Price of STOCKS.

6 per Cents	19/10
3 per Cents	11/10
Deferred	14/3
Bank of the United States	43
Pennf, Ivania	37
North-America	45

NEW-CASTLEPIER LOTTERY.

DRIZE Tickets in the above Lottery are paid at a fair discount, or exchanged for tickets in the Canal, Washington and Paterson Lotteries, at the Office No. 149 Chefinit St. Where approved Notes so any amount are also discounted. June 24

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Warrell & Sons' Night.

June 23.
To-Morrow Evening will be prefeated A Comedy, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland, Mr. Whitlock,
Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Chalmers,
Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harmony,
Mr. Bates, Captain Irwin, Mr. Moreton,
Mr. Placid, Mr. Cleveland, Hammond,
Mr. Green, Porter, Mr. Warrell,
Edward, Mrs. Marshall.

Eady Eleanor Irwin, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Rowion, Mijs Spinjler, Mrs.
Bates, Mijs Woodurn, Mrs. Morris,
End of the 4th act,
An admired DIALOGUE and DUETT,
called, The TOBACCO BOX,
or, the Soldier's Last Gift; by Mr. Marfall and Mrs. Warrell, in character,
Between the Play and Farce, (for the Last
time this leason,) the favorite Pantomimical Dance, composed by Mr. Erancis,
called

The SAILOR'S LANDLADY. Or, JAUK IN DISTRESS.
Mr. Francis

Mace, Mr. J. Warrell Ned Haulyard, with a Song, Mr. J. Darley Mat T. Warrell Mat T. Warrell Ned Haulyard, with a Sory, Mart. Warrell Mailbipman, Meller Bliffett, Mit & II, Price, & e. L. Leffes, Mrs. Bater, Mifs Willems, Rowfon, Olderfield, Milbourne

Landlady, Mr. Rowfon

Orange Girl, Mrs Demarque
With a new Double Hornpipe, by Mafter T. Warrell and Mifs Milbourne.

And a Triple Hornpipe, by M. Francis, J. Warrell, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, a Comical, Tragical, Operatical Farce, called

Tom THUMB the GREAT. With the original music, scenery, &c.

Tom Thumb, Miss Solomons.

King Arthur, Mr. Bates

Mr. Harwood Mr. Francis Mr. Doodle, Mr. Bliffett
Merlin, and the Ghoft
of Gaffer Thumb,
Queen Dollatolla, Mrs. Warrell Mr. Bliffett Princess Huncamunea, Mrs. Oldmixon
Mujtacha, Mils Willems

Windacka, Mis Willems
Glimdalta, Queen of the Giants, Mr. Rowfon
Tickets may be had of Mr. Warrell and Sons,
No. 89 South Fourth street, and at the u-

Mr. Bliffett and Mrs, De Marque's Night

will be on Friday.

A New Farce, never performed here, called, the Irifhman in London, after which, a Comedy in three acts, called the Farm House, and a New Pantomimical Ballet, called, the Miraculous Mill; or, the Old ground Young,

With other Entertainments.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

At No. 93 South Eighth Street,
WARRANTED Likenesses are taken at
a reasonable price.
A Specimen of the Artist's abilities may be
feen in No. 122 of the public exhibition in
the Senate Chamber.

June 17

THOMAS NOBLE,

MONEY, LAND, ET COMMISSION BROKER,

R ETURNS grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received fince he commenc-Continues fales and purchases of real estates

and public fecurities:—tranfacts every species of money negociations—discounts approved notes to any amount, &c. &c.

Tickets in the CANAL and other Lotteries, may be had at the above office.

The WASHINGTON FORWARD Solution

may be had at the above office.

The Washington Lotter' being now on the eve of drawing, a numerical book will be kept; from which the public will have the advantage of examining the fate of tickets, three days earlier than by the ufual communication of incorrect printed flips, irregularly fent by poft, and which arrives twice a week June 24

To-morrow morning will be landed,
At HAMILTON's wharf,

H'ROM on board the brig Favorite, a Cargo of FIRST QUALITY SUGARS, and BARBADOS RUM.
At fame wharf, will be Landed from the

Coop Lucinda, a cargo of Fine Green Coffee.

