timore, 31 days from Bordeaux, for New-York. Auguſt 25, lat. 39, 32, long. 64, 55, ſpoke brig William, of Yarmouth, (Eng.) 10 days from Philadelphia, for London. September 4, lat. 39, 26, long. 70, ſpoke barque Pallas, Marſhall, 32 days from Teneriffe, for New-York. September 5, lat. 39, 26, long. 70, 30, ſpoke ſhip Zephyr, 23 days from Exuma, for Portſmouth (N. H.) ſhort of proviſions; we could not ſupply him, and he was obliged to make the firſt port.

The Spaniards were preſſing day and night all but freeholders. The French had taken poſſeſſion of all the Italian ports, and confiſcated all Britiſh property. Left a French 74 who had paſſed through a Britiſh convoy and did not know of the war. The brig ——, Wilſon, failed for New-York the day before, belonging to Fairfield, (Connecticut.)

Brig Sally, Van Antwery, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, mentioned yeſterday.

Auguſt 12, off Guadaloupe, captain Green, of the ſchooner Greenwood, of Philadelphia, came on board, and informed us, that on the 7th inſtant, he was boarded by a French privateer, who the evening before had captured the ſchooner William, Hunt, of New-Brunſwick, from Demerara, bound home; and that on the 9th inſtant, he was boarded by his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Bleuheim, and was warned againſt entering any of the ports of Martinique or Guadaloupe, theſe iſlands being in a ſtate of blockade. At the time we left it there were no Engliſh ſhips of war about the iſland, nor had any been while he lay there.

Auguſt 23, lat. 27, 43, long. 68, ſpoke the ſhip Anna, Johnſon, of New-York, from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, out 19 days, all well.

Auguſt 24, lat. 27, 53, N. long. 68, W. was brought to, and boarded by the Engliſh privateer John, captain Stuart, from New-York bound to Jamaica, and treated very politely. Auguſt 26, long. 69, ſpoke the ſchooner Minerva, Rutherford, of Saliſbury, from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, out 10 days.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

VACCINATION.

Several of our Calcutta papers are filled with original documents in favor of the efficacy of the kine-pox. Among others we notice the following, as furniſhing an inſtance of the vaccine diſeaſe being communicated by accidental contact; a point which, we believe, is diſputed by the faculty.

To THOMAS CHRISTIE, *Eſq. M. S. G.*

SIR,

I have the honor to ſtate to you the following particulars of the caſe of viccine diſeaſe, communicated by accidental contact.

It occurred in the perſon of one of the Chaliah caſt, named Baſtian, aged about 27 years. He delares that about the 15th of October, he ſlept in the ſame bed with a man of the ſame caſt, who had come from Columbo, after having been inoculated with cow-pox, and who had then the diſeaſe on both arms. About ſix or ſeven days thereafter he felt a ſmart pain, confined to a ſmall ſpot, immediately over the centre of the right ſcapula. This pain was immediately ſucceeded by a pimple, which rapidly encreaſed in ſize, and broke, during his ſleep, on the ſeventh day. It continued to diſcharge matter in ſmall quantities for two or three days, and then became dry.

His comrade pronounced it a real vaccine puſtule, from the appearance.

When I firſt ſaw him on the 2d inſtant the diſeaſed ſpot had exactly the appearance of the true vaccine puſtule on the thirteenth or fourteenth day. The dark-colored ſcab in the middle was remarkably diſtinct.

The pain had then ceaſed, but the appearance of the areola could be diſtinctly traced, and the man declared, that he had a ſmart fever for two days with acute pain, extending to the axilla.

On a reference to my regiſter, I find that the man by whom the diſeaſe had been communicated was inoculated on the 4th of October, and permitted to return to his home, on the tenth day thereafter, having the diſeaſe diſtinctly marked on the arms.

There cannot be a doubt that, in this caſe, the diſeaſed appearances produced, were cauſed ſolely by the application of vaccine virus in an active ſtate, to the ſurface of the ſkin. The only circumſtance in which it differed from the diſeaſe produced by inoculation, is in the length of time which elapſed before the vaccine action took place. This however may be eaſily accounted for from the manner in which the virus was applied.

