

Imported,

In the ship Birmingham Packet, from Calcutta, and for sale by the Package, by

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

Tandah Coffees, Bahar Hangerchiefs, Humbugs, Emerties, Batna, and other Bastes, Persian Taffatics, Flower'd and spotted Bandanoes.

With a variety of other goods from that place, and a general assortment of European SPRING GOODS, as usual.

Long and short Pipes, in boxes of 5 groce each, An assortment of Stone Jugs and Pitchers, Queen's Ware, in Crates, assorted, Glass Ware, in Crates and Casks, Sheathing Paper, by the Bale, Teneriffe Malaga, & Sherry Spermaceti Candles, and

WINE

A general assortment of Irish Linens, Received per ship Glasgow, from Dublin, by the package. May 12. \$1wco3w

For Kingston, in Jamaica, The ship

Dominick Terry,

Will sail in twelve days,

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Cuthbert's wharf, or to

Jesse & Robert Wain.

May 12. \$12t

War-Office of the United States, May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A. B. making this acknowledgment has been personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such. JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War. May 12. \$aw6w

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please. N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

Mr. Whitlock's Night.

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, Will be presented, (never performed here) a Tragedy, Written by T. HULL, Esq. called

Henry the II.

Or, THE FALL OF FAIR ROSAMOND. Performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with unbounded applause.

Henry, Mr. Moreton; Clifford, Mr. Whitlock; Prince, Mr. Warrell, jun.; Salisbury, Mr. Beece; Leicester, Mr. Warrell; Verulam, Mr. Morris; Servant, Mr. Mitchell; Abbot, Mr. Green; Queen, Mrs. Shaw; Ethelinda, Mrs. Harvey; Rosamond, Mrs. Whitlock.

End of the Tragedy, a Pantomime Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

THE MIRACULOUS MILL;

Or, The Old ground YOUNG.

Gaffer Thoughtless, Mr. Francis; Old Rowly Powly, Sig. Doctor; Mealy the Miller, Mr. Rowton; Bob, his son, Mr. Warrell, jun.; Goody Benson, Mrs. De Marce; Pauty, Miss Milbourne; Lucy, Miss Gillaspie.

Lads and Lasses—Messrs. Darley, jun. Mitchell, T. Warrell—Miss Willems, Miss Oldfield, Miss Rowson, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Lege.

To conclude with a few select performances By signior Joseph Doctor. Particularly the balancing a Pyramid of thirteen glasses of Wine, and passing his body through a hoop—drinking a glass of wine from the table backward, and beating a drum at the same times, &c.

After which Mrs. Whitlock, (by particular desire) will read a Poem, called GRATITUDE: Or, The Benevolent Turk.

To which will be added, the Farce of

Love à la Mode.

Or, THE HUMOURS OF THE TURF.

Written by Charles Macklin, Esq.

Sir Collaghan O'Ballaghan, Mr. Whitlock; Sir Archy Macfarcaim, Mr. Bates; Squire Groom, Mr. Marshall; Beau Mordecai, Mr. Francis; Sir Theodore Goodchild, Mr. Beece; Servant, Mr. Mitchell; Charlotte, Miss Willems.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Whitlock, No. 66 North Eighth Street.

On Monday (never performed here) an historical drama, in 3 acts, called The Patriot; or, Liberty Obtained, with a farce call'd Barnaby Brittle, or, A wife at her wit's end, and the Pantomime of Gil Blas, or, The Cave of the Robbers—For the benefit of Mr. Bates. Mr. Marshall's Night will be on Wednesday.

BOX. One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Pieces for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre: No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

LAND for sale.

ANY gentleman desirous of purchasing Land, in the vicinity of the city of Washington, may now be accommodated with a situation combining advantages as to health, soil, and prospect, not equalled perhaps in America.

