

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18. 6 per Cent. 16/10. Deferred 6 per Cent. 16/6 1/4. 5 1/2 per Cent. 10/3 1/4. 1 per Cent. 10/3 1/4.

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 19 1/2 per cent. advance. Pennsylvania, 23 1/2 3/4. North America, 45.

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 13 dolls. 25 cents per share. Pennsylvania, at par.

The following are the passengers in the William Penn, from London.—Messrs. George Morrison, Michael Sander, Richard Ford, Michael Callan, William Cripp, Thomas Malters, England; John Lyle, William Pearful, Daniel M'Corie, William Cumming, William Morris, Sylvanus B'urne, consul of the United States at Amterdam, and 18 steerage passengers.

The ship William Penn on her passage was chased 8 hours by the indefatigable Sir Edward Pellew, before he could come up with her.

Died, at Bolton, Mather ASA LAPHAM, son of Mrs. Dorcas Lapham, Et. 4. He was bitten by a dog the 7th of February last, not then thought to be mad—the wound to appearance soon healed. But the symptoms of the hydrophobia commenced on Saturday last, and increased to a horrid degree to the time of his death.

Died, in London, Mrs. PORE, formerly Miss Young—a celebrated actress.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

The demand on the Hanse Towns to shut British vessels from their ports, confirms what we suggested some weeks ago, that the French find it necessary to cut off all direct and easy communication between Great Britain and the Emperor, which is now by the way of the Elbe. At this particular juncture, that step is supposed to be extremely necessary towards embarrassing the operations of the Emperor, in the approaching campaign. Whether the French will really send an army to effect their objects, is not certain; but far from improbable.

The conduct of France towards Denmark and the Hanse Towns, defeats all the reasonings of our Jacobins, who ascribe her treatment of us to the treaty with Great Britain. Hamburg has made no late treaty with Great Britain—France has made no complaints on that subject. Yet France treats Hamburg as ill as the United States. Such pretences as these are all nonsense—mere hypocrisy to cover the plan of destroying a rival and establishing a controlling influence over the whole world—principles that ought to be, and will be resisted by all the northern powers of Europe, and by the United States.

"The Gazetteer of America," a new and interesting work, by Rev. Dr. Morfe, is in the press and will be published the beginning of June. We have seen and examined a large portion of this work in manuscript, and can assure the public that it will be a most valuable volume. Indeed it will be the first publication of the kind that deserves the name of an American Gazetteer. The volume will contain 600 pages, and contain a complete description, not only of the towns, cities, &c. in the United States, but in South America and the West Indies.

The following are the conditions of publication. 1. The work will contain, as nearly as can be estimated, about 600 pages large octavo, fine print, on a new and neat type.

2. The work will be printed on three different sorts of paper, to accommodate the tastes of subscribers. Copies printed on paper of the first quality, will be delivered to subscribers, elegantly bound in calf, at three dollars each. Copies of the second quality, will be neatly bound in calf plain, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents. Copies of the third quality, neatly bound in sheep, at two dollars. It will be optional with the subscribers, when the work shall be completed, to take their books of the first, second or third quality, at the above prices. The prices will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

3. The work will be illustrated with six MAPS, handsomely engraved, viz. Of the Northern States—of the Southern States—of North America—of South America—of the West Indies—and of the new discovered Islands in the Pacific Ocean, of which a particular description is given in the work.

4. Those who will subscribe, or procure subscribers, for ten copies, and pay for the same, shall be entitled to one, gratis.

A new and valuable work has lately been published in Philadelphia.—This is a comparative view of the constitutions of the several states; exhibiting in columns, the principal features of each, and the points in which they agree and disagree—by Wm. Smith of South Carolina, member of Congress. This view of the constitutions is an excellent Manual for constant use. It is very concise, and the points of union and contrast in the constitutions are placed before the reader in a clear and intelligible view.

The work has another excellence, not common in American publications—which is the fineness of the paper and the elegance of the printing.

