

Washington Lottery.
The Twenty-fourth & Twenty-fifth Days' Drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 244, Market-street, where tickets may be examined. N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.
October 1, 1796.

For Sale,
The Time of a Negro Man,
Who is a good Cook. Enquire at No. 109, South Water-Street.
Sept. 23.

For Sale,
The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER LIVELY,
now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr. Yard at Kensington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her dimensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and carries between 3 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being well known here, any further description of her is unnecessary—suffice it to say, that she is not inferior to any vessel of her size in any respect whatever.—For terms apply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, fourth Front-street.
Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from on board the Brigantine LIBERTY, Captain MURPHEY, at said wharf.

100 Hogheads prime Havanna Molasses.
He has likewise for sale,
A few packages of CALCUTTA GOODS—Consisting of, Pungim Cloths, Hummums, Tickerys, Baftacs, Coffacs, Barbar, Pullicat and Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Guzenahs, black Taffates, Choppa Romalls, Garrahs, Patna Chintzes &c. &c. Also
A quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, Spermaceti CANDLES, and a few barrels BEEF.
October 3.

Valuable Real Estate,
For sale at Auction by Casper Thiel, of Hamburg, late the property of James and William Kinnear.
For sale by public auction, on the 9th day of November next ensuing, at the sign of Gen. Washington, Wood's tavern, borough of Reading, Berks county, the following real estate, viz.

- No. 1. A TRACT of land containing 46 acres with allowance for roads, called the Purchase, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, patented 18th of Jan. 1788. This tract, of which about 25 acres are cleared, is of good soil, situated on the Tomaga, or Little Schuylkill, well watered and timbered, on which is erected a good log dwelling house and stable.
 - No. 2. A tract of unimproved land, containing 284 acres, with allowance, &c. called Hopewell, patented 28th October, 1790, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, soil good.
 - No. 3. A tract of unimproved land, containing 376 acres with allowance, &c. called Hillburg, patented 28th October 1790, situation, &c. as No. 2.
 - No. 4. A tract of unimproved land, containing 388 acres, with allowance, &c. patented 28th of October, 1786, situation, &c. as No. 2 and 3.
 - No. 5. A tract of land, containing 268 acres, and 57 perches, with allowance, &c. situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, on Tomaga, or Little Schuylkill, 5 miles above the town of Hamburg, on which is erected a well finished two story squared log dwelling house, 22 feet by 33, within the distance of 100 perches from a forge, with the advantage of a ferry and public house; these advantages render this tract very valuable.
 - No. 6. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed with a post and rail, or board fence, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth 180 feet, subject to a ground rent of 1/6 per annum.
 - No. 7. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed as no. 16, to which it adjoins, being of the same dimensions, and subject to the same ground rent, on which is erected a log stable, 16 by 18 feet.
 - No. 8. A town lot in Hamburg, adjoining to No. 17, a corner lot, fronting on Main and Schuylkill streets, dimensions the same as No. 16 and 17, above described, subject to 10/6 per annum ground rent. On this lot is erected a large 2 story dwelling house, 45 feet front on Main street, by 34 feet in depth on Schuylkill street, pleasantly and advantageously situated for a store.
- N. B. The above described three town lots will be sold separately or together, as may best suit the purchasers.
Conditions of sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid to the subscribers, or either of them in Philadelphia, at or before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, when a deed of conveyance will be executed; the residue payable in equal payments, at 6 and 12 months with interest, the payment whereof to be secured by mortgage on the premises.
James Henderson, Frederick Montmolin, } Assignees to
Thomas Rogers, } the estate of
Joseph D. Drinker, } James & Wm.
Kinnear.
September 26. m & th.

Treasury Department,
September 28, 1796.
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Pique Town and Loranics Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Mifflin; at any place from Fort Mifflin to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Onitatanon.
If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.
The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar.
Two pounds of Soap, } per hundred rations.
One pound of Candles.
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expense and risk of supplying the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the dispositions of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship FANNY, Captain BRAINE, arrived at New-York, in 49 days from Greenock, and the ELIZA, Captain WILSON, from London.