I am ſorry I have not been able to aſcertain, ſo completely as I could wiſh, the ſucceſs of the experiment with matter from the ſecondary puſtule. Only one of the three perſons inoculated from it, has attended regularly at my houſe. In this caſe, however, the diſeaſe has been produced in the moſt perfect form, differing in no one particular from the other caſes produced by original matter.

I have further the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the infant ſon of lieut. col. Robertſon, after having undergone the vaccine diſeaſe, was inoculated on the 6th inſtant, on both arms, with active variolous matter, and has completely reſiſted its action.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JOHN ORR, Med. Supt. C. D.

Colombo, Nov. 5, 1802.

Came up from the Lazaretto,

Ship Elizabeth, Morris, Port-Antonio; brigs Flora, Glenn, St. Martins; Rover, Hardie, St. Thomas; ſchooners Regulator, Hawkins, New-Orleans; Virginia, Dixon, St. Thomas; Meſſenger, Wing, Jeremie.

Cleared, ſhip Hannah, Yeardſley, Leghorn; brig Barbara, Leigh, Honduras; ſchooner Sally, Conyngham, Weſt-Indies; ſloop Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria.

Captain Dixon, of the Virginia, failed from Barbados Auguſt 13; left no Philadelphia veſſels there. Touched at St. Thomas, and ſailed thence Auguſt 25th. Left there ſch'r Sally, Houſe, and Greenwood, ——, of this port. Spoke nothing.

Captain Reed, of the Mangles, ſpoke, May 23, in lat. 32, 37, S. long. 35, 20, E. the ſhip Sanſom, Minot, of New-York, laſt from Madras, which ſhe left March 29—the crew reported to be in a mutinous diſpoſition.

LEXINGTON, (Kent.) Aug. 23.

We underſtand that David Walker is elected to congreſs from the diſtrict ſouth of Green river. Walker and Mathew Lyon were the candidates.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 30.

Thurſday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the French ſchr. L'Oiſeau, taken by the ſquadron cruizing off St. Domingo. She brought diſpatches for the admiral, and ſailed again yeſterday morning. Information is received by her, that the French admiral, with two ſail of the line and a frigate, had left the Cape on the 25th inſt. hoping to eſcape; that the Vanguard had captured one of the line of battle ſhips, called La Duqueſne, and the Elephant was left engaged with the other ſhip, and ſeveral of the ſquadron were in chace of the frigate.

Yeſterday morning his majeſty's ſhip Vanguard, with her prize La Duqueſne, of 74 guns, arrived at Port-Royal.

Before the Vanguard loſt ſight of the ſquadron, his majeſty's ſhip Elephant was alongſide the French admiral's ſhip, (a 74) and his majeſty's ſhip Theſeus was nearly up with them; there can be no doubt therefore of her being taken.

The French cartel ſchr. Two Friends, from Port au-Prince, in 6 days, alſo arrived yeſterday at Port-Royal. We learn that ſhe brings diſpatches for his excellency the commander in chief, and a deputation from the principal planters and merchants at that place, who are inſtructed to endeavor to obtain permiſſion for them to be received in this iſland, and offering to give poſſeſſion of Port-au-Prince to our troops.

BOMBAY, February 19.

