

Price of Stocks.

6 per Cents	10/10
3 per Cents	11/10
Delivered	14/3
Bank of the United States	43
Pennsylvania	37
North America	45

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

PRIZE 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 Chestnut St. Where approved Notes to any amount are also discounted.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

At No. 93 South Eighth Street, WARRANTED Likenesses are taken at a reasonable price. Specimens of the Artist's abilities may be seen at Mr. Cooke's Store, corner of Third and Market Streets.

THOMAS NOBLE,

MONEY, LAND, & COMMISSION BROKER, No. 149 Chestnut Street.

RETURNS grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business.

Continues sales and purchases of real estates and public securities;—transacts every species of money negotiations;—discounts approved notes to any amount, &c. &c.

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

The WASHINGTON LOTTERY 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 usual communication of incorrect printed slips, irregularly sent by post, and which arrives twice a week only.

To-morrow morning will be landed,

At HAMILTON's wharf, FROM ON BOARD the brig Favorite, a Cargo of FIRST QUALITY SUGARS, and BARBADOS RUM.

At same wharf, will be Landed from the sloop LUCINDA, a cargo of

Fine Green COFFEE.

For Sale by EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149 South Front Street.

NEW HOSIERY.

Bartholomew Conolly,

At his HOSIERY STORE, No. 48 Chestnut Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received by the ship Liberty from Liverpool, a further supply of

Men's & Women's Silk and Cotton HOSIERY.

Among which are a very extensive assortment of Gentlemen's plain white, fancy, and patent Silk; superfine fancy plaid silk and cotton, fine white, plain, and rib'd cotton—a very large assortment of fancy Patent and fine rambon fancy cotton, &c. which he will sell upon the most reasonable terms by the dozen or single pair.

Also,

A General Assortment of every other article of DRY GOODS, newly imported.

Those gentlemen who please to favor B. C. with their commands, will meet with, at his store, a most elegant, extensive, and well chosen assortment of every description of Hosiery. Also, a great Variety of

Gentlemen's Out-fizes.

June 4

To be Sold,

By Public Vendue at the Coffee-House, on the first of July next, if not sold before at Private Sale.

FOUR TENEMENTS, with the Lots thereto belonging, situate in Biddle's Alley, leading from Market Street into Elbow Lane, and directly in the rear of the House now occupied by Hilary Baker, Esq. the whole ground is sixty feet front on Biddle's Alley, and sixteen feet deep.

Any person inclining to purchase the premises, or any part thereof, may know the terms by applying at No. 73 Walnut Street.

June 11

James M'Alpin,

Taylor, No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to petition to solicit a Continuance of their Favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He will thankfully receive any orders & pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

OF 25

120,000 lb. Prime Green COFFEE,

For sale by LEVINUS CLARKSON.

June 12

From the English Review.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

For the Month of March, 1795.

SPAIN.

The kingdom of Spain, fertile and of great extent, peninsulated from the rest of Europe,—and situated at the junction of the Mediterranean and Atlantic oceans, if natural prerogatives were more powerful than moral habits, would seem to be destined for universal empire: and on the career to this in the joint reign of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella, they seemed to have entered with a prospect of success.

The discovery of the west, and of a passage by sea around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, presented opportunities of acquiring fortunes otherwise than by the slow process of regular industry.

Patient labor was exchanged for romantic adventure. Manufactures dwindled, agriculture languished, the selfishness of commerce and colonization was introduced, bigotry expelled the Moreoscos, and the Jews; population was diminished, & the amor patriæ lost in a spirit of individual selfishness.

Still the point of honor, and the high military spirit of pain remained; surviving the dissolution of so many virtuous habits and qualities. It is instructive to mark the process through which nations go on to wealth and importance, nor is it altogether unprofitable to notice the shades of their decay; the gradations by which they fall.

It is the nature, the proper province of literature and philosophy to approximate, by the close affinity of generalization, circumstances, situations, and events, the most remote in place and time.

The Spanish nation, the noble Spaniards, are indeed truly sorry to observe, appear now almost to have finished their political career.—The causes by which they rose to grandeur are generally known: not is it the present design to illustrate or comment on them.

It is not the growth of Spain that now arrests our attention, but the decay. For the purpose of abstraction let us step eastward to Greece, nearly in the same latitude.

The modern Greeks, without the least political importance, and sunk in slavery to a military government, retain but little of their original character.—The gradations by which that character faded away are clearly discernable in their history, and exhibit to the attentive eye a subject of speculation of great curiosity and importance.

