

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North America, Pennsylvania, and EXCHANGE at 60 days.

Whereas a certain negro man, who calls himself HARRY, was committed to the jail of Dauphin county, in Pennsylvania, on the 30th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway slave; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his face very remarkable on account of having a very large wart on his right cheek, near the ear, and one on his neck, near the throat. His face much contracted by the small pox, especially about the nose. He says he formerly belonged to one Henry Snowden, of Elkridge, in Maryland, who died about 7 years ago in Philadelphia. The proper owner of said negro, if any, are desired to come, pay costs, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to pay costs. JOHN M'CHESNEY, May 7, 1796. [13. 31] Jailor.

Mr. Whitlock's Night.

New Theatre.

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

Henry the II.

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

Table listing cast members: Henry, Clifford, Prince, Salisbury, Leicester, Verulam, Servant, Abbot, Queen, Ethelinda, Rosamond, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Warrall, jun., Mr. Beete, Mr. Warrall, Mr. Morris, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Green, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Whitlock.

End of the Tragedy, a Pantomimical Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called THE MIRACULOUS MILL; Or, THE OLD ground YOUNG.

Table listing cast members for the pantomime: Gaffer Thoughtless, Old Rowly Powly, Mealy, the Miller, Bob, his son, Goody Benson, Patty, Lucy, Mr. Francis, Sig. Doctor, Mr. Rowfon, Mr. Warrall, jun., Mrs. De Marquee, Miss Milbourne, Miss Gullalpie.

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

To conclude with a few select performances By Ignior 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 time, &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 TURK.

Table listing cast members: Sir Callaghan O'Brallagan, Sir Archy Macfarquin, Squire Groom, Beau Mordecai, Sir Theodore Goodchild, Servant, 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 Obtain'd, 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.

Places 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. VVAT RESUBLICA.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

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.

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

Edward Stow, Jun.

HAS for sale, at his Store, No. 41, South Water Street, New England Rum, in Hogheads, tierces & barrels, MADEIRA, SHERRY, and WINES, PORT. Mels, Prime and Cargo Beef, Spermaceti and Wax Mould Candles, Tallow Mould and Dipt ditto, 400 Boxes hard, White Soap, in excellent order for shipping. May 12.

Mustard and Chocolate

CONTINUE to be manufactured in the best manner, and for sale, as usual—Also shelled or pearl Barley, Coffee, Pepper, &c. Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale, Cyder, English Porter, Tamnton and Bath Ale in bottles, &c. &c.—at No. 93, South Front Street, opposite the Custom-House, by JOHN HAWORTH. Philadelphia, May 7, 1796.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, May 12.

Petitions in favour of the British treaty, were presented by Messrs. Parker, Hindman and Cooper. Mr. New reported the following bills as laid before the President for his approbation and signature, viz. an act allowing compensation for horses killed in battle belonging to officers of the United States; an act for repealing so much of an act relative to the judicial courts of the United States, as directs that the alternate sessions of the district court of Pennsylvania shall be held in Yorktown, and for other purposes; and an act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland, and to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, so far as respects the said states.

A communication was also received from the President, informing the house that he had approved and signed the said acts.

The bill for preventing the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The committee to whom was recommended a bill from the Senate, amending the act relative to the encouragement of useful arts, together with the report of the committee to whom the said bill was referred, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

A communication was received from the treasury department, including a statement of the exports of the United States for the year 1795, which was ordered to be printed.

The petition of John Branch, an alien, praying to be enabled to obtain a patent for an improved Pump, was read and referred to a standing committee.

The order of the day on the bill relative to Quarantine, was entered upon; when after considerable discussion on the constitutional question, whether the power to regulate quarantine was vested in the individual states or in the general government, the advocates for the power's residing in the state governments succeeded in striking out the first clause of the bill, which was in the following words, there being 46 for striking it out and 23 against it.

“Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to direct at what place or station, in the vicinity of the respective ports of entry within the United States, and for what duration and particular periods of time, vessels arriving from foreign ports and places, may be directed to perform quarantine.”

The other clause which authorizes the President to direct the officers commanding forts and revenue cutters, to aid in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of the different states, passed without opposition.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the house should again resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of revenue, which, after a motion being made and negatived for discharging the committee of the whole from a further consideration of the report, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole accordingly, and after some little debate, five of the remaining resolutions were agreed to, and the sixth, relative to allowing collectors a certain mileage for travelling, was disagreed to. The following are the resolutions.

“Resolved, That the officers of the revenue ought to be authorized by law to require of the city distillers, and the refiners of sugar, the verification on oath, of their books, once a quarter, and that it ought to be made the constant duty of such distillers and refiners, to exhibit their books, if required.”

“Resolved, That a time ought to be limited, within which the exporter of spirits distilled within the United States, shall be entitled to a drawback; and that the drawback ought not to be granted, unless where the exportation is from the district or state where the same are distilled, or the next adjoining district or state.”

“Resolved, That it would be expedient to modify the act imposing duties on licenses to retailers of liquors, so as that the said retailers should pay in proportion to the amount of sales, so far as to divide them into four classes.”

“Resolved, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any tax (except on goods imported) and a neglect or refusal to pay, to authorize a collection thereof by distresses.”

“Resolved, That provision ought to be made for allowing drawbacks upon spirits exported (via Mississippi) in vessels of less than thirty tons.”

“Resolved, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any such tax, and a neglect or refusal to pay, to allow the officer employed to collect the same, a certain mileage for his travel out to collect such tax, over and above the commission which he may be entitled to by law.”

This Resolve was disagreed to. The House then took up the resolutions, when on motion of Mr. Gallatin, the latter part of the 2d resolution (printed in Italic) was agreed to be struck out, 43 to 23, and they were referred to the committee of ways and means to report a bill or bills accordingly.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill regulating grants of lands appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel; one for satisfying the claims of the executors of the late Baron Steuben; and another for making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations, and to continue in force an act providing for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. These three bills were twice read and ordered to be committed to committees of the whole; the two first on Saturday, the last on Monday. Mr. Smith also made a report on sundry petitions for claims of land, which was twice read and referred to a standing committee of the whole.

Mr. Nicholas reported a bill altering the compensation of the accountant of the war department, which was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole, to-morrow.

Mr. Thatcher reported a bill in addition to the act establishing post-offices and post-roads within the United States, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Coit, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Edgar and others, of the northwestern territory, praying to be permitted to introduce slaves into that territory from other states, reported against the petitioners; but with respect to their claim for certain lands, they reported in their favour. Adjourned.

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers, By the VENTURA.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

March 9.

It was resolved, on the proposition of Fermond, that the law which puts in the disposal of the Directory the National Domains, estimated at 800 millions, shall be repealed; and that these domains shall be added to the other pledges, for the security of the assignats.

Baffrond spoke of the means of retrieving the credit of the assignats: “No more of exchange—no more gew-gaws—no more of luxury with the Magistrates—no more of sumptuousness in dress.—The tri coloured cockade should be the only ornament of French Republicans.”—“The Pyramids of Egypt, (said the Speaker) were built by tyrants. The Ambassadors of Pyrrhus were astonished when they saw with what frugality the Romans lived in private. Economy appeared to him as the only treasure which no foreign power could ever wrest from the French Nation.”

March 10.

The deliberation of the Council was confined to the means of raising the credit of the assignats.—Bayeul opposed the emission of Mandats, which he could not but consider as a new coinage of Assignats.

After a long discussion, the proposition of Fermond was finally adopted.

LONDON, March 16.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From an officer on board the Royal Sovereign, Man of War (ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS) at Spithead, dated March 14.

