AURORA.
FOR THE COUNTRY.
[No. 806.] [PRICE [illegible]]
PHILADELPHIA.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1801.

MEMENTO!

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BURNT DOWN;

SO WAS

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Whole Handkerchiefs of Papers were previously carried off by persons *well known*.—More of this hereafter.

We stated that Mr. *Wolcott* had given to certain Clerks in the Treasury Offices, sums of 200 and 300 dollars more than their Salaries. The Philadelphia Gazette comes forward in defence of the fact, admits and justifies it, upon the following grounds:

1. Upon the authority of an alleged law, authorising such expenditures, to which law they observe *it is not practicable to recur!*

2. That there is a contingent fund in every government, the object of which is to meet unforeseen expences, for which no specific appropriation had been made.

3. The reasonableness of the thing.

4. That they are acquainted with *the nature* of the services which required this compensation about the salary.

These four points contain the sum and substance of this *extraordinary* donation of Oliver Wolcott! To which we shall reply, by agreeing with the Philadelphia Gazette in the impracticability of recurring to the law alluded to, and for this special and best of all reasons because *it does not exist!*

To the second we shall reply by also agreeing that there is a *contingent fund*, and a proper fund too, for supplying means to defray unforeseen expences; but as we know that this contingent fund has been in Great Britain a *fund of corruption*, and that out of that fund, or under that head, the *secret service money* of Great Britain has been principally ordered for the two last years, that fund demands to be particularly watched, as one of *the forms*, which some pains have been taken to [illegible] ... [illegible]ration. But while we acknowledge the existence and [illegible] of such a fund, we expressly and positively deny that Mr. Wolcott had any right in law or in equity to pay such sums out of that fund to any clerk to whom a stated salary is paid, without an express appropriation, and that to admit the use or the practice would be a most flagrant and illegal perversion of the authority and waste of the public money.

That additional expences have been incurred is well known, but it is also well known that this has been for *additional clerks*; and not for the augmentation of the salaries of clerks, whose salaries are already specially fixed.

The stated salaries of the clerks in some of the departments are already many of them enormous—and additions have been made to them within a few months by what authority we have not heard.

When we are told what *the nature* of the services are, which some of those clerks have performed, we shall be able to judge of them; but at present we rest upon this principle: *That the clerks are allowed a salary each proportioned to the service which he is bound to execute;* that if the clerk can execute more than he usually performs the salary usually allowed is too much; and the difference in favor of an excessive salary for a small portion of labour should be held sufficient as a compensation when the labour is as much as he can conveniently execute.

In the instance of one of the clerks in question, we know that he holds several offices, with distinct salaries; and that it is hardly possible for him to execute all the duties thereof; and that therefore other clerks in the Treasury execute part of these several duties for which *he is paid;* so that the [illegible] many clerks, to execute duties for which he also receives *several salaries*—and that according to the Philadelphia Gazette is [illegible] to these extraordinary largess.

The *Insolence* and servility which is every day manifested in *defending* the waste of the public money, the most profligate characters, and the crimes of men in power, cannot fail to bring to the minds of men of reading, the strong similarity which this race of pandars bear to the creatures who defended the vilest measures and the vilest men in the days of Roman dishonor under Tiberius, Nero, and their Caesars, the most despicable of the human race.

The Philadelphia Gazette *complains* of the "*turmoil of litigation.*"—Only one suit, and for attacking a man's credit falsely and knowingly falsely!—— Pretty well——what say you Masters, of that stage of affairs when men are imprisoned for six and nine months for *telling truth*—complain not till you have twelve, or fourteen suits—*four or five thousand dollars expence*, and then you may say you have *run the gauntlet*.

The *Post-Office*, abuses in Connecticut, we some time ago noticed; we find a young lawyer come forward and avow his concern in a transaction where a *letter was after delivery at the Post Office broken open and published*, and loads the person to whom the letter was addressed, with all the filth of the *Porcupinian* School.—The person in question is *David Edmond*, a brother of that *Edmond* one of the Connecticut members of Congress, whose drowsy, heavy, and servile harangues we had often occasion to notice while Congress sat in this city. The original letter was addressed to a young man of talents and private worth, that would do honor to any society, Mr. Samuel Morse, but we shall give his letter to Edmond, and the answer—and leave the public to decide upon the characters which each of them display in their sentiments.

*Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 25 year of the Republic, 1801.*

To DAVID EDMOND.

Sir,

I HAVE now succeeded in obtaining unequivocally information, that you are the man who [illegible] publicly [illegible] a letter to my friend and fellow-laborer, Charles Holt.

As that letter contained not one word that was not perfectly justifiable, I have disdained to gratify my persecutors, by any, the least comment upon its contents; but as I was well persuaded that the *good faith* against whom the sanctity of a seal and a *post-office* was no guard, moved, in what the country is by some deemed a higher sphere, I determined to take proper means for discovering them, and when discovered, to convince them, that though I marked the deed as an impotent act of party malignity, I could notice their meanness, intention and their want of every principle which characterizes the gentleman, and inspires confidence among men.

The time has come, when every deed of infamy against the asserter of his country's rights and freedom, is no longer to receive the unqualified praise, even of the sycophants of power; but when *theft* and *rascality* shall be attended with their merited disgrace.

How far you can justify or excuse yourself for the part in this business you have taken, I cannot at present decide. If you choose to attempt any, your answer to this will be received and attended to with candour. If you do not forbid, it will be published under this; if you write and forbid the publication, you will find that my honour is of a different species from what has appeared in this affair; but I shall not my pleasure in respect to giving the public your name with appropriate remarks, in all cases. If I receive not an answer in one fortnight from this date, I shall conclude you do not intend to give one, and shall act accordingly. Direct to me at Norwalk.

S. MORSE.

NEWTON, January 10, 1800.

Sir,

On my return last evening from a visit after an absence of some weeks I was surprized by the receipt of your letter of the 1st of January. I have noticed the contents, and you will permit me to add that I sincerely hope it may be the last, as well as the first time that I shall ever feel myself insulted and degraded by any species of correspondence with a being I so cordially despise—

That I read publicly and repeatedly what I believe was an exact copy of your letter to Holt, is a fact well known to many of my acquaintance, and one that I have ever had no wish to controul.

How far that letter was justifiable is very immaterial to me, and whether any comment on its contents would be gratifying to your persecutors I cannot tell. Whoever may be your enemies, he assured I am not among them, for your very existence is a matter of as little consequence to either my feelings or my interest as you can possibly conceive.

If the time has at last come when rascality shall meet with its merited disgrace you will allow me to congratulate many of your fellows on the prospect of their receiving speedily the reward of their infamy. For yourself you have nothing to fear for the destination and contempt with which you are already thought of and treated, admits of no encrease or addition.

To despise vanity and villainy is a feeling in which all good men will unite. And surely their disdain is richly merited by a creature who, void of every principle of honesty, integrity, and virtue, and equally destitute of talents, preposterously has assumed to himself the title of the asserter of his country's rights and freedom. The rights and freedom of America, Sir, were they in danger, would stand in no need of so pitiful a protector as Samuel Morse, and would derive no support from his exertions.

With regard to my having in my possession and publicly reading the copy of your letter, I have no justification or excuse to make I am not yet, and I trust I never shall, be so degraded as to attempt to justify or excuse myself to you. Your opinion would be of as little consequence to me as your existence—I have therefore no occasion to place that reliance on your candor and honor which you intimate I might do; but was it necessary I am too decidedly convinced of your total want of honor and honesty to place any confidence in assurances.

With regard to your making use of my name in your paper with appropriate remarks, as you threaten me I am under no concern. I am however too well acquainted with you and the rest of the herd of Jacobinic [illegible], whose peculiar province it is to slander, to lie, not to suppose some aspersions may be, but I am still under no anxiety for what I may suffer in the hands of one whom I, & all whom I esteem, think with me to be the most worthless and the most despicable creature in existence.

I am Sir,
With due regard,
Your humble servant,
D. EDMOND.

Mr. Sam. Morse.

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY,

A PATRIOTIC SONG, FOR THE

GLORIOUS FOURTH OF MARCH, 1801.

—TUNE—

"Willy was a Wanton Wag."

*THE gloomy night before us flies,*
*The reign of Terror now is o'er;*
*Its Gags, Inquisitors and Spies,*
*Its herds of Harpies are no more!*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, rejoice!*
*To tyrants never bend the knee,*
*But join with heart and soul and voice,*
*For Jefferson and Liberty.*

*O'er vast Columbia's varied clime,*
*Her Cities, Forests, Shores and Dales,*
*In rising majesty sublime,*
*Immortal Liberty prevails.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons rejoice, &c.*

*Hail! long expected, glorious day!*
*Illustrious, Memorable Morn!*
*That Freedom's Fabric from decay,*
*Rebuilds* [illegible]
*Rejoice!* [illegible]

*His Country's Chief, Hope and Stay,*
*In Virtue and* [illegible]
*Now rises to* [illegible] *the sway,*
*O'er Freedom's Temple to preside.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*Within its hallow'd walls, immense,*
*No hireling Bandittie e'er arise,*
*Array'd in Tyrant's defence,*
*To crush an injur'd People's cries,*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*No Lordling* [illegible] *gorging jaws*
*Shall wring from Industry the food,*
*Nor fiery Bigot's holy laws,*
*Lay waste our fields and streets in blood.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*Here strangers from a thousand shores,*
*Compell'd by Tyranny to roam,*
*Shall find amidst abundant stores,*
*A nobler and a happier home.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*Here Art shall lift her laurel'd head,*
*Wealth Industry and Peace divine,*
*And where dark pathless forests spread,*
*Rich Fields and lofty Cities shine.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*From Europe's wants and woes remote,*
*A dreary waste of waves between,*
*Here Plenty cheers the humblest Cot,*
*And smiles on every village green.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*Here free as air's expanded space,*
*To every soul and sect shall be,*
*That sacred privilege of our race,*
*The Worship of the Deity.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*These Gifts great Liberty are thine;*
*Ten thousand more we owe to thee!*
*Immortal may their Mem'ries shine,*
*Who fought and died for Liberty.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*What heart but hails a scene so bright,*
*What soul, but inspiration draws,*
*Who would not guard so dear a right,*
*Or die in such a glorious cause.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*Let foes to Freedom dread the name,*
*But should the* [illegible] *Tree,*
*Twice fifty thousand swords shall flame,*
*For Jefferson and Liberty.*
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, &c.*

*From Georgia to Lake Champlain,*
*From Seas to Mississippi's Shores,*
*Ye Sons of Freedom loud proclaim,*
The Reign of Terror is no more.
*Rejoice! Columbia's Sons, rejoice!*
*To Tyrants never bend the knee,*
*But join with heart and soul and voice,*
*For Jefferson and Liberty.*

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1801.

FOR THE FIFTH TIME HERE,

Will be presented, a Grand Heroic Spectacle, called,

*THE SIEGE OF ONDYDRACE.*

After which will be performed, a celebrated Tragedy—called,

ALEXANDER THE GREAT,

Or, THE RIVAL QUEENS.

PEALE'S LECTURES

*ON NATURAL HISTORY*

WILL COMMENCE, THIS DAY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

*And will be CONTINUED,*

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.

*At the same Hours till Finished.*

N. B.—For the convenience of those who cannot conveniently attend by day, the same Lectures will be repeated in the evening of said days at 7 o'clock—Subscribers will have the advantage of attending both. Admittance to non-subscribers fifty cents per Lecture.

Jan. 16. epdtf

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

*A POLITICAL ANECDOTE*

OF SOME CONSEQUENCE.

WHEN the American independence was declared by congress, various writers appeared on the question of regaining the colonies. Dr. Tucker, the dean of Glocester wrote a book to prove that the way to reclaim them to their allegiance, was to treat them with neglect; to set them go, as they would soon quarrel with each other and be glad, from necessity, to return. Mr. Pitt took up the same idea, when he denounced lord North's administration in the year '82 saying in parliament, that by acknowledging the independence of America, [illegible] would bring them back to the foot of the throne, where Peter Porcupine's *twelve ships* are now to bring them.

