

Canal Lottery Office,

Near the Bank of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 28th, 1796.

STATE of the WHEEL:

1 prize of 30,000	30,000
5 do. 20,000	100,000
3 do. 10,000	20,000
4 do. 2,500	5,000
4 do. 2,000	8,000
11 do. 1,000	11,000
20 do. 500	10,000
44 do. 100	4,400

With a proportionate number of 12 dollar prizes.
From the above, and the advanced state of the drawing, the Public are informed the Wheel is 60,000 dollars richer than at the commencement; and if none of the prizes are drawn on or before Monday, the price of tickets will be fourteen on Tuesday morning, the second of February next.

By order of the Committee,
Wm. Blackburn, Agent.

Note: A Check-Book kept at the above office for examination, at two cents each number, or twelve cents for a year.
Retailers will be accommodated with a credit proportionate to the number of Tickets they take.

Canal Lottery.

OFFICE, No. 149, Chestnut-street, between Fourth & Fifth-streets.

TICKETS are for sale, WARRANTED UNDRAWN—also, Prize Tickets exchanged, or bought for ready cash. Good approved Notes will be taken for ten Tickets, and upwards; or discounted to any amount.

THOMAS MOYLE.

January 26.

Paterfion Manufactory.

At a special Meeting of the Board of Directors for establishing useful Manufactures, held at Pauls Hook, January 25th, 1796.—The Board taking into consideration the general affairs of the Society, think it necessary that a meeting of the Stockholders should be called as soon as the Law will permit; it is therefore resolved, that the Stockholders be called to meet on the first Tuesday in March next, at Egerley's Hotel, at Paterfion, by ten of the clock of the forenoon of the same day, then and there to take into serious consideration, affairs of the utmost importance to the said Society; and that every Stockholder be earnestly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

A true extract of Minutes,
P. COLT, Superintendent.
New-York, January 26, 1796. S. M.

United States, Pennsylvania District, }
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the hon. Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public Sale, at No. 117 in Saffra's Street, on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock at noon,
2 Puncheons of Country RUM,
3 Bags of COFFEE.

The same having been libelled against, prefaced and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office,
January 27, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone house, No. 41, south second street,

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.

Revised and adapted to the Climate and Diseases of the United States.

By SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania.

In one very large volume octavo.

(Price two dollars and a half.)

The merit of Dr. Buchan's Domestic medicine is too well known to need any eulogium; indeed the very extensive sale of the original work speaks its worth abundantly. But however well calculated for the climate of Britain, for which it was originally designed, it is obvious that it was not sufficiently adapted to the climate and diseases of America.

The design of this improved edition was to remedy this deficiency, and to render this valuable and popular work more intelligible and more useful to the citizens of the United States, and the improvements being the result of experience and observation, it is hoped will render this work more truly valuable and useful.

Dec. 17.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

By MOREAU DE ST. MERY,

PRINTER & BOOKSELLER,

Corner of Front and Walnut streets,

A PAMPHLET:

On the PRISONS of Philadelphia.

BY AN EUROPEAN.

Price 1-4th of a Dollar, in French or in English.

January, 25.

This Day Published,

By J. OKROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street,

in two volumes neatly bound, lettered and ornamented, with an elegant 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 P A G A N S.

Translated and arranged in the most convenient order, for the immediate and greater improvement of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to acquire speedily either the French or English language.

By J. M. De la Grange, L. L. D.

Late Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of Cape-Francois, and Translator of J. Meure's

Journal in France.

Literal 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 tutors 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 23.

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FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREWERY, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street.

December

An ACT to afford further relief to certain distressed French Emigrants.

WHEREAS the calamities of war, and intestine commotion, have compelled numbers of the French inhabitants of the West-India islands to abandon their estates and dwellings, and to take refuge in the United States, unprovided with the necessary means of subsistence; and the Legislature of this Commonwealth has heretofore granted relief to those who had arrived in Pennsylvania, many of whom yet remain here in a state of undiminished distress.