On Thurſday laſt a moſt dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and popular Bazar, the ravages of which, tho' it is not yet quite extinguiſhed, it is impoſſible to relate—the extent of the deveſtation may be ſomewhat conjectured by thoſe who are acquainted with Bombay, when we ſay, that about three-fourths of the Bazar are deſtroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houſes, and when the nature of theſe dwellings is conſidered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate ſufferers muſt be proportionally great. We are at a loſs to ſtate with certainty where the fire originated—it is ſaid to have been in a ſtable on the morning of Thurſday, where ſome valuable horſes became its firſt victims—unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day, which encreaſed the flames in the progreſs of its direction with aſtoniſhing rapidity, and ſo great and violent was the conflagration at ſun-ſet, that the deſtruction of every houſe in the fort was to be apprehended. All the records and papers in the ſecretary's office were early removed, and the houſes of buſineſs followed the example—indeed, every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the king's barracks, which are moſtly deſtroyed. The cuſtom-houſe alſo is in ruins, proceeding from thence to the range of houſes called the Tank Barracks where it was ſtopt by the prudent precaution of uſing artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful deſtruction every effort was uſed to oppoſe its progreſs, but the fury of the flames, aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmoſt exertion to ſtop the progreſs of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its courſe; every mind viewing in awful ſuſpence the proſpect which threatened to involve the garriſon, and every ſoul within it, in one common ruin, from the courſe in which the wind drove the conflagration being in an immediate line with the arſenal; for however ſecure the magazines might be from their conſtruction, and in ſpite of the reliance all placed in the precautions, which the eſtabliſhed activity of the commiſſariate department, we were aſſured would adopt to provide againſt the impending deſtruction, one could not diveſt oneſelf from that ſerious contemplation which the dreadful criſis irreſiſtibly produced; for every hope to arreſt the progreſs of the all-deſtroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight, this general gloom was diſſipated—the wind abated, the conflagration viſibly decreaſed in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arſenal, every mind became calmed.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *September* 10.

The ſchooner Pomona, Watts, of Baltimore, to ſail for N. Carolina in 2 days; and the ſloop Diana, Lewis, for Alexandria in 3 days, were left at Guadaloupe on the 14th of Auguſt laſt.

By accounts from all quarters of this ſtate, ſays the Auguſta Chronicle, we are glad to learn that the cotton crops are moſt excellent and abundant this year; this will, in a great degree, compenſate for the failure of corn; and the more ſo, as on account of the war in Europe, the price of cotton is looking up every day.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 23d inſtant, the ſun enters the ſign of Libra; at the ſame time the planets Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, and the Georgian planet or Herſchel, are alſo in Libra; Venus and Saturn are both in the 24th degree of Virgo, but 6 degrees diſtant from the ſun. Thus all the planets are nearly in conjunction with the ſun, at the ſame period that the ſun croſſes the line. Many years muſt elapſe before a ſimilar occurrence can take place. It will be worthy of attention, whether this ſingular phenomenon will produce any material effect on the weather.

NEW DISCOVERY.

Matthew C. Groves, of Boſton, has diſcovered a method of aſcertaining the longitude at ſea with preciſion and upon a principle ſo ſimple that it excites ſurpriſe that it was not diſcovered before. He uſes Godfrey's quadrant (commonly called Hadley's) to which he accommodates a teleſcope combining the powers of the acromatic and reflecting teleſcopes, and is enabled thereby to take obſervations of Jupiter and his Satellites as accurately and ſteadily as on land. The difficulty hitherto has ariſen from the impracticability of viewing the Satellites of Jupiter in a ſteady poſition through the action of the ſhip at ſea; this difficulty exiſted with all the planets viſible to the naked eye until the improvements in the quadrant and ſextant enabled the obſerver to bring the object to the horizon by what is called the double reflection. This is the outline of Mr. Grove's new, but ingenious diſcovery, which promiſes to be of great importance.

That the public may perfectly comprehend the amount of ſpecie to be paid by our government for the purchaſe of Louiſiana, ſays the Balance, it may be well to preſent to their view, its magnitude by other repreſentations than by numerical characters. Inſtead of ſtating, that it coſt us fifteen millions of dollars, let us, to be better underſtood, obſerve, that if the whole number of dollars to be paid, were piled one upon the other, that they would create a column, towering in the clouds, of twenty-ſix miles in height. If laid flatwiſe, in a ſtraight line, they would extend from Baltimore in Maryland, to Albany, New-York, or three hundred and fifty-five miles. If paid in quarter dollars, and placed the ſame way, they would make a line longer than the diſtance from New York to Charleſton in South-Carolina, or nine hundred and fortyſeven miles. If in cents, they would belt five times round the United States, or twenty four thouſand two hundred and forty-two miles. If ſpread upon a level piece of ground, ſo as that each dollar ſhould touch the other on every ſide, they would be found to cover five acres and a half of land: and if we ſuppoſe the fifteen million to be carted from our treaſury to be ſent to France, and allowing one thouſand weight as a load for a waggon, and one pair of horſes, we ſhould require ſeven hundred and fifty waggons, and fifteen hundred horſes to convey them.