Dean Tucker wrote a book on the side of the minister, in which he alluded to the project of loosing horses from the chaise by a spring, when they proved ungovernable. Soame Jennings versified the idea, in the composition of a satire against the United States; as follows.* :—

"Crowned be the man with lasting praise,
Who first contriv'd the pin
To loose mad horses from the chaise,
And save the neck within.
See how they prance, and bound, and skip,
And all controul disdain;
They bid defiance to the whip,
And tear the silken rein.
A while we try if art and strength
Are able to prevail,
But hopeless when we find at length,
That all our efforts fail.
With ready foot the spring we press,
Out jumps the magic plug,
Then, disengaged from all harness,
[illegible]
The pamper'd steeds their freedom gain'd,
Run off full speed together:
But having no plan ascertained,
They run, they know not whither.
Boys who love mischief and a course,
Enjoying the sad disaster,
Bawl, stop 'em! stop 'em! till they're hoarse,
Yet mean to drive them faster.
Each claiming now his nat'ral right,
Scorns to obey his brother;
So they proceed to kick and bite,
And worry one another.
Hungry at last, and blind, and lame,
Bleeding at nose and eyes,
By suffering grown extremely tame,
And by experience wise;
With bellies full of liberty,
But void of oats and hay,
They both sneak back, their folly see,
And run no more away.
Let all who view the instructive scene,
And patronize the plan,
Give thanks to Glo'ster's honest DEAN,
FOR TUCKER THOU'RT THE MAN."

This satire was very agreeable to all, who were in opposition to the declaration of independence. It may be pleasing now to those who are not satisfied with a republican form of government. But it must be very mortifying to true Federalists, to see so many of the images it contains, drawn into active life.

Let us look on which side we will, we find circumstances daily arising to view, which evince the speedy catastrophe of our nation! Under a government, where, from the form and nature of the Constitution elections ought to be free, candid and quiet, we behold resentment, insult, and even revenge. In a nation extensive and mountainous, where candour, love, politeness, condescension, and unreserved affability, are necessary to brighten the social chain, and hold a mighty people together, we have to lament, even in Congress itself, quite the reverse of those virtues and accomplishments.

States powerful and influential, whose strength is the strength of the nation, and whose defection must ruin the country, are, in the gazettes, the daily subjects of satire and abuse. Men whose exertions rendered them highly respectable in the revolutionary war; and others who stand high in the opinion of their own states at least, are the object of unremitted slander and insolent abuse. These men have feelings, and have friends, or they would be of no consequence; and let every one realize with seriousness, what effect this must have on a government, where the influence of every man is needed to preserve it.

Brethren these things ought not to be. We are not to give up the best government, the best constitution, and the country to the jaws of faction, whatever denomination it may assume; or to the fangs of parties, under whatever titles they may appear. The government is made for the People, and not the People for the government. It is our government let who-ever may be placed at the head of it. The great body of the people must unite to expel violent parties, to restore peace and harmony, and to save themselves, and their posterity from misery and ruin.

TRUE FEDERALISM.

* Annual Register, 1776.

SHIP NEWS

*PORT OF PHILADELPHIA*

JANUARY 23.

*CLEARED.*

Sloop Friendship, Watson, Jamaica

Ship Equator, Wilson, for St. Thomas, went to sea on Friday last.

Schr. Nancy, Ford, from hence, has arrived at Port Republican in 13 days.

Ship Harry, Boyd, for Lisbon, and schooner Diana, Cunningham, for Africa, went to sea on Friday last.

*EUROPEAN POLITICS.*

*From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.*

It is almost impossible to form a correct opinion of existing circumstances, on the European continent, from *English* News-papers. That machiavelian government, has found the means to vitiate the very fountains of intelligence, by appointing or corrupting the Editors of the daily and other periodical papers, all over the world. They have their gazettes in their pay, in *Italy, Vienna, Hamburgh, Holland, Paris, &* *Philadelphia*, which regularly copy from each other, and thus form a [illegible] of falsehood. We hope *Boston* is an exception to this general truth, and that British influence has not extended itself to that town [illegible] ... of its former friends, who have honored it as the place of their residence, after having in vain attempted to ruin it in the course of our late revolutionary struggle.

In England there is not an impartial paper—even those engaged in what is called the opposition, in that country, will not, or dare not tell the whole truth. Thus days and weeks pass away before an impatient public can be apprized of the actual state of things, and then it comes "in such a questionable shape," that we scarcely dare "speak to it," although we are fully convinced it is no phantom conjured up by a perturbed imagination, but a serious and affecting reality.

Our readers will recollect, that in a late Chronicle, we venture to mention the resurrection of the armed neutrality in the North of Europe, as a probable event, notwithstanding the patched up Convention between Lord Whitworth and the Danish Minister, in which the discussion of the right of search was adjourned, to a future day, by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective governments. We then thought that this manoeuvre on the part of Denmark was merely to gain time for a more effective mode of preparation. That end has been completely answered; and at this moment, in the twilight of a New Century, the book of fate is opened for a new lesson to the despots of the ocean, to teach them the rights of nations as well as men, and to convince the world that Britain is not to rule by water, [illegible] and every country is to have an equal claim to a free and unmolested commerce, under known and equitable regulations. This fact can no longer be called in question: for if we have not all the particulars respecting it, we have enough to see that Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, are determined; and their will is destiny itself, to change the Maritime laws of Europe, and to place them on a firm basis, by a contract or agreement. To this compact not only those great commercial nations, but France, Spain, Holland, and probably the Emperor of Germany will become a party.

This view of things forms a curious problem (to be solved by those profound imperial Americans, as they have nick-named themselves) how it has happened, that eight years ago, when the Hamiltonian system began to flow mob, England should be united to Russia, Prussia, Spain, Holland, Germany, Naples, and Sardinia, against France; and now France should be united to Russia, Prussia, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden against England! There is something unaccountable in all this, especially too when the principles of the French Revolution, as to religion and politics both, are [illegible] to Messrs Pitt, Dundas, Grenville, and many other champions, are more completely *sans culotte*, that is Republican, than they ever were; and that Buonaparte is said to be a more dexterous and unprincipled old organizer than any [illegible] predecessors, together. What are the secret articles of this new coalition we know not. But it will probably occasion our Hamza to be taken from their favorite song; so that the British may not be slaves, they will not have the power to "RULE THE WAVES," and thus enslave other nations.

This coalition will force a PEACE, or ruin the Emperor; who can have no hope from Suwarrow and his invincible Russians, as they were once called in England. For, alas! Suwarrow is dead, and the Russians will not be deceived a second time. Never was there a more critical conjuncture. What does it signify to repeat what Mr Sheridan has said, when it is very uncertain what he did say; but if such desperate expedients are to be adopted, and the British are to perish in an unjust system at the risk of every thing, it seems to see that the sun of their omnipotence is set, "never to rise again."

Buonaparte, in his speech, says,—"A Convention founded upon common interests, and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the tie by which the states of America were bound to France.—The ties shall last forever, because there is no unequal conditions to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege, nor partial favour."

NOTICE.

By an order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 2d day of March next, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A VALUABLE merchant and grist-mill, late the property of Adam Siter, deceased, together with a plantation containing 125 acres of good lime-stone land; situate in the Great Valley, Tredyffrin Township Chester County, one mile and an half from the turnpike road, and seventeen miles from Philadelphia: the mill is turned by that never failing stream Valley Creek, it has two water wheels and three pair of stones, and all in compleat order for manufacturing flour or country work: there is on said plantation a good stone dwelling house and a new barn, orchard, ten acres of meadow, a good lime-kiln and excellent quarry, fifty acres of the land is under wood—Mr. Abraham Jones will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase.

*ALSO*

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 3d day of March next on the premises at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANOTHER valuable Merchant Grist, Plaister and Saw Mill, late the property of Adam Siter deceased, and a very convenient seat for a Paper-Mill, together with a Plantation containing 85 acres of good Land—situate in Upper Providence township Delaware County, and about 2 miles from the road leading from Philadelphia, to Strasburg, and 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 from Chester.

The Mills are turned by that never-failing stream Crum Creek—The Grist Mill is built of stone, and has two water wheels, and 2 pair of stones all in compleat order for manufacturing Flour, or country work. The Saw Mill is entirely new, and in compleat order—There is on said plantation a good house and barn, orchard, 15 acres of meadow, and a sufficient quantity of woodland. Mr. Rogers will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase.

The conditions of the above will be made known on the days of sale by

SARAH SITER, Adm'x.
& 
JOHN SITER, Adm'r.

Jan. 24. 2aw 3w 4

AURORA

FOR THE COUNTRY.

[No. 806.] [PRICE FIVE DOLLAR PER ANN. PAID IN ADVANCE.]

# PHILADELPHIA:

## MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1801.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, dated 20th January, 1801.

I have just now returned from the scene of horrible and distressing—Last night about 8 o'clock in the evening I was called on by a gentleman, who informed me that the Treasury Department was on fire. I immediately ran out and saw the blaze gushing through the window casements, which soon communicated to the rooms above. My first object was to secure the *public accounts* of the *Revenue*, in which I succeeded tolerably well, by throwing them into the street out of the window, I cleared the room in a hurry, with the assistance of two gentlemen who had by this time come up to me, but I am apprehensive a number of *the papers* will be lost. *Report Books*, and other *Official Documents*, which were in Mr. *Farrell's* room, were *entirely consumed*, as well as those in the *Auditor's Room* which was adjacent *thereto*—I must say I never saw the people exert themselves more at any fire, than they did on this occasion, which saved the building, there are six rooms on the south-east end, rendered entirely useless until repaired."

Extract to the Editor, dated Washington, January 21, 1801.

"You were singularly fortunate in obtaining an inspection of the treasury books, before their removal to this place, as I believe the copies you kept are the only traces that now remain of the books you had in possession; you may recollect that I told you the books of one of the departments, which you saw, were committed to the care of Farrell, it is remarkable that the fire commenced in that apartment, and all the books under his care are said to be consumed in the fire last night."

ANOTHER LETTER, same date.

"A fire broke out last night a short time after dusk in the Treasury Department, a great quantity of the public papers are consumed [illegible] of the Revenue books have been saved, but from what has happened, and from what has been said, you may be assured that what has not been consumed by fire will be *concealed in the ashes*. I have conferred with several, and without daring to offer an opinion of my own; I have found no man free from suspicion, and many of different politics who openly declare their sentiments that this fire was not an accidental one. Congress, however, are expected to pass it over in the same apathy that they have displayed on so many other occasions."

*Early last evening, a fire was discovered in the south east part of the Treasury office, city of Washington. A considerable number of persons collected in a short time from the city and George-Town.—Notwithstanding their exertions, however, and the active use of the engine belonging to the office, within the house, the fire was not extinguished for several hours. It extended itself from the apartment where it commenced to one or two others and penetrated into the second story; but fortunately did not reach the roof.*

*Had this building been consumed, besides the public loss, a number of private buildings would have been greatly endangered, particularly as the wind was high and blustering.*

*Some persons, continued idle, unconcerned spectators of a scene, which threatened so much calamity. They have proved themselves destitute of the feelings of humanity, devoid of a sense of propriety, and a disgrace to human nature. Who can regard them, without mingled indignation and contempt?*

*The president of the United States was observed in the ranks for conveying water.*

*(Georgetown paper.)*

*Last evening about dusk a fire was discovered in the Treasury Department. When discovered one of the rooms of the accountant was in a full blaze.—The papers in this room are said to be entirely destroyed, and those in an upper and an adjacent room, to which the flames extended, are said to be considerably injured. The fire was extinguished in about an hour and a half.*

*(National Intel.)*

Under the same roof at Washington were the following offices—those of
The Secretary of State,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasurer of the United States.
Auditor of the Treasury,
AND
Commissioner of the Revenue.

There are *strong rooms fire proof* for the preservation of the principal books, but it appears the books, &c. were not in the rooms *intended for their preservation!*

Mr. *Dexter* has been rather unfortunate in *fire-works*—he had not been warm in the chair of the war department, before there was a terrible combustion: he was soon after translated to the cold calculating chair of finance, "when lo! there came a *hot wind*" and the treasury office is consumed! It would not be discreet to remove this *dexterous* secretary to the navy office, lest our navy should follow the path of fire, and the secrets of our state department would, were he to approach them, be erased like certain *acts of the senate*, in the reign of *Tiberius*, even from the records of the government and of history.