SECT. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor of this Commonwealth, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to draw one or more warrants on the State-Treasurer, for any sum or sums not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars in the whole, in favor of Godfrey Haga, Edward Pennington, Robert Ralston, Samuel P. Griffiths, Joseph Lownes, Samuel Mecklin, and Joseph Sanson; who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive and distribute the same, in such manner and proportions, either in specie or in necessaries by them provided, to and among such persons, suffering as aforesaid, as to them the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall appear proper objects of this charity.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the State-Treasurer shall pay the sum or sums of money to be mentioned in the said warrant or warrants, out of the fund appropriated to the support of Government, and shall charge and be allowed for the same in the settlement of his accounts; and that the said Commissioners shall keep and render to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a just account of the distribution and expenditure of the said monies, and of the number and description of persons relieved thereby.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT HARE, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 13th, 1796.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 27.

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of a number of persons, citizens of Fayette, Mifflin and Northumberland counties, praying an extension of the post road, by the establishment of a cross post thro' these counties—read and referred to the committee on the post-office law.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Lyman, the petition of Thomas Flint, presented to the last Congress, and referred to the Secretary of War, returned to the House and not acted on, was called up, and referred to the committee of claims, with the accompanying papers.

A petition presented last session by Augustina Biddle, was called up by Mr. Christie—read, and referred to the committee of claims.

A petition of several merchants of Newbern, North-Carolina, praying the remission of the duties on sundry goods destroyed by water, was read, and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A report was read from the committee of claims on sundry petitions, all of which were negatived in the report, which was agreed to by the House. The petitioners were as follow:

Ebenezer Lord and Sarah his wife, Joseph Vinton, James Bonney, William Thompson, John Toran, William Courtney, Ebenezer Stetson, David Grant, John Andrew Meyer, Thomas Creiter, Elizabeth Cutney, Rupert Smith, Timothy K. Margaret Lent, Rev. John Lewellen. A. Rarer, Wm. Ridout, John Higbee, Francis Monteath, Wm. Waddy, Fred. Foltz, Henry Dresban, Nathan Davis.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the petition of Francis Montges was recommitted to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Dearborn, the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Reuben Colburn, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The report being read which negatived the prayer of the petition, Mr. Dearborn rose and detailed to the House the origin of Mr. Colburn's claim, and the various steps he had taken to obtain payment; from which Mr. Dearborn supposed that the petitioner had not been remiss in making reasonable application to the public offices. Mr. Thatcher also gave some information in the case of a similar import.

The petition is negatived on account of its being barred by the acts of limitation.—The chairman of the committee of claims stated, that there were no documents in any office to shew that the accounts had been seasonably presented to any proper officer for settlement. Some diversity of opinion appeared relative to the fact. It was said, evidence could be obtained from a clerk in the loan office at Boston, who had been a clerk to Mr. Inlay, the Continental Commissioner, as to the presentation of Mr. Colburn's accounts to that commissioner.—It was therefore moved, that the committee should rise, and the business be suspended till this evidence could be procured.

It was objected to the admission of this species of evidence, as being contrary to the practice of Congress, who had never admitted any thing short of some written document in some public office, as evidence of a claim having been lodged in season.

The motion for the committee's rising was agreed to, 41 to 37.—The committee accordingly rose, and asked leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

Mr. Harper presented a memorial of Winthrop Sargent—which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Buck, Charles Whitney had leave to withdraw the written argument which had been delivered by him to the House.

Mr. Christie presented the petition of Jacob Hollingsworth, relative to a lost certificate—Read, and referred to the committee of claims.

The report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Sarah Smart, was taken up.—This report negatived the petition, and was agreed to.

Mr. Venable, of the committee of elections, brought in a report on the memorial of Matthew Lyon against the election of Isaac Smith, one of the members returned from the State of Vermont.

This report concludes in the following words: "That Isaac Smith is entitled to take his seat in this House."

