

behaving peaceably shall not be molested. If suspected a year shall be given them to remove. The sending of an ambassador away, for personal misconduct shall not interrupt the harmony between the two countries.

Art. 27. Each country shall restore to the other forgers or murderers who may take refuge with them.

Art. 28. Makes the 10 first articles perpetual, and limits the remainder to twelve years except the 11th which has a limitation of its own. Before the expiration of the term limited in the 12th article, the parties shall negotiate on terms for its continuance, on which if they should not agree the 18 last articles shall exist no longer than the term limited in the 12th article.

Wanted to Charter, For a port in Europe,

A vessel which will carry about Two Hundred Hog-heads of Tobacco. Enquire of E. DUTLICH & WACHSMUTH, South Second-street, No. 154. Philadelphia, 29th June, 1795.

A Few Hbds. of Old James River TOBACCO, For Sale by Mordecai Lewis.

June 29. Price of STOCKS.

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

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 Paterfon 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.

RETURNS grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencement. Continues sales and purchases of real estates and public securities—transacts every species of money negotiations—discounts approved notes to any amount, &c. &c.

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.

VINE GREEN COFFEE.

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

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this Society are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the purpose of electing Officers of the Society, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will be held on the Fourth Day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. in the State House, where their punctual attendance is desired.

After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to O'Ellers's Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth day of the Freedom and Independence of the United States of America. The Dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock. The Members of the other state societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in this City on that day, are particularly requested to join in celebrating it.

By Order of the Standing Committee, ROBERT PORTER, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

held 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 sum of two hundred dollars per share, be 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. FISLER, Secy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Translated from the Courier Francais of this morning. To the Editor. Baltimore, June 24th, 1795.

CITIZEN, I NOW inform you that I have received a Letter from my Brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the Demands made by the Committee of Safety of the English envoys, who are come to treat of peace.—You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of these demands which I enclose. Health and Fraternity.

P. FRENIER. The Letter is dated 23d Floreal—May 12. On the demand made by the envoys of the Court of London now at Paris, treating of peace; France consents to give peace to England on the following conditions:

- 1st. The evacuation—first of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. 2d. Our possessions of the Antilles, those taken in the present and preceding war. 3d. The Island of Corfica. 4th. Our possessions in the East Indies.

5th. Our ancient possessions in North America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, [Nova-Scotia] To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expenses of the war, amounting to 100 millions in specie:—leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon forever to the discretion of France, the Electorate of Hanover and the Bishoprick of Osnaburg.

To restore all the vessels taken at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Tobago—or to pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England, as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British commanders to prevent the escape of those vagabonds.

And to insure the Treaty—England shall deliver to France one of her nearest strong holds, in which the republic shall put a garrison, which shall not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the Treaty.

P. S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Dominique, and Montserrat.

On the Theatre de l'egalite, in Paris, there has lately been performed a new Comedy, in one act, called the Double Divorce. The principles of the author, Citizen Forgeot, are, that as long as marriage was an indissoluble tie, interest and avarice formed the most unnatural unions. Love, that passion which is too delicate and sensible for slavery, and whose existence depends on liberty, and those laws by which love was fettered, were frequently the cause of the most poignant misery.

The freedom of divorce destroyed all these evils, by enabling the married couple to separate when the yoke becomes uneasy to them: married people now live in a constant certainty of reciprocal affection; and the ease with which a matrimonial connection may be dissolved, affords each of the parties a strong reason for continuing it.

The following is the story of the Comedy:—Dorlis and Lucinda, who had been attached to each other from their infancy, have each contracted, by the command of their parents, a disagreeable marriage. The wife of Dorlis, a virtuous woman, perceiving her husband's love for Lucinda, and preferring his happiness to the partial pleasure of possessing his person and not his heart, forms the design of effecting a double divorce, which may render the two lovers happy. Notwithstanding the passion of the old husband of Lucinda for his wife, this double divorce is effected, and Dorlis and Lucinda are united.

The following message accompanied the nomination of Messrs. Hawkins, Glimmer and Pickens as announced in our last.

UNITED STATES, June 25, 1795.

Gentlemen of the Senate, Just at the close of the last session of Congress I received from one of the Senators and one of the Representatives of the state of Georgia an application for a treaty to be held with the tribes or nations of Indians claiming the right of soil to certain lands lying beyond the present boundary line of that state, and which were described in an act of the legislature of Georgia, passed on the 28th of December last, which has already been laid before the Senate. This application and the subsequent correspondence with the Governor of Georgia are herewith transmitted. The subject being very important I thought proper to postpone a decision upon that application. The views I have since taken with the information received of a more pacific disposition on the part of the Creeks, have induced me now to accede to the request, but with this explicit declaration—That neither my assent nor the treaty which may be made, shall be considered as settling any question which may arise upon the supplementary act passed by the legislature of the state of Georgia on the 7th January last, upon which enquiries have been instituted in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives—and that any cession or relinquishment of the Indian claims shall be made in the general terms of the treaty of New-York, which are contemplated as the form proper to be generally used on such occasions. And on the condition that one half of the expense of the supplies of provision for the Indians assembled at the treaty, be borne by the state of Georgia. Having concluded to hold the treaty requested by the late, I was willing to embrace the opportunity it would present of enquiring into the causes of the dissatisfaction of the Creeks, which has been manifested since the treaty of New-York, by their numerous and distressing depredations on our south western frontiers. The depredations on the Cumberland river have been so frequent and so peculiarly destructive as to lead me to think they must originate in some claim to the lands upon that river. But whatever may have been the cause of it, it is important to trace it to its source, for, independent of the destruction of lives and property, it occasions a very serious annual expense to the United States. The Commissioners for holding the proposed treaty will therefore be instructed to enquire into the causes of the hostilities to which I have referred, and to enter into such reasonable stipulations as will remove them and give permanent peace to those parts of the United States.