“You will no doubt be surprized to hear of our return so soon; but a new we got down the Channel as far as Portland, a gale came on from the East, when the Belifarius, Capt. Barge, (a transport with troops) ran aboard of us and carried away all our outwater, and damaged us so much, that we were obliged to return to refit; the Belifarius carried away her main and mizen masts, and was so much damaged that we expect she went down a few minutes after we left her; the convoy all but parted company that night; the men of war, with the remainder we saw as far as lat. 42 North, long. 14, 30. Well, and then sent sent them on with the Minotaur, of 74 guns. We saved Capt. Barge, his mate, 16 of the ships company, 111 soldiers, 8 officers and 5 women; some of the troops are much hurt, two of whom are since dead; they are Hessian troops.”

PARIS, March 21.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of March 16.

An address was read, signed by a great number of citizens of Lyons. It contained an accusation against Reverchon, for his conduct when upon mission there—he is accused of having dismissed or suspended justices of the peace, contrary to the laws of the constitution, by which they cannot be dismissed or suspended, without a legal trial. This accusation was referred to the Executive Directory, who are to examine, by means of their commissary at Lyons, into the conduct of that Representative there, and give the council a proper account of his conduct, in order to be enabled to act constitutionally respecting him.

A proposition was read, to establish a lottery, in order to remove the assignats from circulation. The prizes to be paid by part of the national lands, which are to be sold. Referred to a commission.

March 17.

Lefrac—“There are more than 30 Commissaries of the Government in every department, whilst the Constitution allows to the Executive Power no other agents than those placed with the administrators: I move in the name of the constitution, that all other than the number allowed by the constitution, shall be removed from the departments.”

A number of Members cried “Agreed!” The council referred this motion to a commission. The discussion upon the Liberty of the Press was resumed.

Dupuis supported the severe measures proposed by Louvet, which had been so violently opposed, that it was believed they must be rejected.

March 18.

Audouin, in the name of a commission, made a new report upon the sequestration of the property of the fathers and mothers of emigrants; stating that the council had rejected the first resolution, which they thought unjust, as falling upon the innocent as well as the guilty. The council thought that it ought to be left to the choice of the parents of the emigrants, who would immediately enter into a partition with the nation, and deliver the share of inheritance which after their death would have fallen to their emigrated children, and that the other part should remain free; and that the sequestration should remain upon the property of such parents as shall refuse to deliver up that share. This project was adjourned.

Villers, in the name of the commission of public expenses, moved, and the council adopted a resolution to allow the war minister the sum of 100 millions in specie for the expenses of the war.

The discussion upon the liberty of the press was again resumed.

Doulet, after a long speech, completely convinced the assembly, which almost unanimously adopted the resolution, and rejected every proposition for a law to restrain the Liberty of the Press; and referred to a commission the classification of the laws which are added to the penal code, upon the subject of offences relating to the press.

Bentabolle said—“A bill passed in the name of the administrators of the department of the Seine, states, that if the citizens of Paris do not pay the arrears of their contributions before the 30th inst. they will not be able to pay it otherwise than in assignats according to their value in specie; and having read that bill, I hastened to pay my ar-

rears; but I found such a crowd of citizens at the receipt office, that the receiver declared it would be impossible for him to answer their requests within two days; I therefore think fit to propose, that the payment in assignats, in their nominal value, shall be prolonged to a fortnight.

Referred to the commission of finances.

Evening Sitting of March 18.

The council had been for seven hours discussing in the form of a secret committee; when it opened the public meeting, and adopted the following resolutions:

- 1. Bills under the name territorial mandates, shall be created to the amount of 2400 millions of livres.
2. The mandates are to circulate for the value of specie throughout the whole Republic.
3. In two days a report shall be made upon establishing the security of those mandates, and the manner rendering them secure from forgery.
4. Assignats may be exchanged for mandates, within three months, within which time they shall have the value of specie.
A number of other articles were adjourned.

March 20.

