

**Rephaim Clark,**  
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, PHILADELPHIA,  
Has received by the different arrivals,  
A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Gold, Silver, and Metal WATCHES;**  
ALSO, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
TOOLS, FILES, AND MATERIALS;

CONSISTING OF—  
Japan'd Clock Faces; Eight day, and thirty hour brass;  
lit pinions and forged work; large and small bells; time-  
piece and watch glasses; springs; large and small stakes  
and beck irons; ditto hammers; large and small bench  
vices, and hand vices; sliding tongs and pliers; screw  
plates; round, oval, and square draw plates; shears;  
blow pipes; emery; rotten stone; pumice stone; cruci-  
bles; cat-gut, and 30 hour lines; an elegant assortment  
of ladies and gentlemen's steel and gilt chains, silk strings,  
gilt and steel seals and keys.  
All orders from the Country carefully attended to.  
February 11. to&f

**Stop, and take Notice,**

As the undermentioned paragraph will be found well  
worth your attention—such indeed has never been  
offered to the Public.

**The Subscriber, just from London,**

Has brought by the ship Favourite, four thousand pounds  
worth of

**Plated Goods, Silver Plate, Jewellery, &c.  
and a few WATCHES,**

WHICH he will sell for little more than half the price  
that such articles are sold for in this country. A pair of  
the best plated candlesticks, that are generally sold for 16  
dollars, will be sold for 9 dollars; and every other article  
in the like proportion; such as waiters, bread baskets,  
tea and coffee urns, tea and coffee pots and biggins, tea  
caddies and shells, milk pots, sugar and cream basons,  
dish crosses with lamps, dish rings with ditto, toast trays,  
candlesticks of various patterns and sizes, Franches to  
match, cruet frames, liquor ditto, wine and water ditto,  
egg stands, butter boats, sauce turoans, fish knives, ink  
stands, wine strainers, wax jacks, salts, goblets, and ev-  
ery other plated article that is made at Sheffield, and of the  
latest fashion; and will be open for SALE, this week  
(only) wholesale and retail, at Madame ANDRE'S, south  
Third-Street, third house from Market-Street.  
The Jewellery will be open for sale on Monday next,  
and will continue one week (only) such as ear rings and  
drops of plain gold, cornelians, and set with pearls, neck-  
laces to match, neck chains, lockets of plain gold with fine  
paintings, some set with diamonds and pearls, ladies' and  
gentlemen's rings of every kind, ladies' and gentlemen's  
watch chains, keys, seals and trinkets, and various other  
articles, all of gold, and the latest fashion from London.  
The Public will not think the above mentioned frange  
when I inform them, that the destructive war that Eng-  
land is engaged in, has reduced the Manufacturers to this  
necessity of raising money. Feb. 10, 5

**Canal Lottery Office,**

Near the Bank of the United States,  
Philadelphia, February 11, 1796.

**STATE of the WHEEL:**

1 prize of 30,000	30,000
5 do. 20,000	100,000
1 do. 10,000	10,000
2 do. 2,500	5,000
2 do. 2,000	4,000
10 do. 1,000	10,000
15 do. 500	7,500
39 do. 100	3,900

With a proportionate number of 12 dollar prizes.  
From the above, and there being considerably more  
than half the Lottery drawn, the Public are informed  
the Wheel is 70,000 dollars richer than at the commence-  
ment; and that if the Thirty thousand dollars is not drawn  
on Friday, the price of tickets will be raised on Monday  
morning, the 15th instant.

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

Note. A Check-Book kept at the above office for ex-  
amination, at two cents each number, or twelve cents for  
registering.  
Purchasers will be accommodated with a credit propor-  
tioned to the number of Tickets they take. 3t

**To the Public.**

THE Miniature Painter from Paris begs leave to  
inform the public, that his hours of attendance  
for the future will be from 8 o'clock in the morning  
unremittingly until three in the afternoon.  
No. 2, North fifth street.  
ad of February 1796. d

**THE STOCKHOLDERS**

In the Insurance Company of the State  
of Pennsylvania are hereby notified, That a dividend of  
Sixteen Dollars on each Share of the Stock of said Com-  
pany will be paid to them, or their Representatives duly  
authorized, on any day after the 10th instant.

