

AN ELEGANT  
**Compting-House Almanack,**  
FOR 1796,  
Ornamented with a handsome Front View of the State-  
House, Congress and City Halls, may be had at  
*B. Davies's,*  
January 13. 3aw. No. 68, High-street.

**GUILLOTINA,**  
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AT  
**POLITICAL BOOK-STORE,**  
No. 8, South Front-street.

**THE GUILLOTINA; Or,**  
A DEMOCRATIC DIRGE.  
A P O E M.  
By the Author of the "DEMOCRATIAD."

"For here the deadly secret's told,  
"Who 'tis that fingers foreign gold;  
"That "patriots" tripp'd to state of nature,  
"Bear strong resemblance to the traitor;  
"That each disorganizing scoffer,  
"Will take a bribe if any offer.  
"Come then, ye Democratic Band,  
"Who yearn 't enthral this favor'd land,  
"To Edmund's dismal tomb draw near,  
"And vent your lamentations here,  
"In groans, as Rachel groav'd at Rama,  
"Hic cinis—but—*ubique fama.*"

**T. BRADFORD,**  
Has this day published—Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,  
**Citizen Fauchet's Intercepted Letter,**  
No. 10.  
January 13. d3

**Canal Lottery Office,**  
Near the Bank of the United States,  
January 9th, 1796.

TICKETS to be had at this office (warranted undrawn)  
at Twelve Dollars each, except during the hours of  
drawing.

**STATE of the WHEEL:**

1 prize of 30,000	30,000
5 do. 20,000	100,000
2 do. 10,000	20,000
3 do. 2,500	7,500
4 do. 2,000	8,000
12 do. 1,000	12,000
23 do. 500	11,500
55 do. 100	5,500

With a proportionate number of 72 dollar prizes.  
The Wheel is much richer than at the commencement  
of the drawing, and the price of Tickets must rise in a  
few days. Purchasers will be accommodated with a credit  
proportioned to the number of Tickets they take.  
By order of the Committee.

**Wm. Blackburn, Agent.**

January 11. def  
Note. A Check-Book kept at the above office for ex-  
amination, at two cents each number, or twelve cents for  
registering.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**Miniature Painting.**

**A**LIMNER from Paris respectfully informs the public,  
that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in a  
striking and pleasing manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy  
those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warrant-  
ed, his sittings short, and his terms easy.

His room is at No. 2, north Fifth street.  
December 30. \$15t

P. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he in-  
vites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of  
having their portraits drawn, to take advantage of the  
present time.

**Portraits.**

**A**NY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of hav-  
ing their Likenesses taken, may have them done by  
applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and  
Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.  
October 29. eod

**BURR MILL STONES**

Made by OLIVER EVANS, at his Factory, in the old  
wind-mill in Elm-street.

South Second-street, a little below Dock-street.

WHERE those who apply may be supplied with stones  
of such quality as will suit their purposes. Also,  
stones for gudgeons to run on, and Plaster of Paris.

He keeps for SALE,  
At his dwelling No. 215 north Second-street, a little above  
Vine-street.

**Bowling Cloths,**

A complete assortment of both imported and American  
manufactured for merchant and country work, which he  
warrants good.

**ALSO,**

The Young Millwright's and Miller's GUIDE.  
Containing a system of mechanics and hydraulics as they  
apply to water mills with the whole process of, and all the  
late improvements on the art of manufacturing flour &c.  
intended to be useful to all concerned in building or using  
water-mills, which book is sold by Matthew Carey and  
Robert Campbell, booksellers.

Sept. 25. 3tdzawf.

**THIS DAY PUBLISHED,**

By J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chestnut Street, in two volumes  
neatly bound, lettered and ornamented, with an eleg-  
ant print, representing CYRUS consulting DANIEL.  
[Price two dollars.]

**The Travels of Cyrus;**

In French and English.

To which is annexed,

A Discourse upon the Theology and Mythology of the  
**PAGANS.**  
Translated and arranged in the most convenient order,  
for the immediate and greater improvement of those Lad-  
ies and Gentlemen, who wish to acquire speedily either  
the French or English language.

