

without passing beyond the value of the security, and stripping the nation of its last resources. It is solely from your firmness and fidelity in the adoption and execution of these measures, that France can be revived, and that she can rise free, glorious, and happy, after all the storms of the Revolution. We invite you, therefore, Citizens Legislators, to give this message an immediate consideration. (Signed) LETOURNEUR, President. LEGARDE, Secretary.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 4. The Captain of the Olive Branch, from Salem, touched at Dominique, where he learnt the capture of a French transport by a British frigate; she was taken three leagues to windward of Desada, had on board about 500 men, and was one of 7 that left France with a strong reinforcement for Guadeloupe. The prize with the frigate were lying in Prince Ruperts Bay in Dominique. From the number of ships of war we have eructing in the track they must come, to reach Guadeloupe, there are great hopes of their being taken.

STOCKS. Six per Cent. 17/8 to 8 1/2 } Three per Cent. 10/6 } Deferred Six per Cent. 13/6 to 7 } 5 1/2 per Cent. 16 1/2 } 4 1/2 per Cent. 14/6 } BANK United States, 27 pr. cent. Pennsylvania, 29 North America, 48 Insurance Comp. North-America, 52 1/2 Pennsylvania, 15 pr. ct. EXCHANGE, at 60 days, 160

On Wednesday, 1st of June, Will be exposed for sale at Russell's wharf, The ship Asia and Cargo, As she arrived from INDIA, Cargo consisting of 25 tons Salt Petre, 40 ditto best Malabar Pepper, 21 ditto best Manila Sugar, 8 ditto Batavia ditto, 100 Bales Madras Purjumas, 13 ditto check'd red and white handkerchiefs, 5 ditto Book Muslins, 1 ditto fine Long Cloths, 15 ditto Check'd and Strip'd Gingham, 23 Cheffs Bandanna Handkerchiefs, 7 Bales Patna Chintz, 23 ditto Jugdeah and Alyabad Baftas, 14 ditto Gurrahs, 17 ditto Guzzeenahs, 15 ditto Chokas, 1 ditto Tandah Coffees, 1 ditto white border'd Muslin Handkerchiefs, 1 ditto Sooty Romals, with A few pieces of Green Taffeties.

The above Goods will positively be sold without any reserve, in order to close the concern immediately. Therefore those who are disposed to purchase largely, will find it greatly for their interests to attend. A credit from three to nine months will be given, in proportion to the amount purchased, upon Notes with two approved indorfers.

The Asia Is a fine new Ship, Built for the India Trade, 327 Tons burthen; made one voyage only—can be put to sea at a small expense, and will be sold on liberal credit. Boston, May 12. (1833)

Mr. Marshall's Night.

New Theatre. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, Will be presented, (never performed here) an admired TRAGEDY, called

The Count of Narbonne. [Taken from the celebrated Romance of the Castle of Otranto, and written by Robert Jephson, Esq.] With new scenery, dresses and decorations.

Raymond, count of Narbonne, Mr. Whitlock Austin, Mr. Green Theodore, Mr. Moreton Fabian, Mr. Beece Hortensia, Countess of Narbonne, Mrs. Whilock Adelaide, Mrs. Marshall Jacqueline, Miss Willems.

End of the Tragedy, DIBDIN's celebrated Ballad, I that once was a Ploughman a Sailor am now,

By Mr. MARSHALL. Which will be succeeded by the Pantomime Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

The Lucky Escape; Or, The PLOUGHMAN TURN'D SAILOR. Founded on the above Ballad.

To which will be added, for that night only, a favorite Comedy in 3 acts, called

The Farm-House; Or, THE COUNTRY LASSES. On Friday, a Comedy, called SPECULATION; with the Comic Opera of THE DOCTOR AND A POTHECARY—For the benefit of Mrs. Oldmixon. Mrs. Whitlock's Night will be on Monday next.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District, In pursuance of a Writ to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Esq, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District,

Will be exposed to Public Sale, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 21st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner called the VIRGINIA,

With all her tackle and furniture, as the same now are; the said Schooner having been condemned, to pay Mariners' wages, &c. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshall's Office, May 17, 1796 (May 1833)

Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1796.

