

Price of STOCKS.

6 per Cents	19/9
3 per Cents	11/9
Deferred	14/4
Shares Bank of the United States	40 pr. cent. adv.
Pennsylvania	36
North America	50
Insurance Co. North America	50
Pennsylvania	9 to 10

LOST.

A Note of Hand, dated the 7th July, 1795; drawn by Daniel McCormick, payable to the Subscriber 60 days after date, for five thousand dollars; as the payment is stopped, any person leaving it at No. 18 Courtland Street will be paid for their trouble. Wm. S. SMITH.
New York. July 14. \$1w

25 Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the Road between Princeton and Trenton, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a Bill of Exchange for 533 Dollars 33-100, drawn by J. Price & Co. on Comfort Sands Esq. New York—dated Charlton, S.C. at 60 days sight, accepted 22d May in favor of Messrs. John J. Waldo & Co. and indorsed by Samuel Brock Jun., power of attorney from Messrs. Waldo & Co. the payment of which is stopt. Likewise 90 Dollars in Bank Notes, and other papers of no consequence but to the owner. Whoever finds and returns to the Printer hereof, the said Pocket Book with its contents, shall receive the above Reward. July 14. \$6

Insurance Company of North America,

July 14, 1795,
THE Dividend for the last half year is declared by the President and Directors to be one dollar and seventy five cents on each share of Stock in this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, in ten days from this date, agreeably to charter.

By Order of the President and Directors,
\$1w EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

NEW-CASTLE FIER 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 Street

Where approved Notes to any amount are also discounted.

June 24. \$1w

Sales at Auction.

Sales of REAL ESTATES.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of July, at the City Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Two Valuable Plantations,

Being part of the Estate of Andrew Doz, deceased. One containing about one hundred and seventy one Acres, wherein is erected a new and substantial brick building two stories high, with three rooms on a floor, and cellars underneath. On the premises is a pump of excellent water, a stone barn, a spring house, and a wharf at the landing, near the mouth of Frankfort Creek. Also a fine apple orchard, from which upwards of two hundred barrels of Cyder have been made in a year, and a quantity of apples sold.

The other, adjoining the former, contains about fifty eight acres, wherein is a convenient brick house, a new barn, a pump of good water, an orchard, cyder mill, &c.—This tract is subject to a ground rent of 45 pounds per Annum, redeemable at any time after the 20th January, 1806, on payment of 112 oz. to dwt. of Gold. The two farms contain about seventy Acres of Wood Land, the whole inclosed with post and rail fencing.

The situation is beautiful for a gentleman's seat, Frankfort Creek and the Delaware being in full view, with all the craft passing up and down the river. On these waters there is plenty of fowling and fishing, and the creek affords an inexhaustible stock of manure.—The produce of the Farms may be easily transported from the wharf to the city of Philadelphia, which is only six miles distant, except in the Winter when the navigation is interrupted by ice, and then the communication is open by Frankfort road, which is the best to the Philadelphia market.

Any person desirous to view the premises, they will be shewn them by George Caftor, living there; and the terms of sale will be made known at the vendue.

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

June 30. \$1w

Sale of a valuable building LOT.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House;

A Lot of Ground

Situate on the south east corner of Walnut and Eleventh Streets, containing in front on Walnut street 20 feet, and in depth fronting on Eleventh street 123 feet—clear of all encumbrance.—The terms to be cash in ten days, when an indisputable title will be given.

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

July 7, 1795. \$1w

Sale by Auction.

At the Merchants' Coffee House, on Saturday Evening next, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, will positively be sold to the Highest Bidder,

That very valuable Property well known as the Estate of the Mr. Hugh Davy, deceased, situate in Paffyunk township, in Philadelphia county, adjoining lands of Mrs. Sims, those late the property of Mr. Joseph Penrice, and those held by Mr. Peter Turner, deceased.

The vicinity of this property to Philadelphia, the delightful situation the Buildings stand on, the different produce, two Orchards of the choicest fruit, and fine Meadows, render it an object worthy the attention of the man of taste or the useful Grazier. Few places equal this for beauty of situation, having a pleasing extensive prospect.

For further information apply to A. W. DAVEY.

At Mr. Joseph Sims's No: 153 South Water Street.

EDW. FOX, Auctioneer.

July 13. \$1w

THOMAS NOBLE,

MONET, LAND, & COMMISSION BROKER,

No. 149 Chestnut Street,

RETURNS grateful acknowledgements 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—documents approved notes to any amount, &c. &c.

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

The WASHINGTON LOTTERY 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 issued by post, and which arrives twice a week only.

June 24. \$1w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Further particulars relative to the INSURRECTION.