The subscriber has for sale from 100 to 380 acres of land. It lies within 1-4 mile of the city of Washington, 2 1-2 from the President's Square, (from which it bears about N. by E.) and 3 1-4 miles from the Capitol. It bears nearly W. from the westernmost spring of the head waters of the Tiber, distant therefrom about 1-8 of a mile. The situation is remarkably healthy, and every part of the land is well watered—has great abundance of the choicest fruit: about 80 acres are in wood, and there are about 50 acres of meadow-ground, great part thereof can be watered, and the whole laid down in Timothy-grass at a small expense. There are several beautiful eminences on it: one of the heights commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect.—To the south, you have a full view of the city of Washington, the town of Alexandria, and the river Potowmac, as far as the eye can reach. To the north, a full view of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, distant about 35 miles, with the surrounding country.—To the West, a very extensive view of the lands in Virginia; the whole forming a grand rural Amphitheatre. Any person inclined to purchase, will find on viewing the situation, that the Land is far superior to the sketch given of it in this advertisement. For price, &c. apply to the subscribers, living on the premises, or to George Walker, Esq. now in Philadelphia. JOHN THO: BOUGHER, District of Columbia, May 6, 1796. May 12. \$2aw5w

Kearney Wharton

HAS REMOVED his Counting-House from Mor-ton's wharf, to No. 18 Dock-street. May 12. \$6t

Estate for sale.

To be sold on Wednesday the 18th Instant, by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern, At 12 o'clock,

ALL that capital Estate, lately belonging to John Mayo, at Germantown, consisting of a good and commodious Mansion-House, out-houses, Stables, Garden, Orchards, &c. together with about 73 acres of good Land, the whole in the best order, and fit for the permanent residence of a large Family. Possession to be given immediately, free from every incumbrance.

Terms of payment, one half in three months, and the other half in six months, in approved notes.

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

May 9

John Miller, jun & Co.

No. 8 Chestnut Street,

Have received by the Ship

BIRMINGHAM PACKET,

From Calcutta,

160 Bales of Bengal Goods,

10,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of a Superior Quality.

350 Bags of SUGAR,

Which they will sell on advantageous terms. May 10.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship Venilia, Capt. Adamson, arrived at New York on Monday in 42 days from Bristol.

LEGHORN, March 1.

INSURRECTION IN SARDINIA.

A Canon and Curate of Sassari, in Sardinia, who have made their escape from the troubles in that island, gave the following details:

The people of Cagliari, having massacred the general of the troops, as well as the Intendant general of finances, created a provisional council of government. They dismissed all the foreigners in office, and only permitted the troops to remain in the island, who took the oath of obedience to the chief, elected by the people.

They sent deputies to the King of Sardinia, to claim the rights and privileges of the Sardinians.

These deputies having returned dissatisfied with their mission, the people resolved upon a revolution. The viceroy was received in truth, but he was not suffered to exercise his authority.

The popular council continued, and still continue to regulate every thing; the inhabitants of the towns in the interior of the island, took up arms, and refused to obey the orders of the Viceroy.—

The town of Onatona adopted the same measures; so that the town of Sassari alone remained attached to the ancient government.

The Governor, the Arch-Bishop, and the Nobility of Sassari, united to oppose the insurgents, and twice the duke of Asinara, by dint of money, appeased the popular tumult, which tended to a complete revolution. At length the lawyer Mondì, repaired to Cagliari, and having conferred with the mal contents, returned to Sassari, and persuaded the inhabitants of the country parts to second his projects.

These inhabitants, to the number of twelve thousand, appeared under the walls of Sassari, and tried to force one of the gates of the town; but being repulsed, they laid waste all the neighbouring country.

Nevertheless, the governor fearing that the people, who had hitherto remained simple spectators, would finish by taking part in the insurrection, proposed to admit the besiegers into the town, and carried his point against the archbishop, clergy and nobility. The insurgents were no sooner in the town, than they arrested the governor and archbishop, and sent them to Cagliari.

More than 40 families quitted Sassari, and the people adopted the same form of government as at Cagliari. The hopes of the inhabitants who have taken no part in the revolution, rely upon the English, who are to send some regiments on board a ship of the line coming from Leghorn.

PORTSMOUTH, March 24.

The under-mentioned ships are ordered on the Lisbon station:

St Albans 64 Admiral Vandeput, Adamant 50 Captain Darley, Carolina 36 Luke, Emerald 32 Berkely, Amphitrite 28 Herbert, Orestes 18 Orrock.

PARIS, March 14.

In all parts of the republic, there is the most urgent necessity for shutting up those temples of anarchy in which plunder and the overthrow of the constitution of 1795, are openly preached. The old companions of Carrier had opened one of these at Angers, but General Hoche ordered it to be closed. It was the same at Nantes.

March 17. Louvet, in his paper of the 21st inst. March 11, inserted the following important confession:

"I fear, said he, that the small remains of the Jacobins of 1791. Founders of Liberty and the republic, will be entirely devoured by those Jacobins of 1795, who are the executioners of the republic and of Liberty."