For Sale by EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149 South Front Brect. EXTRACTS from Dr. ROWLEY'S Re-

marks on the cure of madness.
THE cure of madness from a perturbed mind, or patition long indulged, is to be attempted by the apparent gratification of the delire, or fometimes opposition, as far as mental cure extends.

Anger, whose intemperance is augmented by opposition, is easily calmed by silent neglect.

Pride, which commonly assumes great

Pride, which commonly assumes great fuper clioufness and arrogance, and pretends to mental or bodily qualities it feldom possesses, is best soothed by affected obscquiousness and advlation.

Mad pride renders the possessions in their own imagination, persons of very great consequence. The proudly mad conceive themselves emperors, kings, or great personages, generals, rich merchants, &c—and they are generally tyrannical, pompous, observe a reserved, distant behavior, and expect great homage; which if they receive not, are ferocious, viadictive, revengeful, or sallenly mischievous.

Pride in those who are not insane, is generally the concomitant of folly," and is tommonly used as a masked battery to co-

commonly used as a masked battery to cover the defects of the mind, or acquire importance amongst the undifferning vul-gar: it is pitied by true wisdom, and ri-

gar: It is pitted by true windom, and diculed by wit.

Enry, which ever maliciously indulges itself in the misfortunes, mistakes, mental, or bodily defects of others, is happiest in hearing scandal and detraction, especially against those whose superior excellence is marked and acknowledged by mankind.

As its highest enjoyment is the misery of others, so its most pungent sensations of

others, fo its most pungent fensations of horror arises on viewing any elevation of

Avarice or coverounes, which never enjoys whatit possesses, but thirds after wealth with an inordinate desire and sedulous attention, is rendered most easy by the con-templation and expessation of Peruvian

Disappointed expellation, is no unfrequent cause of madness; or hopes frustrated, that have been long dwelling on future acquisitions.* What is more disagreeable to the human mind than long sufpense, or alternate lope, fear, and apprehension? Desperate attempts at suicide are often the consequences of disappointment: there is no remedy but setting bounds to human desires, many of which are chimerical and unreasonable; but this is only practicable before the approach of infanity or desperation, which, when present, never listen to reasoning advice.

Love, that siery slame, when lighted up in the human breast, consumes its votary, if not gratisted with the object of mental attraction. It is a passion the least of all, perhaps governable by reason, and when productive of infanity, which, in proportion to its violence, it is most approximate, is commonly incurable.

Jealousy is a sensation of suspicion, where able to the human mind than long fuf-

mate, is commonly incurable.

Jealous is a fentation of suspicion, where the greatest confidence is expected.—In both love and marriage it has produced fuicide: its remedy is indifference to the object adored, or a philosophical resignation to infidelity.—In France, and other warm countries, infidelity in a mistress or wife is used. The infidelity in a mistress or wife is used. With lober ladness, detestation, or self-murder. on, or felf murder.

Misfortunes in life, if nearly producing madness or desperation, are only curable by a timely alleviation of the present or expected distress. If from domestic un-happiness, from children or relations, vexation has produced madness. An apathy of foul feels nothing except for self; but great philanthropy earnestly engages in the con-duct and welfare of all mankind, and has thousands of emotions and sears unknown to the insensible or torpid.

A nice fense of honour has produced rash suicide, or infanity from the most exquisite feelings; where such sentiments ex-A, nothing can be more inhuman than to torture them; they are the companions of the most elevated and noble minds.— There has been inflances of officers in the army committing fuicide on only receiving a fharp reprimand for some trifling omiffion, from a superior officer. The experiencing neglect or rash treatment from relations or friends, where affections have

been warm, have produced shocking in-stances of misery and infanity.

Unjust persecutions are amongst the causes of madnets. In this country of liberty men of superior rank or fortune, even if accompanied with haughtiness, pride, or malignant dispositions, have little power to gratify malevolence; the greatest as well as the lowest being equally amenable to the laws. In other countries superiors either in rank or profession have great power over inferiors. The modern edu-eation and philosophy have, however, for-tened the ferocity of all ranks; but yet there are too many inflances, where, if mankind have an opportunity of doing mischief one to another, they seldom want the inclination 1.

* It was remarked, that on account of the famous South Sea bubble, many who were ruined became mad.