By order of the Directors,  
**Samuel W. Fisher, Sec'y.**  
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1796.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,  
[Price Three Dollars, in Boards]

**American Remembrancer.**

IN THREE VOLUMES.

This WORK contains the whole of the Essays under  
the signatures of *Cato, Furiosa, Camillus, Senna, Decius,*  
*The Federalist, Atticus, Tully, Caius, Columbus, Carolinensis,*  
with an extensive variety of other Essays—Likewise the  
chief part of the *Resolves and Proceedings* throughout the  
United States, on the subject of the TREATY.  
February 2. codrzt

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

[Price one dollar and a half.]  
And to be sold by Messrs. Bailey, Rice, Davies, Stephens,  
Ormrod, and Dobson,

**The United States Gazetteer;**  
OR, A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING an authentic and full account of the  
different States; their situation, extent, boundaries, soil,  
produce, climate, population, trade, and manufactures;  
with the amount of their exports for four years subsequent  
to the adoption of the federal government. Also the extent,  
boundaries, population, and soil of the respective  
counties. Together with an authentic description of the  
rivers, lakes, bays, harbours, mountains, caves, capes, mines,  
minerals, and springs. Likewise the cities, ports of  
entries, (with the amount of their exports individually for  
one year) post towns and villages; with the number of  
their dwellings, public buildings, latitudes and longitudes  
bearings and distances from Philadelphia and the metropo-  
lis of the State where they are situated. Also the times,  
of holding the courts of justice in the chief town of each  
country, carefully collected from the laws of the different  
state legislatures. To which are added, the residence and  
number of the several tribes of Indians within the territo-  
ries of the United States from the latest information.

The whole embellished with nineteen maps and a hand-  
some title page.  
At any of the above places may be had also, a large  
sheet map of those countries through which the Apostles  
travelled, in propagating christianity. Elegantly engraved  
and printed on fine paper. Price one half dollar.  
February 2. codaw.

**From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.**

**"Quench not the Spirit."**

FOR, should you, ye insensible ones, you would  
perhaps, put out a light to lighten the nations.—  
The lustre of spirit is brilliant, and even its heat  
is cherishing, let this fire from heaven, therefore,  
be never obscured, lest darkness overshadow the  
land, and thick darkness the people. Let him  
who is largely furnished with the gifts of mind, not  
only have his merits seen, but rewarded; and, in  
obedience to the precept of Paul, let the world  
fondly foster his active spirit. For if it prove a  
spirit of enterprise, or invention, how will that  
world rejoice, to behold it, like the hero of Mil-  
ton, shooting upwards, in a pyramid of fire.

My readers must excuse the preceding rhapsodical  
and glowing paragraph, so foreign from the usual  
level stile of the Lay Preacher. The noble na-  
ture of the mind, naturally renders one, supposed  
to have the care of souls, eager for its advancement,  
and grieved at its depression.

"Quench not the spirit," what an apparently su-  
perfluous caution! At first a careless unreflecting  
critic, might suppose, that the phrase was employ-  
ed by the saint of Tarfus, as a rhetorical flourish,  
to allure the attention of Agrippa, or tickle the  
ear of Felix. "Quench the Spirit," he would ex-  
claim, why who is there, that would put that  
light under a bushel? I will tell thee, thou vain  
reasoner, and vindicate the Saint. The neglectful  
undiscerning world, that suffers talents to lie in the  
napkin. Paul both felt, and saw the necessity of  
such a serious warning as the text. Doubtless,  
while he was preaching in the forums of Rome, or  
the churches of Thessalonica, he experienced the  
negligence of some, and the ingratitude of others.  
He dreaded, lest even his own fervent spirit should  
be damped, perhaps quenched, by the frowns of  
Cesar, or the hand of a Centurion. He felt, that  
the supine lethargy of Paganism, could not be  
roused, even by the energy of his eloquence. He  
recollected that, determined by exterior, the hasty  
Corinthians caught not the spirit of his doctrine,  
and undervalued his mind, because his body was  
weak, and his speech contemptible. Conscious of  
the homage due to intellect, and forrowing, to be-  
hold the pearls of wisdom, trodden under foot, he  
pertinently advises the Thessalonians, as in the  
text, not to quench the spirit, not to suffer genius  
to pine in obscurity.