Edwin and Angelina, by Dr. Elisha H. Smith of this city, is also a production of much merit.—It was printed by Messrs. Swords of this city, on a fine new paper, and affords another specimen of excellent typography, that does honor to this country. [Minerva.]

CANALS.

We learn with much satisfaction, that between 3 and 400 hands are already employed in prosecuting the Western Canals—and that considerable progress has already been made in the present season.

Mr. Weston, the Engineer, is now on his way to Skeneboro' to inspect and superintend for a short time, the works of the Northern Canal, which have commenced in that quarter, with a spirit that promises important improvements in a northern inland lock navigation.

A packet boat of 25 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the summer season, between Oswego and Niagara.

HARTFORD, May 15. Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress in a neighbouring State, to his friend in Hartford, dated 18th April 1847.

"The call for the meeting of Congress on the 15th of next month, is not more unexpected and inconvenient to me, than it is unpleasant and alarming. What will be the issue of the convulsed state of Europe, the

subtle intrigues, the dark insidious policy of the French government, and the cursed machinations of the evil, ambitious, and disorganizing faction among us, on our happy government and country, God only knows. I feel sometimes full of resentment, but it is most against the incendiaries and factious who are lurking about among us; men who breathe an air too pure for their vile contaminating principles, and who live under a government too mild for habits so base, vicious and corrupt. An interruption and eventually an annihilation of our recent happiness and prosperity is an event greatly to be deprecated, should it even be effected by the hand of an enemy.—But when this evil is accelerated, and in part accomplished by citizens of our own country—by members of our own family—will it be too much to exclaim, "Is there not some chosen curse—some hidden thunder, in the fiores of heaven, red with uncommon wrath to blast the man who owes his greatness to" and who dares attempt "his country's ruin." War is indeed a calamity at all times—and by all nations sedulously to be avoided.—It is emphatically so with respect to us—every consideration invites us on the one hand to seek peace and pursue it, while on the other it proclaims against war. It will require all the wisdom, firmness and moderation of the new Congress, to steer our political bark with safety through the threatening storm. May the good spirit of our country animate all their councils, and direct all their deliberation to measures which will issue in the public good."

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 18.

Sir John Wentworth, Lieut. Governor, of Nova Scotia, its dependencies, &c. has issued a Proclamation dated the 23d of March authorizing the importation of the following articles into that province, viz. scantling, plank, staves, heading boards, or squared timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, barley or grain of any sort, by British subjects and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from the 31st March to the 31st July, of which all persons whatever are hereby required to take notice.

WILMINGTON, May 18.

On Monday last passed Newcastle, his Britannic majesty's ship Lion, 22 guns, captain Morgan, after conveying 27 American vessels from Hispaniola, 15 days passage. As he passed Newcastle she was saluted by a small battery, which was politely returned by the Lion with 15 guns.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.

On Friday the 5th instant, a violent tornado came down the Monongahela river with irresistible fury, above the mouth of Dunlap's creek. It laid bare the bottom of the river, and mixed the flood with the clouds. At that place it took its direction to the right bank, and swept Brownsville. Several houses were blown down, and the roofs from others carried off to a great distance. Some individuals were wounded. The blast lasted about four minutes. Planks lying on the ground were lifted, and carried like the leaves of trees in the air. Some cattle were killed. It is not yet known to what distance the hurricane continued, or what further damage was done.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 25.

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to by the common hall on Thursday 24— "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, "The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, on Thursday the 23d of March, 1797.

"We most deeply deplore that your majesty's ministers, abandoning the principles they once professed, have endeavored to prevent the remonstrances of your people, attacking the very vitals of our constitution, and depriving your subjects of liberties which their ancestors with so much energy claimed, demanded, and insisted on as their undoubted right and inheritance; and which it is our duty to transmit to our posterity pure and inviolate, and for the defence and preservation of which, your majesty's royal house was chosen, and placed upon the throne of these realms.