‡ An anecdote of the medical kind, though it gives no luftre to the professional character of the party, yet ought here to be mentioned, as a most inhuman trait of a man, who has figured in an elevated

medical fituation.
While I was at Vienna the following was recent :

was recent:

Baron Van Swieten, physician to the late empres, considered by many, not the most fuccessful practitioner, and who all the world knows was a rigid Boerhaaning had attended a lady of the world in the land of the land vian, had attended a lady of fome rank in the dropfy, and the Baron followed the Boerhaavian doctrines implicitly, but without the least success, and declared the the case incurable; afferting, that any wards.

The persons most capable of gratifying

The perfons most capable of gratifying rancor at the expence of honor or justice, are the haughty, proud, mean, and envious. The objects of perfecutions are those commonly, who excel in mental; or who acquire great reputation from real merit, liberality and probity.

The remedies against malevolence, are patient forbearance, perfeverance in rectified, foresight of sturre mischief, and a manly opposition to its wily snares, and low cunning inventions. Integrity, discernment, and resolution, are terrors to the proud, mischievous, or designing, and formidable shields against artisice, dissimulation, or unjust perfecution.

Proclamation being made in the usual way, Warren Hastings, Esq. and his Bail, came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

The Lord Chancellor then seed up, and faid that the Lords had upon Friday last resolved that judgment should be given this day on the charges of High Crimes and Missemanors brought by the House of Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq. and his Bail, came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

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formidable shields against artine, distributed artion, or unjust perfection.

Where an exquisite fensibility pervades the human frame, without a malculine habit of body and mind; long communed vexation has been productive of infane grief, melancholy, and fuicide.

The confetuincle of immorality has eaufed despondency, desperation, and lastly, infanity or fuicide.

Injustice, cruelty, or murster, have

Injunice, cruelty, or murfler, have tortured the perpetrators and actors with the most sungent mental torments. The paths of first justice are firsight and happy; those of injustice, low cunning, and deception, full of dangers, diffgrace, or mazed perplexities. True wifdom al-ways purfues the former: left-handed wifdoin, with various degrees of artifice, the latter. The recollection of barbarity the latter. The recollection of barbarty or injustice, though it may have answered a temporary interested purpose, has stung the parties afterwards with remorfe, horror, despair, melancholy; they have been haunted with a thousand hideous imaginary spectres. Medicine seldom avails here, when the guilty mind, preying on its own deprayity, has become insane.

Change of fituation, reparation of in-juries, the conversation of friends, and at-

tempts to divert the mind from its melan-choly preffure, are the chief aids under fuch milesable circumfiances.

The heart inddenly dilated by over joy, has produced madnels; therefore good intelligence thould be delivered with prudence and circumspection.

physician who undertook to cure, deferved the appellation of as. Dr. Hirneis, a popular physician in this city, much efteemed for his humanity, skill, and gentlenes, of manners, was called and soon cured the patient hy methods not mentioned in Boerhaave. The lady wished to recompense the worthy Dr. but he declined compense the worthy Dr. but he declined excepting any pecuniary reward, and only requested the patient to go to Baron Van Swieten, and prove by occular demonstration, that the ass had cured what the ox could not, alluding to the overgrown pride of the court physician. The Baron inflamed at the cure being performed by methods he was unacquainted with, meditated and accomplished the destruction of the doctor for curing the patient, contrathe doctor for curing the patient, contra-ry to his opinion and prognostic. The Ba-ron had sufficient power with the empress to have Dr. Hirneis banished from that

man lott all his practice, and he, with a numerous family.

The strength of the empress the prefent emperor was applied to, in order to fent emperor was applied to, in order to make the empreor was applied to, in order to fent emperor was applied to, in order to fent emperor perhaps, not being disposed to shew disrespect to his imperial mother's memory, or to her favorite physician, denied the request: but after the death of Baron Van Swieten the existed doctor was suffered to return to Vienna. In his twenty years above return to Vienna. In his twenty years ab-fence his principal friends had died; he foon found his practice was unlikely to be reflored and he expired a fhort time after at Vienna from extreme grief, or, some say a shorter means. Thus an able practitioner fell a victim to medical success through the mortified pride and tyranny of a powerful, but mean, court physi-

In a learned profession like ours, the very basis of which should be founded in gentleness, humanity, and the perfection of acquired excellence and science; no such narrowness of soul should exist, as to be envious at the fuccess of another-Wherever the dawnings of industry and fuperiority of medical knowledge appear, they should be ehrished, protected, and brought forward, to benefit fociety. In this happy country of liberty, physicians are upon a more equal rank; real abilities, & fuccetsful practice, will always procure friends and protectors, which no professional envy can crush; nor can court edicts be obtained to banish useful physicians from ferving mankind in the manner most agreeable to their skill and inclinations.— The royal college of physicians in London alone have the power of interdicting impreper persons from practising within seven miles of this metropolis; but it is hoped the censors of that learned body never have, nor will exercise such power, from personal pique, or envirous motives; but on the liberal principles of the salus populi, in the suppression of quacks and impostors; for which purpose charters were granted, extraordinary powers delegated.