Specimen of the logic of the pair of gazettes:—

"The Jacobins have had a hand in the burnings at Washington, for

"The clamors about public dilapidation, have had a principal tendency to alienate the minds of the people from their government. Therefore the Jacobins have destroyed the papers which could *prove* or *disprove* their charges of dilapidation."

See *Philadelphia Gazette!*

"It is to be wondered that the secretary of states office is not burned, because serious charges have been urged against Mr. Pickering by the Jacobins.

"Charges boldly made and asserted with impunity, have contributed to produce the present state of things.

"Therefore the jacobin Aurora must have been concerned in burning documents which would prove, or disprove what had been charged, against the most immaculate *Pickering*, *Dayton*, *Wolcott* and the rest of the gang.

[*See Wayne's Gazette*]

The Gazette of the United States is surprised that the secretary of states office was not burnt—possibly that may yet happen;—but at all events, that office is already sufficiently *gutted* by means of *false keys*—of which we shall let the public know more in due time—the facts of this circumstance the Editor has already taken care to make known to *persons* whom the public have thought more trustworthy than the persons who at present administer the government.

The Philadelphia gazette puts it as a case of conscience to the Aurora, to declare its knowledge of the late *dexterous fireworks*.—Will the Philadelphia Gazette for conscience sake republish the Philadelphia Jockey Club with the blanks filled up? Or shall we be obliged to do it, with illustrations from the *Victim of Sentiment* and *President the Second?*

Waving even the evidence of positive proof which we possess concerning certain acts of men entrusted with power, the public have surely enough of fact proven by their notoriety to satisfy every honest mind that there has been horrid mischief and abuse of the public property and trust somewhere. Let any dispassionate man, compare for a moment the facts that have been brought to light from time to time, and say whether there has or has not been a system of plunder and deception—of hostility to the government combined with that plunder!

Compare the public acts of single character with the declarations and private movements of the same man—and what will be the result.

*Hamilton*—Proposed a monarchy in the Federal Convention.

*Hamilton*—Flattered and ridiculed general Washington, and was yet the secret mover of his administration.

*Hamilton*—Was the parent of *levees*, of ceremonials, of the funding system.

*Hamilton*—Was the parent of the assumption of state debts.

*Hamilton*—Was accused and has never been satisfactorily extricated from the suspicion of speculating upon public money.

*Hamilton*—Has avowed the practice of a vice the most fatal to the morals, character and security of society.

*Hamilton*—always despised and disliked Mr. Adams, doubted his qualifications for public office, and yet professedly supported him in one instance, and pretended not to oppose him in another.

*Hamilton*—Was yet appointed by Mr. Adams head of an army proved to be unnecessary.

*Hamilton*—Secretly ruled the cabinet of Mr Adams by means of very stupid, incompetent, or weak men, whom he had contrived to put in those places, in order that he might be wanted.

*Hamilton*—Was declared by Mr. Adams to be the leader of a British party in this country; Hamilton demanded an acknowledgement or a denial from Mr. Adams who by his silence avowed the sentiment.

*Hamilton*—Displayed in his last Pamphlet all the vanity of a man of a daring, but still a weak and incongruous character, that he had been accustomed to secret rule, and to be the leader of a party.

*Hamilton*—Has uniformly professed to hold the people in contempt, and to consider himself as superior to vulgar notions of morality, and government.

*Hamilton*—Has considered a people as an aggregation of tygers, wolves, and foxes, among whom the instincts of destruction and predatory avidity are more predominant than sentiments of benevolence, generosity, benignity or morals.

*Hamilton*—Has therefore been for a *strong* government—and that strong government was an army, and a king—a base aristocracy and hypocritical Priesthood.

*Hamilton*—Had no title to praise; he was always consistent! He thought men the worst of brutes and he acted as he thought.

As Hamilton has been the *political soul* of the faction, the whole body must be considered as acting in sympathy; let us then compare the conduct of the Pickerings, the Daytons, the Wolcotts, the Sedgwicks, Rufus W. Smith[illegible], Gouverneur Morris, Tracey, Reed, Harry Lee, &c. and we shall find a wonderful coincidence and entity of conduct and character animate the whole.

While PORCUPINE remained in this country his *services* were extolled and his *talents* puffed up as the rival or *equal* of *Swift* and *Tacitus*; the game was carried too far, that which was pretended to be *medicine* was found to be *poison*, the quack was compelled to quit a soil where he was spreading corruption, immortality and iniquity; the authors and abettors of this imposture are now as violent in their censure as formerly—they were extravagant in their praise. *Fenno*, his disciple, has come forward to write down *Porcupine's* RUSH LIGHT, and very modestly informs the public, *quoderat demonstrandum*, that *Porcupine* is not the author of *Porcupine's Rush Light!* Nay more he goes to insinuate that the Rush Light is a forgery, because it has gone through two *editions* in America. With what *face* this *puppet* young gentleman could mention forgery [illegible] not to be conceived from any inductions of verity and decency—over the *door* of the wretch in this city, a *standing forgery* is painted [illegible] hand this in [illegible] city [illegible] face, in the name of PORCUPINE, & a signature was the more guilty because the united lie was contrasted by the Church of Christ at the opposite side of the street.

*CORRESPONDENTS.*

*Hints* concerning the *hull* of the frigate are not in season, we will notice the circumstances about the idea of *Kates*. We shall be obliged by any of the particular concerning the *Eagle* alluded to.—

The remarks on the cruelty of captain Mulloway, should come in an authenticated form; or they should rather be directed to the Secretary of the Navy. If the report noticed in that Department, then we shall give them to the public, but they must be in such a form as to satisfy us that they can be proven in a court of law.

*From the Boston CHRONICLE.*

BUONAPARTE has been pleased to say that *the Americans are indebted to the French nation for their independence*. Agreed—provided it was acknowledged that their revolution was owing to the American. In that view we have more than cancelled the debt. For if we could not have *secured* our independence, but by the treaty of '78, and the united exertions of the two governments consequent upon it, until the peace of 1783—France we hope it would never have [illegible] of being a Republic, and of diffusing the blessings of equal liberty among her citizens. It was in this country that her soldiers had the opportunity of seeing the superior advantages enjoyed by our country men, over those of the same rank in that monarchy. So that we must set off one against the other, and thus ballance the account. And altho' the late King, Lewis XVIth, according to his minister, Mr. Moleville, heartily repented what he had done for the Americans; yet the French nation appear "to rejoice, and to be exceedingly glad," that the pride of kings, in the order of Providence, was thus made to contribute to the complete emancipation of the French and American people.

[Had the F[illegible] consul said America was indebted to France for a most effectual, great and expensive aid in establishing her independence—the fact would have been decisive and undeniable; certainly Burgoyne was captured with his whole army of veterans, by the gallant Gates, before France gave her aid; but it is also true that Cornwallis never would have been Burgoyned were it not for Rochambeau, La Fayette, and De Grasse. The Boston Chronicle errs less frequently in its reasonings, and inferences than any other paper we know on this continent; we are, therefore, more surprised to find the kind of reasoning which the above article exhibits. The aid which France lent to America is not to be considered as counterbalanced by the precedent or examples for with equal reason might the French claim the merit of *Rosseau's* writings, which certainly contain many of the principles in theory which have been put into practice by us. It is a mistake that the idea of a Republic was borrowed from America, by the French; the project of a Republic was started in France, more than a century before our Revolution. The question between France and America, therefore, is no longer, whether the events are obligatory, as to their respective Revolutions, on one more than on another; but as to the quantum of [illegible] by one or the other towards the establishment of their liberty and independence. We did not want the evidence of *Bertand de Moleville* to prove that Louis XVI. was fierce for the aid given to America, he never was cordial or sincere in his aid; the despots of Europe and their adherents have discovered the true cause—it was philosophy *real* and *fashionable* that procured French aid for American liberty.—It was the single influence and reputation of Dr. *Franklin*, which obtained the aid of France—and to this cause we may attribute all the fulminations against philosophers—and the slanders against Franklin from British presses.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hays, of the let'r Two Brothers, dated Barbadoes, 21st December, 1800.

"I could make you laugh with a variety of anecdotes, but will commence with one of a more serious nature, the particulars of which would be too lengthy for the present—suffice to tell you I have been dragged out of my own boat, with one of my people, by captain Masson, of the Seine sloop of war; who told me he would cool me with two dozen for no other reason than my trying to prevent his people from taking the man out of my boat; however, after beating me whilst two of his people held me, and his bowman struck me several times with his boat-hook, the *Noble* captain ordered me to be lash'd to the schooner's bowsprit, where they left me lash'd down on my back—and carried off Thomas Moody, a citizen of the United States, who at the same time had his certificate in his pocket."

Extract of a letter from Rhode Island.

"The ship China, Captain Jones, (*built by Peter Blight*) of your port, is libeled by the seamen for their wages. Her trial will be held at a special District Court, to be holden at Bristol in this state, on Tuesday the 13th of January. The ship will be sold in fifteen days after the trial, unless the claim of the libellants be satisfied.

"She will probably be sold under value and appears to be one of the finest merchant ships owned in the United States, this being her first voyage."

NEW-YORK, January 23.

NO ARRIVALS

Brig Polly and Nancy, Olcott, from hence to Havannah, is captured and sent to New Providence.

The schooner Lady Wentworth, capt. M'Herron, from this port for Halifax, Nova Scotia, ran on a reef between Rhode-Island and Gay's Head, on the 8th inst. at eleven o'clock at night, three days after leaving this port; the captain, vessel and cargo totally lost; the crew and passengers saved, but much hurt.

Brig Agenora is safe arrived at Turks-Island from Tobago.

On Wednesday evening, this City was alarmed three times by the cry of FIRE.—The two first were occasioned by the burning of chimnies—but the last proved fatal to the house of Mr. Moore, in Robinson-street, near Greenwich-street.

*St. AUGUSTINE CHURCH LOTTERY.*

*Seventh Days Drawing.*

PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
No. 784.

PRIZES OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.
No. 2866 and 5110

PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
No. 5017 4578 5168

PRIZES OF FIFTY DOLLARS.
No. 2598 1709 5562 3304 4721

PRIZES OF TEN DOLLARS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 591 | 468 | 671 | 460 | 695 | 717 | 457 | 257 | 787 |
| 395 | 497 | 211 | 37 | 186 | 942 | 243 | 413 | 892 |
| 693 | 244 | 541 | 368 | 1104 | 1921 | 1562 | 1658 | 1316 |
| 1894 | 1223 | 1013 | 1096 | 1074 | 1770 | 1442 | 1757 | 1501 |
| 1783 | 1328 | 1181 | 1745 | 1755 | 1234 | 1614 | 1253 | 1951 |
| 1024 | 1158 | 1171 | 1387 | 1269 | 1397 | 2543 | 2615 | 2662 |
| 2382 | 2956 | 2413 | 2373 | 2428 | 2856 | 2181 | 2401 | 2320 |
| 2647 | 2611 | 2191 | 2499 | 2378 | 2472 | 2178 | 2418 | 2131 |
| 3050 | 3664 | 3556 | 3730 | 3840 | 3466 | 3347 | 3676 | 3975 |
| 283 | 3905 | 3587 | 3265 | 3823 | 3169 | 3425 | 3105 | 3176 |
| 3156 | 3341 | 3543 | 3350 | 3722 | 4017 | 4574 | 4515 | 4617 |
| 4687 | 4978 | 4561 | 4252 | 4286 | 4165 | 4910 | 4864 | 4397 |
| 4941 | 4431 | [illegible] | 4943 | [illegible] | 4592 | 4038 | 4751 | 4667 |
| 4115 | 4776 | 4635 | [illegible] | 5581 | 5787 | 5956 | 5410 | 5057 |
| 5810 | 5035 | 5349 | 5221 | 5820 | 5722 | 5457 | 5248 | 5134 |
| 5035 | 5679 | 5000 | 5767 | [illegible] | 5151 | | | |