By J. E. M. De La Grange, L. L. D.  
Late Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of Cape  
Francois, and Translator of J. Moore's

Journal in France.

Literary translations of the French and English classics  
have long been a desideratum. The different idioms of  
the two languages operate forcibly against the student,  
who is frequently bewildered in the intricate labyrinth of  
phraseology. To remedy this inconvenience, an entirely  
new translation, clothed in an elegant diction, combined  
with the modern improvements in orthography, is here  
given, corresponding verbatim with the English copy; so  
that the reader may, by a single glance, perceive the sense  
in either language.

The Editor of this publication has spared neither care  
nor expense to render it worthy the attention both of tu-  
tors and scholars; should he be so fortunate as to succeed,  
he will be highly gratified in having contributed his mite  
towards the promotion of useful literature.

January 9. d1w

**To LET, Genitely Furnished,**

**A one pair of stairs ROOM.**  
Enquire at No. 63, south Third-street.  
N. B. Boarding and Lodging for four single Gentle-  
men. January 13. 4t.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious."

**SUPERSTITION** is not confined to religious  
belief: The Apostle Paul employed it in its broad-  
est sense, and the Lay Preacher, well knowing the  
extent of its influence, proceeds to exemplify how  
men of America, as well as of "Athens," may be,  
in all things, too superstitious.

Having no farm, but only a small garden, I can-  
not be filed Husbandman, the most honorable of  
titles, and therefore know but little of Agriculture.  
But when I see a strip of ground, with here and  
there a spire of very luxuriant grass growing on its  
edge, and wheat in the middle, like Joseph's seven  
ears of corn, "blasted and thip," I know that the  
owner dares not think for himself. Should you  
ask him why he sows grain, instead of planting the  
potatoe, he tells you "his father and grandfather  
before him did so." Here my readers, is an in-  
stance of a "superstitious" farmer; the example,  
even of parents, will not justify folly, and my neigh-  
bor, Lawyer Summons, will tell you that a bad  
custom should be abolished. The yeoman who man-  
ages a farm erroneously, and continues *superstiti-  
ously* to sow by the way side, because his father did,  
will soon have nothing but an empty garner for the  
officer to attach.

When a country physician talks about specifics  
to "sweeten the blood," and points his lancet to  
the collapsed vein of a coughing and consumptive  
patient, whom he drenches with milk instead of  
beef juice, I shudder for the meagre wretch, burnt  
by a hecick, and drained by a quack. I compare  
him to a state criminal in England, sentenced, not  
only to be hanged, but drawn and quartered, and  
regret that a useful member of society is murdered  
by a mode of practice in all things too superstitious.

A fashionable man, as the ladies call him, is more  
*superstitious* than those Indians who worship the  
Devil. A fashionable man, who wears silk hose in  
winter, and a thick pudding under his chin in sum-  
mer, who risks a crick in his neck, by wearing  
the cape of his coat on his shoulders, and whose  
dangling knee fringes are social with every ragged  
nail they meet, is in every part and parcel of his  
dress too superstitious.

A young woman, who thinks that frankness in  
speech is a vice of the heart, who laboriously flans  
meeting the eyes of man, as though like a black  
snake, he would first charm—and then devour her;  
who never calls breeches by their right name, and  
folds two hours when a case of baldness is men-  
tioned, I am certain would make a poor profligate  
wife, being in all things too prudish and supersti-  
tious.

No people under the sun enjoy such rational li-  
berty as the Americans, protected by a government  
mild and amiable. The man who acquired this fair  
inheritance by his sword, now maintains it by his  
prudence.—All of my curious readers have heard  
something of his character, all my grateful readers  
revere it. Even the old women of my village,  
after reading his manly and moral speech, lay down  
their spectacles and declare "this WASHINGTON  
a clever creature." Now could credulity suppose  
that there could be found a solitary grumbler, in  
all things too weakly superstitious and too wickedly  
ungrateful, as to affirm that our government was  
tyrannical and its President ambitious? But shame  
to the "tardy gratitude of base mankind," not  
only individuals but "clubs" and "societies" of  
Americans, "seeing that by him we enjoy great  
quietness" strive to calumniate our chief governor,  
to curtail his government and to cause us, in all  
political cases to be too superstitious.

