

Price of Stocks:

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Bank of the United States, Pennsylvania, North-America.

NEW THEATRE.

MRS. SHAW'S Night.

June 18, will be performed.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

List of names and roles for the play 'The Chapter of Accidents'.

Between the 4th and 5th Acts, A CONCERTO on the HAUTBOY.

In which will be introduced the favorite Irish air of Gramma-three Molly, with variations, composed by Mr. Fischer.

End of the Comedy, A Musical Interlude, never performed here, called

LINDO'S Travels.

[Written by the late David Garrick, Esq.] Lindo, Dorcas, Countryman, Messrs. Blissett, J. Darley, J. Warrell, Mitchell, Price, &c.

The CHILDREN in the WOOD.

List of names and roles for 'The Children in the Wood'.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Shaw, No. 44 N. Seventh Street, and at the usual places.

Mr. & Mrs. FRANCIS'S Night.

A Comedy, never performed here, called Better Late than NEVER.

To which will be added, a speaking Pantomime, never performed here, called

Harlequin's Invasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's Night will be on Monday.

THOSE who have demands against the Subscribers, are requested to present their Accounts on the 20th instant, and to call at No. 152 South Second Street for payment on the 25th.

June 9. JAMES CRAMOND.

A GOLD WATCH.

Lost yesterday evening, either in the State House Garden, or between that and the corner of Arch Street in Fifth Street, a small gold watch, maker's name Agostini Paris.

Watchmakers and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25 Great Dock Street,

A few bales of East India Goods, consisting of Balfas, Colfas, Emerites, Hum-hums, and Book muslins.

Will be Landed, on Friday morning, June 19, at South Street wharf,

For HAMBURG,

The new ship ASIA,

Captain LANGFORD.

The Asia will be launched in a few days; is a very fine ship, coppered; the greater part of her cargo is on hand, ready to go on board; she will sail the 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Langford, or to

PETER BLIGHT, dt20th

From the ORACLE of the DAY.

MR. PEIRCE,

YOU are particularly requested to re-publish the following from the New-Hampshire Gazette, and you will oblige very many of your friends and customers.

TWO very important causes have lately been determined by the Judges of the Supreme Federal Court at Philadelphia; that very unprecedented claim of the administrators on the estate of Eliza Doane, against John Penhalow Esq. and other owners of the privateer M. Clay—also Cornelius Vanhorn, against Dorrance, for the recovery of an estate, of which Mr. Dorrance had been many years in possession.

The first case is determined in favor of Doane's administrators; whereby many reputable Gentlemen in this town are become the subjects of ruin and distress, for supporting the laws of their own State, against the most unjust demands on them that ever disgraced the annals of any nation.

The merits of this claim has been decided by two Courts in this State, against Doane, from which no appeal could be granted by an express law of this State, passed July 3, 1776; before even independence was declared by the American Congress, at which time New Hampshire had formed a Government totally unconnected with all the world, only by a delegation to Congress of other sovereign Colonies, for their united defence against their common oppressors; all matters before this Congress were advisory and recommendatory and required confirmation from every Colony before they were binding on any.

The merits of this extraordinary demand, have never been heard before any of these Federal Courts. The pleadings only have been before the Judges, whether an appellate jurisdiction could be allowed (the laws of New-Hampshire non-obstante) after several hearings before Commissioners and Circuit Courts, on the pleas of jurisdiction, they have sustained the appeals, in violation of New-Hampshire laws. And upon a writ of error at the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, the judges have again supported the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; all of which were inflicting years after this extraordinary cause had been determined by two Juries, agreeable to the then existing laws of New-Hampshire, from which no appeal lay, in support of their opinions.—The Judges allege, that all power was in Congress, from November, 1755, and no act of any Colony could invalidate any resolves then made; this is the whole ground upon which they stand, and that all the courts of Commissioners appointed by Congress, must have appellate jurisdiction in all prize causes, even though such Commissioners were not then in esse, at the time of appeal, this right would not have been denied, if Congress had been interested in the armed vessel. By this decision the sovereignty of New-Hampshire is completely annihilated, its right of legislation controverted, and the liberties and properties of its subjects invaded, and their persons liable to imprisonment in a Bastille, without even the privilege of Bail Bonds, for the liberties of the Prison-Yard; these are the blessed effects of our Federal Courts, publish it in Cath, publish it in the streets of Alkalon, publish it throughout the United States of America! Memorials have been sent to Congress, which have been laid on the table.—Remonstrances have been presented, but, horrible dictu, nothing done.