"We therefore most humbly beseech your majesty to dismiss forever from your majesty's presence and councils, those advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, not doubting that, by a change of councils, such measures may be adopted as will speedily procure the inestimable blessings of peace, and produce such a system of economy as shall restore the public credit and the happiness of your people.—But should your majesty any longer confide in such advisers, we are firmly convinced that they will completely undermine that basis of national prosperity and happiness, the reciprocal confidence of a sovereign and a free people, and inevitably destroy the boasted privileges, the internal peace, and the numerous blessings, that Britons have heretofore enjoyed."

"The Sheriffs of London attended yesterday at St. James's, and waited for above two hours to have an interview with the king, to know when the address and petition for turning out his ministers, as carried in the common hall, should be brought up; when the duke of Portland delivered a verbal message that his majesty had always received addresses from the city of London in their corporate body, and not by representatives; upon which the gentlemen retired without going into the presence chamber!!!

VIENNA, March 2.

On the 6th inst. field marshal lieutenant Mack set out from this city for the army on the Rhine, where he will take the direction in the name of the archduke Charles. Whether the duke of Saxe-Teschen will have the chief command of the army, will not be determined till the archduke Joseph, the palatine of Hungary, shall recover from his illness.

The most vigorous preparations are making for the recruiting the Italian army, which will be augmented to 120,000 men.

The prince of Waldeck, who is to take the command of the Portuguese troops, receives from Portugal the yearly salary of 20,000 florins, with the promise of a considerable pension.

The French have again attempted to pass the Piave, near Lovadino, but have been repulsed by the Austrians, with the loss of 1200 men.

BOLOGNA, Feb. 28.

It is asserted here that the Pope, by a secret article in his peace with the French, has ceded his rights of sovereignty to Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, in favor of his Sicilian majesty.

It has been hitherto supposed, that the cessions of territory made by the Pope were in favor of the Cisalpine republic; but, contrary to expectation, we find that he has yielded his rights to Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, in favor of the French republic: we therefore now belong to France; and the independence of our new republic is as yet doubtful.

The territory which the Pope, in his late treaty, has ceded to the French, viz. Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, and for the present Ancona, amount to more than a fourth part of his states.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, March 2.

Two powerful armies are now collecting on the frontiers of Italy. Both the French and Austrians have brought the choicest of their troops from the armies on the Rhine to Italy. The Austrians have already 50,000, or, according to others, 70,000 fighting men on the river Piava, and about 20,000 in the Tyrol, without reckoning the riflemen, or the reinforcements which are on their way from the Austrian states to Friuli, and from the Empire to Tyrol. To this formidable army, reports, though a report which requires confirmation, adds 70,000 Venetian troops, as it is said that Venice has at length determined to take an active part in the war, and join the Austrians.

The French have likewise greatly augmented their force on the frontiers of Italy. The troops from the armies of the Rhine and the Meuse are arrived: a body of 18,000 men is posted in reserve from Chamberi, in Savoy, to the Milanese; and two divisions are on their way to the place of action.

The archduke Charles has again returned to the army in Italy, and Gen. Buonaparte has joined the French main army from Bologna.

A serious action again took place in the Tyrol, on the 24th of February. The French attacked the Austrians near Teutschmetz, in three different points, in the hope of carrying Salurn, and entrenching themselves there, before the Austrian troops from the Rhine should arrive. They were, however, repulsed with considerable loss. The Austrians pursued them to Monte Corona, drove them from the entrenchments they had thrown up there, and made themselves masters of that important post. Trent is still in the possession of the French.

MENTZ, March 11.

Generals Kray and Meyer will likewise go to the army in Italy.

The French armies of the Sambre and Meuse and the Rhine and Moselle, begin to be in motion. French troops are desfilng on all sides to Kayserlautern, Spire, Bingen, Kreuznach, &c.

The left wing of the army of the Rhine has taken post in the vicinity of Kireckheim, Polanden, communicating with the army of the Sambre and Meuse. This left wing, which is commanded by Gen. St. Cyr, has been reinforced with two divisions.

