

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And sold by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite
Christ Church,
MISS WILLIAMS'S
Last Lesson to the Admirers of French
Liberty.

Let those who doubt of the facts stated in Porcupine's
Bloody Buoy, read here and be convinced.
At the same place may be had,
Watson's Apology for the Bible;
Being a complete refutation of that blasphemous work
falsely called the "Age of Reason."
At All
All the Grub-street Pamphlets, vomited forth from
the lungs of filth and falsehood, against
Peter Porcupine.

Sept. 14. d3

For Sale,
(In an excellent situation for business.)
A three-story brick House and Lot of
Ground,

Eighteen feet front and twenty-five feet in depth, on
the South side of Market near Front-street, now in posses-
sion of Samuel Read.

Apply to
Israel Pleasants, or
Charles & Joseph Pleasants.

Sept. 13. d4

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,
CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicante and Lis-
bon, landing at the subscribers wharf—
28 Pipes of Brandy
12 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Anniseed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
30 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
A. L. S. O.

Seventy Hogheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS,
received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. DeHatt,
from Kingston.

Sept. 13. d

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN
SOCIETY for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland,
will be held at Mr. McShane's tavern, in Third-street, on
Saturday the 17th inst. at seven o'clock in the Evening.
MATHEW CAREY, Secy.

September 13, 1796. d5

P. S. It is particularly requested the members will be
punctual in their attendance.

MAILS,

For the following Post Offices, will be closed at
Philadelphia on Friday afternoon at sun-set:—
Mails from the same Post-Offices will arrive on
Friday morning—

Abbotstown, P.	Hanover, P.	PITTSBURG, P.
Abingdon, Va.	Hagerstown, Md.	Rockingham, c. h. v.
Bardonia, K.	Harrodsburg, K.	Sharpsburgh, Md.
Bedford, P.	Hancock, Md.	Shepherdstown, Va.
Bath, c. h. Va.	Jonesboro', Ten.	Springfield, K.
Bourbon, K.	Knoxville, Ten.	Stevensburgh, Va.
Brownville, F.	Lancaster, P.	Strasburg, Va.
Carlisle, P.	Leesburg, Va.	Staunton, Va.
Chamberburg, P.	Lexington, K.	Sweet Springs, Va.
Cincinnati, n. w. t.	Lexington, Va.	Taney-Town, Md.
Cumberland, Md.	Leviville, K.	Union, P.
Danville, K.	Marietta, n. w. t.	Washington, P.
Downingtown, P.	Millerstown, P.	Washington, K.
Frankfort, K.	Martinsburg, Va.	Williamsport, Md.
Frederick, Md.	Montgomery, c. v.	Winchester, Va.
Gallipolis, n. w. t.	Morgantown, Va.	West Liberty, Va.
Greensburg, P.	Nashville, K.	Wheeling, Va.
Gettysburg, P.	New-Market, Va.	Woodstock, Va.
Greenbrier, c. h. v.	Oldtown, n. d.	Wythe, c. h. Va.
Greenville, Ten.	Petersburg, P.	York, P.

The MAIL from Lancaster, P. arrives at Philadelphia,
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. and
cloves at Philadelphia the same days, at 7 P. M.

The MAIL for Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon, and
Harrisburg, will close at Philadelphia, every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P. M.

General Post-Office, September 13, 1796. d 4.

WATSON'S ANSWER TO GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street,

Apology for Christianity,

In a series of Letters, addressed to
EDWARD GIBBON, Esq.

Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire.

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound)

Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her
friends sleep.

Sept. 2. m&wf

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third Street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED,

have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of
FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers,
Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and
sell on commission every species of Stock, notes of hand,
bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of
writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and
dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the
most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given.
They solicit a share of the public favor; they are deter-
mined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

[Price one quarter of a dollar]

Embellished with a curious FRONTISPIECE,

The Adventures of a PORCUPINE;

Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED.

BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in
the British Army, and a deviant member of an extensive
secret-FINANCER association in England. Containing a
narrative of the most extraordinary and unexampled de-
pravity of conduct perhaps ever exhibited to the world,
in a Letter to a young gentleman in New-York.

"These things are strange, but not more strange than
true."

To which is added,

A Postscript to Peter Porcupine;

Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately published by him,
entitled, his "Life and Adventures."

BY DANIEL DRYSDALE.

"I'll tell the bold-faced villain that he lies."

Sold by A. & J. G. HENNINGSON, corner of Relief and
Carter's Alley, back of No. 77, Dock-street, and by the
different booksellers in this city.

Sept. 7. m&wf

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the late arrivals.

AUGSBURG, June 16.

The army of the Alps, which is to second Ge-
neral Buonaparte's operations, amounts to 50,000
men.

June 20.

An esafette arrived to-day with letters from Ita-
ly, and from Trent on the 18th, which announces
that nothing of consequence had happened up to
the 17th, on which day there was a small affair at
Monte Baldo, near the Lake of Garda, which cost
the French 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Reports upon what has passed before Mantua,
say, that on the 7th and 8th, the French erected
some batteries opposite the gate Molina (on the
road to Vienna) and Fort St. George (on the road
to Legnano) from which the city is separated by
a bridge of 27 arches, with three draw-bridges.—
The artillery of the fortrefs killed many men; but
they succeeded in establishing some mortars and
cannon, which played the next day on the city,
and continued until the 12th, when their ammu-
nition failed them, and they seemed rather to be
making a blockade than a siege.

We learn from Verona on the 15th, that a great
number of wounded have been brought there;
the French suffered most near the Molina Gate;
it appears they have abandoned it, and now confine
themselves to maintain their position on the point
of St. George, where they do not fear the sallies
of the garrison.

The Florence Gazette assures us, that the loss of
General Beaulieu on the 30th of May was at least
7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He lost
his Camp equipage, his baggage, and his artillery,
and retreated with only 3000 men, and on the road
to Trent. Buonaparte's accounts does not make it
so disastrous.

Letters from Piacenza, of the 10th, announce
the continual passing of French Troops to reinforce
General Buonaparte: 4000 men went by on the
7th, and 7000 were expected from Tortona, mak-
ing probably part of Kellerman's army.

HERMANSTADT (Hungary) June 21.

As soon as the Grand Seignior heard of the suc-
cesses of the French in Italy, he sent a courier to
Vienna to assure the Emperor of his pacific dis-
position. The Emperor in consequence has drawn
all his troops from the frontiers of the Turkish
dominions, to send them to the Rhine and to Italy.

The Grand Seignior is supposed to have pursued
this conduct with the view of deceiving his Impe-
rial Majesty; for he is assembling large numbers of
troops on the German frontiers, under pretext of
quelling a pretended rebellion of the Pacha of Wid-
din, and the fortrefs of Belgrade never was better
furnished with troops and provisions; so that it is
really supposed the Turks are only amusing the
Court of Vienna, in order that they may attack it
with the greater advantage.

WESEL, July 2.

It is said that the Dutch troops who were on their
march to join the French army, have received orders
to halt. They will wait farther directions between
Cleves and Nimeguen. They desert by hundreds
every day.

We learn from Amsterdam, that Schiedam is in
full insurrection, and that troubles have also broken
out at Edam, which increase daily.

The news of the passage of the Rhine by the
French, near Strasburg, is confirmed from all sides.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.

The Dutch troops ordered to march to Dussel-
dorf, for some reason which has not transpired,
have received a counter-order from General Bour-
nonville, and are to be provisionally quartered be-
tween Nimeguen and Cleves.

PARIS, July 7.

We learn from Geneva, that Madsme, wife to
the Pretender, has just passed through Switzer-
land; she stopped some days at Nureich, which
place she left on the 28th of June, and proceeded
to Germany. As the king's daughters were ex-
pressly excepted, in that article of the treaty with
Sardinia, which compels his Majesty to send all
French emigrants from Turin, the journey under-
taken by this Princess is purely voluntary, and is
said to have no other motive, than a desire to join
her husband.

