

For Sale,

Three-story Brick House,

The late residence of General Walker Stewart) WITH A LOT OF GROUND thereunto belonging, on the west side of Third-street, near Union-street...

For sale by Auction.

At the house of C. E. Whitlock, No. 66 North Eighth Street, on Thursday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, all the HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE...

PROPOSALS

By EROEN & MADAN, For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work, Godwin's Political Justice.

- I. It will be published in two large volumes, duodecimo. II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound...

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing the present work to our readers: as one which from the freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of attention."

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are erroneous;—but that which ought to endear it even to those whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argument adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most effectually promote the happiness after which political reformers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to individuals (for that result comparatively would be of small account) but to the general cause of truth."

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making the importance of political institutions the subject of the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipotence of government over the moral habits of mankind; and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and felicity depend."

Subscriptions received by the publishers at their Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-street, Philadelphia. June 18

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of prizes. 1 Prize of 5000 dollars, is dollars 5000

350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 24450 By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Mania Stores, the Superintendants of the Philadelphia Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to return the money to those persons who have purchased the former Lottery, or to exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The Lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 South Second Street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

At this 17th day of June, 1796. J. N. CUMMING, JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers. JONATHAN RHEA, }

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away, JUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who passes by the name of Polly Morrison, low let, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about fifteen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey potticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles.

FOR SALE, A New Chair,

With Steel Springs and Harness complete. Inquire at No. 194 Market-street, corner of Sixth-street. June 23

The First Floor and Cellar,

Of a three-story Brick House to be LET, situate on Dock-street, between Second and Walnut Street—Very suitable for an Office or Wholesale Store. Enquire of JAMES KEEGAN, No. 62 Dock Street. June 23

A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society

WILL be held at their Hall NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. As the occasion of this meeting is mournfully interesting, all the members now in the city are requested to attend. By order of the Vice Presidents, ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec'y. June 23

William Young Birch, STATIONER

No. 17 South Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

Has imported by the last ships from London, an extensive assortment of the best STATIONARY GOODS, which he offers for sale on equitable terms. Amongst other articles he has fine wove vellum drawing paper, viz. Antiquarian Elephant, double & single Atlas Imperial, Super Royal, &c. Writing paper of the first quality, viz. Imperial, super royal, royal, medium, demy, thick, thin, vellum, and bank post, folio, quarto, gilt and plain, copy foolscap, pot, &c.

W. Y. Birch respectfully informs merchants, traders and others, that the making of account books is a branch of his business which, having paid particular attention to, he flatters himself he shall execute in such a manner as to secure the approbation of his friends. And in order to do this, he has been careful to provide himself with a stock of paper from the most esteemed English paper-makers, for the purpose; a sufficient quantity of which he shall endeavor always to keep on hand, so as to enable him at all times to meet the demands of his friends.

- Quills and pens School bibles & testaments India rubbers Paper cases, red and black Flat and round rulers Pen and pounce boxes Shaving sand Sealing wax, superfine, fine and common Washers, red, black and colored, fine and common, large and small Types and ink for marking linen Red morocco and black travelling cases Black lines for writing Pocket books Patent blacking cake for boots and shoes Pen and sportsmen's knives Toon powder and brushes Razors, shaving boxes and Windor soap; Spermaceti candles of a superior quality Sponges, large size

W. Y. Birch has supplied himself with a complete stock of every article in the Stationary line, and as he shall be studious to execute his business in a manner the most satisfactory to his customers, he hopes to meet with encouragement and support. Country Store-keepers supplied on the best terms for cash. June 23

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sundry to Newport Bridge, once a week. Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A. M., arrive at Sundry by 6 P. M., and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A. M. Returning Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P. M., and arrive at Savannah in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P. M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St. Mary's, once in two weeks. Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P. M. Returning Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A. M., and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A. M.

Note 1. If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be increased or diminished, in proportion to the distance increased or diminished by such alteration.

Note 2. The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.

Note 3. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 4. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 5. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar. And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mail is detained for such detouring mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars to be deducted from his pay.

J. JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Post Master General. GENERAL POST OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 23, 1796. 1246W

Foreign Intelligence.

IRISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, April 15.

This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in state to the House, and being seated on the throne, 43 bills, returned from England, received the royal assent, after which, his Excellency delivered the following gracious speech to both houses of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, In releasing you from your further attendance in Parliament, I am particularly commanded by his majesty to thank you for that peculiar zeal and unanimity so honorable to yourselves, and so oppressive to your enemies, which have marked your conduct during the whole of the session, in promoting by your energy and temper the interests of your country, and in supporting by your spirit and liberality, the common cause of the empire."