1 Prairial, May 20, continued,

As soon as the unfortunate Ferrand had been massacred, and his head brought on a pole into the Hall, an immense crowd burst in and filled all the benches and tribunes. Some words were spoken by the president, which, on account of the tumult that raged on all sides, could not be heard. It was supposed, however, that they related to a suspension of the sitting; for the greater part of the Deputies rose, and with difficulty retired out of the Hall. The insurgents had now gained a complete victory, and the Gendarmes were forced to withdraw. This was between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

"From this moment," says the editor of Le Batave, "the National Representation ceased to exist, and a band of furies had taken possession of the augult, and hitherto sacred place, allotted the Legislators of Twenty-Five Millions of Men."

From five o'clock till ten the greatest disorder reigned, and on account of the numerous leaders of the insurgents, there was no co-operation among them. They still, however, kept possession of the Convention. During the short intervals of silence the Tocsin was heard ringing in various parts of Paris, and the Generale was beat. A few deputies, however, still kept their seats in the Convention, and the venerable Vernier remained in the President's chair, calm amidst the tempest, and unmoved amidst the general storm. A motion was made by one of the insurgents about ten o'clock at night, that such of the deputies as were present should resume their deliberations.

The deputies expressed their willingness to deliberate, and a corner of the hall was cleared for their reception. Bourbotte, Duroy, Duquesnoy, Romme, and Gougeon, particularly distinguished themselves by some strong speeches against the persecutors of the Jacobins. Motions were made and passed, to set at liberty all the deputies who had demanded the Appeal Nominal on the 21st Germinal, or the arrest of Barrere, to repeal the decree for disarming the Territorials; to release the citizens taken up for their political opinions since the 9th Thermidor; to re-organize the committee of general safety, and to seal up the papers of all the present members of the committee. The following members were voted by acclamation to compose the new committee of general safety:

Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroy, and Prieur of Marne.

After these decrees had been passed, Romme mounted the tribune, for the purpose of reading them to the insurgents.

Bourdon of Oise, who had just returned to the hall—"What are you going to do; read these detestable decrees—I oppose the passing of any decree now. The National Convention ceases at this moment to exist."

Down with him! down with him! was heard on all sides of the hall. The decrees were then read and loudly applauded. A great number of the insurgents now quitted the hall.

Boilly d'Anglais took the President's chair. A tumult was heard at the extremity of the hall, and the drums were heard at the door of the Convention. The insurgents were alarmed. An immense crowd of citizens in arms entered the hall with Legende at their head. They exclaimed "Long live the National Convention. Down with the Jacobins." The insurgents formed themselves into a line to resist. They were attacked by the armed citizens, and a conflict ensued, in which some lives were lost. At length the insurgents were totally driven out of the hall, and the deputies who had accompanied the citizens resumed their deliberations, and immediately annulled all the decrees that had been passed.

The commandant of the armed force was called in, and ordered to take the proper measures to defend the National Representation. The greatest part of the armed citizens, from an impulse of respect, retired out of the hall, declaring that they would watch round the Convention till order was perfectly restored.

The Convention then declared its sitting permanent. Motion was made to arrest Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroy, Prieur of La Marne, Romme, Soubray, Gougeon, and Albite the elder.

The Convention, however, ordered only three viz. Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, and Duroy, to be arrested.

The Committees of Public and General Safety were ordered to give an hourly account of the state of Paris.

From the American Vice-Consul at Havre, May 4, 1795.

DE LAMOTTE, Vice-Consul of the United States of America, informs the American Merchants and Captains, that from an arrangement made between the English, Spaniards, and Dey of Algiers, the Algerine Corsairs are permitted to sail out of the Mediterranean, and that in consequence a Courier has been dispatched to Portugal, to call in their ships, the Dey having promised to respect the Trade of Portugal, under certain conditions.

DANTZICK, April 8.

The exportation of Grain is forbidden; the orders were issued when considerable quantities had been purchased for England.

As the political horizon begins to clear in the West of Europe, clouds in the North seem to threaten a storm.

According to the last advices from Pittsburgh, in every port of the Russian Empire, great preparations for war are making. Towards the last of May a fleet of 45 sail of the line, will be ready. A large body of troops are ordered to Poland, and the frontiers of Turkey, to reinforce the armies, which already amount to 160,000 men.

This conduct of the Empress, particularly the events in Poland, has occasioned great uneasiness in the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm; and the same letters say, that these Courts are making formidable preparations. They are fitting out a fleet of 32 sail of the line, twelve of which, under the command of a Danish Admiral, will sail the next month for the North Sea. Twenty others and 8 frigates will be employed as a fleet of observation in the Baltic. The same activity prevails in filling up the land forces of the two nations. Such warlike preparations announce great events.

FRANCKFORT, (upon the Maine) May 6.

The people are in open insurrection at Nuremberg on account of the price and scarcity of provisions. The mob insulted the houses of the Bakers in presence of the

armed force, which was not able to prevent this violence. A general rising is much feared.