LONDON, July 13.

Three very weighty circumstances have been no-
ticed since the arrival of general Bournonville in
Holland; and it is not difficult to perceive that
they all originate from one cause. 1st. The smother-
ing the late conspiracy at Amsterdam, by means
of a military position. 2d. A resolution taken by
the provincial government of this city, outraging
the capitulation of the 27th Nivose, 3d year (1st
January 1795.) And, 3dly. The declaration of
several commissioners, that the numerous and alarm-
ing desertions of our soldiers on the frontiers, is to
be ascribed to their being placed in the first line.—
These, mostly hussars, are said to amount to 4000
—and who, with their horses and accoutrements,
are gone over to the Prussians. Various, however,
are the causes assigned, and among others, the
scarceness and dearth of provisions. But is it not
rather to be ascribed to their known affection for
the old government, and in consequence, their re-
pugnance to serve under a foreign commander in
chief, against whose army they so lately fought?
General Bournonville, notwithstanding, leaves no
means untried to create an emulative affection be-
tween the two combined armies, & to feed the holy flame
of that liberty, which is so dear to him. In conse-
quence, however, of the evils that have ensued,
that continue, and are likely to become greater,
it is this week to be agitated in the assembly, whe-
ther it will not be expedient, under certain condi-
tions, to order the armed burghers to the frontiers,
where the army of observation is forming, and on
whom the most implicit reliance can be placed!—
But this is a consideration as important as the other
is terrifying.

The Church seems to make great progress in the
modern arts. While we have a bishop in Wales,
who is next assizes to be tried for a riot, we hear of
St. Peter's missionaries at Rome instructing the mi-
litary in the manual exercise.

The Glasgow Volunteers have presented Lieute-
nant McIntosh with a silver cup. They resolved
that it should not be an empty compliment, as it
was filled with Scotch Champagne!

We are told, that the French are going to attack
Jersey; and, in one sense, we care not if they take
Jersey to themselves!

The seasons, like every thing else, seem in a state
of revolution. We have spring weather in the dog-
days, and summer in October.

"Women," says Shakspeare, "are May while
they are maids." The fashions, however, are
much changed since his time. It is only summer
with them now when they are grandmothers.

July 14.

Letters from Italy, of the 20th and 21st of
June, mention a successful Sally by the garrison of
Mantua, who compelled the French to retire with
considerable loss. On the borders of the Tyrol, a
partial action took place, between the advanced
posts, on the 17th, in which the French were de-
feated, with the loss of 200 men.

The inhabitants of Carinthia, in imitation of
their gallant neighbours, the natives of the Tyro-
lese, have taken up arms to oppose the entrance of
the French into their country. No less than
24,000 volunteers have already enlisted, a part
of whom have taken possession of the passes which
lead to the territory of Venice.

An article from Vienna of the 25th of June,
states, that 150,000 recruits will be forthwith levi-
ed in the dominions of the emperor, 40,000 of
which will be supplied by the Provinces over which
general Beaulieu has been appointed to preside.

Preparations were making for an expedition a-
gainst Batavia, and the Spice Islands.

The Pearl Merchantman, which brought the
above interesting news to Buffora, left India on the
24th of March. The Arrogant, of 74 guns, and
an armed ship, were in quest of some French fri-
gates, which had made an unsuccessful attempt on
Diu.

Advices have been received from the Mediter-
anean, which state, that Commodore Nelson had ve-
ry gallantly cut out of a port near the gulph of
Spezia, four French ships laden with artillery and
ordnance stores, destined for the siege of Mantua.

Yesterday count Zieppin presented to the king, a
very highly finished portrait of his serene highness
the duke of Wirtemberg, who is to espouse the
Princess Royal, in his majesty's closet. It was ex-
hibited to-day, at court, in due form.