BOLOGNA, June 25.
The French have exacted a contribution of 5 millions from the legation of Bologna. The senate, in order to discharge the imposition without laying out the burthens upon the people, have resolved to devote the church plate; and in case that it should not be adequate to the purpose, the deficiency is to be supplied by individuals, who will be directed to bring their superfluous plate to the national bank.
The Republic of Bologna engages to pay these contributors an interest of 5 per cent. but they refuse to give any indemnity to the churches and convents, not wishing to augment their revenues, which are already enormous, and the contribution they consider only as a retrenchment of the superfluities of these religious establishments, and not as a diminution of their revenues.

VIENNA, July 16.
All the exertions of our Ministry now tend to peace only. Our exchequer bills have, in consequence, experienced a rise of two per cent. Two deputies have arrived from Nuremberg. The garrison of Mantua made two more sorties on the 6th and 7th, killed a great number of the enemy, and took some cannon.

FRANKFORT, July 19.
The Hereditary Prince of Denmark entered this place on the same day it was taken possession of by the French. His highness was conducted by one of the French General Bonnard's Adjutants. On the day following he went to Wilhelmstadt, and yesterday he dined with General Jourdan, at Gelnhausen.

STRASBURG, July 21.
General Delfais is at Stuttgart, and Moreau with the head-quarters, at Pfortzheim. This last post was taken in consequence of a most signal victory. Jourdan has his out-posts at Darmstadt, and this advantageous position prevented the enemy from succouring Mayence and Manheim, where troops of the circle only are left. Both banks of the Rhine are therefore ours, with the exception of eight or ten leagues of country, in which are locked up the two armies of prince Charles and Latour. They combat as they retreat with enormous loss, and in a few days they will be behind the Danube.
The emigrants are already there in shelter from our bullets.
All the German princes successively demand peace. The emperor abandons them; but he will himself, in a few days, be forced to demand peace, if he wishes not that Moreau should shake hands with Buonaparte.

By the report of the head commissary, the army of the Rhine and Moselle is completely supplied with every thing for the rest of the campaign.
We are assured, that deputies from the island of Sardinia passed by Genoa latterly, to visit Buonaparte. It is added, that the Sardinians have resolved to erect themselves into a republic, under the protection of France. They will no doubt be favourably received by the general and commissary. It is essential that Sardinia should be under our influence, to secure us the means of retaking Corsica. It further appears, that this island will be soon invaded. Several Corsicans, in concert with Salicetti and Buonaparte, announce that the English will be soon driven from thence. (Sentinella.)

PARIS, June 30.
It has been remarked that the decree of accusation against Drouet, was reported in the council of elders on the anniversary of the day on which, five years before, he stopped Louis the XVIth at Varennes.

There seems to be an intention of renewing the absurd system of republicanism all the countries through which we pass, and of loading us by that means with the expence and embarrassments of their freedom. To be sure these countries, whose inhabitants have, for the second time, attempted to massacre our troops, appear perfectly ripe for liberty! Nevertheless the arrival at Paris of three members of the new municipality of Milan, is this day pompously and triumphantly announced. Their names are Gallazzo Perbelloni, Tiddelle Propani, and Charles Nicholas, and the object of their journey is said to be a request that their country may be converted into an independent republic, under our protection. It is probable that the secret conditions of the treaty with the king of Sardinia, will prevent, at least in part, the execution of this plan.
It is time, moreover, to repeat, and the late insurrection of the imperial sicks, renders the repetition a duty—that if we engage in these ridiculous crusades—if we are not more politic and reserved in our conduct in Italy, that country will ultimately prove the grave of our army. We should do better to think of accelerating a conclusion of peace, than to pursue new conquests, which by dividing our forces too much, will annihilate them. But let Montesquieu speak, whose authority will probably have greater weight than our own.
MONTEQUIEU TO BUONAPARTE.
"Conquests are easy to make, because they are made with our whole forces;—they are difficult to preserve, because they are only defended by part of our forces.
"In conquests it is not enough to leave the conquered nation in possession of its own laws—it is, perhaps, more necessary to leave it in possession of its manners, because a people always understand, love and defend their manners better than their laws.
"The French have been expelled from Italy nine times, according to historians, on account of their insolence to women, married and unmarried. It is too much for a nation to be exposed not only to the pride of the conqueror, but also to his insolence, to his indelicacy, which are doubtless more intolerable, because they lead to an infinite multiplication of insults."