The petition of James Powell of New-York, was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Wm. Morris and others, Mr. Sedgewick in the chair.—This report negatived the petition, and was agreed to by the committee of the whole, and the vote of the committee concurred in by the house.

Mr. Harper laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That copies of all reports made to either House of Congress by the heads of departments up to the present time, be printed for the use of the members, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Tracy called up his resolution for extending the privilege of franking to the accountant of the war-department, and moved, that it be referred to the committee on the petition of Nathaniel Appleton, which was agreed to.

The report of the committee of claims on the petition of John Turner, which is against the petition, was agreed to.

The report of the committee of elections, on the memorial of Matthew Lyon, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next; interim to be printed. Adjourned.

From late London Papers.

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS TOPHAM.

[From Hutton's History of Derby.]

WE learn from private accounts, well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public house at Ilkington, performed surprising feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house, as a soldier his musket, &c. But however belief might stagger, the soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby as a performer in public at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprised at the feats he proposed; and as his appearance was like that of other men, he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was made like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of others were filled up with ligaments in him.

He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular: he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post which he could clasp with his feet; but the driver, giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk had broke his thigh.

The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were, rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at arm's length and squeezing the sides together like an egg shell—lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The bodies he touched seemed to have lost their powers of gravitation. He also broke a rope, fastened to the floor that would sustain twenty hundred weight—lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung to the extremity; a piece of leather was fixed to one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth. He took Mr. Chambers, Vicar of All Saints, who weighed twenty seven stone, and raised him with one hand, his head being laid on one chair, and his feet on another; four people fourteen stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together.

Being a matter of music, he entertained the company with Mad Tom. I heard him sing a solo to the Organ (then the only one in Derby) at St. Werburgh's Church; but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insult of the rude. The hostler, at the Virgin's Inn, where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantle piece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the end in the hostler's bosom, the cumbersome ornament excited the laugh of the company till he condescended to untie his cravat. Had he not abounded with good nature, the men might have been in fear for the safety of their persons, and the women for that of their pewter shelves, as he could instantly roll up both. One blow from him would for ever have silenced those heroes of the fist, Johnson and Mendoza.

The celebrated Klopstock has lately published some reflections on the fate of La Fayette, which concluded thus; "Yet detested as he is by both extreme factions, proscribed by Robespierre at his club of Jacobins, inveighed against by Pitt in his . . . he still enjoys the consolation of knowing that his name is dear and respectable to the small number of real Friends to Liberty, whom the violence of faction has left in the world. The wife and illustrious Bernstorff applauds his virtues. The kindred soul of Kosciuszko glows with indignation at his unmerited suffering; the eloquent voice of Fox and Sheridan has been raised to load his persecutors with execration; and the heart of Washington himself, has bled for the hard fate of his fellow soldier in the cause of Liberty."

There is a magistrate in Gloucestershire, who has a goose now in the 25th year of its age, of which his worship is very fond, as he says they used to go to school together.

To the Editor of the AURORA.

Mr. Bache,

As you have announced your determination to publish an impartial paper, open to the investigation of truth from all sides, I have chosen it as the channel for conveying the following observations to the public; and I request you to give them a place as soon as possible.

Some of those who have opposed the treaty with Great Britain are continually telling us of "the will of the people," of the "general voice of the people against the treaty," and it has lately been asked, whether the firmness of the President, so much extolled of late, has been exerted in resisting "the unequivocal voice of his fellow citizens from New-Hampshire to Georgia?"