The LAY PREACHER.

CONTINUATION OF

**Foreign Intelligence.**

From London Papers to the 10th, received by the  
Favorite.

LONDON, October 31.

A letter from Wisbaden of the 7th ult. states,  
that all the bathing-houses in that place are filled  
with wounded French soldiers, whose number a-  
mounts to 1200; and the late conflict before  
Cassel was so very severe and bloody, that on Sun-  
day, (the 14th ult.) about 500 slain Republicans  
remained unburied, who were, however, afterwards  
interred, leave having been obtained for that pur-  
pose from the Governor of Cassel.

Letters from Italy of the 29th of September, ad-  
vise, that several bloody actions have been fought  
by the Austrian-Sardinian army and the French  
troops; that in an engagement near Balestrino the  
whole Austrian brigade, commanded by General  
Argenteau, would have been taken prisoners, but  
for a battalion of Nadschi arriving in time, and  
deciding the action in favor of the Imperial troops;  
that another engagement took place near Galetto,  
wherein the Austrian and Sardinian troops, lost  
1500 men, but made themselves masters of the  
mountain near Galetto, which commands the  
French camp; that General de Vins lies ill at Sa-  
vo, and that the insurrection in Corsica is entirely  
quelled.

November 3.

A loan of fifteen millions sterling is now nego-  
ciating in the city; and the terms of it will pro-  
bably be contracted for in the course of the next  
week, though the advances may be retarded for a  
longer time. There will be a competition. Mr.  
Morgan, of the Stock Exchange, is the ostensible  
contracter on one list; some of the gentlemen  
who had the loan last year have another list of sub-  
scribers.

Whilst the Baron and Baroness Stael have taken  
refuge in Switzerland, the secretary to the Swedish  
Embassy in France is arrived in London. The  
motive of his journey to England is not yet  
known.

A letter from Zurich, of the 6th ult. states  
that the difficulty of provisioning Switzerland with  
corn is greatly increased by all exportation of grain  
from Bavaria, having been prohibited by the Elec-  
tor Palatine, at the most pressing solicitation of  
his subjects.

A morning paper of yesterday observes, in con-

spicuous characters, that government has received  
dispatches from Vienna, of the Austrians having  
beaten the French on the Rhine. This is the first  
time we ever heard of the news from the Rhine  
taking the circuit of Vienna in order to reach this  
country.

One Samuel Caradise, who had been committed  
to the house of correction, in Kendal, and there  
confined as a vagabond, until put on board a king's  
ship agreeable to the late act, sent for his wife,  
the evening before his intended departure. He was in  
a cell, and she spoke to him through the iron door.  
After which, he put his hand underneath, and she  
with a mallet and chisel, concealed for the purpose,  
struck off a finger and thumb, to render him unfit  
for his majesty's service.

Several journeymen, of different trades, were a-  
mong the most active of the rabble that insulted  
his majesty in the Park last Thursday. The high  
wages which masters in various trades are now  
compelled to pay their journeymen, has become a  
serious evil: it renders the masters subservient to  
their men, in order to have work finished by the  
time it was wanted; and it enables the men, by  
working only one half the week, to spend the  
other in public houses and little grounds. Where  
high wages really prove a benefit to one sober man  
and his family, they enable thee to spend half their  
time idly, if not mischievously.

November 10.

THE HURRICANE.

The memory of man does not recollect so violent  
a hurricane as that which was suffered on Fri-  
day morning. Its continuance was happily short.  
It began about half past one, and had totally sub-  
sided before four o'clock. The squall came from  
the north west, and was not accompanied by rain  
or hail. Its ravages were dreadful beyond descrip-  
tion; trees were torn up by the roots, stacks of  
chimneys blown down in every corner of the met-  
ropolis, houses totally uncovered, and numbers of  
buildings entirely demolished.

A B I L L.