LONDON, July 23.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Vice Admiral Kingmill, at Cork, stating the capture of the Terrible French brig, mounting 74 guns, by the Hazard sloop of war, of 16 guns, commanded by Captain Ruddack, after an action of four hours; and that the Trompeuse sloop of war of 18 guns, Capt. Watson, was unfortunately wrecked on the 15th inst. in working out of Kinsale bay, where she had called to take in stores.

July 30.
The progress of the French in Germany, it is now understood, is to be stopped—all other means having failed—by a new manifesto from the Empress of Russia. Her declaration, from her account, being more powerful than any armed interference.

During the early months of the French revolution, the house of an unpopular character was attacked by the mob. An orator prevented their using violence, by addressing them in nearly these words. "Gentlemen, why should you attack the house? It is his landlords. Why kill his wife? She is public property. Why injure his children? They are perhaps your own."

According to letters from Petersburg, of the 2d instant, her Imperial Majesty has granted the sum of 850,000 roubles for building sixty galleys in the place of those which were consumed in the late conflagration.

The merchants of this city, interested in the Portugal trade, had a meeting on Thursday for the purpose of presenting an address to Earl Spencer, requesting that the board of Admiralty would immediately send out a strong convoy for the protection of the homeward bound fleet from Newfoundland, as well as the Oporto and Lisbon trade. The late reports, respecting the intended invasion of Portugal by the French, with the frequent conferences held at the court of Lisbon, have created much alarm in the minds of the merchants, who took this method of securing every protection to their property, which it might eventually require.

Yesterday a court of admiralty was held in Doctors' Commons, for the trial of prize causes, when his Majesty's Procurator General, pursuant to notice, moved for the condemnation of the unclaimed parts of the cargoes of upwards of fifty Dutch ships, which had been captured during the present war with France.

The following particulars are stated in a letter from a gentleman on board the Kingaron, hon'ble C. Boyle, commander, dated, Corunna harbour, June 17. We received information on the 10th, that a French privateer, then in Ferrol, intended sailing the next morning, in order to intercept an English packet then hourly expected, saying, that the sickly state we were in would not suffer us to venture out. We prepared instantly for sea, and at four o'clock in the morning got under weigh.—At six, spoke with a Spanish coaster, who informed us, that the lugger in the S. W. of us was a French privateer. We immediately chased her; and at twelve o'clock ran her ashore on the open coast, below high water mark, and not in sight of any Spanish fort or colour. Finding we could not destroy her with our guns, owing to the quick motion of the vessel from a heavy swell, captain Boyle agreed to let the master, and twenty other men, all volunteers, leave the ship in order to scuttle her. The master and twelve men, through a heavy surf, boarded, and soon after took possession of her, tho' the French continued to fire on them from two four pounders. The French had sent a train to her magazine; and immediately on our boarding her, she blew up, when eight of them lost their lives, and the master was so severely wounded, that he survived only three days. One of the other men was taken by the French, who fired on him, broke one of his legs, and with their cutlasses almost separated one of his arms from his body. The remaining three escaped.
Last week, the lord chancellor gave judgment in the great cause, so much disputed, concerning the marquis of Annandale, which, his lordship having been found domiciled in England, will be divided according to the statute of distribution among his next of kin. These are—Lady Christian Graham, of Edinburgh, sir R. B. Johnson, baronet, of Hackness, and Charles Johnstone, esquire, of Flaverford West. The property exceeds 500,000 pounds.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.
DOCTORS' COMMONS.
Yesterday came on to be heard the case of the ship Clarissa, which was captured by a private ship of war at Surinam, as property belonging to the enemies of this country.
The principal question before the court was, "whether a Mr. Apthorpe, who claimed restitution of his share of the cargo as a native of America, ought to be considered at the time of the capture as an enemy to the crown of England, or as the subject of a neutral power?"
It appeared that Mr. Apthorpe had resided at Surinam; that he had concealed certain of the ship's papers at the time of the capture, and had talked of retaking the ship.
The learned civilians, as counsel for Mr. Apthorpe contended with great zeal and ability, that as a native of America, he was entitled to restitution of his share of the cargo.
The learned judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, was of opinion, that the claim of Mr. Apthorpe could only be considered as an experiment to elude the justice of the Admiralty Court. Like the ancient Romans, he seemed to indulge the idea that an American born, was an American in every country. "Once a Roman, always a Roman," was the proud sentiment of ancient Rome. The idea, however, was erroneous, and repugnant to the spirit

and wisdom of the law of nations. A man became a subject of that country under the protection of whose laws he lived. The learned judge felt himself warranted by the evidence to consider Mr. Apthorpe as a resident Dutchman at Surinam at the time of the capture, and the cargo he claimed to be lawfully confiscated. Sir James referred the consideration of other parts of the cargo, until further proof be adduced, but condemned the share claimed by Mr. Apthorpe as good and lawful prize to the captors, together with the master's private adventure.