There is a very well appointed and well disci-
plined militia in Jersey, to aid the military force in
that island, which is extremely respectable. With
the assistance of six frigates of force, which the ad-
miralty have ordered to cruise between the French
coast and Jersey, little apprehension need be en-
tertained for the safety of that island.

Frigates are ordered to cruise for the protection
of Jersey. There is a Jersey that would be better
surrounded by fire ships.

Diu, upon which some French ships have lately
made an unsuccessful attempt, is a strong town in
the kingdom of Guzerat, seated in an island of the
same. It is pretty large, and fortified by a stone
wall with bastions. Guzerat is a province in In-
doles, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. The
attack made by the French frigates must have been
merely with the view of plunder. Diu is in long-
62, 25, E. lat. 21, 35' N.

CHATHAM, July 12.

Thursday last, in consequence of orders from
Vice-Admiral Bucker, there was a heavy prefa in
this river, for men for L'Oiseau and the Montague,
when many able seamen were collected from ships
lately arrived from the Baltic.

Same day sailed the Imperial ship Peter, of 74
guns, Prince Troubetskoï, commander, to Black-
Stakes, destined to join admiral Duncan; the Phi-
lip and Pergame, each of 66 guns, are, as soon as
repaired, intended to form a part of the same squa-
dron.

Friday sailed the Belle Poule to Sheerness, which,
with the Bolus, are intended as receiving ships for
the Russian Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.

Arrived the Bourdeaux Trader, from Teneriffe;
by her we learn that the Dutch Fleet sailed from
the Grand Canaries on the 18th of May last.

FROM THE MINERVA.

POLITICAL FANATICISM.

IT is one of the strangest truths, if that can be
strange which is very common, that men are never at
a loss for good excuses, to apologize and justify all
their detestable conduct.

When the British commanders in America want-
ed to vent their spite and vengeance against the A-
mericans, for resisting the tyranny of their govern-
ment, they fixed on them the odious epithet of Re-
bel, which, according to the honourable savage laws
of war, justified a greater degree of severity to-
wards them, than towards other enemies. This
was a very convenient apology for starving Ameri-
can prisoners, stabbing them, insulting them, freez-
ing them, and crowding them by thousands into
holds of ships, to breed infection, and perish by
regiments.

This also was their excuse for burning towns, lay-
ing waste the fields, and abusing the helpless in-
habitants—old men, women and children. Com-
plaints that such treatment was contrary to the laws
of war, were answered with, "You are damned
rebels—it is good enough for you!"

When the queen regent of the Guises in France
bore a spite against their rivals, the great Conde,
Coligni, and their party, and wished to get rid of
them, they called in the cause of God and holy re-
ligion to justify their villainous measures. Their
foes were protestants and heretics—to murder them
would be doing God service. This roused the pas-
sions of their fanatic followers—"Come, let us a-
venge the cause of God and holy church." The

fatal order was given, and forty thousand protestants
were annihilated.

When Peter the Hermit was seized by the Saracens
for the true religion, and erected the standard of
the cross, to rally a fanatic herd for his conquest,
all Europe arose in arms against him and his
fidels.—Armies of blood thirsting for the
west, and depopulated Europe, to reach the
holy city from the Turks, those vile, abominable,
detestable followers of a false prophet. The
yams of murderous zeal spread over nations, and
secured for ages, Thousands fell by the sword, and
millions by famine and pestilence, in the name
of defending Jesus Christ.

Now, a new species of fanaticism has taken the
French nation—a zeal to make all the world republi-
cans—a zeal, as wild and ridiculous as that of Peter
the Hermit, to recover Jerusalem from the hands of
as that of the Catholics in France in past ages, to
exterminate protestants. And the excuses they
make for their severe despotism over the conquered
countries, and their military exactions, which are
only the most honourable kind of robbery, appear
to the impartial world, as firmly and as tyrannical
as the pretence of the British to rob and plunder
this country, because we did not like their govern-
ment.