Intituled an Act for the safety and preservation of  
his Majesty's Person and government, against  
treasonable and seditious practices and at-  
tempts.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal sub-  
jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and  
Commons of Great Britain, in this present Par-  
liament assembled, duly considering the daring out-  
rages offered to your majesty's most sacred person,  
in your passage to and from your Parliament at the  
opening of this present session, and also the contin-  
ued attempts of wicked and evil-disposed persons  
to disturb the tranquility of this your majesty's  
kingdom, particularly by the multitude of seditious  
pamphlets and speeches, daily printed, published,  
and dispersed with unremitting industry, and with  
a transcendent boldness, in contempt of your ma-  
jesty's royal person and dignity, and tending to the  
overthrow of the laws, government, and happy  
constitution of these realms, have judged that it  
has become necessary to provide a further remedy  
against all such treasonable and seditious practices  
and attempts: We, therefore, calling to mind the  
good and wholesome provisions which have at dif-  
ferent times been made by the wisdom of Parlia-  
ment for the averting such dangers, and more espe-  
cially for the security and preservation of the persons  
of the sovereigns of these realms;

Do most humbly beseech your majesty,  
That it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the  
King's most excellent majesty, by and with the  
advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and  
Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parlia-  
ment assembled, and by the authority of the same,  
that if any person or persons whatsoever, after the  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ during  
the natural life of our most gracious sovereign lord  
the King (whom Almighty God preserve and bless  
with a long and prosperous reign) and until the  
end of the next session of Parliament after a de-  
mise of the crown, shall, within the realm or with-  
out, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend  
death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprison-  
ment, or restraint of the person of the same our so-  
vereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, or to  
deprive or to depose him or them from the stile, hon-  
our, or kingly name, of the imperial crown of this  
realm, or of any other of his majesty's dominions or  
countries; or to levy war against his majesty, his  
heirs and successors, within this realm or without;  
or to move or stir up any foreigner or stranger with  
force to invade this realm, or any other his majesty's  
dominions or countries, being under the obei-  
sance of his majesty, his heirs and successors; and  
such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices,  
or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter,  
or declare, by any printing, writing, preaching, or  
malicious and advised speaking, being legally con-  
victed thereof, upon the oaths of two lawful and  
credible witnesses, upon trial, or otherwise convict-  
ed or attainted by due course of law, then every  
such person and persons so as aforesaid offending,  
shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged to be a  
traitor and traitors, and shall suffer pains of death,  
and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high trea-  
son.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
that if any person or persons within that part  
of Great-Britain called England, at any time from  
and after the day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ during  
his majesty's life, and until the end of the  
next session of Parliament after a demise of the  
crown, shall maliciously and advisedly, by writing,  
printing, preaching, or other speaking, express,  
publish, utter, or declare, any words, sentences,  
or other thing or things, to incite or stir up the  
people to hatred or dislike of the person of his ma-  
jesty, his heirs or successors, or the established gov-  
ernment and constitution of this realm, then every  
such person and persons shall, on such second con-  
viction, be adjudged to be transported for 7 years,  
to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty for  
the transportation of offenders.

Provided always, that no person be prosecuted by  
virtue of this act, for any of the offences in this act  
mentioned (other than such as are made and de-  
clared to be high treason) unless it be by order of  
the King's majesty, his heirs or successors, under

his or their sign manual, or by order of the court:  
table of his majesty, his heirs and successors, di-  
rected unto the attorney-general for the time being,  
to forthwith of the counsel learned, to his majesty,  
his heirs and successors, for the time being; nor  
shall any person or persons, by virtue of this pre-  
sent act, incur any of the penalties herein-before  
mentioned, unless he or they be prosecuted within  
months next after the offence committed,  
and the prosecution brought to trial within the same  
term, assize, or sessions, or that which shall next  
ensue after filing the information, or the indict-  
ment being found, unless the court in which the  
same is depending shall, on special ground, stated  
by motion in open court, think fit to enlarge the  
time for the trial thereof, or unless the defendant  
shall be prosecuted to an outlawry.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person  
or persons shall be indicted, arraigned, condemned,  
convicted or attainted for any of the treasons or  
offences aforesaid, unless the same offender or of-  
fenders be thereof accused by the testimony of two  
lawful and credible witnesses, upon oath; which  
witnesses, at the time of the said offender or of-  
fenders arraignment, shall be brought in person be-  
fore him or them, face to face, and shall openly  
avow and maintain, upon oath, what they have to  
say against him or them, concerning the treason or  
offences contained in the said indictment, unless the  
party or parties arraigned shall willingly, and with-  
out violence, confess the same.