"His majesty has taken the steps which appeared most proper for setting on foot a general peace, if the enemy should be disposed to enter into such a negotiation on grounds consistent with the safety honor and interest of his majesty's kingdoms and allies."

"If his majesty's views in this respect should fail, he has no doubt that the valor of his subjects, the resources of his kingdoms, and the exertions of the powers engaged with him, will ultimately produce this desirable end."

"Gentlemen of the house of Commons, I am to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have provided for the current services of the year, and it affords me the highest satisfaction to reflect that these objects have been attained by burthens so judiciously imposed, that they can scarcely affect the lower orders of the people. It is equally satisfactory to observe, that your strength and prosperity remain undiminished, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and, and it will be my endeavor to cherish your resources, and apply your liberality with economy and prudence."

"My lords and Gentlemen, The enquiries I had ordered to be made with regard to the produce of the last harvest, and the measures taken by you to prevent the exportation of grain must relieve the public mind from an apprehension of scarcity. If any illicit means should be attempted to evade the provisions of the laws which have been enacted upon this important subject, I shall be attentive in exercising those powers with which I am entrusted."

"The vigorous measures you have adopted for the suppression of insurrection and outrage, and the wise provisions you have made for preventing the extension of similar offences, must have the most salutary effects."

"The new regulation of licences under the superintendance of magistrates will tend to promote tranquility and sobriety. The establishment of more frequent sessions of the peace, will afford an easy and expeditious administration of justice in the different districts throughout the kingdom. The liberal increase of the salaries of the judges, and the alteration of the civil bill jurisdiction for the convenience of the lower ranks of the people, will ensure the constant and regular attention of his majesty's judges to the civil and criminal business that will remain to be done on the circuits."

"These measures cannot but demonstrate to the people at large, the firmness and temper of Parliament, which, whilst it is determined to repress the excesses of licentiousness and outrage, is at the same time anxious to ensure to the country those permanent advantages of security, peace, and good order, which are to be derived from a prompt and upright administration of justice."

"I cannot too strongly recommend it to you to give effect to these benefits, by your example and presence, and I am convinced that when you are released from your duty in Parliament, all ranks and descriptions, of his Majesty's faithful subjects will feel themselves protected by your exertions and authority in your different counties."

"Your kind declarations in favor of my administration, make the deepest impression upon my feelings. If I have any claim to your confidence and good opinion it arises from the fidelity with which I have represented to his majesty your loyalty and zeal, and, from the sincere desire I feel to conform my conduct to your sentiments."

"Great Britain and Ireland form one Empire; they are inseparably connected; they must stand or fall together; and we are all equally engaged, because, we are all equally interested in the common cause of defending and upholding our religion, our laws, and our constitution."

The Lord Chancellor stated to the house, that it was his Excellency's pleasure, that the Parliament be prorogued to the 12th of June next.

Both houses of Parliament were accordingly prorogued to that period.

From the Farmers Weekly Museum.

"Come my beloved, let us go forth into the field, let us lodge in the Villages."

The hope of gain, and the love of society have now, for centuries, incited men, to risk many inconveniences, for the sake of congregating in cities. The simple would naturally conclude that where there was "much people" there would be much jollity. Desperate adventurers, bringing their craft to market, would have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain in the throng. Ambition would find in every street, a ladder lofty enough to reach the extent of many a project; and avarice could find no place more convenient to drive a bargain, than a frequented coffee house or an obscure alley. Schemes of wealth and aggrandisement, or pleasure, thus operating upon hope, the bulwark and most sanguine passion, should we wonder to mark flocks of rovers, eager and upon the wing expecting by a flight from the country to fly from themselves?

But wisely has the wife man said "Better is a handful with quietness, than both hands full, with travail and vexation of spirit." Tranquility chooses the country for her favourite residence and should you inquire for the peaceable personage in town,

every eye would tell you he did not know her, and that she must be some outlandish person. In cities I grant there are many agitations, which are dignified by the name of pleasures, but they are a furious brood, and felicity would not call them her own. The streams of pleasure in cities are like their common sewers: They are turbid, they are full of taint. He who quaffs liberally must soon be either sick or drunk; and such morbid influence have they on the brain, that men go from them, like the apostle's gazer in the glass "not knowing what manner of person, they were."

