

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	20 1/2
3 per Cents	11 1/6
Deferred	13 1/9
Bank of the United States	36
Pennsylvania	35
North-America	45

Post-Office, April 8, 1795.

The Merchants, and others, are particularly requested to take notice, that after THIS DAY the Southern Mail will be closed every Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Pittsburg Mail every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The highest price In Cash, will be given for

EMPTY BOTTLES,

A preference will be given to Claret Bottles.

Apply at No. 187, fourth Third street. April 10

WILL BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At Public Auction, at the Coffee House,

On Thursday the 16th inst.

THE SHIP BETSEY, Late from St. Marc's, George Lovetor, Master. As the came from sea, may be fitted again at a small expence. This ship is a remarkable fast sailer, and none feared easier.

Louis Osmont.

April 10. dt th

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 10,

Will be Presented,

Not performed this season, a COMEDY called

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakly,	Mr. Green
Major Oakly,	Mr. Whitlock
Charles,	Mr. Cleveland
Ruffett,	Mr. Wignell
Sir Harry Beagle,	Mr. Chalmers
Lord Trinket,	Mr. Marshall
Captain O'Cutler,	Mr. Harwood
Paris,	Mr. Bliffett
William,	Mr. Darley jun.
John,	Mr. Warrell
Tom,	Mr. Francis

Mrs. Oakly,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Fretlove,	Mrs. Shaw
Harriet,	Mrs. Francis
Toilet,	Mrs. Rowfon
Chambermaid,	Mrs. Wilkms

End of the Play, a new Comic Pantomimical Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

RURAL REVELS,

Or,

The Easter Holiday.

The Music composed and selected by Mr. De Marque.

The principal characters by Messrs. Francis, Nugent, Master Warrell, Darley jun. Bliffett, Mitchell, Solomons, Price, & Warrell; Miss Milbourne, Miss Wilkms, Miss Rowfon, Miss Oldfield, & Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts, called

THE LYAR.

Old Wilding,	Mr. Whitlock
Young Wilding,	Mr. Chalmers
Sir James Elliot,	Mr. Cleveland
Papillon,	Mr. Marshall
Waiter,	Mr. Bliffett
Servant,	Master Warrell

Miss Grantham,	Mrs. Francis
Miss Godfrey,	Mrs. Cleveland
Kitty,	Mrs. Rowfon

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and Galley 1/4 a dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, 6 from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118, Market street.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

A LIMNER from Europe.

WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the cradle of the arts is set in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement the humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, fourth Eighth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.

N. B. His prices are very moderate and he warrants Likenesses.

April 3 dt st

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, March 31.

By an English gentleman, passenger in the ship lately arrived at Marblehead from England, we learn that the Dutch East India fleet had not arrived in England as has been reported, and that great fears were entertained that they would fall into the hands of the Grand French fleet, which he says had been dismasted in a gale of wind, and obliged to go into port—but had returned, and had the command of the English channel previous to his departure. That petitions were coming in from all quarters for a peace with France; but that the ministry were determined to prosecute the war with vigour, and to rely entirely on their navy.

Yesterday the Patriots at Liberty Square displayed the Federal Flag on the Liberty Pole and fired a salute in commemoration of the Revolution in Holland. An event so important must be pleasing to every American. Our allies, the people of Holland have now an opportunity of establishing a government of their own; and it must be the wish of every honest man, that freedom and peace, liberty and good government might pervade not only the United Netherlands but all the nations of the earth.

The President of the United States was gratefully remembered, under a discharge of cannon, and every one hailed him as the friend of Columbia.

Holland captured by the Dutch.

The intelligence of the capture of Holland by the Dutch patriots, with the brave and generous assistance of their friends the French Republicans, must be pleasing to every real patriot. Mortifying has been the situation of the people of Holland for many years. A brave, industrious and wealthy people held in fetters by the influence of a Stadtholder. Not many years since the Dutch Patriots made a bold attempt to shake off the Stadtholderian yoke, and were promised assistance from the Court of France. They were disappointed however, and this was the reason given by that Court, "That the finances of the kingdom, would not admit of their interfering at that time." The Stadtholder called for foreign assistance, and a pretended infault to his wife, brought the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a large body of Prussians, to establish the influence of the Orange party, which he effected. Thus were the Dutch reduced to humble submission, and the leading patriots were obliged to flee—among them was Van Dogen, who commanded the Concorde frigate, but who lost his life on board one of the largest ships in the French fleet, which he commanded in the action with Earl Howe. How gratifying would it have been to this brave man, had he lived to enjoy this day—a day on which his countrymen have declared themselves FREE, and are about taking a respectable rank among the nations.—May our allies, the people of Holland be blest with as good a government as ours; & peace throughout the world, be very soon the "Order of the Day."