By the determination of the Vanhorn cause, some thousands of innocent settlers will be thrown upon the public, and deprived of their habitations which they had settled upon under the jurisdiction of Connecticut grants.—This rapid increase of power in the Federal Courts of America, is become alarming, and verifies the opinion of one of our first patriots of 1775 (at a time which tried men's souls) one, who for many years was a member of Congress, and even when these Federal Courts were first instituted, this gentleman in a letter to his friend in this town, dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1789, says "The Judicial Bill is now under consideration of Congress, this department I read as an awful Tribunal—by its institution the Judges are completely independent, being secure of their salaries and removable only by impeachment, not being subject to discharge on the address of both Houses, as is the case in Great Britain, the Courts have cognizance of common law, and the exchequer causes—and also those of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction; their power also extends to criminal cases, and notwithstanding the Supreme Court, has original cognizance of causes that will effect the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens, and there is no appeal from this Tribunal, they are not only Courts of law, but also of equity.

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VIVE LA PATRIOTE.

MR. FENN,

I OBSERVE in your paper of last evening, a very all tribute to the beauties of Gray's Gardens, from an Englishman; heit equally delighted with that charming retreat, now under the care of Mr. Oden, I request the favor of you to insert the following lines, published a few years ago, on these romantic shades. They were written at the time the President of the United States was expected to arrive there—when the gardens were illuminated; the fire-works rode at anchor in the stream, and the softest songs of music were heard from the Orchestra.

THE AMERICAN.

L I N E S,

Written at a country seat near this city, on seeing crowds passing to the so justly celebrated Gardens of Messrs. Grays. HOW blithe and how jocund to see the folks pass,

While pleasure the multitude sways, The sober old matron and sprightly young lads,

All bound for the garden of Grays. The merchant from care and the sailor from sea,

The beau from his balls and his plays, The doctor, the lawyer, the staid lac'd and free,

All fly to the garden of Grays. How various for'er the degrees that divide,

In this but one principle sways, All love their own Schuylkill's romantic soft tide,

And pay their devotion at Grays. In truth, what delight can with Nature's compare,

When she the sweet pastime purveys, With water and woodlands, and verdure and air,

Invite to the garden of Grays. Nor only is Nature's rich feast here supplied,

Art yields too her musical lays, And each seems dispos'd to excel in the pride of decking the garden of Grays.

What beautiful flowrets, what arbours so gay,

What rocks and what walks here amaze, What water-falls die in soft murmurs away,

What lights fill the garden of Grays. An emblem of concord amid all the states,

The Union her colours displays, Illumin'd she shines while her splendour elates

The crowds in the garden of Grays. Then haste here ye RULERS so wise and sublime,

Whose laws every nation shall praise; Behold here with rapture the progress of time,

From wigwags—the garden of Grays. And the noble CHIEFTAIN, whose valiant arms,

For ever shall crown thee with bays, Delectable a moment, and view all the charms

Prepar'd for thy landing at Grays. The branches that wave or the lights as they shine,

The stream as meand'ring it strays, Shall fill thee with transports deservedly thine,

Who sav'd even the garden of Grays. For what were these gardens that now so delight

The muse who their beauty surveys, But that freedom, the fruit of thy virtues so bright,

Still smiles on the garden of Grays. Oh! long may her blessings these regions attire,

And long be renowned their praise, Till bards shall arise of more strength or more fire,

To pay worthier homage to Grays. S.

proved of the atrocities imputed to him, I vote for the decree of accusation." Moreau, Marquis, Bazoché, Pons de Verdun, Humbert, Harmaud, Antoine Garnier.

Of Mont Blanc. Genin—"For issuing an order against obeying the orders of the representative of the people Trehouard, and three other articles of the charge."

Gentil, Carelly, Dubouloz, Balmain, Duport, Daria, Marcoz, Dumas, Guemery. Of Mont Terrible. Rougemont, Ehemanan.

Of Morbihan. Lequino—"For ordering or tolerating a series of counter-revolutionary measures, and directing the citizens not to obey the orders of the Representative of the people, Trehouard."