Some years ago, in the capital of New-England  
a certain literary lawyer\* stood up, not to tempt, but  
to teach his townsmen. The desperate debtors of  
his native state, had endeavored to interrupt the  
course of its justice, and crush the wheels of its  
government, and he historicized the events of the  
insurrection. When I was on the form of a Latin  
school, I recollect studying a narrative of a con-  
spiracy at Rome, written with singular purity, by  
Sallust. I think, and politer scholars than a Lay  
Preacher, are of a similar opinion, that if Sallust  
could have been summoned to record the revolt of  
Shays, he could not have produced a work frugal  
of words, prodigal of ideas, happy in expression,  
like the volume of the lawyer. But it seems that  
his fellow citizens wanted a Paul to caution them,  
for they would not defray the charges, even of  
binding the book. They quenched the spirit of  
the historian. Eager to know the cause of such  
criminal lack of patronage, in my last journey to  
the metropolis, I traced many a street, and lane, in  
quest of genius. I looked, and lo! a modest man,  
neither a French philosopher, nor a dancer on wires,  
nor a vaulter upon fleeds, nor a writer in the  
Chronicle. Ah, I muttered to myself, if the  
flame of his spirit has not blazed in these directions,  
it is not marvellous, that the cautious Bostonians  
should cry "quench!"

**The LAY PREACHER.**

\* George Richards Minot.

**REPORT**

Of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the  
actual state of the  
NAVAL EQUIPMENT

Ordered by a former Law of the  
UNITED STATES,

And to Report whether any and what further  
provision is necessary to be made  
on this subject.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the ac-  
tual state of the naval equipment ordered by a  
former law of the United States, and to report  
whether any and what further provision is neces-  
sary to be made on this subject,

Report—  
THAT by a law, passed the 27th of March,  
1794, it was enacted, that six frigates should be  
built for the protection of the trade of the United  
States, against the Algerines, then at war with the  
United States; that four of the frigates should  
carry forty-four guns each, the two others thirty-  
six guns each.—By this law it was enacted, that  
in case of peace with Algiers, no further proceed-  
ing should be had under the said act.

That on the 9th of June ensuing, an act passed,  
appropriating six hundred and eighty-eight thou-  
sand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and  
eighty-two cents, for the purpose of carrying on  
the building and equipping of the six frigates or-  
dered by the preceding law; and the sum of eighty  
thousand dollars was appropriated by the said act,  
for the building of galleys or other vessels, as the  
President of the United States might direct; the  
above sum of six hundred and eighty-eight thou-  
sand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and  
82-100 at the time of passing the act, was thought  
to be sufficient to build and equip the said friga-  
tes; and they might have been built and equip-  
ped in one year, if common materials had been  
put together, and the size of the frigates had not  
been extended.

But it appears to your committee, that after the  
law passed, the President of the United States, un-  
der whose direction they were to be built, deemed  
it most advisable to extend the size of the frigates,  
and determined that they should be near three hun-  
dred tons larger, each, than the committee who re-

ported on the naval armament, had estimated; that  
instead of making use of common timber for build-  
ing the frigates, he caused the best live oak and red  
cedar, to be got in Georgia, from whence it was to  
be exported to the different naval yards established  
under his direction, at the following places, viz. one  
at Portsmouth in Virginia, one at Baltimore, one at  
Philadelphia, one at New-York, one at Bolton, and  
one at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; at which  
places much of the timber has arrived, more is daily  
expected, and the whole is probably contracted for,  
and may be expected in the different yards by May  
or June next, as may more fully appear by a letter  
from the Secretary of the Department of War,  
received the fourteenth of December last; to which  
the committee beg leave to refer.