B L A N K S.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 332 | 955 | 567 | 310 | 407 | 159 | 782 | 566 |
| 554 | 894 | 163 | 218 | 158 | 537 | 919 | 212 | 65 |
| 958 | 741 | 356 | 405 | 771 | 159 | 207 | 523 | 165 |
| 909 | [illegible] | 390 | 905 | 938 | 531 | 354 | 98 | 200 |
| 555 | 950 | 201 | 549 | 864 | 920 | 245 | 542 | 38 |
| 377 | 373 | 555 | 277 | 224 | 626 | 636 | 530 | 952 |
| 734 | 571 | 675 | 1731 | 1313 | 1759 | 1371 | 1183 | 1435 |
| 1321 | 1315 | 1210 | 1641 | 1518 | 1161 | 1270 | 1976 | 1207 |
| 1405 | 1131 | 1711 | 1441 | 1469 | 1563 | 1421 | 1165 | 1735 |
| 1578 | 1909 | 1972 | 1485 | 1183 | 1609 | 1406 | 1615 | 1104 |
| 1924 | 1895 | 1235 | 1869 | 1060 | 1791 | 1918 | 1944 | 1645 |
| 1679 | 1586 | 1929 | 1858 | 1938 | 1686 | 1305 | 1499 | 1472 |
| 1668 | 1817 | 1600 | 1619 | 1771 | 1063 | 1246 | 1466 | 1569 |
| 1672 | 1959 | 1115 | 1673 | 1005 | 1550 | 1923 | 1815 | 1021 |
| 1276 | 1025 | 2415 | 1103 | 1308 | 2548 | [illegible] | 2118 | 2457 |
| 2031 | 2091 | 2489 | 2691 | 2674 | 2526 | 2651 | 2217 | 2595 |
| 2113 | 2271 | 2583 | 2705 | 2606 | 2872 | 2814 | 2103 | 2731 |
| 2077 | 2357 | 2085 | 2978 | 2699 | 2055 | 2119 | 2705 | 2185 |
| 2907 | 2676 | 2743 | 2572 | 2816 | 2199 | 2456 | 2421 | 2952 |
| 2430 | 2713 | 2108 | 2026 | 2107 | 2012 | 2242 | 2854 | 2506 |
| 2514 | 2485 | 2962 | 2030 | 2302 | 2851 | 2056 | 2763 | 2617 |
| 2408 | 2808 | 2678 | 2711 | 2671 | 2956 | 2325 | 2013 | 2010 |
| 2771 | 2606 | 3114 | 2793 | 2874 | 3813 | 3121 | 3532 | 3882 |
| 3947 | 3763 | 3948 | 3351 | 3881 | 3803 | 3913 | 3825 | 3290 |
| 3957 | 3661 | 3263 | 3755 | 3336 | 3687 | 3301 | 3918 | 3927 |
| 3499 | 3083 | 3499 | 3580 | 3524 | 3790 | 3193 | 3285 | 3415 |
| 3105 | 3676 | 3966 | 3090 | 3332 | 3318 | 3779 | 3582 | 3012 |
| 3868 | 3314 | 3225 | 3893 | 3213 | 3630 | 3971 | 3450 | 3683 |
| 3901 | 3924 | 3396 | 3346 | 3574 | 3382 | 3619 | 3233 | 3649 |
| 3643 | 3011 | 3342 | 3133 | 3831 | 3251 | 3296 | 3367 | 3806 |
| 3241 | 3117 | 4920 | 4394 | 4573 | 4326 | 4616 | 4165 | 4016 |
| 4626 | 4258 | 4318 | 4928 | 4917 | 4398 | 4628 | 4836 | 4058 |
| 4376 | 4484 | 4677 | 4737 | 4824 | 4936 | 4314 | 4634 | 4784 |
| 4019 | 4560 | 4210 | 4221 | 4449 | 4342 | 4611 | 4093 | 4894 |
| 496 | 4274 | 4483 | 4469 | 4859 | 4373 | 4089 | 4832 | 4360 |
| 4613 | 4211 | 4211 | 4174 | 4951 | 4225 | 4802 | 4947 | 4548 |
| 4429 | 4382 | 4763 | 4458 | 4182 | 4804 | 4560 | 4797 | 4975 |
| 4382 | 4255 | 4841 | 4651 | 4155 | 4787 | 4299 | 4198 | 4907 |
| 4657 | 4537 | 4730 | 4562 | 5749 | 5428 | 5838 | 5207 | 5729 |
| 5519 | 5918 | 5672 | 5234 | 5721 | 5172 | 5048 | 5256 | 5205 |
| 5499 | 5023 | 5277 | 5561 | 5926 | 5277 | 5506 | 5537 | 5606 |
| 5450 | 5900 | 5181 | 5018 | 5505 | 5919 | 5585 | 5462 | 5831 |
| 6158 | 5568 | 5845 | 5008 | 5640 | 5341 | 5109 | 5363 | 5597 |
| 5466 | 5350 | 5908 | 5068 | 5151 | 5890 | 5076 | 5536 | 5711 |
| 5755 | 5856 | 5965 | 5390 | 5506 | 5681 | 5924 | 5614 | 5709 |
| 5963 | 5782 | 5257 | 5073 | 5063 | 5643 | 5982 | 5170 | 5229 |
| 5265 | 5447 | | | | | | | |

NORFOLK, January 15.

Arrived, the French privateer Le Jeune Creole, prize to the United States Frigate Chesapeake, Captain S. Barron, captured on the 1st January, in the lat. 26, long. 46. after a chase of 50 hours. She was fitted out at Porto Rico, is pierced for 16 guns, but had only 6 mounted when the chase commenced, which she threw overboard; the remaining ten, with their carriages were in the hold. The privateer was commanded by Captain Barron, and had been out 29 days, during which she captured a British ship from St. John's, New Brunswick, and an American ship.

The prize arrived under charge of Lt. Sinclair.

## SHIP NEWS.

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 24.

*C L E A R E D.*

Ship America, M'Connomy, Falmouth, and a market
Brig Hannah, Rand, New-York

Ship South Carolina, Garman, and ship Levina, Sweetzers from hence, has arrived at Charleston.

The committee of arrangement will please to take notice, that their adjourned meeting will be tomorrow evening at six o'clock at the house of James Kerr, in Dock-street: where a general attendance is expected.

HUGH FERGUSON, Chairman.

January 26

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1801.

FOR THE FIFTH TIME HERE,
Will be presented, a Grand Heroic Spectacle, called,
*THE SIEGE OF OXYDRACE.*
After which will be performed, a celebrated Tragedy—called,
ALEXANDER THE GREAT,
Or, THE RIVAL QUEENS.

☞ The public are respectfully acquainted, that on account of new pieces in preparation the above will be laid aside for a considerable time.

*** On Wednesday will be revived the favorite comedy, of the School for Scandal—with entertainments.

January 26.

*M. CHATEAUDUN'S*
CONCERT,
At the Union Hotel, Market Street, on Tuesday
*THE 27th of JANUARY.*

PART THE FIRST.
Grand Overture, to Romeo and Juliet, Steibelt,
Song, - - - Mr. J. Darley,
Duett—on the harp and piano forte, } Dussek, { Miss Broadhurst, Mr. Gueain.
Song;—Hope told a flattering tale, accompanied on the harp by M. Chateaudun. } Miss Broadhurst.
Concerto, Violin, Mr Gillingham.

PART THE SECOND.
Overture, - Mozart.
Song, - - - Mr. Darley,
Sonata, Piano forte, Steibelt, Mr. Gueain,
Song, - Antoni, Miss Oldmixon,
Concerto, Clarinet, Mitchell, Mr. Wolf.

Tickets to be had from M. Chateaudun, the southeast corner of Lombard and Fifth streets, at the Union Hotel, Market street, and at Mr. Willig's Musical Magazine, Market street.

☞ The Concert to begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

*** A band for dancing will attend after the concert.

January 21.

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

*LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.*

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to take and engrave Likenesses as usual, at No. 12, South Third street, where may be seen a great number of portraits of distinguished persons, who honored him with their patronage both in New-York and Philadelphia. The original portrait, plate, and twelve impressions, shall be delivered for the moderate price of twenty-five dollars for gentlemen, and thirty-five dollars for ladies: the portrait, without engraving, may be had for 8 dollars.

January 26. St. MEMIN.

A HOUSE WANTED

TO Rent by the year on lease at a liberal rent—a roomy House in Market-Street or in Second or Third Street adjoining Market Street. Direct G. T. (stating situation and rent) at the office of the Aurora.

Jan. 25. 3t.

LEOPARD TAVERN,
*LÆTITIA COURT.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has received a FRESH SUPPLY of VERY LARGE BLUE POINT
OYSTERS, AND TERRAPINS,
PEPPER POT, ready as usual every evening at six o'clock.

January 21, 1801. DANIEL DUNN.

L O T T E R Y.

TICKETS in the *EASTON DELAWARE BRIDGE LOTTERY.* For sale at the Office of the Aurora. December 13

JOHN DUBARRY, & Co.
No. 25,—
SOUTH THIRD STREET,
*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*
By the last arrivals from Hamburgh and St. Sebastians,

Fine white thread stockings,
Do. do Silk do.
Black sattins,
French and Italian Mantuas,
Ribbons,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Do. Fringe with gold,
} Subject to drawback and most suitable for the Spanish market.

Also on hand, Cassimeres, cotton stockings, gloves of every colour, muslins, long and short kid gloves, laces, lawns &c.

January 11 eod12t

*SALES AT AUCTION.*

THIS AFTERNOON, 26th inst. at 1 o'clock.
*AT M'KEAN'S AUCTION-STORE.*
—No. 56,—
NORTH FRONT STREET.
*WILL BE SOLD.*

1 box cotton Checks,
1 ditto Linnen do.
1 ditto Irish Linens,
1 bale bastas Muslins,
1 ditto Cossas ditto.
1 trunk 6-4 black jaconet muslins,
25 pieces figured do do.
1 trunk book muslins,
1 case German Rolls,
1 bale ticklenburghs,
1 ditto fine cloths,
1 do second ditto,
Swansdowns and cassimers,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Purple shawls, &c.

R. M'KEAN, Auct'r.

January 26.

## CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.
(CONTINUED.)

(No. 37.)

Note from Lord Grenville, to M. Otto.

*Downing-street, Sept. 24, 1800.*

Lord Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto and has the honor to acquaint him, that, in consequence of his desire for an opportunity of conversing with a person of confidence on the part of this government, respecting the different proposals which have been made as to the conditions of a naval armistice, his majesty has been pleased to give authority to Mr. Hammond, to meet M. Otto for that purpose.

It is the sincere wish of his majesty's government, that the result of their conversation on this subject, may tend to facilitate the great work of a general pacification on a solid and permanent basis.

Lord Grenville requests M. Otto to be assured of his high consideration.

(No. 38.)

To Mr. Hammond.

*Downing-street, Sept. 24, 1800.*

SIR,

M. Otto having been empowered by the French government to negociate a convention for an armistice between this country and France, with a view to negociate for a general peace; and having expressed an earnest desire to enter into verbal explanations on this subject with some person properly authorized on his majesty's part, the king willing to omit nothing which can contribute to the great work of restoring solid and permanent tranquility to Europe, has been pleased to make choice of you for the purpose of meeting M. Otto, and of receiving from him such verbal communication as he may wish to make in addition to what has already passed in writing respecting the different projects proposed on either side for a naval armistice.

This letter will point to you the reasons which induce his majesty to consider M. Otto's second project as unsatisfactory in all the material points which it differs from the counter project prepared here by his majesty's command.

You will state to M. Otto, his Majesty's decision in this respect, and you will enter without reserve into the discussion of the grounds on which it rests. His Majesty has no other object in view in this transaction than to contribute to the restoration of general peace. He is not unwilling for this purpose, to sacrifice some present advantage, in the opinion that by so doing he consults the permanent interests of his people; but he can neither consent, at the opening of a negociation for peace to place himself in a condition of inferiority to his enemies, such as the result of the war in which he is engaged by no means warrants, nor does he think that the object of peace itself would be promoted or accelerated by rendering the intermediate situation of his enemies, under color of an armistice, such as they might be desirous to prolong, rather than to terminate it by admissible conditions of peace.

His Majesty sees, in the last project of the French government, little progress towards an accommodation; it is indeed stated in M. Otto's letter to me of the 11th inst. that satisfactory explanations are there given on the two most important points which had been insisted on by his Majesty.

The admission of his majesty's allies to partake in the same terms of the armistice in which France claims to include her allies, is indeed not only an important, but an indispensible condition of any such agreement; but there can be no ground for representing this equal and unnecessary arrangement as a concession on the part of France, rather than on the part of his majesty.— And with respect to the other point stated by M. Otto, (that which relates to the French ships of war) the offer of France still falls very short both of the king's demand, and of what would be necessary even to assimilate the naval armistice to that of the continent. The article in its perfect shape is therefore so far from containing any facility which could soften or remove the other obstacles in the way of an amicable conclusion of this business, that it must still be regarded in justice as an unequal and inadmissible claim on the part of the king's enemies.