Gillet, Bruce, Lemailliand, Audrien, Michel. Of the Moselle. Coutourin—"The destruction of rebels and enemies of the republic cannot be criminal but when effected with evil intention. I accuse Carrier as the instrument of those wicked and infamous members of the old committee of public safety, who wished to engross all the powers of government, and to render us the slaves of the tyranny and terror which they had made the order of the day."

Thirian—"There is sufficient presumption of guilt to put Carrier upon his trial; the tribunal will decide whether or not there is sufficient reason to convict him. If his revolutionary offences seem to me probable, the counter-revolutionary offences of those who have denounced him are not less probable. The convention, by shewing its inflexibility towards a revolutionist, who has overstepped the bounds of the law, will, I trust, acquire a new right to strike any man who shall attempt to overthrow the democratic government adopted by the French. In this hope it is that I vote for the Decree of Accusation."

Merlin, Hentz, Becker, Bar Kacher. Of the Nievre. Lefiot—"On the powers given by Carrier to his agent, Lambertye, and the order not to obey Trehouard."

Stantereault, Guilerault, Jourdan; Dameron, Legendre, Gouze la Planche. Of the North. Duham—"I say, Yes; and I warn the convention and the French people, to watch and destroy a faction founded upon the infamous system of calumny and crimes a faction paid by foreign powers, and affecting to dictate the public opinion. I accuse Tallien and Freron as the leaders of this faction; and I denounce them to all France."

Lefage-Senault—"I am not convinced of all the crimes imputed to Carrier; but although the material proofs are not clear, the moral proofs are sufficient for putting him upon his trial. I expect, however, that he is not to be tried by the Section of the Revolutionary Tribunal that tried the affair of Nantes, because he has been accused by that Section and reprimanded upon it."

Bayaval—"If the copies exhibited of the orders issued by Carrier be conformable to the originals, which he says are not, I say, Yes; if otherwise I say No."

Carpentier, Poulter, Eriez, Merlin (of Douay), Goulin, Cochet, Sallengros, Jean-Marie Aoult, Mallet. Of the Oise. L. Portiz, Godfrey, Bevard, Auge, Coupe, Calon, Maffieu, Mathieu, Hore, Bourdon, Daujon.

Of the Orne. Castaing, Plat-Beauprey, Duboc, Desgrous, Thomas Fourny, Julien Dubois, Colombel, Jacob Gerard-Desfreres. Of Paris. Collet d'Herbois. "Impressed with the same sentiments as Thirion, full of the same hopes in the impassive and pure justice of the Convention, persuaded that it will fix its attention on the motives of denunciations against representatives of the people, I say Yes."

Feron. Notwithstanding the atrocious reproaches lavished upon me in the course of this sitting, by men who justly dread the energy and openness of my pen, nothing shall hinder me from voting according to my conscience. In the name of the French people, for the honour of the national representation, and to avenge the thousands immolated by Carrier, I call for the Decree of Accusation against him."

Billaud Varennes. "I vote for the Decree of Accusation; but I hope with Thirion, that the justice of the Convention will look to the consequences of denunciations daily multiplying against its members."

Bourfaut, Lavicomterie, Legendre, Raffron, Paris, Sergeant, Robert, Boucher Fourcroy, Bourgoin, Desfrue, Vangois, Laignelot. Of Paris de Calais. Bollet, Carnot, Dufquesnoy, Personne, Guffroy, Eulart, Dubrancq, Garnier, D'Ardes.

Of Puy de Dome. Romme, as a member of the Committee of Twenty One, was not convinced that there was ground for accusation;—but the insufficiency of Carrier's defence had satisfied him. He desired that all persons who had given false evidence or made calumnious declarations might be prosecuted with all the rigor of the laws; that the proceedings of the Revolutionary Tribunal on Carrier's trial should be printed, and no other publication respecting it permitted pending the trial.

Gibergues, Blanval, Maigent, Moncfler, Soubrany, Laloue, Girod-Pouzol, Jourde, Rudel. Of the Upper Pyrenees. Frerand, Lacrampe, Gertoux Guchan, Picque, Barrere.

Of the Lower Pyrenees. Pemartin. "Convinced of all the

charges, and of the salutary maxim, that the crimes of those who act in trust for the people should never go unpunished."