On Monday last ROBERT LISTON, Esq. was received by the President of the United States, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the United States of America.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT is elected Governor of the State of Connecticut, and Hon JONATHAN TRUMBULL Lieutenant Governor.

Governor Fenner, of Rhode-Island, is re-elected to the office.

QUERE.—Would it be supposed unreasonable if Congress, while they are increasing the salaries of the heads of the several Departments, in consequence of the very high and extravagant price of living in this city, should happen to think that the subordinates in those Departments receive too little for their services.

Congress cannot suppose that a dollar is worth seven shillings and sixpence to the inferior, and only six shillings to the heads of those departments: It is presumed that these matters ought to be founded on the principles of proportionate equality.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. days. Brig Martha Bland, Stratton, Norfolk 4 Sloop Sally, Potter, Richmond 8 CLEARED. Ship Suffex, Atkins, Liverpool Ann & Mary, Billis, Hamburg The Ship Caesar, Capt. Hampton, of and from Philadelphia, had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, in 23 days. Capt. H. had 4 of his men preff'd by the British sloop of war Scourge, Capt. Gurrin, notwithstanding every one of them had protections.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the king of Spain.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the king of Spain, a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be satisfied from the duties of import and tonnage, to the end of the present year, not heretofore appropriated: Provided, That the compensation to be appointed, in pursuance of any article of the said treaty, shall not exceed the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars, per annum.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May the 15th 1796.

Go: WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

[Published by request of Mr. Page.] Accomack-County, April 26, 1796.

To the honourable JOHN PAGE, Sir,

Yesterday being Monday the 25th of April was the day on which by the laws of this state the freeholders of the County aforesaid were to chuse delegates to represent them in the Legislature of Virginia for one year, on which day they were pleased to honor us with that trust, they were pleased also to request us to make known to you as the delegate in Congress of that District in the State, of which this county constitutes a part, their sentiments relative to a very important concern, which they are informed, is at this time before Congress. We do therefore assure you that in a very full and respectable assemblage of the freeholders and other good citizens of the county aforesaid yesterday, they declared it to be their opinion without a dissenting voice, that the treaty lately made and ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate on the one part and the king of Great Britain on the other part, ought to be carried into complete effect. They admit a power in Congress to defeat the operation of the treaty by refusing to pass the laws necessary to carry it into effect, but they are of opinion that under the present existing circumstances of the United-States (whatever opinion they have heretofore entertained of it) it will be more politic and expedient that Congress should co-operate in its execution, than to withhold their aid.

They therefore adjure you, so far as you may respect their sentiments, that you concur in all laws necessary to carry the said treaty into effect.

We are Sir, with great respect, Your very humble servants, JOHN WISE, THOMAS EVANS.

Northampton, April 23, 1796.

SIR, From a perusal of the debates of Congress upon subjects relative to the late treaty, negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, we are sorry to find that you have therein taken an active part, and been instrumental in defeating the execution of that treaty.

The sentiments of your constituents in this county differ so widely from yours on the subject, that they are obliged, upon an occasion so important, by addressing you in this manner, to exercise an inherent and constitutional right, and to discharge, as they conceive an indispensible and patriotic duty.

The inclosed statement of the unanimous opinion of your constituents in this county has been drawn up, and now presented to you, in full confidence that it will have its proportional influence upon your future decisions of this interesting subject. We are, Sir, Your obedient Servants, LITT. SAVAGE, JON. STRATTON, JOHN EYRE, NATH. DARBY, SAM. S. MC-CROSKY.

One of the representatives for Northampton. A senator for the district. Co. Lieutenant, The Hon. John Page.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Northampton, on Saturday 23d of April, 1796, at three different places in said county, the subject of the propriety of the federal legislature refusing to make appropriations for carrying into effect the late Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, was considered, and their sentiments thereon, which they desire may be forthwith transmitted to their Representative, the Hon. John Page, in Congress, are unanimously the following:

1st. They are convinced that the aforesaid treaty with Great Britain arose out of such circumstances as fully justifies the negotiation of it, and tenders it a politic and necessary measure, serving not only to avert the horrid alternative of having recourse to arms, but materially to enhance the commercial and general interests of America.

2d. They view with extreme pain and regret, the unremitting efforts of members of Congress to arrest this instrument, at this late period, in its progress to complete execution.