[The foregoing case furnishes a remarkable proof of inconsistency in the British principles, for it is on the principle of "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," that is that a man cannot abandon his allegiance and citizenship, that the British ships are constantly impressing men from our vessels at sea and in the West-Indies. They claim British born men, as British subjects, who ever they find them, tho' they have been absent ten years, and actually become citizens of the United States. Yet the "Learned Judge" of the High Court of Admiralty, when it is a convenient excuse for confiscating American property, declares the principle erroneous. Let American seamen carry this case in their pockets, and when British captains attempt impressments, throw it in the teeth of those inflicting sea-robbers.]

August 2.

DUTCH NAVY.
The following statement of the strength of the Dutch Navy is translated from a Brussels paper of the 23d ult.

The Dutch Squadron, gone to the East-Indies, under the command of Admiral Lucas, is composed of two ships of 68 guns, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and four corvettes.

The Squadron, gone to the West-Indies under Admiral Braak, consists of one ship of 56 guns, one frigate of 44, two of 36, and four corvettes.

There are in the Texel, under the command of admiral Winter, two ships of 74 guns, six of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 44, and seven corvettes, or other smaller vessels.

In the other different parts of the Republic, there are two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, two of 56, two of 44, eight frigates or corvettes, of from 36 to 10 guns, and sixteen ships of war of less than 20 guns.

There are building or repairing in the different dock yards of the Batavian republic, two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 32, one of 26, and two corvettes of 18.

The Dutch have besides, two frigates of 36 guns in the East-Indies; and in the West-Indies they have one frigate of 40 guns, three of 36, two corvettes of 24, and one of 16.

TOTAL.

6 Ships of the line of 74 guns	16	68
8 Frigates from 44 to 40	14	36 to 32
23 Corvettes,	17	Smaller ships of war.
90 Total ships of war.		

PORTSMOUTH, August 2.
The following ships from the East-Indies, this morning passed by, under convoy of the Standard man-of-war, viz.

Barwell	Isabella
Francis	Warren Hastings
Hillborough	Charon
Redney	Anna 1st
Minerva	Anna 2d
Princess Amelia	Duckinfield Hall
Lord Thurlow	Royal-Charlotte
London	Surat Castle
Lord Walsingham	Young William
Bellona	Grand Pera
Earl of Oxford	Symes
Marquis of Lansdowne	Edward
Princess of Wales	Whalers.

The above ships have been two months and eight days from St. Helena.

Admiral Winter's squadron has sailed from the Texel for Bergen, to convoy from thence the Dutch Indiamen, and the several English vessels, prizes to the French and Dutch cruisers. This fleet is divided into three squadrons: Rytjes and Strong have commands under Winter.

A French Squadron, consisting of 7 sail of stout frigates, are said to be in the Channel. The lords of the admiralty have in consequence ordered reinforcements out to sir E. Pellew. The Concorde of 36 guns, is one of the vessels appointed to this service.

No. 154.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:
BE it remembered that on the 20th day of September, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Abraham Bradley, junior of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Map, the right whereof, he claims as author in the words following to wit,
"Map of the United States exhibiting the situations, connections & distances of the Post-Offices, Stage-roads, Counties, Ports of Entry and Delivery for Foreign vessels, and the principal rivers,
"By ABRAHAM BRADLEY, jun."
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."
Samuel Caldwell, Clerk,
District of Pennsylvania.
The above map may be had of the author at the General Post-Office, next door to the War-Office in Fifth-Street, and at his house, No. 78, corner of Crown Street and Brewers Alley between 4th and 5th, and Vine and Calowhill Streets. Prices from 3/4 to 5 dollars each, according to the manner in which they are finished. The progress (or arrivals and departures) of the Mail on the Main Line may be had separate for 2/4 cents.
Oct. 3. 1796.
WANTED,
An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.
Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 2.