I Mr. Bache, am one of those who think that the voice of the people is the voice of God, when deliberately, and unequivocally pronounced, it must and will be obeyed. But what is this unequivocal declaration of the public will respecting the treaty? How has this "unequivocal voice of the people from New-Hampshire to Georgia" been collected? The truth is, that a very small number of persons, scattered through the different States, have assembled, have assumed the right of speaking in the name of the people, and have attempted to direct that government which the whole people have established. These presumptuous individuals, not content to exercise their right of speaking for themselves, call themselves "the people," and arrogantly speak for the whole community, which has not appointed them, does not know them, refuses no confidence in them, and refuses to sanction their acts. And yet they go on to call themselves "the people," and accuse the government of opposing the "unequivocal will of the people," because it has refused to exercise a trust, confided to it by the whole community, according to the will of a few unauthorized individuals. Let us begin with New-Hampshire and examine the powers of these individuals who claim the right of declaring the general will and directing the government. New-Hampshire contains 141,000 citizens of whom according to the usual calculation, 28,000 are able to bear arms. The State consists of five large counties, and 193 towns, two of which are Portsmouth and Rye. Portsmouth contains 4720 inhabitants, and Rye 805, in the whole 55,885; of this number, according to the usual calculation, 1100 are men capable of bearing arms. In Portsmouth and Rye there were meetings on the subject of the treaty: 500 I think, are said to have attended at the former, and a out fifty at the latter place. This was barely a majority of the freemen of the two towns, and they contain less than a twenty fifth part of the people of New-Hampshire. All the rest of the State, with her five counties, her hundred and ninety three towns, and her twenty five thousand freemen, remain perfectly quiet, say not one word, and yet these two towns are to speak for the other hundred and ninety one! These 550 individuals are not only to call themselves the people of Portsmouth and Rye, of which they constitute barely a majority, but are to be considered as representing the will of New Hampshire! And yet we are told of the unequivocal voice of the people! Did the 25,000 freemen of New Hampshire depute the 550 citizens of Portsmouth and Rye to speak for them? Have they confirmed and coincided with the facts of these 550? I should like to know the nature and tendency of that republicanism which sets up the will of a small minority, of a mere fraction of the people to govern the whole community! which enables 550 unauthorized individuals, to pronounce the voice, the "unequivocal voice" of 25,000 freemen! Till it is better explained to me, I shall take the liberty of calling it rank aristocracy, and of considering those who contend for it as a set of dangerous and designing aristocrats, whose desire is to rule under the mask of patriotism.

Let us go next to Massachusetts, and see how the voice, the "unequivocal voice" of that great and powerful commonwealth has been expressed. Massachusetts contains 475,000 people, of whom, according to the usual computation, 95,000 are able to bear arms. The State contains 16 counties and 39 towns. Four of these are Boston, Charlestown, Dracut, and Plymouth. Boston contains 18,000 inhabitants, Charlestown 1500, Dracut 1200, and Plymouth 2990, in the whole 23,690; of which, according to the usual computation, 4,500 are capable of bearing arms. In these four towns, which contain less than a twentieth of the freemen in Massachusetts, there were meetings on the subject of the treaty: 1500 are said to have attended at Boston, and 150 at Charlestown. The numbers at Dracut and Plymouth, I have not heard, but supposing them to be in the same proportion with Charlestown, there would be about 200 at Plymouth, and 120 at Dracut. This makes up 1970 persons who have declared against the treaty in Massachusetts. All the rest of the State remains in silence. Four towns speak by their own authority for 389; 1970 persons for a community containing 95,000 freemen. These 1970 persons compose little more than a third of the freemen in those towns where they assemble; and yet they are to speak not only for those towns, but for 92,000 freemen in the rest of the State, for nearly fifty times their number of citizens, who have not appointed them, or expressed the smallest approbation of their act! This is the "unequivocal voice" of Massachusetts.

In the same manner from one to two hundred persons in Newport, have declared the "unequivocal voice" of Rhode Island.

The "unequivocal voice" of Connecticut has been expressed by absolute silence. That great State, containing 237,000 souls, and remarkable for being the best informed, the most independent, and the most republican in the union, has not said one word about the treaty. Some wise-acre, in a letter dated from Philadelphia, on the 10th of October, to his friend in Charleston, attributes this acquiescence of Connecticut to the influence of Colonel Wadsworth and a very few others, "who direct the measures, the likings and dislikings of the State." But if this discerning hector, while he was "reclaiming some time in the State," and riding, as he said he did, a good deal up and down it, had employed himself in observing the character of the people, he would have found out that Col. Wad-