From the Morning Chronicle, of April 24.

TRIAL WARREN HASTINGS, Efq.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Yeslerday this celebrated trial, which began on the 12th February, 1788, came to a decision. The Hall was as much crowded as on the first day. The splendour of the Assembly, from the number of Ladin in the second training the second training the second training train of Ladies, it is impossible to describe. Mr. Fox and the reft of the Managers came into their box at twelve o'clock. The Peers entered the Hall kalf an hour afterProclamation being made in the usual

Refolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament affembled, that the following questions be put to the Lords in Westminster Hall, viz.

I. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the first article of charge?

II. Is Warren Hallings, Elq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and mildemeanors, charged by the Commons in the fe-cond article of charge?

III. Is Warren Hallings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and missemea-nors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fixth article of charge, in so far as relates to the said Warren Hastings, having in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, cor-ruptly taken the feveral froms of money

ruptly taken the leveral 19ms of money charged to have been taken by him in the faid articles particularly mentioned?

IV. Is Warren Halfings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and mifdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fixth article of charge, in fo far as relates to his having, on or before the 26th of June, 1780, corruptly received and taken from Sadanund, the Buxey of the Raja Cheit Sing, the fum of two lacks

of rupees as a prefent or gift?

V. Is Warren Haitings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and mildemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fixth article of charge, in 16 far as relates to his having, in October, 1780, taken and received from Kelleram, on behalf of himfelf and a certain perfon called Culliam Sing, a fum of money amounting Culliam Sing, a furn of money amounting to four lacks of rupees, in confideration of letting to them certain lands in the Province of Bahar in perpetuity, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the East-

India Company?

VI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having in the year 1781, received and taken as a prefent from Nun-doofol, the fum of fifty-eight thousand

rupees?

VII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commeanors, charged upon him by the mons in the fixth article of charge, in fo far as relates to his having, on or about the month of September, 1781, at Chu-nar, in the Province of Oude, contrary to his duty, taken and received as a prefent from the Vizier, the sum of ten lacks of

VIII. Is Warren Haftings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and milde-meanors, charged upon him by the Com-mons in the fixth article of charge, in fo-far as relates to his having first fraudulent-Is as relates to his having first fraude ent-ly folicited as a loan, and of his saving afterwards corruptly and illegally taken and retained as a prefent or gift, from Rajah Nobkiffen, a fum of money amount-ing to 34,000l. sterling; and of his having without any allowance from the Directors, or any person authorized to grant such al-lowance, applied the same to his own or any perion authorized to grant luch arlowance, applied the fame to his own
use, under pretence of discharging certain
expenses said to be incurred by the said
Warren Hastings in his public capacity?
IX. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or

not guilty, of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons e, in lo far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, granted a contract for the provision of Opium for four years, to Stephen Sullivan, Efq. without advertifing for the fame, and upon terms glaringly extravagant and wantonly profule, for the purpole of cre-ating an inflant fortune to the faid Stephen

X. Is Warren Haftings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and midemea-nors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fourth article of charge, in fo far as relates to his having borrowed money at a large interest, for the purpose of ad-vancing the same to the Contractor for Opium, and engaging the East-India Com-

pany in a smuggling adventure to China? XI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fourth article of charge, in fo far as relates to the contracts for bullocks granted to Charles Croftes, Efq.? XII. Is Warren Haffings, Efq. guilty,

or not guilty, of high crimes and misde-meanors as charged upon him by the Com-mons in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having granted the provision of bullocks to Sir Charles Blunt,

by the mode of Agency?