Provided likewise, and be it enacted, That this  
Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not ex-  
tend to deprive either of the Houses of Parliament,  
or any of their Members, of their just ancient free-  
dom and privilege of debating any matters of busi-  
ness which shall be propounded and debated in ei-  
ther of the said Houses, or at any Conferences or  
Committees of both or either of the said Houses  
of Parliament, or teaching the Repeat or Altera-  
tions of an old, or preparing any new Laws, or the  
redressing any public grievance; but that the said  
Members of either of the said Houses, and the as-  
sistants of the House of Peers, and every of them,  
shall have the same freedom of speech, and all other  
privileges whatsoever, as they had before the mak-  
ing of this Act; any thing in this Act to the con-  
trary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that  
all and every person or persons that shall at any  
time be accused, or indicted, or prosecuted, for any  
offence made or declared to be Treason by this Act,  
shall be entitled to the benefit of the Act of Parlia-  
ment made in the seventh year of his late Maj-  
esty William the Third, intituled, an act for regulat-  
ing of trials in cases of treason, and misprision of  
treason; and also to the provisions made by ano-  
ther act of Parliament, passed in the seventh year  
of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, an act  
for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing  
in this act contained shall extend, or be construed  
to extend, to prevent or affect any prosecution by  
information or indictment at the common law, for  
any offence within the provisions of this act, other  
than the offences hereby declared to be high trea-  
son, unless the party shall have been first prosecuted  
under this act.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 3.

The weather had been unusually severe for  
some days past, that the further embarkation of  
the troops and stores, destined for the West-Indies,  
has been almost entirely suspended.

The quantity of private stores taken out on this  
occasion is immense. Lord Craven in particular  
who has hired a brig for his own passage, carries  
with him sufficient stock of all kinds to supply him  
for a voyage round the world.

DEAL, Nov. 1.

This morning the Cetes, Young, from Virginia  
for London, drove athwart the Lis man of war,  
and carried away her mizen, sprung her main mast  
and received other damage; she is got into Ram-  
gate.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, November 7.

La Northumberland of 74 guns, taken the first  
of June, is found unfit for service, and is now  
breaking up.

PORTSMOUTH, November 7.

The whole of the armament for the West-India  
Expedition is now perfectly ready, and we are to  
sail with the first fair wind.

The transports are victualled for 3 months, and  
the officers stock of provisions are for the same pe-  
riod.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 13.

The bill, "to establish trading houses for the  
Indian Tribes" was read the third time, and the  
blanks therein filled up.

The first blank was filled with the words *one  
thousand*, before dollars. The second blank was  
for the penalty for carrying on any other trade with  
the Indians by the agents, *one thousand*, was insert-  
ed before the word dollars.

For the purpose of paying the agents and clerks  
*six thousand*, was inserted before dollars. The blank  
for the sum to be appropriated for the purposes of  
this trade, it was moved should be filled with *one  
hundred and fifty thousand*, before the word dollars.

Mr. Williams objected to so large a sum in the  
outlet of this business. It is, said he, an adventure  
at best; when we have entered on the business and  
find it succeed, we may then extend the supplies;  
at present he was not in favor of so large an appro-  
priation—he moved that one hundred thousand dol-  
lars should be the sum.

Mr. Parker, who moved for one hundred and  
fifty thousand dollars, supported his motion. He  
observed that this sum divided among six trading  
houses, which number must be established to answer  
any purpose, would be found as small as would an-  
swer. He recited the particular objects which  
were to be embraced in a commercial view, by the  
plan, and remarked that every man in the least ac-