Neven, Cazeneuve, Vidal, Laa, Conte. Of the Eastern Pyrenees. Montegut. "For derogating from the Sovereignty of the People in the person of Tribouard, one of their Representatives, and doing nothing to prevent the atrocities committed at Nantes."

Cassanyes, Deleff, Fabre. Of the Upper Rhine. Ritter, Johant, Laporte, Albert the elder, Pflieger, the elder, Dubois, Rev-bell.

Of the lower Rhine. Laurent. "A Representative of the People on mission ought to respect the powers of his colleagues, follow strictly the forms of justice, and not allow punishments to be inflicted that outrage nature. I vote for the decree of accusation."

Bentabol. "To say that to punish a man who has taken part in the Revolution is to attack the Revolution, is the libelous refuge of those who would make the Revolution a mask for their crimes. No Government could avow such crimes as are charged, and too evidently proved upon Carrier. The Convention ought to announce to all nations that when innocent blood is shed the guilty cannot elude vengeance under the shelter of a glorious revolution, which cannot be supported by crimes, and which will be the triumph of virtue."

Rhul, Arbogast, Louis, Christiani, Ehrmann. Of the Rhone and Loire. Paris. "The atrocities committed by Carrier are monstrous; but his usurping a power superior to his own in the case of Trehouard is the highest crime of which a Republican can be guilty."

Noel-Pointe. "I am convinced of the charges against Carrier, and with whatever pain to my feelings, I invoke justice in such a case, I desire that the guilty of all descriptions may be punished without favour."

Dubouchet, Culler, Micher, Javocque the Son, Forest, Latenas, Dupuis the Son, Fournier, Marcellin Baud, Noilly Prefavin, Boiron, Mounin. Of the Upper Saone. Dornier, Chauvaer, Gourdan, Bahivet, Vignerot, Bolot, Siblot.

Of the Saone, and Loire. Gelin, Maily, Baudot, Montgibert, Moreau, Chambord, Reverchon, Millard, Guillemardet, Roberjot, Bertueta. Of La Sarthe. Froger, Lavaulle, Richard, Sveyes, Primandiere, Letourneut, Bontrous, Lehaut.

Of the Seine and Oise. Lecointre de Verailles. "Carrier is covered with crimes. The fact is exclusively his own, and subject him to the decree of accusation. His subsequent crimes are not so much his as those of the majority of the Old Committee of Public Safety, who knew of, and permitted them for ten months."

Tallien. "Directly implicated in this discussion, I should not vote at all did not my duty to my Constituents, the law violated, justice perverted, and humanity outraged, compel me to vote the Decree of Accusation. At the same time I challenge the most rigorous examination of my conduct and opinions since I was first chosen a Representative of the People."

Chevier. "The friend of Liberty which assassins have butchered, and of humanity which they have trampled under foot, I vote as I did in the Commission of Twenty-one, for the Decree of Accusation."

Dupuis. "For the honour of the human species, I vote for the Decree of Accusation."

Houssiman, Treillard, Conjon, Roi, Bassal, Richaux, Alquier, Venard Adouin. (To be Continued.)

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, May 23.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Defiance, Capt. Roberts, in 14 days from Gonaves. Capt. Roberts informs, that the French armament, which went against St. Marks, the beginning of April, had been defeated with very considerable loss; the part of the army that had escaped, had returned to Gonaves on the 12th April.

From Capt. Mandeville, also arrived yesterday, we learn, that a Captain Talbot, in a ship of 22 guns, had taken six ships of the outward bound English fleet, two of which he scuttled; the others had arrived in St. Martin's. Capt. Mandeville left Grenada on the 13th of April; he had been embargoed there for upwards of twenty days. Thirteen hundred of the troops lately arrived from England, were sent from Martinico to Grenada;—there were not eight hundred of them alive when Capt. Mandeville left it; the remainder had died of sickness, or been killed in different actions with the French; the English had been very unsuccessful in their attacks; they were twice defeated at a place called Pilot Hill. The French force was said to consist of 9000 men; they were in possession of nearly the whole island; the town of St. George's and other small towns, were the only possessions the British retained. It was given out that general Lindsay had killed himself; but it was generally believed he was killed in one of the actions; twenty two American vessels were embargoed with Capt. Mandeville at Grenada; many of their seamen died of the epidemic fever that has raged there for a considerable time. The Beaulieu frigate had captured a French privateer schooner called the Genet, which had captured two English ships before she was taken: one w