On other points of no less importance, the new project adheres to the former demand, and even in one instance, brings forward a fresh pretension, which had not before been stated.

In examining in detail the several articles of the proposed convention, some verbal differences between the English counter project and second French project, are not intended to be here adverted to.

If the more important points of the negociation were satisfactorily adjusted, it would be necessary to make some remarks on these, and possibly also to propose, for the sake of precision, a few verbal alterations or additions to the original articles; but none of these appear likely in that case to create any serious difficulty.

It might be sufficient not to include under this reserve the two variations made in the preamble of the convention.

But it may perhaps be more proper for you to state at this time the following observations respecting them, viz:

1. That the mention of the respective allies, in the form in which these words are introduced in the French preamble, seems to imply of necessity not only that the negociations shall (as is the King's intention) be carried on with a view to a general peace alone, so as to include in the final adjustment of all parties on both sides, but also that those allies should immediately be called upon to take part by their ministers in the proposed negociations: a question which his Majesty conceives may more conveniently be reserved to future discussion, instead of being prejudged by the terms of any separate agreement for an armistice between Great Britain and France.

2. The expressions used in the French project respecting the continental armistice appear unbecoming towards the king's allies, and cannot therefore be agreed to by his Majesty.

3. The word "*equivalent*," as there inserted, seems to assume, as the basis of the naval armistice, that principle of full compensation to which the king has already refused his consent.

It should in like manner be mentioned by you, that in the first article, the omission of the words, "*forces of*," seems to imply a more complete suspension of the state of war between the two powers than accords with the nature of armistice, or is consistent with the conditions (particularly those respecting the transport of naval and military stores) on which his Majesty judges it necessary for him to insist.

In the remaining part of this article very material changes are made in the conditions offered by his Majesty. These are,

1. The extending the term of notice for the cessation of the armistice from fourteen days to one month.

2. The requiring that this notice of one month should in all cases be given, only in consequence of orders from the respective governments, and by the commanding officer of the other, in the different parts of the world respectively.

3. The total omission of the clause by which the continuance of the naval armistice was made to depend on that of the continent.

It is probable that the two first of these alterations are principally proposed in the same view which led to the omission of this last clause; and the effect of the whole would be, that if the armistice with Austria should at any period be terminated by France, his majesty would still for some considerable time be restrained from assisting his ally.

The bare statement of such a condition is sufficient to shew that it never can be admitted by his majesty, who is bound by the spirit of his engagements to assist his ally immediately on the renewal of hostilities; and to whom no other inducement has or could be offered for acceding to a naval armistice, except that of preventing the renewing of hostilities on the continent.

The last clause in the English article must therefore be absolutely insisted on, and no variation can be admitted in the other parts of it which shall be inconsistent with the object of that stipulation.

The term of fourteen days is in fact longer than that which is provided in either of the two conventions of armistice in Italy and Germany, and appears fully sufficient for all the purposes which such a provision is fairly intended to answer; and as his majesty enters into any stipulation for naval armistice in the sole hope of a speedy conclusion of the intended negociations, he does not think proper to bind himself for so long a period as a month, should he have the mortification of finding that his enemies refuse to adopt these principles of negociation on which alone he judges that permanent tranquility can be restored to Europe.

The French government has in all its communications expressed the same hope and desire for the speedy conclusion of peace, and has even professed an anxiety to render the object more peculiarly interesting to his majesty. There can be therefore no reason to wish on either side that the term of notice should be prolonged so much beyond the necessity of the case.

The third article of the counter-project was drawn with a reference to the corresponding articles in the preliminaries of peace in 1763 and 1783, from which it differs only by the more explicit statement of that which is understood to have been the established practice of the Courts of Admiralty on both sides, with respect to such ships of war as should have made any prizes, after having actually received notice of the cessation of hostilities.

The addition to this article proposed in the French project is objectionable.

Firstly, Because there seems to be no necessity for explaining the general effect of a stipulation which was in the practice of the two last negociations for peace been found sufficiently distinct, and has fully answered the purpose intended by it.—

Secondly, Because the explanation there given is not a just conclusion from the premises. It is indeed true, that by the effect of this article ships clearing out directly from Great Britain or France might immediately after the exchange of the ratifications sail in full security, because they might carry out with them notice of the armistice; but the same thing would not be true of ships in other parts of the world, as these (under the express terms of this article) could not be entitled to restitution if captured, unless proof were given that actual notice of the armistice had been received by their captors, or unless the period assigned by this article for the part of the world where the capture took place had expired before the actual capture.

Thirdly, The expression of navigating freely as before the war might be construed to extend to the admission of the ships of one country into the ports of the other respectively; to which, for obvious reasons, the king would not think proper to agree. And these words are besides inconsistent both with the stipulations on which his Britannic majesty thinks it absolutely necessary to insist respecting the transport of troops and of the naval and military stores, and even with those which France proposes as to the blockaded places.

The fourth article of the French project still maintains the contradiction of professing to assimilate the blockaded places to those of Germany, and of applying to them at the same time conditions which are the very reverse of those adopted in the German armistice.

The manner in which that armistice is spoken of in this article, affords another instance of expressions unnecessarily and improperly offensive to the king's allies.

This seems no reason for altering the paragraph of the counter project, which is perfectly distinct, and conveys no implication injurious to either party.

The king cannot agree, that 10,000 rations per diem, shall be assumed as the consumption of Malta. If the fact be so, it will appear to the commissaries who will be named for that purpose, in conformity to these stipulations of the German armistice, to which France professes the intention of assimilating this article.

But a still more material objection arises to the proposal respecting Egypt.

If the situation of the French army in that country were to become matter of discussion between the two governments, his majesty and his allies have a right, on every principle of good faith, as practised between civilized nations, to require that the French should evacuate Egypt on the terms stipulated in the convention of El Arish; those stipulations having been ratified both by the Turkish government and by the French Commanding Officer; and his Majesty having also instructed his Admiral commanding in those seas to accede to them as soon as they were known here. This demand would be made with the more reason, because even subsequent to the recommencement of hostilities in Egypt (under circumstances to which his Majesty forbears to advert) an official engagement was entered into by Gen. Kleber in his letter to the Kaimakan, dated the 10th April, 1800, by which that general, then commanding in chief the French army in Egypt, and consequently possessing full powers to bind his government in this respect, formally undertook that the convention of El Arish should be executed as soon as the king's acquiescence in it should be notified to him.

But when, instead of performing this engagement, the French government, under a pretence of assimilating Egypt to the blockaded places of Germany, requires that six frigates shall carry thither, without molestation or search, and even under the open protection of a British officer, whatever articles the French garrisons there may be most in need of; it is natural to ask by what article in the German armistice Ulm or Ingolstadt are to receive in covered waggons, as many troops, as much provisions, and as great a quantity of every species of arms, ammunition and stores, as might be conveyed to Egypt in six French frigates? And this comparison is still more striking, when it is considered that by the German armistice the blockaded places are expressly restrained from receiving, during the armistice, any thing which can supply additional means of defence; and on the other hand, that the proposals for the evacuation of Egypt, originated on the part of the French themselves, who now desire to avail themselves of the benefit of an armistice to strengthen that very position which, by an agreement made in consequence of their own request they have actually engaged to abandon.

This part of the French article is therefore wholly inadmissible. It contains a pretension unjust in itself, injurious to his majesty's interest, and repugnant both to the general principle of the negociation and to that which is specified in the very beginning of the article itself; and it implies a breach of faith on his majesty's part towards an ally, to whom he is bound by a solemn treaty.

Besides all these considerations, his majesty has no power to restrain, by such an engagement as is proposed, the ships of the Ottoman Porte from resisting the admission of this supply into Egypt, unless his ally had acceded to the armistice which, if it be concluded on such terms as these, there can be no reason to expect.

The manner in which [illegible] particular subject of Egypt is spoken of, both [illegible] the projet and in M. Otto's note of the 16th [illegible] makes it necessary that you should distinctly declare, that the offer which was contained in [illegible] counter-projet goes in this respect to the utmost [illegible] that his majesty's regard for the interests [illegible] his subjects can admit of. And his majesty is [illegible]fident, that no want of conciliation can justly [illegible] imputed to him on account of his having at [illegible] brought forward explicitly and without reserve, the whole of those concessions which it appeared possible for him to make.

This observation applies equally to the remaining articles of the projet.

In the fifth article his majesty finds himself obliged to insist that the [illegible] of navigation there stipulated for on the part [illegible]emies, shall not be extended to the tr[illegible]ops or of naval and military stores. The [illegible] of this exception and its necessity are too obvious to require any farther explanations in addition to those contained in the official notes; and it follows as a consequence of this principle, as well as from the nature of the subject itself, that the restrictions as to the sailing of the ships of war would be wholly illusory, were it, as now proposed, confined to ships of the line only.

It would indeed, neither be indifferent in practice nor just in principle, that France should be enabled during the armistice to change the stations of all her frigates; and when it is considered how much it is the usage of the French marine to employ those vessels for the transport of troops and military stores, the two parts of those articles become so blended with each other, that they cannot be separated, and his majesty cannot depart from the latter without equally abandoning the former.—

The naval supply of the articles which are here in question, is indeed stated in one of M. Otto's notes, to be a point of small moment to France.— If it be so, she can with less reason insist on a point which can in this case only be insisted on with a view to affect those general principles which are connected with all the most important maritime interests of Great Britain.

This sixth article contains a new demand on the part of France, superadded to all the pretensions advanced in her first projet. It rests on no just or equitable principles; for while France would restrain his Majesty from strengthening, by the addition of more troops, the [illegible] of his allies in Italy, she [illegible] own armies there, or [illegible] her allies elsewhere, precisely as it may suit her future plans of operation. The French government now possesses, *de facto*, no means to prevent the transport his Majesty's troops by sea; and it is not reasonable that it should acquire the right of doing so by the terms of an armistice which conveys to his Majesty no fresh means of impeding the future operations of his enemies beyond those which are already in his power, but which even concede to them considerable advantages of which they are not now in possession.

It remains only to speak of the alterations made in that article which regards the allies on both sides.

His Majesty's objection to the form proposed on the part of France for this article were detailed in my answer to the first projet.

If the French considered her allies in the light of independent powers, and as the future negociations to treat on that footing respecting her own interests and theirs, it is necessary that the principle should equally be adhered to in the preliminary arrangements which precede the negociation.—It has not appeared to his Majesty by the communication of any regular or official act, that the French government has any authority to treat in this respect for Spain or Holland. His Majesty, on his side, has received no such authority from his allies; and it would be inconsistent with good faith were he, without such authority, to engage in their name for an armistice with France in any other form than that which is used in such cases; namely, that they shall be at liberty to accede to the convention if they think fit. In that form his Majesty is ready to admit the article as with respect to the allies of France, and in that form only can he agree to include his own allies in this agreement.

If the article were concluded in the terms now proposed by France, his majesty would be bound by the obligations of good faith to observe the armistice towards Spain and Holland, while on the other hand he could have no reciprocal claim on those powers, grounded either in justice or in the law or practice of nations. Nor could he require the restitution even of a single merchant vessel captured by a Spanish or Dutch ship of war.

Those powers, if regarded by France as independent, cannot be bound by her act, and must be admitted as contracting parties acceding by a regular diplomatic transaction to the terms of the armistice, before they can be considered as under any obligation to fulfil those terms.

These considerations are indeed so obvious, that it is not easy to imagine in what view the French government has proposed to alter the article from the form in which his majesty has offered to consent to it.

I have now only to add, that should the armistice be concluded, I [illegible] think it necessary for the purpose of accelerating the negociation, (an object which the French government has declared itself to be also very desirous) to limit a period for its continuance beyond which it would not be his majesty's intention, nor would it be consistent with the essential interests of his dominions to extend it.

The power of doing this will be reserved to either party by the terms of the convention. Nor does this power result only from the article as here proposed: it is equally reserved to both parties by the effect of the present French projet; and there is, therefore, no necessity for specifying in the convention itself either his majesty's intention in this respect, or (still less) the precise period of such limitation.