BALTIMORE, April 6.

The following is taken from the deposition of John McClelland of St. Mary's county, in this state, branch pilot for the bay of Chesapeake.

That on Wednesday morning the 1st instant, at about seven o'clock, took charge of the ship Euphrasia, of this port, commanded by Capt. Mirick last from St. Bartholemews; that at the time of his taking charge of the said ship, she was then in five fathom water, off Cape Charles, which bore W. by N. distant about two leagues, that said ship Euphrasia, about two hours afterwards was captured by the British sloop of war the Lynx, on the middle ground, in four fathom water, in a line with Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and at not more than two leagues distant from the land of Cape Charles; that said ship Euphrasia, was boarded by a lieutenant and a number of armed men, in a row boat from said sloop of war, who on coming on board examined the ships papers, and pressed one of her hands, and obliged capt. Mirick to go with them on board said sloop of war, where they detained him about two hours, and then brought him back in their own boat; that the officer that returned with capt. Mirick, told this deponent, that he might proceed with said ship, but it being then almost calm, he could not proceed; that said officer returned in his boat on board the said sloop of war, and in about two hours afterwards, two boats with a number of armed men from said sloop of war, again came on board the Euphrasia who took charge of her, carried her into nine fathom water, and brought her to an anchor, and said they would send her to Halifax; that after they had anchored the Euphrasia, they took captain Mirick on board the Lynx and detained him till about nine o'clock at night, and then sent him on board his own ship where the said pilot left him at about half after ten o'clock, and arrived at this port on Saturday last, in the schooner Little John.

Saturday evening arrived here capt. Booth, of the schooner Brothers, 12 days from Martinique, by whom we have received a positive confirmation of the Surrender of Grenada and St. Lucia, the news of which was officially received at Martinique, while he was lying there. He informs that the French

have likewise taken St. Vincent's, and attacked Antigua with the greatest probability of success: that this account reached Martinique on the 16th, and on the 17th, a dispatch boat arrived, informing that if assistance were not immediately sent them, they should be compelled to surrender the island. The answer was they could send no men, as they had not a sufficient force to defend Martinique; that the French were premeditating an attack upon it; and that they hourly expected it. The British and antioceats, capt. Booth says, were in the greatest consternation, and it was supposed that the island, when attacked would make but a feeble resistance. He likewise informs, that the republicans had made a vigorous attack upon Dominick, but with what success it had been attended, he had not learnt.

RICHMOND, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 18th February, 1795.

"The Yellow Fever rages here as much as it did in Philadelphia. There are some American vessels here, that lost every hand on board by it, in less than three days after their arrival.

The following Gentlemen are elected Members of the House of Representatives of the United States in the several districts of this State:

William B. Giles, Esq. Anthony New, Esq; James Madison, Esq; John Page, Esq; Isaac Coles, Esq; Josiah Parker, Esq; Thomas Claiborne, Esq; John CLOPTON, Esq; Richard Brent, Esq; George Hancock, Esq; Samuel Jordan Cabell, Esq; Carter B. Harrison, Esq; Abraham B. Venable, Esq; Andrew Moore, Esq; Robert Rutherford, Esq; We have not heard from the other districts.

Those in *italic* are new members.

NORFOLK, April 1.

By the brig Rover, Capt. Haynes, arrived here yesterday, in 13 days from Cape Francois, we learn that a sloop of war had arrived there on the 16th of March, in 50 days from France, and brought out 5000 staid of arms, and 1000 barrels of powder. The sloop also informed, that 5 sail of the line were shortly to come out to that island. Captain Bent, of the brig A B C, from Guernsey, informs, that a French fleet of 21 sail of the line were cruising off the Lizard.

The following was handed us by a respectable gentleman of this town.