After the reader ſhall have examined and diſcovered the accuracy of the above ſtatment, let him calculate the annual intereſt of the purchaſe money, the expence attending the ſettlement, protection and other incidental charges which the poſſeſſion of that country muſt neceſſarily occaſion, and ſay, if our government has done wiſely, to give ſo vaſt a ſum for a tract of country which, as our miniſter obſerves, "can only be cultivated by ſlaves and not to advantage by them." It would appear, that nothing could juſtify this departure from democratic economy, unleſs it be the mathematical rule by which they demonſtrate, that the ſalaries of public officers when beſtowed on federaliſts, were ſhamefully extravagant, but enjoyed by democrats, wonderfully moderate.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

In the ſtate of North-Carolina, and neighborhood of Saliſbury, about eight years ago, a very remarkable wall was diſcovered. Its diſtance from Third-Creek, a conſiderable ſtream, is about one quarter of a mile, from the South Yadkin river, about a mile, from the great Yadkin river about two and an half, or three miles; and from the Atlantic ocean not leſs than one hundred and ſixty or ſeventy miles. Its direction is nearly north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt. Since its diſcovery various attempts have been made to aſcertain its length, breadth, depth, and the materials of which it is compoſed. Its top is at unequal diſtances, below the ſurface of the earth; though it generally riſes as the ſurface riſes, and ſinks as it ſinks. A pit has been dug beſide the wall to the depth of twenty-ſeven feet, but no appearance of its termination downwards. The thickneſs is uniformly the ſame, viz. two feet. Its length has not been aſcertained; but from the place where the pit has been ſunk, the wall is known to extend more than one hundred feet down the hill, and parallel with a branch which runs near. Above the pit it extends one hundred and fifty feet, in a direct line. It then forms a ſegment of a large circle, for about fifteen feet, and then proceeds in a right line, parallel with but ſix or ſeven feet out of its firſt direction. The face on each ſide the wall, is ſmooth and even; all the ſtones of an irregular ſize and ſhape. The largeſt are near the ſize of a common brick, the ſmalleſt not larger than the end of a man's thumb. The largeſt ſtones are all laid lengthways, acroſs the wall; the ſmall, of which there is a great number, are uſed to fill up the interſtices between them. The texture of the ſtone is of a peculiar kind, and different from any in the neighborhood, except one quarry, which is at the diſtance from the wall of about one half of a mile. The cement is of a whitiſh color, and appears to contain much lime; but when analyſed, yields iron without any lime.

The diſcovery of this wall, which can ſcarcely be thought a natural production, ſeems to ſtrengthen the opinion of thoſe who believe that this weſtern world has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, or at leaſt viſited oftener than hiſtory informs us of, and prior to its authenticated diſcovery by Columbus.

From a London paper.

WHAT IS A JACOBIN?

As ſome perſons ſeem ſtill to entertain doubts reſpecting the proper anſwer to be given to the above queſtion, we will preſent them with a very ſatisfactory ſolution of it, taken from Mr. Bowles's "*Thoughts on the late general election, as demonſtrative of the progreſs of jacobiniſm;*" a pamphlet which we recommend to the attention of every elector in the united kingdom.

"A jacobin is one who maintains, as his firſt and fundamental principle, that every individual in ſociety has a right to concur in the choice of repreſentatives; and that repreſentatives, ſo choſen, can alone conſtitute a legal government. In order to introduce ſuch a ſyſtem, the theory of which muſt neceſſarily be pleaſing, becauſe it is flattering, to the great maſs of ſociety, which has never yet exerciſed ſuch power, he addreſſes himſelf to the multitude, and labors, by their inſtrumentality to overthrow the exiſting government, whatever it may be. But he does not direct his attack merely againſt the exiſting government. He wars againſt all the inſtitutions, religious and civil, of his country, and of all countries. Every thing that time or uſage has conſecrated, is odious in his eyes. His object is nothing leſs than a complete change in the very frame and being of ſociety. His mind is ſo puffed up with vanity, that he thinks himſelf capable of regulating the whole world, in all its ſocial and political relations; and he even fancies, not only that his ſyſtem involes abſolute perfection, but that it leads ultimately to the perfectibility of human nature. At the ſame time his heart is ſo callous, that he is inſenſible to all the ſufferings which he may inflict on his fellow-creatures, in the purſuit of his plans. Nay, in adopting, in its fulleſt extent, the truly infernal principle of Jeſuitiſm, *that the end juſtifies the means*, he thinks it *meritorious* to ſhed torrents of blood, and to ſpread deſolation and anarchy over the face of the earth, in order to compel mankind to be happy, according to "*his* notions of happineſs."