See the following proclamation of Buonaparte of
June 16, to the Italians.

"A misled multitude, who have no real means of
resistance, proceed to every kind of excess, refuse to
acknowledge the republic, and menace the army
that has triumphed over so many kings."

Observe, reader, the French general calls the peo-
ple a misled multitude. Now, this was precisely the
language of Burgoyne, in his proclamation to the
Americans—a deluded people. The commissioners,
JOHNSON, EDEN, who came quite across the At-
lantic, to offer the Americans peace, on condition
of submission and surrender of the leading men to be
hanged, used the same language. Nay, more, the
duke of Brunwick, and prince Cobourg, in their
proclamation to the French people, used the same
sort of language. Tyrants are all alike—they won-
der people do not like their dominations, and merci-
fully ascribe their resistance to delusion.

But, says Buonaparte, these people have no real
means of defence. Just to Burgoyne told the A-
mericans, and said to Gage, Howe and Clinton, "It
was impossible to resist the British forces, and mad-
ness to attempt it." But the French general should
reflect, that if the people have no means of de-
fence, there is no glory in conquering them, but a
great deal of meanness in insulting and oppressing
them.

And what have these misled people done for, if
misled, they are not criminal, and deserve no puni-
shment. Why, they refuse to acknowledge the au-
thority of parliament to bind them in all
cases whatsoever. They resisted the British forces
—they would not, and did not submit. After a
good deal of trouble, we got rid of parliament, ge-
nerals and troops, and just to the people of Italy
will do, with the French.

"But, says Buonaparte, these people "menace
the army that has triumphed over so many kings."
Ah, here the proud despot comes out. What!
resist an army that has conquered kings and princes
and nobles! Altonishing insolence! The very name
of such a brave set of fellows ought to inspire you
with terror—you ought to fall down and worship
them.

"The infamy of these people, says Buonaparte,
deserves pity." Yes, insane indeed, not to feel
happy under French government, that demands all
the money, provisions and horses, necessary to sup-
port an army of 100,000 men. One would think
they might as well pay tithes to priests.

"The General in Chief," (now for fair words
and a fine French encomium on himself) "faithful
to the principles of the French nation, which makes
not war on the people, is still desirous of leaving
the door open to repentance. But those who after
a delay of 24 hours, do not lay down their arms,
and take a new oath of fidelity to the French Re-
public, shall be treated as rebels and their villages
burnt."

This is the gentle language of Republicanism—
I mean French Republicans. Just such threats as
this were proclaimed in America by the British
Generals. "Submit to our authority, take the
oath of allegiance, to our merciful sovereign, or we
will treat you as rebels, burn, hang and destroy."

"The terrible example of Binasco ought to
open their eyes," says Buonaparte.

Binasco was a village burnt by this generous con-
queror, because some of its people rebelled against
the French authority. Yes, the Italians will
"open their eyes" and their ears to such barbarous
work as that—it will long be remembered with ef-
fect. The people of America "opened their
eyes," very often, and to yet, at the burning of
Falmouth, Norfolk, New-London, Fairfield, Nor-
walk, &c.

Now to lose this despotic and savage business,
Buonaparte says in kindness, in the milk of republi-
can humanity. "That the same fate threatens
every town and village that remains obstinately re-
bellious."

Genius of humanity! deliver the poor devoted
people of Italy from such monsters. Guardian An-
gel of Republicanism, check this audacious con-
queror, who is disgracing the name of a Republi-
can, and making it odious to all surrounding na-
tions. If Republican government is a blessing,
and men are destined ever to enjoy it, permit not
this bold, intemperate young Corsican, to counter-
act the progress of reformation, by acts of tyranny
and barbarity that would hardly be expected from
an Attila or a Suwarrow.

It is calculated by historians, that two millions of
men perished in the crusades.

Rofs and Simson

Have for Sale,

A few casks Bees-Wax,

Of an excellent quality,

And a parcel of Lampblack.

Sept. 14.