But it may appear on his majesty's part more consistent with that openness which his majesty is desirous to observe in this whole transaction, that you should express this intention to M. Otto in this stage of the business, reserving to a subsequent period the formal notification to be duly made in his majesty's name, agreeably to the terms of the convention.

You are at liberty to communicate to M. Otto in the course of your discussions, the whole or any part of this letter, and to allow him to take either a copy, or such extracts from it as he may wish.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

*(To be continued.)*

## CAUTION.

JACOB RIGLER, a minor, under the age of 21 years, having for some time past assisted the subscriber, (his mother) in her business, and having lately) left her house. It is suspected that he may attempt to collect monies due to her, and to purchase goods on her account. All persons are therefore forwarned not to pay said Jacob Rigler, either for meat or other things received of said Jacob or the subscriber, and not to trust him on her account in any way whatsoever.

MARGARET RIGLER.

Township of the Northern Liberties, Phila. county, January 22. (26.) d3t

## HOPKINS

*(Omnibus Lippis et Tonsoribus notus.)*

INVENTOR of the far famed American DOUBLE-CUTTING *RASOR STRAP*, respectfully submits to his *male* and *female* patrons, (yes, to his *male* and *female* patrons) throughout the United States, the following observations on the science to which he has so long and so successfully applied his best attention and abilities. Notwithstanding the great estimation in which his *Rasor Straps* are held, the world is not yet fully apprized of the importance of them.

*Hopkins* therefore presumes to enquire, what is the most obvious, the latest adopted, the most universally-admitted distinction between the *Civilized Man*, and *the Savage?*

Is it *Intellect?* No. Did *Caractacus* the Briton or *Alaric the Goth*, or *Saladin the Saracen*, or *Aurungzebe* the Mogul, or *Kouli Khan* the Afghan, want intellect? Yet were these men chiefs indeed, but chiefs of the savage hordes of Lombards and Huns, and Goths and Vandals, and Tartar Clans, whose very names are hardly pronounceable by modern Literati. Of these, the Lombards, the most savage of the whole, were not only remarkable, but were so denominated from the length of their beards: *Longobardi.*

Does *refinement of manners* constitute the civilized man? Surely not. Our own *Franklin* has successfully proved, that in all the essentials of *politeness*, the European is the *savage*, and the wild American the *gentleman*. Nor is it less worthy of notice, that these *gentleman-like* savages, are the only savages recorded, who take pains to eradicate the deformity in question.

Does the difference consist in the ornaments of *dress?* No: The Beau of the American woods, armed with his rifle; adorned with his ear-rings, and his bracelets, and his lip jewels, and his nose-jewels—his braided hair bedecked with coloured feathers, his mockasons embroidered, and his blanket fastened with a beaded belt, saves the grease of the bear he has killed, that he may attract the notice of the flat-nosed females of the wig-wam; while his servile imitator the Beau of St. James's, is content to be imposed upon, by the London bear's grease of Mr. Vickery's *Hogatye.*

Where then shall we seek the characteristic features of political society? The outward and visible sign, which distinguishes the Courtier from the savage?

I have attended much to the natural, and much to the artificial history of the *species*. Long have I wasted the midnight oil in poring over the prolix pages of Aristotle and of Pliny, of Voltaire and Lord Kaims, of Foster and Falconer, of Smith, and Hunter, of Iselin and Gmelin, and Meiners and Herder; but I can find no precise criterion of superiority among different races and nations so as to mark the difference between the *savage* and the *civilized* man, but that the *former* wears his BEARD—the latter is SHAVED.

How for instance would Linnæus, or Dr. Barton describe a savage.

HOMO, sylvestris (olim ut aiunt quamplurimi, praesertim Monbodiani) a posteriori caudatus, credulis, iracundus, inexsatiabilis, dolosus, insidiosus, pugnax, rapax, sagax, capax, minime, falax, atrox, [illegible], incomptus, horridus, feritas, [illegible] humanitatum expers, barbarus, BARBATUS.

Nay, I much doubt whether the characteristics of humanity itself, the genius and differentia of *man*, be not the same.

Some philosophers have called man a *rational* animal, but beasts shew tokens also of sound judgment and rationality, which some think are evidently on the decline among the *human* species. Some denominate them *religious* animals, but it is quite exploded from the fashionable philosophy of the present day. Some describe him as an animal *two-legged and without feathers*, to distinguish him from a goose. But the Baboon and the Ouring Outang (to say nothing of the numerous tribe of [illegible] gaming table) are entitled to the same mark of humanity. A worthy friend of mine, a member of the corporation of Fishmongers, insisted that man was a *cooking* animal, but monkeys have been observed to roast the chesnuts they have stolen, and the origin of "cats paw," is much in their favor. For my own part after laughing with *Simplicius* at the mistakes of our philosophical predecessors, I pronounce without hesitation that the most unequivocal definition of man, is a SHAVING animal. A description that suits him the better as he gradually rises in the scale of being, and recedes from the degraded rank of the brute creation.

If to be shaved then be the attribute of civilized life, to be *well* shaved must be a mark of superior civilization; and he who contributes the most to render perfect this characteristic of humanity, is the greatest civilizer of the human race. Logic itself cannot furnish a deduction more legitimate, or mathematics an axiom more demonstrable.

But without *razors* how can there be *shaving?* For who can bear the savage twitching of the pincers or the tweezers, or the caustic applications of quick lime and orpiment? Without a *Razor-strap*—what is a *Razor?* What is the face itself! uncouth and horrid as the ungrubbed wilds of the American frontier.

And permit me without vanity to ask, until the *double-cutter* was introduced by HOPKINS, where was there in America, a strap fit for a Republican face? what then were the Razors of this country! Dull as the proverbial dullness of my lagging, lack learning competitors.

For my own part I cannot help thinking that a beard was a part of the evils entailed upon the posterity of Adam as his exclusion from Paradise. For we have no account of the *beard* of our first Progenitor. Nothing of beards till after the fall. Indeed it is out of harmony with the youth and vigour and personal accomplishments we are apt to ascribe to our first parents. Imagine to yourself my *fair* reader, Adam making his first bow to Eve, while his reverend Beard

"Stream'd like a meteor to the troubled air."

By all the Loves and Graces, Madam! the supposition is out of all character! It must have frightened the Lady out of her wits at the first *debut*, and thrown her at once into the arms of the *Arch Tempter!*

The opinion of the Poet I have just quoted forms no objections to my observations. His goatish imagery may be suffered in a Welch ode, and suit the savage and inhospitable scenery of a Welch mountain, but to such places let it be confined— Nor must we forget that APOLLO, the patron of taste and science, the finest gentleman among the olympic deities, is always pictured *without a beard.*

In all these observations I have the honor of adopting the practical opinions of the most eminent reformers of mankind. Alexander the Great had all his Macedonians *shaved*, previous to their expedition against Persia. So early as the fifth century of the Roman Republic, the rude manners of the age gave way, and gladly permitted the Tiberian importation of barbers from Sicily.— Cæsar was notoriously a well shaved and well dressed gentleman; and Cato reproaches him for his delicacy in scratching his head with one finger. That great reformer the *Czar Peter*, had no better method of humanizing the boors of Russia, than by directing them to *shave their beards.*

Under this cloud of testimonies in favor of the science of contriving, and the art of constructing *Razor-straps*, who can deny that HOPKINS, improver and embellisher of the human Physiognomy, has deserved well of his country?

But higher much higher does he appreciate, and far far more does he deserve the encouragement and applause of his beauteous country-women!

No longer do they feel any savage obstacle to the endearment, and HOPKINS returns gratitude his sincere thanks for the many complimentary epistles he has received on this delicate subject.

No longer need the fair daughters of Columbia, dread the approach of a GRISLY *Lover*—of a face that reminds them of the disgusting attributes of the *Swinish Multitude*. Should such a beard attempt to come in contact with the downy cheek of beauty, let the Fair one turn aside from the boisterous admirer, and admonish him to

Go to HOPKINS.

HOPKINS's Dissertation on his much admired Fleecy Hosiery, addressed to the fair sex, will shortly be ready for delivery, at his Manufactory, No. 65 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

January 22

## SALES
*OF A VALUABLE ESTATE.*
ON THURSDAY,

The 29th January, inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee house,

*Will positively be sold by Auction,*

Agreeably to an order of the ORPHAN'S COURT.

*As the Estate of*

THOMAS WILSON, DECEASED.

No. 1.—A Lot of Ground and Buildings, situate on the east side of Front, between Cedar and Almond-streets, in the district of Southwark. No. 295. The lot is 20 ½ feet in front on Front-street and 60 feet deep, more or less; subject to a yearly ground-rent of £. 0s. 6d. sterling. On this lot is erected, a three-story brick house 20 ½ feet in front, (including part of a 3 feet alley) by 34 feet deep, with good cellars underneath, and large two-story stone kitchen, almost new.

No. 2.—A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Penn-street, adjoining the last 86 feet front on Penn-street, and in depth 50 feet, more or less; on which is erected, a large stone and brick stable, sufficient to contain 9 horses, and may easily be converted into a store-house—Also, a frame Carriage house in front on Penn-street, clear of ground rent—the conditions will be made known at the time of sale, the premises shewn by applying at No. 163, north side of Market-street, or 84, Moravian alley

SHANNON & POALK, Auct'rs.

January 19.

## HOLLAND LAND COMPANY LANDS,
*Situate in Morris's Purchase, W. Genessee.*

THE Holland Land Company, having made arrangements for the sale of a part of their lands, situate west of the Genesee river, in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York;

Information is hereby given, That an office will be opened for that purpose in the month of December next, on the road passing through said Lands to Upper Canada, Presqu' Isle and New-Connecticut, by the subscriber, who has been duly appointed the agent of the company.

The terms of sale, to good and industrious settlers, will be liberal, both as to price and credit. To those purchasers who may become actual settlers, a credit of six years will be allowed, on the payment of a small proportion of the purchase money; and in cases where the conditions of residence and improvement, shall be faithfully complied with, two years interest on the residue will be relinquished. As an inducement for individuals and companies to associate together and make purchases of 1000 acres and upwards, a generous abatement from the retailed price will be made.

To encourage learning and promote religion, the Holland Land company will appropriate for these uses, from 200 to 240 acres of land, in each township of six miles square, as soon as a sufficient number of families shall have made an actual settlement.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

*Albany*, Nov. 25, 1800 (Dec 27) ifeslf

## BOSSEE.
KEEPER OF THE HOTEL OF THE
NOUVEAU CAVEAU,
No. 39, SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

INFORMS the public that he intends going to France, and will let his house, of which he has a lease of three years and a half to expire. Any person wishing to take the said house for that time, can have it with its present furniture, or without it, at a reasonable price.

January 23. 3t

## TO BE SOLD.
*AT PUBLIC VENDUE.*

On Saturday, February 7th, 1801, at the house of David Devees, at the Trap, Reading Road, the following tracts of land, viz.

1st. A valuable Plantation situated on the Road from Philadelphia to Reading half a mile above the Trap. Containing 22 acres of land, 6 of which are good wood land, a piece of excellent meadow, and some clover banks. There are on the premises a good two story Stone house and Kitchen. A well with a good pump at the kitchen door; a large garden, Stable, Cow house, &c. the fences are in good repair, the place proved a good stand for a store.— The title is indisputable.

ALSO

2. A Lot of four acres adjoining the above and nearly opposite Philip Shrend[illegible]'s new Tavern, there is on the said Lot a one story and half stone House not quite finished and a good Well, the Lot is under an excellent fence. A clear title will be given to the highest bidder.

For terms enquire of Samuel Shoemaker, Esq. No. 92, South Third street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 21. eod5tq

## FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land situate in the township of Nether Providence in the county of Delaware, containing 204 acres more or less, is 14 miles from Philadelphia, 4 miles from the borough of Chester, and near to Providence Meeting-House. The situation is high and healthy, about one-fourth part thereof is wood land, and 25 acres or thereabouts meadow, well watered by a number of springs. On the premises are a large two story brick house, with a stone kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water near the door; —Also, a frame barn and stone spring house, and a variety of fruit trees, three apple orchards, one of them of young and thrifty trees, and two peach orchards, with a number of other improvements too tedious to enumerate.—For terms apply to

JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 54, High street, Phila.

