatory state is fully formed, from terminating in Maturacion and discharge?

STOCKBRIDGE, (Mass.) Nov. 17.

Bache's Aurora, received by the last mail, contains further abuse of the President, the late Secretary, and the present Secretary of the Treasury.

It is evident that the fors of faction and anarchy are collecting their whole force, in order to make one desperate effort to overthrow the present government of our country. No pains are spared, no falsehoods untold, no suggestions (not even the most vile which total depravity can engender) are withheld, to endeavor to lessen the confidence of the people in WASHINGTON. One of Bache's writers insinuates that there is room for suspicion that the President took care to advance his pecuniary interest, while at the head of his fellow soldiers fighting in defence of America. The time cannot be far distant, when those who are endeavouring to level to the same standard of baseness with themselves men who enjoy the confidence of the great majority of the people, will either produce the sway of prevalent villainy, or place the anarchists and disorganizers in a situation in which they will experience "a fearful looking for of the fiery indignation and vengeance" of America—and not only a looking for, but the hand of justice, with all its rigours, must light upon their guilty heads.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1795.

Sunday last Col. READ, one of the Senators of the United States from South-Carolina, arrived in town.

Some interesting proceedings of the French Convention to the 24th September, will be published to-morrow.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Friendship, Trott, Liverpool, 80 days
Schr. President, Pearson, Fredericksburg
Sloop Nancy, Hall, Richmond

CLEARED.

Ship Indorran, Lewis, East-Indies
Brig Florida, Preston, Hispaniola
Regulator, M. Lawrin, St. Croix
Schr. Little Tom, Dehnett, St. Bartholomews
Sloop Nancy, Cook, Newbern

COMMUNICATION.

In a piece signed "Camillus Simplex," published in a New York Jacobin paper, and republished in a Philadelphia Jacobin paper, there is a pretended quotation from "Mr. Hamilton's Explanation," lately published, in which that gentleman is made to say, "the twenty virtuous men of our country," &c. whereas his expression is, the "truly virtuous men of our country," &c. this is only a new instance of their attempts at imposition.

From the Courier de la France, &c.

The following extracts from the Daily Journal printed at Paris, will give some ideas of the unlimited liberty of the Press produced in France by the unlimited tyranny which the people seek to destroy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS.

Consult that tenant, who finds himself in the place of the proprietor; consult that valet, who hath taken the place of his master—they will curse the revolution: Consult that rich stock-jobber whom the revolution found on a dunghill, and who reposes, notwithstanding, under gilded canopies, they will tell you that the revolution is the scourge of the human race: Speak to that man whom the revolution hath drawn from the dust of oblivion, to elevate him to the most important trusts—you will see him laugh when you tell him that the revolution is an evil. What then is this revolution, if it is alike odious even to those whose benefit it hath effected? Ought those then to be so severely judged for complaining who have lost their fortune, their honour, and every thing that they had most dear! Shall I be devoted to the public hatred for saying that, concerning the revolution, which those who made it, say themselves? If you are dissatisfied with your own work, what good would you have me say of it? But, we should be occupied less with remarking the misfortunes of the revolution, than in searching the means of finishing it—Vainly do they still declaim against the best citizens, by repeating the epithets of royalists and aristocrates; there are but two opinions amongst the French, that of those who wish to put a period to the revolution, and that of those who wish to re-commence it. Those who wish to put a period to the revolution demand not a king, but that tranquillity which they enjoyed under the kings; those who wish to re-commence it, do not call for liberty, but the abolition and the triumph of all the crimes of which liberty has been the pretext.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.

Arrived at this port.

Ship Lark, Munro, Guensey
Brig Ann, Curraoa
Schr. Polly Cook, Gonceves
Sloop Democrat, Lamier, Cape Francois
Race Horse, Shaw, Richmond
Marin, M'Creay, Philadelphia
Ship Benjamin, Silby, is arrived at Boston, in 87 days from the Isle of France.

The brig Jane, Lille-bridge, from Philadelphia to Hamburg, is taken and carried into Plymouth, and ordered for London.

ALBANY, October 30.

A cucumber has been raised in a garden at Stillwater, the past season, from a seed brought from the East Indies, which measured six feet and some inches in length—another from the same seed exceeded five feet, and several from 12 to 24 inches. The longest was about the bigness of a man's thigh—It is said, the plant had not a fair chance in the early part of the season, having been shaded from the influence of the morning sun.

Several pumpkins have been raised in this quarter, the last season which measure from 5 to 6 and 7 feet in circumference, and weighing 60, 80, and 100lbs. each. There is one at Webber's Bookstore, in this city, which exceeds 60lb.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Ship Hebe, arrived on Thursday, 59 days from Hamburg, left the following vessels there, viz.

Ship —, Bryden, Baltimore.
Juliana, Willing, ditto.
Brig London Packet, Smith, ditto, to sail in a few days.
Brig Sally, M'Kay, ditto.
Chance, Goddard, ditto.
Ship Rifling States, Campbell, Philadelphia.
Amity, Campbell, do. bound to Teneriffe.
And several other American vessels, names unknown.

NORFOLK, Nov. 14.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Winifred, Capt. W. Colley, 56 days from Liverpool.