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Hoffnung, Huiſman, Leer, East-Frieſland

CLEARED,

Snow Rachel, Hale, Liſbon
Brig Martin, Lee, Barbados
Sloop John Gordon, Waters, Dominica

☞ *A meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Benevolent Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants, is requeſted at Mr. Bryden's Fountain Inn, on* Tueſday the 13th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening. *It is hoped the ſubſcribers will be punctual in their attendance, as rules by which the ſociety is to be governed muſt be then formed.*

September 8.

Lorman and Fulford's

HAVE FOR SALE,

162 bales New-Orleans cotton, entitled to drawback
300 barrels ſuperfine flour
6 puncheons Weſt-India rum
Port wine, in pipes and quarter caſks, warranted firſt quality.

ALSO,

4 packages fancy ſwanſdowns
1 do. ſuperfine toilenets
6 do. do. thickſets
2 trunks do. Manchester prints

Which they will ſell at a moderate advance for caſh, or approvd notes at ſhort date.

September 10. d3t.e07t

A Lottery Ticket Loſt,

In the Town-Clock and Alarm-Bell Lottery, No. 316. Payment being ſtopped, it can be of no uſe to the finder. A generous reward will be given to any perſon who will leave the ſaid ticket at Mr. J. Manro's, No. 258, Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, or to John Clark, of Clarkſburg, Montgomery county. Sept. 10. e03t‖

I have for Sale,

A valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to and nearly adjoining Ellicott's lower mills, containing about five hundred and fifty acres. It has a great proportion of wood and timber. The land is well adapted to farming, and is well watered. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaſer, apply to the ſubſcriber, reſiding at this time on Elk-Ridge.

CALEB PUE.

September 10. 22w8t‖

Taken up

Near Spring Gardens, on Thurſday laſt,

A HORSE, with a ſaddle and bridle. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Apply at this office.

September 9. d3t‖

Annapolis Races.

A Jockey-club purſe, of not leſs than *Three Hundred Dollars*, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tueſday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wedneſday the 26th, a colt's purſe will be run for, of not leſs than *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*; heats two miles each.

On Thurſday the 27th, a ſubſcription purſe will be run for, of not leſs than *One Hundred Dollars*; heats three miles each.

September 10. 22w8t

Robert & John Oliver

Have for Sale,

St. Croix SUGARS and Jamaica COFFEE of the firſt quality.

September 10. d1m

Timothy Seed,

For Sale by
BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT,
County wharf;

Who have on hand, as uſual,

A general aſſortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, and GROCERIES.

September 10. e07t

Was Found,

A tortoiſe ſhell, ſilver mounted SEGAR BOX. The owner can obtain it by deſcribing it. Apply to the printers.

September 10. d6t

To be Rented,

On moderate terms,

FOUR commodious brick HOUSES, neatly finiſhed, ſuited to large or ſmall families, in a healthy pleaſant part of the city, with every neceſſary accommodation for tenants. Apply to
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

September 10. d6t-e09t

Wanted to Charter

For the Weſt-Indies,
A SMALL VESSEL,
Of about 500 barrels burthen.
For particulars, enquire of
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.

September 10. d3t

SUGARS.

Juſt received and for Sale,

50 barrels excellent Sugars.

Alſo on hand,

15 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica rum
Madeira wines in whole and half pipes
3 pipes Cogniac brandy
Bohea teas in whole and half cheſts
Ground ginger in kegs.

RICHARD KEYS,
No. 79, Bowly's wharf.