3d. They conceive that no prophetic spirit is necessary to foresee the numerous and afflicting calamities, which this unreasonable interference of the Federal Legislature with the other departments of government will produce, and therefore entertain hopes that the subject will be revived in Congress, and the necessary appropriations of money made, in order to render the treaty efficient.

4th. They wave all opinion, as to the constitutional agency of the Federal Legislature with respect to the treaty, or how far their sanction is essential to the legal existence and validity of it.—These points, they hope, Congress will postpone the discussion of, for some time, and that the attention and wisdom of the House may be confined to the momentous and all-important objects of effecting a speedy execution of the aforesaid treaty.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 17. Extract of a letter, dated Dominica, April 20, 1796.

The whole of the fleet is at last arrived, and gen. White is gone to take Demarara with 1500 men: and Sir Ralph Abercrombie is to leave Barbadoes this day or to-morrow with the grand army, either for St. Lucia or Guadeloupe. It is said that the first object will be to take St. Lucia, and destroy the enemy in St. Vincents and Grenada, and restore tranquillity to those two unfortunate Islands. There are about 20,000 men at Barbadoes; our army is fully sufficient to do any thing here, if they do their duty.

Arrived at this Port. Ship Patriot, Lee, Amsterdam 43 days. Schr. Lucinda, Packwood, Port au P. 29

Palpis, M'Dermot, Baltimore 4 Sloop Susannah, Homer, Norfolk 2

The ship Alexander, from Rochelle to Norfolk, and the Congress from Amsterdam to New-York, are taken by the British and sent into Halifax.

May 16. We have put into our hand a letter from Paris, disclosing a nefarious conspiracy—no less than an attempt of certain American citizens to instigate the French government to take a decided part in opposing the execution of the British treaty by this country, and to insist on our guarantee of their possessions in the West Indies; thus compelling us into the war with G. Britain and France. The whole letter shall appear to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

The Emperor has appointed Baron Thugut, his confidential minister. As this gentleman has been a warm advocate and adviser of a continuance of the war, his appointment may be considered as decisive of the emperor's intentions.

Peter Paulus, the late President of the Batavian assembly, received his indisposition from the shock occasioned by the charges alleged against him on the 4th of March.

Madame Van der Meer, the woman who represented the goddess of liberty in the solemn procession on the organization of the National Assembly of Holland, caught a severe cold on that occasion, which caused her death.

The British parliament have a bill before them for taxing dogs—another for taxing collateral succession. We presume no dispute can arise, whether these taxes are direct or indirect. The number of dogs liable to this tax, is estimated at one million, which, at half a crown a head, will produce 125, 000 sterling.

Mr. Wilberforce continues his endeavors to arrest the progress of the slave trade. On the 24th he moved, that there be laid before the house of commons, an account of all vessels employed in the African trade from London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Lancaster, from the year 1788, to the present time, with the amount of tonnage, &c.

NEW-LONDON, May 2. Arrived brig Polly and Betsey, Gleason, 34 days from St. Jago, in Cuba.

Lift of American vessels taken by French privateers, and carried into the above port. Vessels and cargoes sold; but condemnations not arrived, tho' daily expected from Aux Cayes, viz.

Brig Sally, Bradford, from one port to another on the north side of Jamaica.

Brig Betsey, W. P. Short, from New-York for Jamaica.

Sloop Polly, E. Easton of Rhode-Island, from Savanna, bound to Jamaica; (taken by the Cutter Rights of Man, Augustus Love, master) Schooner Freeport, W. Pete, from Boston for Jamaica, taken by Love.

Schooner ———, Ho'd, es from New-York for Honduras: detained some days, and carried to Aux Cayes.

Brig Six Brothers of Salem, J. Watrous, from the M. k., for Jamaica, taken by Love.

Brig William and Eliza, J. D. Ansell of Scarborough, from Jamaica, for Havanna.

Schooner Citizen, F. Daves of Norfolk, from Kingston, home. The captains of the two last brought in; vessels not arrived, captured by the privateer Triumphant Henry.

British vessels, prizes. Brig Erskine, Cutler, St. John's, New-Branswick, for Jamaica.

Ship Barzillai of London, from one port to another, Jamaica.