Your committee further report, that from the  
best information they can obtain, in consequence of  
the increased size of the frigates, the additional ex-  
pense of live oak and red cedar timber, and the un-  
exampled rise of labour, provisions and all other  
articles necessary to the equipment of ships of war,  
since March 1794, when the law was passed for pro-  
viding a naval armament, that the cost of the six  
frigates, exclusive of provisions and men's wages,  
when equipt for sea, will amount to one million one  
hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and  
sixty dollars; hence if they are to be completed,  
they will require the further sum of four hundred  
and fifty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-  
two dollars; a sum, in the opinion of the commit-  
tee, which it would be inexpedient to apply to this  
object, whilst labour, provisions, &c. &c. remain at  
the present advanced prices; and as the committee  
are of opinion that many of the articles on hand  
may be preserved a long time without injury, and  
such as are of a perishable nature, may be sold with-  
out loss, if not to advantage; and as the primary  
cause for which the six frigates were to be built, is  
probably accomplished, although the committee re-  
luctantly give up the idea of finishing the whole  
for the present, are of opinion, that two of the friga-  
tes, one of forty four guns, and one of thirty-six  
guns, should be finished as soon as possible; which  
in the opinion of the committee, may be effected  
with the money already appropriated, and comple-  
ted by November next—Therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that  
as there is a peace with the Emperor of Morocco,  
and good reason to believe that there is one with  
Algiers, that only two of the six frigates should be  
completed at present, and that as speedily as possi-  
ble; and that the President of the United States  
should be authorized to dispose of such part of the  
materials procured, as may be of a perishable na-  
ture, after reserving a sufficiency to complete one  
frigate of forty four guns, and one of thirty six  
guns. That the surplus be secured in the best man-  
ner the nature of the case will admit, to be ready  
whenever Congress may deem it advisable to direct  
the finishing of the other four frigates.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that  
the surplus monies appropriated for building of friga-  
tes, after completing two of them, should be ap-  
plied to the sinking fund, for the reduction of the  
public debt.

**SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA.**

Thursday, February 11, 1796.

WHEREAS the establishment and operation of  
the present federal Constitution, by promoting the  
extension of commerce, manufactures and naviga-  
tion, by enabling the United States, and the fe-  
deral states, to provide for the payment of their  
respective public debts, by contributing to establish  
public and private credit, by increasing the nation-  
al respectability in the estimation of foreign nations  
and, by preserving the blessings of peace, have dif-  
fused a general prosperity throughout the United  
States:

And whereas, amidst the eminent advantages de-  
rived from the present system and before any sub-  
stantial inconveniences are felt therefrom, to make  
important alterations in the constitution, would be  
to relinquish principles established by experience,  
in order to follow opinions founded only in theory  
and to expose the welfare of the people to hazard:

And whereas, frequent alterations in the con-  
stitution, would have a tendency to excite a spirit of  
restless innovation, to bring on the reproach of na-  
tional levity, and to diminish as well the confidence  
of the people, as of foreign nations, in the exist-  
ing government; and therefore, ought not to be  
referred to without cogent motives for so doing:

And whereas, if it were proper, at this time  
for this house to join in an application to Congress,  
for calling a Convention to alter the Constitution  
of the United States, the amendments, to be pro-  
posed, should be such as would promote private  
justice, by rendering real property liable to the  
payment of just debts; and would establish the  
National Legislature on the true principles of rep-  
resentation, by enabling freemen, as well as free-  
holders to vote; and, by apportioning the Repre-  
sentatives among the several states, according to  
the number of those freemen: But this is not the  
period for experiment.

And whereas, the amendments suggested by the  
Legislature of Virginia, have not been proposed  
in the manner prescribed by the constitution; which  
authorizes the Legislatures of two thirds of the  
several states, by application to Congress, to cause  
a Convention to be called for proposing amend-  
ments; but does not empower the state legisla-  
tures to use influence to obtain amendments in Con-  
gress.

Therefore,  
Resolved, That the Senate do not concur in the  
alterations of the Constitution of the United  
States, proposed by the Legislature of Virginia, in  
their resolution passed on the fifteenth of Dec. last,  
and transmitted by the Governor of Virginia, for  
the consideration and concurrence of the general  
assembly of this commonwealth.

**Portraits.**

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of hav-  
ing their Likeness 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.

**FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Mr. FENNO,

THE 8th Toast of the gentlemen who dined at  
Richardet's on Saturday last, and who call them-  
selves "Democratic Republicans," is,  
"The State of Virginia: may all the States in  
the Union imitate her patriotism."

I do not wish to take from the merits of an indi-  
vidual, much less from a respectable sister State, but  
I cannot conceive that Virginia could be held up  
as a pattern by real democrats or republicans, for  
the following reasons among others which might  
be mentioned:

More than one third of her inhabitants are held  
in the most abject slavery, to support their majesties  
in idleness and luxury.