On Monday arrived here the ship Hazen, Captain Howland, dismasted, from Bolton. Capt. Howland reports, that on the 24th of March, being then near Cape Henry, with a scant wind, he fell in with the Lynx British sloop of war, and was boarded by a boat's crew and two officers, who pretended to be Frenchmen, and unacquainted with the English language. They detained the Hazen a considerable time, until Capt. Howland remonstrated against their proceedings; observing that his ship was disabled, that she was dropping fast to leeward, that they could have no possible business with her, and that he wished to be at liberty to proceed, in order, if possible, to weather the Cape. They however detained him upwards of an hour, during which time these pretended Frenchmen became perfect masters of the English language. Captain H. again remonstrated against their rudeness and insolence, when they threatened to send him on board the Lynx, and there chastise him. They endeavoured to get possession of the ship's register, which Captain H. would not part with out of his hands; they then demanded his clearance which they carried off, and never returned. Previous to their departure they compelled Captain H.'s second mate and one of his men to go on board the Lynx (declaring them Englishmen, tho' Capt. H. had regular protections for them as Americans.) After some detention the two men were returned.

ARRIVED.

Ship Hazen, Howland, Boston  
Brig Hazard, Williams, Jamaica

SALEM, March 31.

SHIP NEWS.

On Friday night arrived here, the brig Polly of Weathersfield, now commanded by John Francis, jun. which sailed from St. Croix, Jan. 9th, then commanded by Gideon Wells, bound for New-York. On their passage, after having met with several heavy gales of wind and bad weather, Jan. 24th, in Lat. 29, 39, N. in a gale of wind, they lost their mainboom and cross-jack yard. Jan. 30th, in a gale of wind, split both topmasts and foremast. Feb.

11th, the Captain died. About that time they came to allowance. Feb. 26th, in another gale of wind, sprung a leak and shifted her hold, in which were two feet water. March 4th, saw a schooner who generously lay to, and attended them 48 hours in bad weather, till they could relieve them; it was Capt. Bates from Bolton, 5 days out, who supplied them with 28 gallons of water, 1 barrel of bread, some candles and twine. March 7th, Wm. Demming, one of the crew died, another lame, a passenger, and another of the crew sick, which left only 3 hands capable of doing duty. For 15 days they had only 2 hands able to do duty. And the day before they made the land, the other of the crew gave out, so that Mr. Francis was left to do all the duty on board, and to take care of the sick. Same night arrived brig Betsey, Capt. Walker of Kennebunk, from St. Vincent's—32 days.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 2.

COMMUNICATION.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Essex county residing at Vauxhall and the vicinity thereof having formed themselves into a political society, at a time when institutions of a political nature are reproached by some, and their propriety and utility questioned by others, think it their duty to make known the motives and principles of their association.

The members of this society looking back into the history of all free civilized nations that have gone before them, have become acquainted with this melancholy and deplorable truth, that (a few of the Swiss Cantons excepted) their liberties have, in various ways, been swallowed up in the tremendous gulph of despotism;—those who have been able to escape the ferocious talons of royal rapacity, have become the silent victims of the cunning, fraud, and unrelenting avarice of their republican rulers. The history of usurpations discovers the inlets to despotism to be so numerous and, at the same time, so various, and the disposition of men in power so prone to enter them, that it requires the utmost caution and circumspection of an enlightened people to watch and defend the barriers which have been erected against its approach.

In contemplating a remedy to the evils before stated, the members of this society could devise none that appeared to them more salutary, than that of acquiring and disseminating political knowledge; to effect which desirable end, they could think no measure more likely to accomplish it than that of erecting institutions peculiarly devoted to political instruction. They spurn the base and humiliating idea, that freemen have no right to think, and freely to communicate their thoughts.

With respect to the governments that the people of America have been pleased to make, they believe them to be as well calculated to promote the happiness, and secure the liberties of the people, as could reasonably be expected from the circumstances under which they were formed.—They look upon the plan of committing to the Federal Government the objects of general concern, and reserving to the State Governments as the impartial distributors of justice, the protectors and encouragers of domestic industry, and the repositories of civil liberty: to those wife and well constituted governments they have cheerfully confided their all but their liberties, under a full confidence that, when errors are discovered, they will be corrected, and improvements tending to the general good, when necessary will be adopted.—But they could not ascribe to human contrivance infinite attributes: the government being made by men, may be imperfect, and being administered by men subject to the weaknesses and infirmities of human nature, they may do wrong. The administrators of government at all times stand in need of the advice, and may deserve the frowns of their constituents; and being the mere agents of the people, have no right to repress the principle of enquiring into their conduct.

Under the foregoing impressions, the members of the society intend peaceably to follow the object in pursuit of which they have set out; and although they would not willingly give offence to any man, yet they trust that the conscious rectitude of their own intentions will buoy them up above the fear of denunciations, from whatever quarter they may be fulminated; and that the good sense of a very large majority of their fellow citizens will justify them in the exercise of a right which is recognized by the constitution, inseparably connected with the principles of the government, and approved of by a liberal and enlightened philosophy; the destruction of which would be prostrating the liberties of the people at the feet of the public agents, and setting at defiance the admonitions of experience.