American vessels trading there. Brig Lucy, Simons, Philadelphia.

Gray, Harker, Newbern. Schr. Polly and Nancy, Cook, Newbern.

Sloop Polly, Hosmer, Baltimore. St. Jago de Cuba, Aramber for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, May 12. Yesterday being the annual election of Representatives in General Court, the inhabitants assembled at ten o'clock, in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of giving their suffrages for seven persons to represent them the year ensuing. At half past one o'clock, the poll was closed; the Selectmen having counted the votes, the whole number was 2103, of which

Johathan Mason, Esq. had 2053 William Little, Esq. 2066 William Eustis, Esq. 2067 Harrison G. Odis, Esq. 1306 Joseph Russell, Esq. 1325 John Codman, Esq. 1317 Samuel Cooper, Esq. 1224 And were chosen.

Besides which, among a number of other candidates, Thomas Edwards, had 798 George Blake, 797 Thomas Crafts, 751 Perez Morton, 765

[The successful, is the Federal Ticket, and plainly indicates how the election of Governor would have resulted, had it taken place subsequent to the late Treaty Meetings.]

From the STATE GAZETTE of North-Carolina.

Mr. WILLS, The copy of a letter from Demey Burges is handed you, which you will please to infer for information in your paper.

Philadelphia, 2d March, 1796.

I HAVE lately received, through the goodness of Mr. Allen, whom I can never sufficiently thank, ample, and I own unexpected attention, to my circular letter of the 18th December—whether the sense of my constituents, so generously declared, entirely accords with my own feelings, or does not, I feel myself greatly gratified—doubting, I called; they heard, and cheerfully granted my request; and I hope to convince them, that their labour will not be lost. The subject is the greatest that ever agitated federated America; and though I have now no doubt of the part I ought to take, I regret that I go counter to the wish of several of my constituents, from whom I have received letters containing the most decided avocation of a part I am restrained from joining in: Restrained by voices, hundreds to one, and forbidden by my own cool unprejudiced conviction. You know that I with you advocated the treaty; believing it an injurious national compact, and to have been approved by the President as the last of two evils, which an imposing necessity (created by political relative facts unknown to me) justified. I, with a faithful and honest enquiry, have not been enabled to discover such necessity; and my deterioration of that instrument blazes forth, and I cannot help adding, that America is, if that compact is fixed on her, as completely disarmed, as to all the natural advantages she possesses to check the injuries or insolence of the British nation, as the Carthaginians were, by their famous treaty, closing the second Punic war.—Believing so, I trust, that my conduct will not be too severely reprehended by those of my constituents who may have different ideas; for I do believe that the same facts which have ever had this conviction in me, would also in them, viewed with the same additional means of information, and with an equal and unbiased application.

But it is not the treaty alone, though on deliberate consideration thereof, the ostensible reciprocity is insulting, the commercial regulations are dishonorable to the friendly alliance, or injurious to American commerce. Just claims have herein been abandoned, and constitutional rights surrendered—doors to corruption are opened, and studied ambiguity is admitted, favourable to the address and influence of that artful, powerful and opulent people.

It is not, I say, to the treaty alone, charged by its enemies with all this and more, that I feel a diminution of confidence that moderates the zeal I once felt, bordering nearly on devotion.

Our practical system of diplomatic functions is not suited to a republic; with all the boasted means of reduction, our public debt increases; with the triumphant shouts of commercial prosperity, and increasing imports, our treasury empties; and specific and direct taxes and excises accumulate. It will be hard to eat meat without salt, or to go without hat or shoes; but the addition of 6 cents on salt, 25 cents on hats, and a modified duty on leather, still greater, now found needful, with many others, to aid our current annual demands, is ominous of some such thing.—When it is known that our Potowmac seat of government is in danger, our naval armament, &c. after a waste of treasure quite equal with republican economy to a completion of the object; when it is known that after the close of a successful war, all reduction of force, or of expence, has been zealously opposed; when it is known how fondly the principle of giving to the executive government the controul over the legislative, has been fostered, cherished and advocated; when, I say, all these things are known, and their true cause and real source are also known, and know to those as with me they were before unknown, other causes, besides the treaty, will be found for a change of that sentimental attachment and confidential trust I once entertained. But this is not all; of which