These Jacobins of 1795, executioners of the republic and of liberty, still exist then to devour! What are they? the accomplices, the partisans, the servants of Robespierre, Carrier, Lebon, Vadier, Collot, &c.

What are they doing? They hold places under the government, which the ministers have been persuaded to bestow on them.

The directory, therefore, and the ministers, have the misfortune to employ the executioners of the republic and of liberty. This is a fact that admits of no reply; it has appeared in a paper, that may be almost considered as official; written by a representative of the people; and paid and distributed by the government; O Republic! O Liberty! are ye then delinquent to be governed by your executioners?

Antonelle has undertaken the defence of the proscribed Journalists in the journal des Hommes Libres. He asserts, that the "Enlightener," evinces the most courageous attachment to the cause of the people, when he constantly asserts, that the directory is a monster; that all its members are tyrants more horrid than Nero and Caligula; when he invites the armies to quit the frontiers, and march to Paris, to overthrow the government to make a division of the lands, to annihilate the constitution of 1795, which he calls the Code of despotism, and to restore the system of Robespierre and Saint Just.

Miranda and Marchena, the two Spaniards, have been again arrested.

Letters from Angers of the 16th, (March 6,) state, that the Chouans have taken the town of Mayenne by surprise, and that General Hoche has given orders to arrest and bring to trial, Camus and Loviza, who commanded the town, and who have been accused by the inhabitants and the constituted authorities.

A letter from General Valleteau, commander at Port Brienne, confirms the death of Puitaye.

March 20. The Abbe Chales, who affects to be one of the warmest patriots of 1793, has been arrested by order of the Directory.

Reval, Editor of the Courier des Armees, has also been arrested.

March 21. A letter from Angers, of the 16th of March, states, that the rebels of La Vendee have made themselves masters of Chalonnais, which is but three leagues from that city, and have killed the governor.

A letter from Le Chateignais, states the situation of Charette to be critical, and that the republicans have little doubt of his soon falling into their hands.

BASLE, March 3.

The Secretary of his Majesty, the emperor has arrived here, and there has been much speculation respecting the object of his mission. We are assured that the court of Vienna has accepted the mediation of Prussia for a general pacification; but as it is feared the pretensions of the French Republic may not accord with the interests of the Belligerent powers, the negotiations must necessarily be drawn into length.

March 9. I have just learnt the most important news from a correspondent, who informs me exactly of every thing which passes. He writes to me, that Baron D'Ingelstrom, who arrived lately from London, has been for some time in Paris, and is now on his way to Vienna. It is believed that he had some conferences with Mr. Pitt on the subject of peace; the result of which he has made known to the French government.

It is said that Mr. Pitt gave him to understand, that England would consent to the cession of Belgium; but that he insists upon an indemnification for the expenses of the war, viz. Corfica, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch establishments in the East Indies; to which the French government would never accede.

All the rumours respecting the march of a Prussian army towards the Rhine, are without foundation. The king of Prussia has too much to fear from the ambitious Catherine to engage in a new war, which would leave him defenceless on the side of Russia. L'Eclair, of the 19th and 20th.

LONDON, March 23.

We have received private information that the Chouans, who are in very great force in Lower Normandy, lately made an attempt on the town of Lisieux; but, after a vigorous attack, were compelled to retire. Having, however, received reinforcements; they renewed their attack; and the patriots having, in the mean time, been disarmed by the inhabitants, they succeeded in carrying the place.

PLYMOUTH, March 21.

Arrived the Liberty brig of 12 guns, Lieut. McKinley, from Jersey, with dispatches from Sir Sydney Smith, which were immediately landed, and taken off express by Mr. H. Pine, first Lieut. of the Diamond, of 38 guns, commanded by Sir Sydney, said to contain intelligence of that ship's having engaged a French fort near St. Brieux, which she silenced. a part of her crew were then sent on shore, who spiked the guns, and burnt a Luggar, and seven sail of vessels in the harbour.—The Diamond also drove on shore a large sloop of war, of 12 guns.

DRESDEN, March 8. This day the Saxon regiment of Prince Albert

light horse, and the grenadiers of Niefenmichel, commence their march to the Rhine. The last division of the Electoral contingent march from here on the 24th.

HAMBURG, March 15.