September 10. d3t

Public Sale.

Will be ſold at Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſtore of Spalding and Elder, No. 3, Howard-ſtreet,

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of the late William Spalding, deceaſed.

BASIL S. ELDER, } Ex's.
DDWARD JENKINS, }

September 10. dt16thS

100 pipes Cogniac Brandy,

Of ſuperior quality, now landing on Bowly's wharf from on board the ſhip London Packet, for ſale by WALES & CLOPPER,
No. 77, Bowly's wharf;

Who have on hand,

3000 buſhels Liſbon Salt
100 barrels Boſton Pork
40 do. meſs Beef
250 boxes mould and dipt Candles
100 do. brown Soap
50 do. Caſtile do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware
40 bags Pimento
2 cheſts firſt quality Nutmegs
4 bags long do.
30 barrels Calcutta Sugars
6 hogſheads Molaſſes.

September 10. e01tf‖

Brokerage.

THE ſubſcriber having given the neceſſary ſecurity and renewed his licence, again offers his ſervices to the public in the above line.

THOMAS BARKLIE, Broker,
Lovely-lane.

Wanted, Bank and Inſurance Shares—Navy and 8 per cent. Stock.

N. B. Perſons reſiding at a diſtance, wiſhing for information reſpecting bank or other ſtocks, may depend on having their enquiries anſwered in the moſt expeditious and correct manner, by making application by letter (poſt paid) as above.

September 10. e03tf‖

Propoſals for Publiſhing

A PERIODICAL WORK,
ENTITLED
The Literary Magazine,
AND
AMERICAN REGISTER.

THIS work, if public patronage encourages its proſecution, ſhall be publiſhed monthly.

The number ſhall be, occaſionally, ornamented with an engraving, executed by the beſt artiſt than can be obtained, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the price of *fifty cents*. Each number ſhall contain, at leaſt, eighty pages in large octavo, and ſhall comprehend ſeven departments.

The firſt department ſhall include original, moral, literary or ſcientific performances, and biographical or hiſtorical ſketches.

The ſecond department ſhall contain reviews of American publications, and of Engliſh works republiſhed here.

The third department ſhall compriſe ſuch extracts, from foreign publications, as ſhall be conſidered peculiarly intereſting, and deſerving the attentihn of the people of America. The eſſence, eſpecially of periodical publications, ſhall be carefully extracted.

The fourth department ſhall conſiſt of pieces of original or ſelected poetry.

The fifth department ſhall include notices of publications preparing for the preſs; notices of literary characters and incidents; and ſuch portions of information of a ſcientific, commercial and agricultural nature, as ſhall be deemed moſt remarkable and moſt deſerving of notice.

The ſixth department ſhall contain an accurate detail of political intelligence, foreign and domeſtic, particularly a clear ſummary of the proceedings of the congreſs of the United States during their ſeſſion.

The ſeventh department ſhall conſiſt of all ſuch intereſting or important occurrences, as the paſſing month ſhall have produced; ſuch as caſualties, crimes, &c. and ſhall likewiſe contain as full and accurate a liſt of marriages and deaths, in the United States, as can be procured.

This work will be publiſhed by Meſſrs. John Conrad and Co. and conducted under the immediate direction of an editor, who, in addition to his own labors, has received aſſurances of the aſſiſtance of ſeveral of the firſt literary characters in this city and in New-York.

A work of the nature now offered to the attention of the people of the United States, has long been demanded. It is conceived, that, if properly conducted, it would eminently promote the literature of this country, and would prove, in all reſpects, favorable to the gratification of taſte and extenſion of uſeful information.

The editor promiſes, if encouraged by liberal ſubſcriptions, all that his talents and labors can perform toward the ſucceſsful execution of the work which he has propoſed to undertake, and he hopes that this appeal to literary taſte, that this deſire to diffuſe knowledge among all claſſes of ſociety, will not, like other attempts, which have preceded this, be rendered fruitleſs, by a cold and depreſſing reception.

To enable the public to judge of the nature of the publication as ſoon as poſſible, the firſt number will appear at the beginning of October enſuing.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5. [10] tu&ſ6t