The property of those masters that consists in  
land, cannot be sold to pay the hard-earned pit-  
tance due to an honest mechanic or tradesman.

Let the mechanic be ever so industrious, or let  
his contributions to the public be ever so great, or  
let his wealth or talents be what they may, he can  
have nothing to do with government, not even to  
much as to vote at an election, unless he has become  
a Lord of the soil.

I believe this is not the case in any other State in  
the Union, but I am not certain so far as it respects  
Kentucky.

I am afraid those ten or twenty gentlemen who  
gave the sentiment above alluded to, are like  
too many others, who, while they have democracy  
in their mouths, are far from it in their hearts and  
in their conduct and conversation in the world: he  
whose preaching and practice are at variance, must  
not take it amiss if the world laughs at his fine  
sentiments when contrasted with his conduct.

I am willing to allow much to individuals who  
live in a State circumstanced as Virginia is: no  
doubt she has many valuable citizens, who sym-  
patize with those who suffer in their liberty, person  
or property; but as a State she cannot merit imitation.  
She comes forward and requests, that the Senators  
of the United States may be chosen for three years,  
and her own State Senators are chosen for four years.  
—Pull first the beam out of thine own eye.

Real liberty is, like truth, immutable and un-  
changeable in her principles, and all her actions  
and positions will forever correspond and agree with  
each other; she cannot debase one man into a slave,  
and exalt another to be his master and tyrant—She  
who does this may assume the language and diests  
of the goddesses, but her real votaries will discover  
the imposture, and know that she is a wolf in sheep's  
clothing.

Are the representatives from the State of Vir-  
ginia the representatives of the people at large, or  
are they only the representatives of the aristocracy  
of Virginia? Is the government of Virginia a gov-  
ernment of the people at large, or is it a govern-  
ment founded by and on the principles of the aris-  
tocracy of the country? If this is even question-  
able, why propose her as a pattern? S.

**NEW THEATRE.**

The Public are respectfully informed, that the  
Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE  
o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after  
SIX—until further notice.

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 12,

Will be presented,  
A TRAGEDY, called  
**The Roman Father;**  
OR, DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Tullus Hostilius,	Mr. Green,
Horatius, the Roman Father,	Mr. Whitlock,
Publius,	Mr. Moreton,
Valerius,	Mr. Wignell,
Volfincius,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Roman Soldier,	Mr. Warrell,
1st Citizen,	Mr. Mitchell,
2d Citizen,	Mr. Blissett,
3d Citizen,	Mr. Solomon,
Horatia,	Mrs. Whitlock,
Valeria,	Mrs. Harvey,

In Act V. An OVATION, with the Triumphal En-  
try of Publius, the Deliverer of his Country, after  
his Victory over the Curatii.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Darley, jun.  
Warrell and Solomon;  
Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Doctor,  
Mrs. De Marque, Miss Willems, Miss Milbourne,  
Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, &c.

End of the Tragedy, (for the 2d time)  
A GRAND DIVERTISEMENT, composed by Mr.  
Francis, called

**The Warrior's Welcome-Home.**

With an introductory symphony of MILITARY MUSIC.  
To which will be added,

The FARCE of

**The Spoil'd Child.**

Little Pickle, with songs,	Mrs. Marshall,
Old Pickle,	Mr. Harwood,
Tag,	Mr. Francis,
John,	Mr. Blissett,
Thomas,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Rowson,
Maria,	Mrs. Francis,
Margery,	Mrs. Bates,
Susan,	Miss Willems,

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—  
and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the  
Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE's Book-Store,  
No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the The-  
atre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on  
any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.  
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants  
to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them  
as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw; as they can-  
not, on any account, be permitted to remain.

**VIVAT REPUBLICA.**

**For Sale, or Charter,**

**BETSEY,**  
John Dankins, master,

BURTHEN about 200 barrels flour, in complete or-  
der to receive a cargo immediately. For terms apply  
to the Captain on board, at the subscriber's wharf—  
JOSEPH SIMS.

Who has for Sale, just imported in said ship,  
Coffee, of an excellent quality, in hds and tierces.  
Sugar, ditto in hds and barrels.  
February 12.