Capt. Colley sailed from Liverpool in company with the ships Hope, of Fredericksburg, bound to Baltimore. On the 22d, in lat. 49. 45. N. long. 9. 22. W. past by a fleet of 75 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of a two decker and two frigates.—On the 22d, spoke the ship Juno, of Boston, Capt. Harvey, from Virginia, bound to Havre de Grace, out 7 weeks.

The brig Carey, Capt. Waller, belonging to this port, and the brig Sisters, of Petersburg, capt. Garey, were to sail for this port 10 days after the Winifred—The brig Jolly Tar, capt. Vaughan, failed the day before capt. Colley.

By a gentleman who arrived last night from Hampton Roads, we are told, that a number of vessels of different sizes have come into the Roads, among them a ship from Rochfort for Alexandria; a brig from Liverpool for Baltimore, 11 weeks out, and a ship from Bourdeaux for the same place, a very long passage, the run short of provisions, in consequence of which the Capt. threw himself over board and was drowned.

PETERSBURG, (Virg.) Nov. 17.

On Saturday last a duel was fought in this town between Captain John Jeffers and Mr. John W. Johnson—the first fire capt. Jeffers received a ball in his right side, which put a period to his existence. We cannot undertake to detail the cause of this event—we leave that to the recollection of those who are better informed of the subject: Suffice it to say, that a benevolent and good man has lost his life in defence of a character, and in support of a reputation, that had long gained him the confidence and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

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The next day he was buried with all the military honors which for deserving a character merited, attended also by the brethren of Petersburg and Blandford Lodges, and a much more numerous company of ladies and gentlemen than was ever known at a funeral in this town before. At Church a funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Syme, from the following text—"Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow: for what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away—after which the congregation attended with heartfelt sorrow the last remains of their departed friend and deposited it in the silent grave!

Port of Wilmington, (N. C.) Nov. 12.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Stewart,	Liverpool
Brig Betsey, Adclott,		do.
Schooner Betsey, Bros,		Jamaica
Mark Anthony, Ellis,		Charleston
Vinela, Batty,		New-York
Sloop Sally, Bartlett,		Exuma

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.

Commodity	Price	Unit
Tobacco,	4 dollars 50 cents	per 100 lb.
Rice,	4	per ditto.
Corn,	1	per bushel.
Flour,	11	
Pork,	15	
Beef,	8	
Tar,	1	33
Turpentine,	2	50
Pitch,	0	00
Deerskins,	—	25 per lb.
Shingles,	1	33 per M.
Lumber, assorted,	10 dollars	per M.

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,

In CHESNUT-STREET.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

25th November,

Feats of Horsemanship,

Particularly,

Mrs. SPINACUTA

Will make her first appearance in the Equestrian department—will ride on

TWO HORSES

In full speed, never attempted by any Female in America.

Lefty Tumbling,

By Messrs. Sullys, F. Ricketts, Raano, and Spinacuta.

Slack Rope Vaulting,

By Signior Reano.

Equestrian Exercise,

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Long, and Mr. Sully, Clown to the Horsemanship.

Trampoline Performance,

Particularly Mr. Ricketts will throw a somerset over SIX HORSES, With riders on them. With various other Entertainments not inserted.

N. B. Several Stoves are placed in different parts of the Amphitheatre to render it warm. Gentlemen in the Pit are requested not to throw glasses or bottles in the ring, being attended with dangerous consequences.

TICKETS and Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office, at the Amphitheatre.

* * Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

†† Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX.

N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

Nights of performance—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE Members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inst. at O'Ellers Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Officers of the Society will please give their attendance at one—Dinner to be on Table exactly at three.

It is particularly requested that such Gentlemen as intend to celebrate this Anniversary will send for Tickets of admission to either of the following members.

James Craig, Esq. north Front-street, No 161	
Richard Lake, Esq. Vine-street,	88
Mr. James Henderson, north Front-street,	46
Mr. Thomas Leiper, north Water-street,	9
Mr. Gaven Hamilton, jun. fourth 2d-street	13
Mr. Robert Henderson, Chefnut-street	10
Mr. John Shields, Chestnut-street	22
William A. Tod, Esq. Walnut-street	16
Dr. Andrew Spence, south Second-street	120

By Order of this Society,

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

Nov. 24.

Notice to Merchants.

SUCH of the Merchants of this city as have had property carried into Bermuda, are requested to meet at the Coffee-House, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Thomas Fitzsimons,

Chairman Committee.

Tuesday, 24th Nov.

WANTED,

In the Family of a French Lady,

A Woman who understands French and English, to take charge of the house and to sew. Enquire of M. MAHY, No. 10, Cypress Alley, between Spruce and Union Streets. Nov. 24. \$3t.

Canal Lottery-Office

Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES, TICKETS to be had at this Office, and at the City Hall, for Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents each every Day, except during the Hours of Drawing; where Check Books are kept for examination at 2 Cents each Number, or Registered at 12 Cents. Approved Notes payable on or before the 20th day of January 1796, will be taken in payment for Ten Tickets and upwards.

William Blackburn, Agent.

Statement of the Wheel.

1	of	30,000
2	of	20,000
5	of	10,000
4	of	2,500
7	of	2,000
14	of	1,000
37	of	500
73	of	100

besides the 12 Dollar Prizes.

Note. 25,000 Dollars ought to be added to the above, on account of the Five Stationary Tickets, worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars, that must be the last drawn.

Nov. 24.

dft.