The German papers are filled with accounts of the reinforcements of the army of the Emperor. The officers report to the people, that the Austrian Army on the Rhine, will amount from 200,000 to 240,000 men.

The whole army of the Emperor is reckoned—the army of Italy at 42,000, army of the Rhine 240,000, Line of Poland 30,000, interior garrisons, 90,000, equal to 402 thousand men.

The departure for Bafle of the Baron Lehrbach, minister of the Emperor, to negotiate for peace, gives place for many conjectures among the German Politicians, and particularly among the French Emigrants. According to the orders from Vienna, every possible effort is made to relieve Luxembourg.

May 1. There has been a warm action in the neighbourhood of Meintz, in consequence of a fort from the Austrians. On both sides they discovered prodigies of valour, and the loss was great on both sides. Gen. St. Cyr, who relieved the left wing, and placed his light artillery to take the enemy's flank, was the greatest sufferer.

ROME, April 18.

The excessive price of provisions has occasioned commotions in the port of Fermo, on the Adriatic. The mutineers appeared in number about 200, before the Palace of the Governor, and chose five persons to report to him, that if the price of grain was not less in three days, he must be accountable. The Governor gave orders to lessen the price, but this did not satisfy them, they went to the merchants and bakers, and fixed their own prices. The Secretary, fearing that the people of town should unite with the port marched in with the cavalry, and gave orders at Ancona to march an hundred men into the port of Fermo.

PERSIA.

One of the best kingdoms of Asia upon which nature has lavished all her treasures, continues to be the bloody theatre of rapid revolutions. Ali Kan, betrayed by his partisans, has been delivered alive into the hands of his enemy, Muhammed Kan; who after having put out his eyes, confined him in the fortress of Talzeran. All the treasures of Kerian Kan have also fallen into the hands of the conqueror, and particularly two Pearls, and a Diamond called Derianour, the greatest which exists, and 50 besides, of which the least weighs 100 carats.

PARIS, May 10.

All the friends of the Law are grieved at the affair which happened at Lyons. Should private vengeance against an assassin become lawful from the obstinate and absolute neglect of public justice, it never can be just that any man should be assassinated when groaning in irons. Bad as he may be, this is a cowardice which no man dares to vindicate. The indignation was so great against the prisoners, who had been concerned in some past cruelties, that altho' the people cried *Live the Republic*, they still complained of the delay of justice.

The affair has been represented in the Convention, and MATTHIEU proposed that some official account should be transmitted, that the offenders should be apprehended, arraigned and punished.

Read in Convention May 9.

Declaration from the Commanders in the Catholic and Royal Army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou.

WE, the Commander in Chief, and Officers of the Catholic and Royal Army of Anjou, and Upper Poitou, declare, that, encouraged by a desire of peace, we have delayed a final issue of our affairs till this day, to consult the wishes of the people, whose interests have been trusted to us, and to know the intentions of the Officers in the Army of Brittany; that these wishes have been delivered to us in a writing dated 13th Feb. 1795, entitled, Words of Peace: That agreeable to the declaration of the 19th April, we adhere to the measures taken by the Representatives for the restoration of peace in the departments under arms, and submit ourselves to the laws of the Republic, one and indivisible, promising, never to bear arms against it, and to deliver up immediately our Artillery. It is our most sincere desire that this measure on our part may serve to extinguish the flames of civil discord, and shew to foreign nations that France is no other than a nation of brethren, and that we desire that these nations may soon form with it a society of friends. We invite the Representatives of the people, who have assailed in rearing peace, to appear in the National Convention, and to express the sincerity of our wishes, and effectually remove all suspicions which bad men might raise against the loyalty of our intentions.

Signed,

STOFFLET, &c.

BARRE, Secretary-General.

Salem Gazette.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Authentic copy of the judgment of the Revolutionary Tribunal, passed upon Fouquier, Tiville, and his associates. Translated for the MINERVA from the Moniteur.

The Tribunal having considered the declaration of the Jury, reporting:

I. That there have been practised in the Revolutionary Tribunal, sitting at Paris, in the course of the 2d year of the French Republic, manoeuvres and plots, tending to favor the liberticide projects of the enemies of the people and the Republic, to bring about the dissolution of the national representation and destruction of the Republican order, and to excite the arming of each citizen against each other.

Especially, in causing to perish, under the pretence of a judgment, an innumerable crowd of French people, of every age and every sex: in contriving for this purpose plans of conspiracy in the different houses of arrest of Paris.

In forming or causing to be formed in the houses, lists of proscription;

In compiling, in concert with certain members of the ancient committees of government, plans of reports on these pretended conspiracies, suitable to impose on these committees and the National Convention, and to wrest from them sanguinary armaments and decrees;

In uniting in the same act of accusation, and same condemnation, dragging to trial, and to punishment, numerous persons of every age, sex, and nation, absolutely unknown to each other;