The progress of commerce, the relaxation of manners gradually undermined the virtue and the patriotism of the leading states of Greece. Simplicity, modesty, temperance, industry, and good faith, fled first: the last of the virtues that took its flight was military valour.

Good faith still remains among the Spaniards in their dealings with foreigners: military honour and valour are on the wane. The acquired venality and selfishness of commerce pervades Spain—the commercial part of that kingdom, like the democrats of the United Provinces, consider themselves as citizens of the world, and prefer individual gain to the glory of their country.

The Catalonians are the last of the Spaniards. They are willing to defend Catalonia, and the capital, Barcelona, on a very singular condition; that they may not be obliged to receive the aid of the regiments of Castile, and other parts of Spain.—These particulars require no illustration. The Spanish government begins to totter.

ITALY. The Italian states exhibit some symptoms of reviviscence—there is a spirit of political investigation in that country. But there are no slaves who reason, nor tyrants who enquire.

GERMANY. Preparations for war are still going on in Germany. The emperor has invited his subjects to make a voluntary loan on terms very advantageous to the subscribers. The ordinary mode of raising money by taxation is not equal to the exigency. It would not be prudent in these times, even for a despotic monarch, to press so heavy a load of taxes on his subjects as a continuance of the war would render necessary.

Recourse is had to fair negotiation. And thus-homage is paid to the rights of the people. Taxes, it may be said, must be imposed for payment of the interest; but the emperor, as far as in his power, alleviates these, by the private wealth and domains of his family. He does not think it proper to make any such severe exactions from his subjects as were made on sundry occasions by the late king of Prussia.

Although the good and great king of POLAND, if the epithet Great may be applied to high talents and virtues struggling hard

and overpowered at last by adverse fortune, be a prisoner at Grodno, and a Russian general for the present reigning in Warsaw, it is not to be believed that the mighty kingdom of Poland is forever erased from the list of nations.—Russia, Austria, Prussia, cannot long agree about their shares in the plunder.

The French have every motive that can influence politicians and men to remember Poland in the peace of which it is too probable they are to be the principal directors, at least on the continent of Europe: though not, we hope and believe, to Britain.

And if it shall be found possible, according to the desire and design of the court of Constantinople, to introduce into the Ottoman armies the military tactics of Europe,

THE TURKS, on the plains of Poland, may raise the standard of resistance to

RUSSIA. The empress has, from the commencement of the present war, amused the confederates with hopes of assistance. There is no aristocracy or despot of any denomination, but would knock a nascent republic in the head, if they easily could.

Perhaps the empress entertained the hope that this would be done by the confederated powers by whom France is surrounded. Will not the eastward progress of the French alarm the jealousy and fear of that politic prince in Poland? If the Czarina at last take any part in the war, it will probably be to send a fleet into the North Seas in order to restrain the

DANES AND SWEDES. From furnishing supplies to the French. Undoubtedly freedom established in Poland, would be formidable to the government of Russia—who is not indeed calculated for long duration either by natural causes, or moral institutions.—Peter the Great was reckoned a wise prince; yet certainly it is impossible long to unite a despotic government with progressive improvements in arts and sciences.

The Russian empire is like Nebuchadnezzar's image, composed of heterogeneous matter. It must by and by, moulder into pieces. Russia has indeed, in the course of little more than half a century, made wonderful exertions; because she has been able to unite the promptitude of feudal authority with military tactics, and all the advantages that the most refined nations can derive, either in politics or war, from the arts and sciences—but the plenitude of feudal power and the influence of the arts & sciences cannot long co-exist in the same empire.

Cardinal Richelieu instituted the French academy in order to secure the throne by diverting the restless spirit of the French from political matters. But that academy introduced a spirit by which the throne has been subverted—the Czar Peter was not a whit wiser than the Cardinal Richelieu. We understand that we have not a few more profound and consistent politicians in our own country than either of these illustrious characters.

Among the more zealous friends of ecclesiastical establishments and feudal prerogatives, a jealousy has arisen of Sunday schools.

In the course of the present month, the event that has most powerfully solicited the attention of all the subjects of GREAT-BRITAIN,

in whatever part of the world residing, is the discontents of the Roman Catholics, that is, a great majority of the people of Ireland; discontents, embittered by disappointment. If a man, or a minister, will boldly resolve to be equal, just, and upright, he will never be embarrassed; a plain road will always lie before him; but it is often a nice and difficult thing to mingle liberty with oppression, justice with injustice.