January 24. w&f[illegible]

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Frederick Houlman, of Tredyffrin township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to render their accounts properly authenticated for settlement—And those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment to either of the subscribers.

DEVAULT BEAVER, AND JOHN DAVIS, Adm'rs.

Jan. 23, 1801. 1aw6w

*PRINTED BY WILLIAM DUANE.*

LANCASTER, Jan. 21.

Decision between Pennsylvania and Connecticut by the Federal Court at Trenton, extracted from old Journals of Congress and declared by the Federal Legislature, in 1800, to be final and conclusive, as to soil and jurisdiction.

*Monday, 30th December, 1782.*

The Court met. Present as before.

The Agents attending.

The Court pronounced the following sentence or Judgment:

This cause being well argued by the learned *Council* on both sides, The Court are now to pronounce their Sentence or Judgment.

We are UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the state of Connecticut has no right to the Lands in controversy.

We are also UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the Charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the state of Connecticut, do, of right, belong to the State of Pennsylvania.

*William Whipple, Welcome Arnold,*
*Wm. C. Houston, Cyrus Griffin,*
*David Brearly.*

WM. WHIPPLE, President.

*Trenton, December 30, 1782.*

The Court adjourned without delay.

*Attest,*

JOHN NEILSON, Clerk.

The Court sat 43 days, Sundays included; that is to say, from Nov. 12, to Dec. 30, 1782. The Susquehanna Company had able councils and agents attending, although they could not be formally considered as the parties in the case.

In the year 1795, when the private right of Soil was deliberately and solemnly tried: It was between Cornelius Vanhorne, who had purchased and settled under Pennsylvania, and John Dorrance, a Connecticut claimant, then settled and residing on the land under the Connecticut pretension. The federal Judge *Patterson* who presided, gave a very decided charge entirely for the Pennsylvania private right of Soil. The Jury gave a Verdict in favor of Vanhorne, who held only under Pennsylvania, and against Dorrance, who claimed under the Connecticut charter, the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, and the Pennsylvania confirming law. The Connecticut man lost upon all the grounds. No appeal was ever prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the U. States; so that five years, from 1795, having elapsed, the decision has become, under the law of Congress, absolute and unalterable. The trial before judge Patterson occupied 20 days (Sundays excepted) in examining witnesses and papers and hearing the council on both sides.

The state of Connecticut has relinquished forever, all her claim to the soil and jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, by a law and a formal act of her governor, presented to the President of the United States and filed, on record, in the federal department of state by order of Congress.

## INDIA.

*(From a London Paper of Nov. 26th.)*

All the apprehensions of a rupture with the Mahrattas has subsided; they have acceded to the arrangements proposed by the company, and appear desirous to promote and strengthen the good understanding happily existing between the two powers. We have before stated, that although the Mahrattas sustained no part of the expence or hazard of the late war, yet to give them an interest in the new settlement, it was determined to allot to them a portion of the conquests:—the Peshwa required an equal division with the Nizam, embracing a strong line of fortresses on our frontiers; this was declined by the supreme government, and the court of Poonah witheld its consent to the partition and the commercial conditions attached to it; but probably intimidated by the decined arrangements making by the company, they immediately previous to the departure of the dispatch, ratified the treaty, and assigned the delay to the changes which had taken place in the cabinet.

A vessel arrived in the Hoogley from Queda, reports, that the hostile preparations at Siam were wholly suspended, in consequence of the following circumstance, which had involved the whole empire in consternation and alarm.

The great royal elephant, which is supposed by the credulous people to be immortal, is here held in a state of idolatry, and on occasions of importance is led in procession with extraordinary parade and ceremony. In order to excite popularity to the war against Ava, and direct the superstitious prejudices of the natives to its active prosecution, the great Elephant was led forth;—but in the midst of the rites, and within the greedy observance of thousands, the animal fell down and instantly expired—fear and amazement pervaded every bosom; they regarded the event as the presage of some dire calamity and as an unequivocal condemnation of the War, which, notwithstanding all the persuasion of the Priests, and the influence of the Court, they considered ominous. Should the King of Ava take advantage of this event, the conquest of Siam must be the consequence.

SALEM, January 16.

Capt. Blackler, late of the ship Elizabeth, of this port, some time since wrecked in Hoogley river, came passenger from Calcutta to Philadelphia, in the ship William Penn, and arrived here on Wednesday last. He informs us that the Governor General had recently taken into service, both at Calcutta and Madras, a number of vessels, the object of which was not avowed, but generally supposed to be preparatory to an expedition against Batavia or Manilla, or both: Batavia in particular was said to be incapable of much resistance.

## DEBATE
IN THE
*BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 26,*
ON THE
REPORT OF THE CORN COMMITTEE.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the corn report.

Mr. Ryder conceiving the most effectual means of accomplishing the objects recommended in his majesty's most gracious speech, for relieving the pressure of the existing scarcity to be by promoting an increase of supply, and reducing, as much as possible, the consumption of corn, moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be pleased to issue his royal proclamation, recommending the utmost frugality, throughout all the different ranks and classes of society, in the use of bread corn, and to adopt, as much as practicable, substitution for the same.

Mr. Ryder also moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the maintenance of the poor, and to diminish the consumption of bread.

These resolutions of the committee being agreed to, the house resumed, when the report was brought up.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird said, he did not believe the country at large would be satisfied with the complexion and limited provision of the report now before the house. Men looked forward to the measures of Parliament with more sanguine hopes than had hitherto been satisfied. It was absolutely necessary that the evil should be probed to the very bottom: that something should be done speedily to satisfy the feelings of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made no doubt but every member of the house, acted from the purest motives, however their sentiment might vary on the subject of the present scarcity, and the most effectual means of relieving it. But the subject was a delicate one; and the partizans of Jacobinism were always eager to avail themselves of any partial distress, to disseminate their mischievous tenets. As the committee proceeded, if any clear proof should be produced of fraudulent practices prevailing in the corn trade, the matter would be fully and calmly investigated.

Mr. Nicholls thought it mockery to preach up abstinence, when thirty thousand cavalry horses were kept on full allowance.

The Secretary at War said, a reduction in the allowance to horses had taken place for some time past.

Mr. Grey had seen no symptoms of Jacobinism; on the contrary, there never was a period in which the loyalty of the people shone more conspicuously under a load of severe sufferings. That a great scarcity prevailed was notorious. But it did not appear to him to be the result of combination; he highly approved of the proceedings of the Corn Committee, and deprecated all Legislative interference with the laws of Commerce.

Mr. Wilberforce strongly deprecated all attempts to interfere with the long accustomed principles of commerce. When an hon. gentleman (Mr. Grey,) who had expressed his opinions in a speech of candour and generosity, which did him honor he said, that he did not believe there was ever less jacobinism in the country than at this moment, and denied its influence upon the alarming disorders lately excited, he seemed to give the people less credit for resisting its efforts to seduce and mislead them than they deserved, and to impute less effect to the endeavours of some to whom, to his regret and surprise he found him sometimes united, than they might fairly claim. He was sorry that extraordinary pains appeared to be taken by certain persons to disseminate such opinions as were broached in that House, which were most capable of being perverted. He did not mean to insinuate any co-operation in this business on the part of any member of that House; but he had in particular learnt that a certain late speech, (Sir Francis Burdett's), had been carried down to a populous but remote part of the country, where it could hardly have been expected to find its way.

Mr. Sheridan said, the hon. gentleman came forward in that House with a great deal of cant about religion and morality: [a loud cry of Order] —Mr. Sheridan said, he withdrew the latter word.

The hon. gentleman dealt out on this occasion the very essence of uncharitableness. He had not shown that there was any vice in the speech imputed to Sir F. Burdett. The hon. gentleman himself, instead of throwing out those foul and dark insinuations, should have risen in his place, and answered them in a manly manner, in which case the bane and antidote would have gone forth together. The hon. Baronet was a gentleman of large stake in the country, and whose sole offence was, that he had expressed his lofty disdain at the corrupt system of Ministers. His language was bold and manly. He had stated his opinion, that the present evils did not arise so much from the war, or from actual scarcity, as from the corruption and profusion of the Ministry.

He thought that something more should be done even in the address, for the purpose of conciliating the people. Their feelings in many cases might have been misdirected, but under all the circumstances, they were not liable to any harsh rebuke. In Staffordshire, for instance, where the harvest had been plentiful, their complaints respecting the dearness of provisions had been loud, and they were inclined to suspect some corrupt practices. Some efforts had certainly been made to mislead them, but these were the efforts not of Jacobinism, but of Judges! Some of the latter had travelled out of the record when there was no indictment before them, to talk of those pests of society called monopolizers and forestallers.— These judges were not to sit for some months after, and if in the mean time the people were starving, where was the wonder if they proceeded to take the law into their own hands, and to hunt those pests out of society? Out of the number of those Judges, he must except Lord Eldon and Sir A. Thompson, who had prudently refrained from giving any opinion on a subject of so dangerous a tendency. If ever the government stirred, they infallibly raised the price, as might be seen in the case of the two proclamations of the Duke of Portland, which, he was well assured, had raised the price of grain abroad, at the expence of at least a million and a half sterling to this country.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he had not mentioned this paper, which had found its way into a very remote part of the country, as having been forwarded by the industry of the hon. baronet, but he complained that it was forwarded in a manner which was calculated to deceive and irritate the people. He had been asked why he did not answer it at the moment? but he did not apprehend any mischief from it in that place; and the speech having been most ably answered at the time, his complaint was, that the copy of the speech had not been sent down, as in a newspaper, with the comment and reply annexed, but in a detached and insulated manner.

Mr. Tierney said, that he gave to ministers every credit for their exertions. He entertained certain opinions of his own, but he should bow in deference to those who were more conversant with the subject. He should only say, that with respect to the recommendation of economy, something more might be necessary, as every gentleman must find that it was much more easy to regulate the higher than the lower branches of his establishment.

He rose to call for an explanation of a phrase which had fallen from Mr. Wilberforce. He with an expression of civility, says he sees an honorable friend (Mr. Grey) near me, has formed an union with persons very unlike himself, with whom he can have no common end or object. I ask him who these men are! I call upon him as an honest man, as a religious man to speak out—for I know not but I may be one of the men to whom he alludes.

Mr. Grey said, a charge was made upon him, that he had formed an union with disaffected persons, who sought to inflame the public mind.

Mr. Wilberforce—"I alluded to past politics, in which gentlemen opposed or supported measures which the persons who circulated the publication alluded to opposed or supported." [A loud cry from the opposite benches—Who?]

Mr. Wilberforce—"I don't know them—but know you not the cloven foot? I was speaking of past politics, in which I find this uniformity of conduct. I shall therefore [illegible] a strange, unnatural, and [illegible] persons who had a common end or object in view."

Mr. Tierney then moved that these words should be taken down.

Mr. Abbot then moved that the strangers do withdraw—the gallery was cleared, and remained locked for the rest of the night. But it was understood that Mr. Tierney withdrew his motion.

The motion for the address was then put and carried.

—:00:—

*The EDITORS of the*
MEDICAL REPOSITORY,
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE friends of Science, and especially the Physicians in the United States, are invited to attend to the progress of an American work, entitled, "*The American Repository, and Review of American publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary branches of Philosophy;*" conducted by SAMUEL MITCHILL, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of New-York, &c. and EDWARD MILLER, M. D.

The first department of this work is devoted to original essays, chiefly written in America, on various subjects of practical medicine and surgery—on medical philosophy—on chemistry, and its application to the materia medica, to philosophy, to public economy and to the arts—on agriculture, natural history, and useful projects and inventions in America—including particularly an account of a large share of our natural productions, a great body of facts and documents relative to our epidemic diseases, especially the Yellow Fever, and an interesting chemical discussion carried on in this country, concerning the parts in variance between the Phlogistians and their opponents.—The second department is assigned to a review of the more respectable publications made in America on the abovementioned subjects; exhibiting the substance of the works, extracts from their contents, and opinions on their merits and value. And the third department contains a large mass of medical and philosophical intelligence, collected from Europe as well as America: especially, new modes of treating diseases, new remedies introduced into practice; and accounts, facts, doctrines, discoveries, inventions, &c. extracted from periodical and other publications, together with all the information which the editors can obtain by an extensive correspondence foreign and domestic. The whole forming a staid and regular exhibition of the taste and progress of medical and philosophical knowledge in Europe and America.