Jourdan (of the Bouches du Rhone) said—“I apprise you of the dangers to which the public good is exposed in the South; the directory are informed of the facts; they know that the members of the administrations of my department, dismissed by Freron, have been referred to their places by men covered with blood, breakers of seals, agents of the vilest tyranny. (Murmurs from the ancient members of the Mountain.)

“All that is published by Poulquier is false, (referred Jourdan;) the truth is, that a Jacobin society exists at Marseilles, which shews itself more atrocious than all those, that have existed hitherto; the oath which the members of this famous association take, shall never pollute my mouth; let it suffice to tell you, that it breathes nothing but blood and vengeance.

The directory were acquainted with these facts, and yet, upon the most unfounded reports, they ordered the members of the constituted authorities to be dismissed, under pretence that they favoured the assassination of the patriots at Arles, where not a drop of blood had been spilt. [All the authorities are deposed, and bloody Jacobinism has insolently roused his head. I have communicated to the directory, papers which prove, that at Arles, the proprietors are dispossessed of their goods by patriots, who, with pistols in their hands, pretended that their turn is now come to enjoy.] All the towns in the south are thrown into the utmost consternation, and that country is about to become a Jacobin La Vendee.

“I move that a commission be appointed to examine the law of the 20th Fructidor, that respecting the amnesty, and in general all those which regard the southern departments.”

“My talk is fulfilled—my heart, relieved from the weight which oppressed it, and I hope that the council will take into consideration the motion which I have made.”

The Council ordered the impression of this speech.

Hard made nearly a similar report from Toulon—which was also ordered to be printed.

†† The words in [] are omitted in the Aurora.

LONDON, March 25.

Upon the circumstances of an existing naval misunderstanding it is improper to comment, as it may possibly become the subject of investigation in an official and regular way. It is furnished, however, that there was a disinclination on the part of the officer alluded to, to go to the West Indies at all, upon the ground that a Junior officer (he being appointed at the express request of the military commander in chief,) might enjoy more of the confidence of that officer, and thereby weaken that perfect understanding and co-operation that ought to subsist between the principals of both services.

The Helena sloop of war, of 14 guns, Captain Talbot, and four cutters, cruising off Ollend, on the 16th inst. went into that port, and notwithstanding the fire from the batteries on shore, cut out a large ship, laden with clerics, and brought her off with them. During the affair, the utmost confusion and terror pervaded the inhabitants of the place.

Notwithstanding the capture of Mayenne by the Chouans, it does not appear that they are in any degree capable of coping with the republican troops. Mayenne, it is asserted was not taken by the force of the Chouans, but was surrendered by the treachery of the Commandants of the place, whom General Hoche has ordered to be arrested and tried by a military commission.

The mild and pacificatory address of the directory to the rebels in the western departments, is expected to be productive of effects very favorable to the republic.

An attempt has been made to fetter the freedom of the press in France, but this attempt has very properly been resisted, and has failed.

Admiralty-Office, March 22.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, from Sir William Sidney Smith.

Diamond, off Cape Frebel, March 11.

Sir,

Having received information that the arrival of vessels, detached by the prince of Bouillon, had chartered a convoy, consisting of a corvette, two luggers, four brigs, and two sloops, into Herqui. I proceeded off that port, to reconnoitre their position, and found the channel, which I found very narrow and intricate. I succeeded however, in gaining a knowledge of those points, sufficient to determine me to attack them, in the Diamond, without loss of time, and without waiting for the junction of any part of the Squadron, lest the enemy should fortify themselves still farther on our appearance.

Lieut. M'Kinley, of the Liberty brig, and Lieut. Goslet, of the Arctocrat lugger, joined me off the cape, and tho' not under my orders, very handsomely offered their services, which I accepted, as small vessels were essentially necessary in such an operation. The permanent fortifications for the defence of the Bay, are two batteries on a high rocky promontory. We observed the enemy to be very busily employed in mounting a detached gun