How could a total emancipation be granted to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and withheld from the Catholics, and the Dissenters too, of Great-Britain? But why was not this considered in time? Why was the Earl Fitzwilliam sent to Ireland with authority to hold out hopes of total emancipation? Says Mr. Pitt, no such authority was given to him. What will a plain, blunt man, who no great command of phraseology, say to all this, Why either that the minister is, or the Earl a fool. It is generally thought that Mr. Pitt, wishing to draw in Lord Fitzwilliam and his friends into the noose of administration as well as himself, had spoken ambiguously to his Lordship on the subject of the Catholics, trusting that he would not, for disappointment on one head, forfeit the pleasing possession of a high and gainful office.

The Catholics are indignant, animated and united; and give vent to their sentiments in various declarations and resolutions, ferment this, certainly not without danger.

Under this circumstance of alarm, added to so many other causes of pub-

lic regret and apprehension, Mr. Fox moves in parliament an enquiry into the state of the nation. Three years of defeat, disaster, and disgrace, have proved, either that the system on which ministers have acted has been bad, or that their own conduct has been weak. If their conduct has been good, the system that was not to be maintained even by good conduct, is bad. Nothing could be more fair or conclusive than this argument. But Mr. Fox's motion was negatived by a great majority, on the ground that, in times so critical and dangerous, inquiries of this kind would be vexatious to government, and divide and distract their attention from their duty.

In times of prosperity, there is no cause of enquiry; in times of disaster enquiry would not be prudent. The order of the day was *Hush!* But is this the language of a free constitution? No! in all such predicaments, liberty raises her voice, cries aloud, and spares not—"Palinurus nods—but have a care how you behave to him. He will hold the helm with still less steadiness if you disturb him." Would this reasoning satisfy an English ship's crew? It might provoke them to heave Palinurus overboard.

It is a pity that statesmen so seldom anticipate the progress of opinion, and to adopt their regulations more than they do to future occasions. Thus we might have retained America; thus, we may yet perhaps retain Ireland; and thus prolong for years, our power in India. Endeavors have very laudably been found our power in India on the basis, if not on perfect moral rectitude (for, in good truth, this is impossible) yet on a considerable degree of utility to the natives as well as ourselves.

Yet so unfortunately do little & paltry ideas sometimes mix themselves with great concerns, that a demur about granting certain reasonable claims to the Company's officers, among the Directors might have endangered our settlements in Asia, by alienating the confidence and affection of that body, by whom alone we hold them; if the ministry, and particularly the president of the board of controul, impressed, no doubt, by the firm, tho' respectable tone in which the deputies of the officers in India steadily urged their claims, wisely resolved to act towards our Eastern armies, in all the different presidencies, with a liberality worthy of the nation, it could not be for ever endured, that in the midst of affluence enjoyed by civilians and other adventurers, they alone should be in want through whose means our Asiatic possessions were preserved, and had been originally acquired.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To Citizen BACHE Editor of the Aurora. CITIZEN,

YOUR correspondent who calls upon me to pass an eulogium on the British House of Lords, and in particular, on Lords Thurlow and Mansfield seems to have mistaken my taste as well as over-rated my abilities; for, I am certain an eulogium that could add lustre to the character of either must be written by some supernatural being. No, citizen, my taste, my pleasure, is to paint, in their true colours, a different order of mortals, the refuse of mankind, such as atheists, murderers, and—you know who.

As to Mr. Hastings, in whose justification I am desired to plead, I know but very little about him, and, besides, I should suppose there has been already pleading enough in his favour; however, if it be true, as your correspondent says it is, that he has been the cause of murdering and starving of thousands of his fellow creatures, I am by no means calculated for his advocate: I should rather take the liberty of referring him to you, citizen Bache, who have so ably defended the bloody Collet d'Herbois, Barrere, and Billaud Varennes. Unless you should think him unworthy your protection, because he did not murder his own countrymen, instead of the inhabitants of Indostan.

Your correspondent has, with more democratic zeal than good manners, accused me of abuse, misrepresentation, falsehood, and defamation. I wish citizen, your correspondents would let my poor Bones alone, or follow up their assertions with something like argument or proof. 'Tis true I have told a dreadful tale in the second part of the Bone to Gnaw, and I most heartily wish that it was not true;—but as your correspondent, even, does not call in question the exactness of my relations concerning the fans-culottes of America, I presume there is a great deal of reason to fear, that what I have advanced concerning these of a sister republic are but too well founded.