The number of communications from all parts of the United States seems to confer on the Medical Repository, the stamp of a National Work.—Many of these communications exhibit an extent of learning, talents for observation and inquiry which would do honour to the oldest and most enlightened countries. Nor have these communications been received only from physicians. Among the clergy and lawyers, as well as other classes of citizens, are found contributors of great merit, whose papers not only reflect credit on the authors, but indicate the zeal of their professions, and of the community in general, for the promotion of liberal science. In a young country, whose literature and scientific resources are yet only beginning to be explored, these examples must produce the best effects; and it is with patriotic pride as well as grateful sensibility that the editors review such a mass of correspondence, which, while it greatly enriches their work, affords to themselves a flattering proof of the favor of their country.

The Medical Repository has received on the other side of the Atlantic, very distinguished approbation. Large portions of its contents are translated into foreign languages, and the productions of many of our countrymen are thereby diffused over all Europe. This advantage in addition to its general circulation in the United States, will render it one of the best vehicles for publishing the essays of such physicians and other friends of science in this country, as are willing occasionally to lend the aid of their researches in promoting the public welfare and the prospect of a more enlarged intercourse with Europe, which present appearances [illegible], must greatly enhance the value of this medium, for disseminating discoveries and improvements throughout the learned world.

This work is published in quarterly numbers, four numbers annually forming one octavo volume of between 4 and 500 pages. [illegible] complete volumes, and two quarterly numbers of the fourth volume, are already before the public. The copies of the two first volumes having become scarce some time ago, a second edition of them was undertaken and is now finished; so that complete setts of the volumes may hereafter be readily obtained. And the editors are determined to spare no exertions in the support and improvement of their plan, and in their endeavors to deserve that extraordinary degree of public patronage which they have uniformly experienced.

Messrs. T. & J. Swords, in New-York, the Printers and publishers of the work, will be careful speedily to transmit a number of setts to booksellers in all the principal towns of the United States, in order to facilitate its general circulation.

N. B. It is repeatedly suggested to the Editors of newspapers in the United States, that they will materially aid the progress of science, by inserting this notice once or oftener in their respective Gazettes. ft

*M. CHATEAUDUN'S*
CONCERT,
At the Union Hotel, Market Street, on Tuesday
*THE 27th of JANUARY.*
PART THE FIRST.

Grand Overture, to Romeo and Juliet, Steibelt.
Song, - - - Mr. J. Darley.
Duett—on the harp and piano forte, Duttieh, Mrs. Broadhurst, Mr. Guenin.
Song—Hope told a flattering tale, accompanied on the harp by M. Chateaudun. Miss Broadhurst.
Concerto, Violin, Mr. Gillingham.

PART THE SECOND.

Overture, - Mozart.
Song, - - Mr. Darley.
Sonata, Piano forte, Steibelt, Mr. Guenin.
Song, - Anton[illegible], Mrs. Oldmixon.
Concerto, Clarinet, Mitchell, Mr. Wolf.

Tickets to be had from M. Chateaudun, the southeast corner of Lombard and Fifth streets, at the Union Hotel, Market street, and at Mr. Willig's Musical Magazine, Market street.

☞ The Concert to begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

*.* A band for dancing will attend after the concert.

January 21.

## REMOVAL.

*FRENCH TUITION*
UPON AN ANALYTICAL PLAN,
N. G. DUFIEF,
*PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.*

HAS the honor to inform his fellow-citizens, that he has, for the sake of greater convenience and utility, removed to No. 68, South Fourth street, where his hours of instruction will be divided in the following manner.

The morning will, as usual, be devoted to the tuition of the ladies and gentlemen, at their own houses, and to that of young ladies at Mrs. Beck's academy, South Fifth street, opposite the state house garden, (where the other ornamental and useful branches of a liberal female education are taught) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays morning, from nine o'clock till eleven.

The afternoon from 3 o'clock to 6, and the evening, from 6 to 9, of every day in the week that are employed in the instruction of young gentlemen in that polite, improved, and universal language.

N. G. Dufief, acquaints those who may be induced to put themselves under his care, that he is the author of *Course of Lectures and conferences* on the most essential parts of the French Language, by means of which the learner is in the course of an exceeding short time, initiated into its most approved and elegant practice.

An Analysis of his method of tuition and of his work having been given at length in the public papers, they are referred to the office of the Aurora, for September last.

He has constantly for sale an assortment of the best French writers and books for the use of the English and French schools.

January 24. 2aw3w.

JOHN DUBARRY, & Co.
No. 65,—
South Third Street,
*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*
By the last arrivals from Hamburgh and St. Sebastians.

Fine white thread stockings,
Do. do Silk do.
Black sattins,
French and Italian Manteaus,
Ribbons,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Do. Fancy do. with gold,
} Subject to drawback and well suitable for the Spanish market.

Also on hand, Cassimeres, cotton stockings, crapes of every colour, muslins, long and short kid gloves, laces, lawns &c.

January 24 eodtf

NEW SONGS & MUSIC.
*JUST PUBLISHED,*
At GEORGE WILLIG's
*MUSICAL MAGAZINE,*
—No. 185,—
MARKET STREET,

Thomas Jefferson's March,
Buonaparte's Marches,
Mr. Francis's Ball Room Assistant, being a collection of cotillions, and country dances,
A Turkish Rondo by Dussek,
The shade of Henry,
The birth of Cousin Jane,
[illegible] with the Morn,
The Blue Bell of Scotland,
Paul and Mary,
Let truth and spotless faith be thine,
Zephyrs of the Vernal Morn,
From Kitty's Power,
[illegible],
Who so merry lives as I,
Winter Song.

January 24 tf3q

*Philadelphia, January 22d, 1801.*

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the supreme court, and to me directed, will be sold at Public Vendue,

ON SATURDAY

The 14th of February next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

ALL that certain lot of ground, with a two-story brick messuage and a two story frame messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Second street, continued between Vine and Callowhill streets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 36 feet front on Second street aforesaid, and 20 feet in length or depth, east and west, be the same more or less, bounded southward by ground of Seymour Hart, westward by ground late of William Coats, northward by ground late of Simmons Fords, and eastward by Second street aforesaid: Subject to a yearly ground rent of sixteen pounds thirteen shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, payable half yearly to the heirs or assigns of Standish Forde forever, and subject also to the right of Dower of Margaret Bailey, late Margaret Piper, widow of William Piper deceased, which entitles her to one third part thereof during her natural life: and sold in pursuance of an order of the justices of the said Supreme Court, made upon the return of a certain appointment and valuation of the said premises by an inquest for that purpose heretofore held, upon a writ de partitione facienda issuing upon a judgment rendered in the court aforesaid, in an action of partition, wherein John Piper, George Piper, and Jacob Piper by their guardian Frederick Piper were demandants, and Jacob Bailey, and Margaret his wife were tenants: and sold by

ISRAEL ISRAEL, Sheriff.

*Philadelphia, January 23.*

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue,

*ON SATURDAY,*

The 7th of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

ALL those messuages, tenements, bake-house, store and lot or piece of ground and wharf thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Delaware Water street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south, 26 feet 4 inches and a half, and in length or depth extending eastward from said Water street into the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground late of Isaac Morris, westward by said Delaware Water street, southward by ground late of John Stamper, and eastward by the river Delaware.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Oliver Pollock, and sold by

ISRAEL ISRAEL, Sheriff.

January 24.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 13 1801.*

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at public vendue,

THIS DAY,

The 24th of January, inst. at 6 o'clock, in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

ALL that certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Mulberry-street, in the square between Sixth and Seventh streets from Delaware river, and at the distance of 36 feet 6 inches eastward from the east side of Seventh street, aforesaid in the said city, containing in breadth east and west 16 feet, and in length or depth, north and south, 120 feet, bounded westward by a lot of ground belonging to Isaac Phipps, northward by land of Rebecca Steel, deceased, eastward by land now or late of Peter Keck, and southward by Mulberry-street, aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Dr. John Hall, and sold by

ISRAEL ISRAEL, Sheriff.

January 14.

## AUCTIONS.

SALE
*OF A VALUABLE ESTATE.*
ON THURSDAY,
The 29th January, inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee house,
*Will positively be sold by Auction*
Agreeably to an order of the ORPHAN'S COURT.
*In the Estate of*
THOMAS WILSON, DECEASED.

No. 1.—A Lot of Ground and Buildings, situate on the east side of Front, between Cedar and Almond-streets, in the district of Southwark, No. 236. The lot is 20½ feet in front on Front-street and 60 feet deep, more or less; subject to a yearly ground rent of 2l. 0s. 6d. Sterling. On this lot is erected, a three-story brick house 20½ feet in front, (including part of a 3 feet alley) by 34 feet deep, with good cellars underneath, and large two-story stone kitchen, almost new.

No. 2.—A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Penn street, adjoining the last 36 feet front on Penn-street, and in depth 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected, a large stone and brick stable, sufficient to contain 9 horses, and may easily be converted into a store-house—Also, a frame carriage house in front on Penn-street, clear of ground rent—the conditions will be made known at the time of sale, the premises may be seen by applying at No. 161, north side of Market-street, or 36, Moravian alley

SHANNON & POALK, Auct'rs.

January 19.

*SALES AT AUCTION*
THIS MORNING, the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock,
*AT M'KEAN'S AUCTION-STORE.*
—No. 35,—
North Front Street.
*WILL BE SOLD.*
A general assortment of
HOUSHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
*—consisting of—*

Mahogany bureaus, and desks,
Ditto dining and tea tables,
Walnut and cherry do do.
Looking glasses, and pictures,
Beds, bedding, and bedsteads,
Mahogany and windsor chairs,
Also, a large quantity of glass, china and Queens-Ware.
*And at 12 o'clock.*
25 Coils White Rope.

R. M'KEAN, Auct'r.

January 24

POLE & Co. AUCTION ROOM.
THIS DAY,

THE 24th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Auction Room of the subscriber, No. 34, Dock street, Will be Sold, a general assortment

OF BOOKS.

In various Languages, and upon different subjects together with a number of

*GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Stockings, Muslins, Callicoes, &c. and

*A Variety of FANCY GOODS.*

EDWARD POLE, & Co.

Jan. 3. Auctioneers

SALES

THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Karrum, innkeeper, on the north side of Vine street, near Eighth street, Spring-Garden

*WILL BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,*

Eighteen lots of Ground, handsomely situate on the Wissahicon road, and James's street, near Peggs run, and the one acre done. A plan which may be seen at Mr. Michael Kitts, Market street, and Mr. Thomas Karum's aforesaid. A clear title free from every incumbrance will be made to the purchaser in fee simple.

*Shannon & Poalk, Auctioneers.*

January 21.

BOSSEI,
*KEEPER OF THE HOTEL OF THE*
NOUVEAU CAVEAU,
No. 39, South Fifth Street.

INFORMS the public that he intends going to France, and will let his house, of which he has a lease of three years and a half to expire. Any person willing to take the said house for that time, can have it with its present furniture, or without it, at a reasonable price.

January 23. 3t

LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the *EASTON DELAWARE BRIDGE LOTTERY.* For sale at the Office of the Aurora. December 15

LEOPARD TAVERN,
*LÆTITIA COURT.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has received a FRESH SUPPLY of *VERY LARGE BLUE POINT*
OYSTERS, AND TERRAPINS,
PEPPER POT, ready as usual every evening at six o'clock.

DANIEL DUNN.

January 21, 1801. dtf

*A few Hogsheads*
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
*Entitled to Drawback,*
For sale by,
ROBINETT & KESSELMAN,
No. 105, south Water street.

January 24. [illegible]

RED CLOVERSEED.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he hath grown the large sort of clover, for 5 years on worn out land, and has [illegible] extraordinary beneficial by growing about [illegible] times as much more to mow as the common sort of red clover. And that he has been careful to keep it separate from the other sort of red clover, and dress it clean. Such persons as may wish to be supplied with this sort of clover, may be sure of having the right sort if they apply in time to John Cooper, No. 152, Race street, Philadelphia, or to John Lambert, at Mannington, near Salem, in Salem County, West Jersey.

N. B. This sort of clover has been sown by some of the best farmers in the United States, on very rich land, and they like it better than the small sort.

JOHN LAMBERT.

January 21. eo4t

PRINTED
*By WILLIAM DUANE.*