The centre is posted near Landau, Germersheim, &c. and commanded by general Duhem. The right wing, of which general Dufour has the command, extends from Lauterburgh to Huninguen.

General Desaix commands the whole army of the Rhine and Moselle, but under General Moreau, who directs in chief all the operations both of this army and of that of the Sambre and Meuse, which is under the command of general Hoche. On the 7th, ten French generals held a military conference at Aley.

LONDON, March 24.

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank; and 3 1/2 per cent. was declared the half yearly dividend. The governor informed the court, they had not failed to make representations to ministers of the injurious operation on their concerns, the incessant advances necessarily had; every effort to impress this truth had been used. He was happy, however, to state to the General Court, that a loan was now in train of negotiation, and that ministers had expressly declared their intention that seven million of their advances should be paid out of this loan. Another part, that which had been made on the security of the land and malt, was daily coming in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 18. The house in a committee, ordered a bill to be brought in to renew parts of the corn act, allowing the importation of wheat and prohibiting its exports.

The house in a committee on the Bank Indemnification bill, passed the clause for exempting the prohibition of issuing cash for supply of the army and navy. Mr. Pitt then moved that the blank in the limitation clause be filled with the date of the 24th of June. Mr. Fox moved an amendment, that the 1st of May be inserted instead of the 24th of June. On this the house divided; Ayes 83, Noes 218.

Mr. Lubbock, the banker, thought no inconvenience was likely to result to the bank, let the operation of the bill cease when it might. Abundance of cash, he was convinced, would flow into it whenever the business of it should be restored to its former principle. He himself went to the bank no longer ago than yesterday, and offered 10,000 guineas to Mr. Abraham Newland, on condition that the same sum should be returned to him whenever he might call for it; but his offer was rejected. He knew persons who would advance 50,000 guineas upon the same plan; three millions would enable the bank to go on; and he had no doubt that, upon similar conditions, that sum would be produced in 24 hours, "and a damned deal more too." [A loud laugh.]

PARIS, March 18.

The Italian Gazettees give us the articles

of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Pope and the French Republic, of which the following is an authentic copy:

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the sixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance and concession, open or secret, given by him to the Coalition armed against the Republic of France; and to every treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish either for the present or any future war, to any power armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, provisions or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiment existing before the treaty of armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the powers armed against the French Republic, shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present war, in the ports or roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated in every respect as the most respectable powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its Ambassador or Minister, its Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces forever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic Religion in those Legations.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic till a peace with the Continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles of signories attached to the territory hereby ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treasurer of the French army, before the 5th March, 1797, the sum of 15,000,000 of French Livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 shall be in specie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds, and other valuable effects; besides the sum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th article of the Armistice signed at Bologna on the 5th Messidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holiness on the 17th of June.

XI. In order to settle finally what shall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the armistice signed at Bologna, his Holiness shall provide the army with 800 cavalry horses accoutred, and 800 draught horses, bulls and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the territory of the Church.

XII. Besides the sum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope shall pay to the French Republic, in specie, diamonds, and other valuables, the sum of 15,000,000 of French livres tournois, of which 10,000,000 lives shall be paid in the course of March, and five in the course of April next.

XIII. The 8th article of the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna, concerning the manuscripts and objects of art, shall be carried into complete execution as speedily as possible.

XIV. The French army shall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the 10th article of the present treaty shall be executed and accomplished.

XV. The French army shall evacuate the Province of Macarata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in the 12th article of the present treaty shall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French shall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as soon as the second five millions of the sum mentioned in the 12 article of the present treaty shall have been delivered and the 3d, 10th, 11th and 13th, shall have been executed. The last five millions, making the whole of the sum stipulated to be paid by the 12th article, shall be paid at farthest in the course of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cede to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loreto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the estate of Mesola and its dependencies; the Pope, reserving to himself however, in case they shall be sold, a third of the sums arising from such sale, which shall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holiness shall disavow, by his minister at Paris, the assassination of the Secretary of Legation, Basseville; and, in the course of the year, the sum of three hundred thousand livres, shall be paid to, and divided amongst those who have suffered by this event.