By way of sett-off for the millions of murders committed by the French fans-culottes, your correspondent has affirmed that citizen Gerald was really transported to Botany Bay by the British government, and he tells us how amazingly inhuman it was to take his infant daughter from him, before he was put on board! What the deuce! citizen Bache, did this correspondent of yours want the child transported too! This would in my opinion, have been very unjust; for, though we often see the unhappy spirit of mischief and wrangling descend from father to son, yet we are not from hence to conclude, that

this must always be the case. And besides, though the evil disposition should always descend to the children's children, yet they may want the talents, citizen Bache, of their malignant ancestors, and thereby become a sort of buffoons, more ridiculous than mischievous. Butler describes one of these degenerated demagogues to admiration:

"That knaves do work with, call'd a fool." Your correspondent, citizen in his own way, speaks of the Editor of another Gazette under the appellation of the *Whitch of Endor*, and the *Old Hag*, merely because he has republished an interesting extract or two from the second part of the *Bones*—I should be glad to be informed of the reason why it is more against the principles of republicanism to republish an extract from one work than from another. It is certainly as justifiable to republish an extract from an American book, that professes, and inculcates, the most solid attachment to the Federal Government, as from the atheistic calendar, fan-culotte's creed, &c. that have been imported from other countries.

I observe that this correspondent does not sign his name; but he must not think he is not known: his signature is not wanted to discover the author.—J. J. Rousseau tell us that, when young, he could distinguish a medical book, though new, by the smell; I do not pretend to possess the nasal organs in such perfection as this discerning philosopher; but as for my hearing I will trust to that,—and I will engage, at any time, to pronounce whether a piece be from this correspondent or not, upon hearing the first sentence. If such a servile imitator can be said to have a file of his own, his is stamped with a sterility of ideas, a groveling choice of words, a clumsy arrangement, an eternal repetition, and a certain blackguardism in his manner, that makes the reader fancy himself in company with a butcher's boy.

I am surpris'd no one has persuaded him to leave off; his very best friends are ashamed of the insupportable nonsense he has poured upon the public; they wish him, and I tell him so, to confine his rivalry with Johnny Cox the poet and hatter; he may amuse those who read the *Philadelphian Minerva*; his prose is as good, if not better, than Johnny's poetry, and for heaven's sake, citizen Bache, let them go together, and not let them trouble you and me any more.

I am &c. PETER PORCUPINE.

Five Dollars Reward.

ON Tuesday the 23d inst. ran away from the subscriber, living near Wilmington, Delaware, without the smallest provocation, a negro girl named *Moll*, about 13 years old, slender made, and very artful for her age. If questioned, she will probably appear very much embarrassed. As she went away from weeding in the garden, she had on neither hat, handkerchief, shoes nor stockings. She is now in the city, where she arrived sometime in the night between Tuesday and Wednesday. Whoever secures her shall have the above reward by applying at No. 41 Chestnut Street, or to the Rev. Dr. WHARTON, Prospect Hill, near Wilmington.

June 27.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 1st July, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House,

FOUR TENEMENTS,

With the Lots thereto belonging, situate in Biddle's Alley, leading from Walnut-Street into Elbow Lane, and directly in the rear of the House now occupied by Hilary Baker, Esq. the whole is 60 Feet front on Biddle's Alley, and 16 Feet deep.

Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

John Connelly, Auctioneer. June 27

At a Meeting of the Stock-holders in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania,

on the 25th May last, convened for the purpose of fixing the time of payment of the remaining part of the Capital Stock of said Company

Resolved, that the remaining part of two hundred dollars per share, he paid on the 6th day of November next, under the penalties annexed to default by the act of incorporation.

Published by order of the Meeting, SAMUEL W. FISHER, Secy. June 27

No. 60 South Second Street.

THE Wholesale and Retail Store for BOOKS, STATIONARY, MUSIC, PRINTS, OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWING BOOKS, and Fancy articles.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

For the greater convenience of conducting his business extensively, has removed from No. 57, to No. 60 South Second Street, on the west side—where he has received by the last arrivals, an extensive collection of useful Books, and the best Stationary. Also, a variety of New Music, Bunbury's curious Caricatures, Prints, Oil Paintings, Drawing Books, &c. &c. all which he will sell, as usual, for a small profit.

T. S. embraces this opportunity to acknowledge the liberal encouragement he has always experienced from the citizens of Philadelphia—returns his most sincere thanks, and pledges himself to use constant exertions to merit continual favour, and have his store the place for elegant and useful literature.

June 27

100 Barrels Tar.

750 Molasses shooks, St. Domingo Molasses, and Syrup, Pimento, in casks, &c.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE SIBBALD, No. 18 Penn Street. June 27