XIII. Is Warren Haftings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and mifdemeanors, charged upon him by the Com-mons in the fourth article of charge, in fo far as relates to the several allowances charged to have been made to Sir Eyre Coote, and directed to be paid by the Vi-

zier for the use of the said Sir Eyre Coote? XIV. Is Warren Haftings, Efq. guilty, or not guilty, of high crimes and misde-meanors, charged upon him by the Com-mons in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of James Peter Auriol, Efq. to be Agent for the purchase of supplies for the relief of the residency of Madras, and all the other Presidencies in India, with a commission of Afteen per cent. ?

AV. Is Warren Hastings, Efg. guilty, or not go tty, or high crimes and missed meanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of John Belly, Efg. to be Agent for the supply of stores and provision for the garrison of Fort William in Bengal, with a commission of thirty per cent.?

on of thirty per cent.?

XVI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty, or not guilty, of the residue of the high crimes and misdemeanors, or any of them, harged upon him by the Impeachment of the Commons?

of the Commons?

Refolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament affembled, that the faid questions shall be severally put in Westminster-hall to each of the Lords beginning with the Junior Baron; and that the only answer shall be given by each Lord in these words: 'Guilty, upon my honour?'—or, 'Not guilty, upon my honour;' laying his right hand on his breast. The Lord Chancellor held in his hand a list of the Peers present, and who had taken their seats in their robes before the Throne. Those Peers who did not mean to vote settired behind the Throne.

The noble Lord then began with the junior Peer present, in the following manner.

George Lord Douglass, is Warren Haf-

George Lord Douglas, is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty or not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the first article of charge?—Lord Douglas stood up, took off his hat, and laying his right hand upon his heart, pronounced—Not guilty, upon my honor.

As did the rest, except two or three.

As soon as they had gone through all the 16 questions, the Lord Chancellor said, it appears that there is a great majority for the acquittal of the prisoner on each of the articles; I am, therefore, pursuant to your Lordship's directions, to declare that Warren Hassings, Esq. is acquitted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against him by the Commons, and of all the matter contained therein. ne matter contained therein.

Mr. Haftings was then called to come into Court: he came into his box; and knelt in the usual way; the Chancellor defired him to rife, and addressed him in thefe words :-

"Warren Hastings, you are acquirted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against you by the Commons, and of all the matter contained therein; you and your bail, therefore, are discharged."

Mr. Hastings bowed to the House.
The Lord Chancellor moved that their Lordships do adjourn to their Chamber of Parliament.—Ordered.

Parliament .- Ordered.

The Court broke up at half after two

Mr. Burke was not present yesterday in Westmainster-Hall.

Not one of the Peers who had taken their seats in the House of Lords, fince the trial commenced, yesterday gave judgment, except Lord Fife, who was created in 1790.

From the AURORA.

If the Citizen, who in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 3d inft. proposed a mode of buttong which seems to have the folidity and duration of brick or stone houses, and much cheaper than wooden houses, can realize the hopes which he gives, it would be of great advantage to this country, not only by putting a flop to the clamors raised against the ordinance lately issued by the Corporation to prevent building frame houses, but also by faving an immense quantity of wood which is daily confumed in brick kilns.

If at the frme time the rich class of citizens would adopt some economical method of warming their houses, such as the ancient Romans, who warmed whole houses by the fire of their kitchens. or as the Hollanders, acquainted with methods of warming several rooms with one fire, or by the ingenious stove proposed last year by Mr. Oliver Evans, which well deserves the attention of the public; it would tend in a great degree to lessen the confumption of fuel, and relieve the poorer part of the citizens who fuffer most by the dearness, which will increase in proportion to the population.

As few brick makers would be wanted, the brick makers would be at a loss to find employment; let them make tiles, until they can remove their kilns at a distance from the City, until we can find fome durable fubftance which requires no fire to prepare it, such as flate, to cover our houses, and remove the continual fears arising from the combustible materials of which they are composed.

Nature has fpread with profusion all over our territories the most useful metals, and has not refused us the slate, which is fo much used in Europe.

Should the Legislatme think it below their dignity to encourage such buildings, or researches to find out and explore flate quarries ; are there not among us patriotic citizens who will undertake it.

If fuch an emulation cannot take place, let the public at large not neglect the means which are offered to them, let all citizens unite to preferve our dwellings our lives, from a scourge of which we experience too often the dreadful effects. We have repeatedly relieved unhappy fufferers from fire by subscription; would not such assistance be better applied to preventing an evil, than to repair it partially when it is done.