XIX. His Holiness shall set at liberty all persons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief shall permit all the prisoners of war from the troops of his Holiness, to return home as soon as he shall have received the ratifications of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty shall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic shall be re-established and treated by the States of his Holiness on the same footing as the nation most favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the peace concluded by the present treaty between the French Republic

and his Holiness is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The post of France shall be re-established at Rome, in the same as it existed before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, instituted at Rome for all the French, shall be re-established, and shall continue to be conducted as before the war. The Palace belonging to the Republic, where the school is held, shall be restored without waite.

XXV. All the Articles, Clauses and Conditions, of the present treaty shall be, without exception, obligatory forever, as well on his Holiness as on his successors.

XXVI. The present treaty shall be ratified with the shortest possible delay.

Made and signed at the Headquarters of Tolentino, by the said Plenipotentiaries, 19th FEBRUARY 1797. (Signed) BUONAPARTE, CACAULT.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Ship Diana, Pearful, Alexandria, 6. Star, Woodman, London, 45. Schooner President, Lillibridge, L'Anse-au-Loup, 22.

The Star left the Downs April 4. The Sloop President, on her passage home was taken by a British Letter of Marque, who put six men and a prize master on board. The Capt. and two men being left on board rose on them and retook the vessel.

A brig below is said to be from Bordeaux. There is an arrival at New-York in 30 days from England.

The ship Ceres, Capt. Benjamin Wickes, jun. of this city, is arrived at Norfolk from London.

The Harriet, Store, from Virginia, arrived at Falmouth March 15th, bound to Rotterdam.

The Margaret, Barge, arrived at Dartmouth from Charleston, with damage.

The Mary, Ticonm, from Hull for Philadelphia, ashore on the Aberdeen—crew saved.

The brig Mentor, Forester, of Philadelphia, is safe arrived at Belfast from North Carolina.

From Lloyd's List, March 31.

America, Ewing, Philadelphia, at Dover. John & Elizabeth, do. do. Sufannah, Butler, do. GraveSEND. Charles, Trafton, do. Cork. New-York, May 16.

ARRIVED. DAYS. Schr. Chryseis, Campbell, Halifax 14. Vulpus, Pratt, Jaquemel 16. Dove, Greenoughly, Port de Paix 16. Sloop Victory, Lee, Boston 15. Louisa, Daniel, St. Bartholomews 14.

CLEARED. Ship Portland, Husley, Amsterdam. Racket, Ropes, Cadix. President, Adamson, Bristol. Brig Lucy, Gore, Jamaica. Mary, Snell, St. Thomas. Schr. President, Hughes, Gonaves. Sloop Nancy, Biers, Boston. Halifax, April 27.

Saturday sailed on a cruise his Majesty's ship Thistle, Capt. Hardy.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street. The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS. On Saturday Evening, May 20th. Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

After which, will be presented (for the first time) a beautiful French Comic Opera, called, Les Deux Petits Savoyards.

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

Particulars in the Bill of the Day. Musical Instrument Manufactory, No. 167, Arch Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, board, pier table and square piano forte made in London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, turned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange. May 20. 10 & 12m.

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining; FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. On Monday evening, May 22d, at eight o'clock, WILL BE DELIVERED.

Part I. Essay on Taste and Oratory. Part II. Othello's address to the Senate. Shakespeare. Brutus's speech on the death of Caesar. do. Anthony's Funeral Oration. do.

Part III. Satan's address to the Sun. Milton. Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. Pope. Ode on the Passions. Collins. Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Paulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Eller's Hotel.

The nights of the Readings will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Gold and Silver Watches,

Of an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by JOHN J. PARRY.

Clock and Watchmaker, No. 25, S. 2d Street. Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired. May 19. 10c. & fa. 3w.

For London,

THE SHIP WILLIAM PENN, JAMES JOHAN, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to Jesse & Robert Wain.

The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their parcels on board as soon as possible.

MAY 19