I now nominate Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, George Clymer of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, to be Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, for the purpose herein before expressed. (Signed) GO. WASHINGTON. Copy.

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PORT of PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Brig Dove Wyatt, Newburyport 1 Sloop Sally Frambis, New-York 8

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

On the night of the 1st inst. Capt. King, of the schooner Harriot, belonging to New-York, on his passage from Kingston to New York, was boarded at 11 o'clock, by the French schooner Privateer, called the Vengeur, Capt. Francois, who fired three guns at him, after he had his topsails to the masts, his peak dropt, and flying jib down; the last of which three guns, he told capt. King, he pointed himself, with an intention to strike the schooner, and said he loaded her with a ball and grape shot; when he boarded Capt. King, he took his papers on board the privateer, and kept them several days, and told him to steer after him, or he would sink him. He then carried the schooner into an uninhabited port on the south side of Cuba, and there plundered the cargo, and robbed the passengers of almost every thing they had. The passengers were all Americans excepting one Frenchman who had been a prisoner at Kingston, they also robbed the captain of his clothes. Previous to his taking capt. King, they had taken the schooner Dolphin, of Charleston, the Capt. of which told them that Capt. King was an American, and belonged to New York.

The Vengeur is a Virginia built schooner, with black sides and white bottom, mounting twelve guns—her crew consists of about sixty men, composed of French, English, Spaniards, Americans, Blacks and Mulattos. The first Lieutenant's name is Callic, the mates name La Forge—When the privateer was in chase of the Harriot, they hoisted a black flag, with three death's headson it. Indeed, their behavior altogether was like that of pirates.

To this, the Captain of the Harriot will make oath. June 24th, 1795.

BOSTON, June 24. UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[FACTS.] To record any transaction which reflects disgrace upon our fellow-citizens, is a very disagreeable tax; but silently to pass over the unlawful and riotous proceedings on Saturday night, would argue a gross deficiency of duty. Its rise and progress we shall endeavor to narrate with justice and impartiality.—On Friday last it was reported, that one of the Bermudian privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour to water. This roused the feelings of many; and some inconsiderate person issued a short hand-bill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the end of Long Wharf, of dismantling a Bermudian privateer.—Accordingly a considerable number attended; and about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, attacked the sloop Speedwell of Halifax, from New-Providence, plundered, and cut her mast, rigging,

&c. to pieces; and, to complete the business, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the stream, and set fire to her; thereby risking the destruction of the shipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of Charleston, to which, the tide being flood, she drifted, and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However, by the active exertions of some of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In dismantling the sloop, some military stores were found on board her, which served to exasperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. These, we have ascertained, to be two iron 3 pounders, two swivels, eight muskets, about forty charges of shot, and 15lb. of powder. These were taken on board at Halifax, and intended merely as appears by the declaration of the captain, the clearance, and by the extreme weakness of the crew, (no more than four men) as a defense against the gun-boats and small armed craft, which cruise about the Bermudian islands, and are fitted out at Charleston. Capt. Meagher, who commanded the sloop, has declared on oath, that the sloop Speedwell, [mentioned through mistake to be the Betsey of St. Croix, in the Governor's proclamation; from the circumstance of her having, to escape privateers, that name on her stern] is owned at Halifax, by Mr. Thomas Fillis, merchant, John Crosskill, and himself, mariners, all of Halifax: that she sailed from thence about the beginning of April, on a trading voyage, for New Providence, having for his crew four men only, and having on board, as cargo, salmon, mackerel, potatoes, flour, boards, some fish, &c. That on his return from New-Providence to Nova-Scotia, having on board, besides 2500 dollars in specie, lignum vitae, hides, pine-apples, &c. [we learn to the amount, with the vessel, to near 10,000 dollars] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehensive his pine-apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of vessel and cargo at the custom-house, and obtained a permit to land and dispose of his cargo; and that she was destroyed, as is represented above. The papers of the sloop, which were lodged in town, before the riot took place, prove the representations of the captain, and shew the wicked wantonness of the rioters. Mr. Fillis, one of the owners of the sloop and cargo, is son to a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of liberty, and whose sacrifices for the relief and comfort of American prisoners, when confined at Halifax, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yesterday the Governor made the following communication to the Legislature: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, Having received late on Saturday afternoon last, official information from the Consul of the French republic, that a vessel had anchored within this harbor last from New-Providence, and that there was reason to suspect that she was a concealed foreign privateer. I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent enquiry into the cause of suspicion, and report the same to me, that I might consider what measures I ought to take thereon. Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous assembly of men had dismantled the vessel and thrown the cargo then on board into the sea, and soon after, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my house, and said that he was commander of the vessel, and that his whole property was destroyed by the said persons assembled as aforesaid. On the next day I summoned the Council and asked advice. They advised me to issue a proclamation immediately; altho' it was not in the power of the Governor and Council, to offer a suitable reward to such persons as might discover and bring to justice any person or persons, concerned in so dangerous a proceeding. You alone have the disposal of the public monies, and I refer it to you, to judge whether a suitable reward is necessary to give strength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wisdom shall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS. Council Chamber, Boston, June 22d, 1795.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The above was committed to a joint committee, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Dane, and Davis, Messrs. Sewall, Tudor, and Edwards.