They who wish never to be cloyed, to respire with freedom, to enjoy the pleasure of reading and reflection, and to sleep sweetly, must go forth into the fields, and lodge in villages. Allowing that there are some genuine delights in the thronged town, yet they tread too fast on each other, and weary by constant succession. A man will pray sometimes no less fervently for a respite from pleasure, than in a fit of the gout, for a respite from pain. The pleasures of the country, pure, simple, not dazzling, not boisterous, will gently stir the stream of life: A stream which passion should not be suffered to vex into whirlpool, nor be "creamed over and mantled" by the stagnation of sloth. To saunter along the banks of the brook, and allure the trout from his reefs, to crop the fantastical flowers of May, or the strawberries of June, to climb the solemn mountain, or loiter in the valley's shade, are cheap, and real pleasures, make no man a criminal, and leave no sting behind.

Such is the influence of the atmosphere upon the human body, that even robust constitutions are sensible of the changes of the air, and invalids are "tremblingly alive" to them. A fluid, that whether we are sheltered at home or exposed abroad, we are obliged perpetually to dabble in, we should attempt to find in the utmost purity. But in great towns on the margin of the main, reeking with the putrefaction of its shores: In cities whose streets are defiled with frequent feet, and, scorched by the dogstar, where every tenth house is a hospital, it is not air which the fallow inhabitants breathe, but "a mass of offensive things." Let the chain which binds willing prisoners to the crowd be broken, let them "go forth to the field" and if the easy play of their lungs, and alertness of limbs; if the light slumber and the red cheek will not convince them whence the mighty change in their health has proceeded, they deserve to die soon, and in some dirty lane, as a punishment for their ineredulity.

Disipation being the characteristic of cities, to travel its round will require so much time that none will be left to cultivate the understanding or mend the heart. Whatever some indolent fine ladies and and fine gentlemen may suppose, we were not sent into this world merely to go to assemblies, to saunter at shops, to purchase of milliners or undergo the three hours operation of a barber. He, who wishes to read verses, or write them, he who means to instruct others, or commune with himself must seek the retirement of the "field" and the "village." In the city, protracted dinners and midnight revel, will murder half, and more than the day, and the long repose of the morning will be necessary to repair the wasted spirit. In solitude, as there are few incidents to enchain the mind, and few excesses to debase it, the student will bring a willing intellect to the complicated task, and from a pen put to a rural dale all difficulty and hindrance will vanish away. He who in city, and broken slumbers, has a thousand times turned his pillow and himself, and like Shakespear's king has muttered "O partial sleep, how have I frightened thee," will find that if he should sleep soundly he must "lodge in the village." That exercise which in the country, is usually taken in the day, will induce that lassitude ever accompanied by delicious repose at night. He may be assured that at the close of the day, the hamlet is still; no lumbering carts or chariots will banish his pleasant dreams, no outcry of midnight murder chill his palpitating heart. No noise will strike his ear, but the distant waterfall, and no fires glitter in his eye, but the innocuous one of the lucid insect of the meadows. At this genial period, when every June rose is broad blown, and the garniture of the fields is of the greenest hue, the emigrant from town may, perhaps, find some amusement not inferior to gambling all night, tracing dusty streets or visiting the sagacious dog. He will acknowledge the flavor of our Strawberry equal to his pine apple, and the notes of the robin, and wren "of little quill" may forth his as much and found as sweet as those of the songsters of the theatre.

THE LAY PREACHER.

If I was he. Ah! what if you was? Why I would do so and so. No sir, under the same circumstances, you would do just like him, or worse.

"If I was a minister," says a well meaning parishioner, "and had as little to do as most ministers have, I would study my sermons better, I would not come into the pulpit without a sermon, and have to make one as I go along; nor would I preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer," says a farmer, "I should not have the face to ask three dollars for a word of advice. But suppose, sir, you had spent five hundred pounds in qualifying yourself to give that advice?"

"If I was Mr. such a one, I would not be plagued with lawsuits as he is. I am sure he might avoid it."

"Neighbour such a one has a farm—he owns a large flock of cattle—but he lives wretchedly in his house. His wife is a drozzle, his floors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables and chairs are covered with grease. If I was he, I would put things in better order or I'd know the reason why."

A las, poor man, wait, till you have a slot for a house keeper, and then you'd change your tone.

"If I was such a one," says a young man, I would not marry such a lady, for depend on it she will be a Xantippe. If I was he, I am sure I could not love her."

"If I was a married man," says an old bachelor, "I would govern my children, or I'd know the reason why. There is neighbour such a one who suffers his children to do all manner of mischief, and if a word of reproof is uttered, the little fellows laugh in his face." Bachelors children are always well governed.