The doors of the society are at all times open to spectators, and such citizens as choose to attend and take part in the discussion of the subjects before the society, are requested to do it.

Published by order of the Republican Society at Vauxhall, March 24, 1795.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch. Andrew, Hillman,	Days.
Grace Ann, Pigot,	Teneriffe 32
Phoebe, Shewell,	Norfolk 7
Bell, Britts,	Jeremie 70
	N. Carolina 8

Foreign Intelligence.

PERPIGNAN, DEC. 27.

The day before yesterday, notwithstanding the most boisterous weather & piercing cold, all our batteries began to thunder at once on the town, the fort the road of Roses and the Spanish fleet.—The house of the Spanish commander was beat down, and the flames rose immediately out of the magazines. The bombardment does not cease a single moment, and all the roads are crowded with Republicans carrying fire pots, and the newly invented inextinguishable fire works towards the batteries established along the road in order to set fire to the Spanish fleet, which is composed of 16 ships of the line, some of which are three deckers. Tho' these swimming citadels endeavour to keep out of cannon reach, we hope that the continuing storms will deliver them to the avenging arm of the Republic. So many gun boats have already been burnt, that the remaining take all possible care not to disturb us any longer in the pushing of the siege.

The besieging army, commanded by Gen. Sauret, is 17,000 men strong. The General in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees pushed forward into Catalonia, and leaves the Spanish land forces no hope of relieving Roses or protecting Barcelona.

JANUARY 1.

Our warriors continue to gather new laurels, the fruits of the most arduous undertaking before Roses. Fort Bouton taken at the point of the bayonet, three batteries raised on the top of a huge rock, which has been rendered accessible by means of a new road of 9 miles, forced thro' rocks and precipices, have been the prelude of our triumph. The representatives of the people, and the general in chief were present when these three batteries began to play upon the town; the republican tunes of the soldiers of liberty, with the thunder of the artillery, carried terror and destruction among the slaves. The batteries in the plain answered immediately this signal, and overwhelmed the road and citadel with showers of bombs and red-hot balls. This terrible fire did not cease a single moment during the latter five days.

General Vidour received orders on the 30th December to attack a very strong fort which commands the town between the citadel and fort Bouton. The republicans appeared, took the fort, drove the Spanish out of the town of Roses, and pursued them to the very glacis of the citadel. The Spanish tried on the 31st December before day break to dislodge the seven companies of the 1st brigade who occupy the town of Roses; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The representatives of the people and general Lauret passed the whole night in the trenches.

The Spanish flag in the citadel was yesterday carried off by a ball, and the day before yesterday a red hot ball burnt the broad pendant of the Spanish Admiral.

TOULON, January 7.

The frigates La Minerve, L'Alceste, L'Artemise, La Courageuse, and the corvettes La Brune, and La Badine, under the command of citizen Perret, have executed the particular mission on which they were employed. They have been at Tunis, where the left the Xebec Le Jacobin, presented by the French Republic to the Bey of Tunis, who is highly pleased with it. They have taken a frigate and two corvettes which had been carried off by the English from Toulon. They have since been at Algiers, and several other ports on the coast of Barbary. Wherever they went, they found the Barbary states particularly attached to the French Republic. They have taken twenty-five prizes, several of them very rich, including two Spanish vessels with troops from Carthage to Barcelona, and an English packet-boat with 28 French Emigrants, elegant Nobles and Priests, on their voyage from Barcelona. All the Emigrants, it is said are ordered to quit Spain. The Squadron has taken 600 prisoners.

Twelve Spanish ships of the line and six frigates are moored in the bay of Roses. Spain is obliged to bring troops from the Canaries. Several of our frigates that were separated from the rest in a gale of wind on the 25th December have since entered Toulon, in fight of the English fleet, consisting of nineteen sail.

Tunis is now at war with Tripoly.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 23.

Courtois, in the name of the Commission appointed to examine the papers of Robespierre and his accomplices, in a report, the reading of which took up four hours, developed the plan of the conspirators, who, to use St. Just's expression, were to march forward to their object thro' blood and tears. He pointed out the leaders of the conspiracy, their accomplices, and their agents; naming particularly Collet d'Herbois, Lebon, Maignet, Barrere, and in general all the members of the old Committees of Public and General Safety. He was frequently interrupted by