Yesterday there came down from the Senate, a resolution reported by the committee of both houses, to whom was referred his Excellency's message;—which resolution authorized the Governor and Council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any person or persons, who should discover and bring to pu-

nishment the advisers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the vessel referred to in the message; and contained a request to the Governor to render all proper assistance to the sufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their losses. The house assigned 10 o'clock this day to consider the subject, and in the mean time committed the resolution to a committee, consisting of Dr. Eullis, Mr. Sprague and Col. Barnes.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Yesterday morning came down to the house, from the Senate, the resolution which passed up from thence, for taking the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a Convention, for the purpose of inserting an article in the Constitution, providing for a periodical revision thereof, which resolutions were non concurred by the Senate. The house after some debate appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Eullis, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Bigelow, to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of difference between the two houses. The committee appointed by the Senate were the Hon. Messrs. Choate, Wells, and Bacon. In the afternoon the committee on the part of the house reported, that the committee of either house had made no impression on the other, and that the gentlemen of the Senate adhered to their opinion of the inexpediency of the measure; considering that the subject had so recently been committed to them.

It would require the microscopic organ of a Jacobin fly to see wherein the treaty concluded between France and Prussia is favorable to the cause of general liberty. The words, nor the idea, are not even hinted at in any part of it; and so far are the miserable subjects of Prussia from being benefited by it, that they are not even thought of in the treaty, which has been made by the French republic with the king of Prussia, as such, and as elector of Brandenburg, both which titles are recognized by a particular article of the treaty!

The term sans culottes, is as much reprobated in France now, as it formerly was prized; and "Ca Ira" and "la Carmagnole," are hissed at the Theatres, giving place to the "Reveillon du Peuple"—a new and truly Patriot song.

The Editor has been favored with a copy of this song by Capt. Bayard; and has been promised an elegant translation of it.

Pomp, the murderer of Capt. Charles Furbush, as mentioned in the Centinel some time since, has been tried by the Supreme Court at Ipswich, convicted, and sentence of death passed on him.

LONDON, April 14.

Important intelligence to the navigators to the Baltic.

From some new geographical maps published in Denmark, it appears, that the position of Anholt, as hitherto laid down in the ordinary charts, is greatly erroneous. The light house of Anholt, and the whole isle is from 7 to 9 minutes too much westerly; and the distance from the light house to the Swedish coast in a direct perpendicular to the meridian of the light house, is, in all maps hitherto published, nearly four English miles, or one eighth part of the whole too great. Experience has taught the navigators, that they come too soon down upon Anholt; or that they, cruising between Anholt and Sweden, overrun their reckoning, which was ascribed to the currents; although the true reason of it was the great error in the geographical and hydrographical position of Anholt in a narrow and dangerous passage.

LONDON, May 5.

Admiral Peyton's flag (not Sir Richard King's, as stated by mistake) is transferred from the Boyne to the Glory. Several shots from her guns came on shore, without doing mischief, though there were many narrow escapes.

An admiral's express arrived here this day, ordering the Mediterranean fleet to sail to-morrow morning, if possible.

The Spanish Ambassador is said to have communicated to the British Cabinet, the determination of the Court of Madrid, to co-operate with England in the most active prosecution of the war through another campaign.

On Saturday Joseph Gerald, who was convicted of sedition at Edinburgh, in March, 1794, removed from the prison there to Newgate, was sent on board the ship Sovereign, bound to Botany Bay, pursuant to the sentence passed on him to be transported for 14 years.

Lord Nelson, it was yesterday said, does not go out with the Mediterranean fleet, which will be commanded, for a few months, by Admiral Digby, when his Lordship will again hoist the flag in the Mediterranean.

The Duke of Portland was so much recovered on Saturday as to be able to see such of his friends as called upon him, and yesterday was still better, so that it is hoped he will be able to attend his duty in Parliament in the course of the week.