Itzig, the celebrated Jew merchant at Berlin, who had engaged in considerable contracts to furnish the French armies with horses, has declared himself insolvent, to the amount of upwards of a million of rix dollars.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Yesterday morning his excellency Robert Liston, the British Ambassador, with his Lady, Secretary, and Suite, left this city for Philadelphia.

Yesterday sailed his Britannic Majesty's ship Assistance, Capt. Mowat, of 50 guns, for Halifax—the frigate Prevoyant, Capt. Berrisford, and the Hussar, Capt. Weems, of 32 guns, for Bermuda.

On Saturday arrived here, a small armed schooner, from Guadeloupe, with dispatches, it is said, for the French minister. A salute was interchanged with the fort.

The ABBE RAYNAL died at Paris on the 6th of March. The following account of him is given in the London papers—

"The late Abbe Raynal was in his 84th year when he died. He walked on foot to Paris a week before his death. He got a cold, which was followed by a catarrh. He kept his bed some days. On the 6th of March he got up, shaved, and dressed himself. At six in the evening he went to bed; heard a newspaper read, and made some critical observations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The Justice of the Peace of the Section des Champs Elysees did not choose to bury him until he had asked the government whether it was intended to pay him any funeral honors.

Raynal was employed just before his death upon a new edition of his Philosophical History. He had presented an address to the Directory, to obtain from the agents of the republic in foreign countries, the documents of which he stood in need, relative to the commerce of different nations to the East-India companies, and some other objects relative to his work. The directory immediately complied with his request, and sent the necessary orders to the French ambassadors in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Italy.

"It is known that Raynal left among his manuscripts, a History of the Revocation of the edict of Nantes, in four volumes; but it is supposed, that under the reign of Robespierre he burnt part of his papers."

The Abbe, as a Philosophical and Political writer, was well known in America.

The plan of the Bank at Paris, is said to have been relinquished.

A new London Paper, the "EXPRESS," which we have received, gives a regular chain of Paris accounts up to the 21st of March;—these we shall commence detailing to-morrow.

A considerable sum had taken place in the English funds, for the few last days of our accounts; but a difference of opinion prevailed as to the cause;—whether from any pacific operations in the government—or to mere stock-jobbing manoeuvres.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of New-York, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Gulian Verplanck, William Seton; Joshua Waddington, Dan. M'Corrick; Comfort Sands, Nich. Converseur; Charles Smith, Richard Varick; Herman Le Roy, Wm. Contable; John B. Coles, Wm. Denning; And, Peter Schermerhorn.

Last evening arrived here, the Ship Venus, capt. H. Dashiell, in 7 weeks from London, with about 20 passengers.—She brings no papers of date as the Venilia.

April 2, in the British channel, spoke the schooner Harriett of New-York, Capt. J. Boavis, from Havre to Falmouth, which he expected to leave in 7 days for New-York.—May 2, spoke the brig Sally, of Boston, capt. Clarkson, from Rhode-Island to Liverpool, our 7 days.

Arrived at this Port. DAYS. Ship Hercules, Bridges, Vineyard 8; Brig American Hero, Bain, Port au Prince 32; Schr. Peraphis, Dunn, Philadelphia 6; Lark, Bird, St. Thomas 22; Sloop Barney, Rodney, Hispaniola, 54; Vice Admiral Cornwallis, it is expected, will be tried by a court, for returning to port. The Royal Sovereign ran foul of the Bellicious transport and sank her, and most of the people, amounting to near 300, perished. But the admiral's ship was supposed not to be rendered unfit to prosecute the voyage.

The fate of the West-India fleet has been more adverse than was ever before known.

Admiral Duncan and admiral Pringle have united their squadrons and failed towards the Texel.

Sir J. B. Warren is said to have taken three Dutch East Indiamen.

British Friends! These are to certify to whom it may concern, that the Brig Two Sisters whereof Frederick Redfield is master, has been boarded by his majesty's ship L'Aimable under my command, and having produced his proper papers he has my leave to proceed on his voyage.

I do likewise certify, that James Randall mariner has been put on board the said brig from his Majesty's ship L'Aimable at Sea, being a citizen of the United States of America, and from a complaint in his constitution is totally unfit for serving on board of any ship.

Given on board his majesty's ship L'Aimable, at sea, April 8th 1796.

CHARLES SIDNET DAVERS. The brig above named was from Guadeloupe.