

**STOCKS.**

Six per Cent.	17/8 to 3/4
Three per Cent.	10/6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/8 to 8
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
— Pennsylvania	15 pr. ct.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days	160

MRS. HARVEY and MISS WILLEMS'S NIGHT.

**New Theatre.**

ON MONDAY EVENING, June 6, Will be Presented (for the first time this Season) an Historical Tragedy, (written by Shakespeare) called

**RICHARD III.**

Henry VI.	Mr. Whitlock.
Prince Edward,	Mrs. Harvey.
Duke of York,	Miss Solomon.
Duke of Gloster,	Mr. Chalmers.
Duke of Buckingham,	Mr. Green.
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. Moreton.
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. Warrell.
Ratcliffe,	Mr. Francis.
Catesby,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Tressel,	Mr. Marshall.
Earl of Oxford,	Mr. Blissett.
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Beete.
Lord Mayor,	Mr. Bates.
Tyrrell,	Mr. Morgan.
Queen, Elizabeth,	Mrs. Morris.
Lady Ann,	Miss Willems.
Duchess of York,	Mrs. Shaw.

**AGRAND MASQUERADE DANCE**

In which will be introduced, **A PAS DE DEUX,** By Mr. Warrell and Miss Willems, **A HORNSPIPE,** by Miss Gillaspie, and a **MINUET,** By Mr. Francis and Mrs. Harvey.

To which will be added, (performed but once,) the Farce of

**BARNABY BRITTLE,**

Or, **A WIFE AT HER WIT'S END.** [As often performed at Convent Garden, with general Applause.]

Barnaby Brittle, the Cheapside Glassman,	Mr. Bates.
Clodpole,	Mr. Blissett.
Jeremy,	Mr. Francis.
Sir Peter Pride,	Mr. Morgan.
Lovemore,	Mr. Green.
Jeffery,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Mrs. Brittle,	Mrs. Shaw.
Lady Pride,	Mrs. Rowton.
Damaris,	Mrs. Harvey.

Between the Acts of the Farce Mrs. Marshall will recite **BELLES HAVE AT YE ALL!**

Tickets to had of Mrs. Harvey, 178, Race-street, and of Miss Willems, No. 67, Cherry Alley.

On Wednesday, a Tragedy, called **Romeo and Juliet;** with a Comedy (not acted this Season) called **The Liar—For the Benefit of Mr. Warrell, Mr. Warrell, jun. and Master Warrell.**

M. Lege and Sig. Joseph Doctor's Night will be on Friday.

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

**Landing this day,**  
From the Sloop Industry, Capt. Wharton,  
**22 Puncheons Barbados Rum,**  
For sale by  
**Kearney Wharton.**  
June 6

**MINIATURE LIKENESSES**

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

**JUST IMPORTED,**

AND FOR SALE BY  
**W. POYNTELL,**  
No. 70, in Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets.

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STATIONARY ARTICLES;**

Writing Papers of every size from quarto post up to Elephant size,	Office wafers,
Spanish and tannour writing cases of various sizes,	Best black lead pencils,
Ink-stands of every description,	Ledgers,
Penknives and erasers,	Journals,
Quills of every quality,	Waste, letter, invoice, sales, accounts current, bill, and receipt books,
Best Dutch sealing wax and Irish wafers,	Red tape,
	Ivory folding knives,
	Red and black ink powder,
	&c. &c.

**Just Imported,**

In the Ship Ganges, from Calcutta and Madras, and for sale by  
**SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,**  
Twenty-two packages of Goods:  
CONTAINING,  
**GURRAHS**  
Tickerys  
Punjem Cloths  
Hurrul Humfums  
Bastees,  
Roffrah Coffees  
Bahar Handkerchiefs  
Guzzinals  
Taffeties  
Pullicat Silk Handkerchiefs  
Petra Chintz coarse and fine  
Pindicoes, &c. &c. &c.  
6 mo: 6.

(Translated for the New-York Argus.)  
**LIBERTY, EQUALITY,**

**In the name of the French Republic,  
A PROCLAMATION.**

Leger Felicite Sonthonax, Julien Raimond, Marc Antoine Alexis Giraud, Pierre George Leblanc, and Philippe Rose Roume, Commissaries delegated by the French government, to the Windward Islands.

To all the Citizens of the Colony, and to all those who compose the Land and Sea Forces destined to its defence.

**CITIZENS,**

After so many storms and critical emergencies, inseparable concomitants of a revolution, France enjoys at last a constitution worthy of a people who knows how to value liberty.

Already under a truly republican government, the French people begin to rest from their long and arduous toil, and to enjoy the happy effects of the liberty which they have attained—already the government directs its solitudes towards those objects which are to preserve the rights and increase the happiness of the people.

Firmly resolved to cause the constitution to be executed, the executive directory is constantly employed in searching out means to have it established in all the parts of the Republic.

That Constitution states, article 156, "That the legislative body can authorize the directory to send into all the French colonies, as the emergencies of the case may require, one or more particular agents, whom it will appoint for a limited time."

These agents are to exercise the same functions as the directory, and be under its orders."

The sixth article of the constitution states, "That the French Colonies are inseparable parts of the Republic, and submitted to the same constitutional law."

It is particularly for the execution of that article, that we have received from the government the honorable mission entrusted to us, and, at the same time, to let you know all the means you ought to employ to preserve Liberty and Equality, which are the fundamental laws of that constitution.

You will undoubtedly, believe your old and sincere friends; undoubtedly you will listen to philanthropists, who have spontaneously devoted themselves to almost certain death, in order to vindicate your rights. Bound by the same principles they propose to themselves only one end—that of leading you to the true happiness, in preserving among you liberty and equality.

Citizens! Rally then at the voice of the delegates of the Republic, since it is in her name, and for your dearest interests, that they are going to address you.

The ancient government of the Colonies had distinguished three different classes—the whites—the coloured people and the slaves. To those different classes, now united and honoured with the name of French citizens, we are going to speak alternately. We shall first address that portion of the people of the colony, which has most suffered under the tyrannical order which has been abolished, and we shall say to them—"By the republican constitution which the French nation has just adopted, you have recovered your primitive rights; but you must know the proper means to preserve them undisturbed, and to transmit them without interruption to your remotest posterity. Those ships, the warriors whom they bring to you—all those formidable preparations are designed against the English who are the most cruel enemies of your liberty! They dare to indulge the hope of framing new chains for you. See those blood thirsty tygers, bending still your brethren under their homicidal whips. Can you suffer any longer so dismal an object; join the forces which France sends to you, expel from the territory of the French Republic, those tyrants of mankind; pursue them even to their haunts, and destroy the last of them! What! Is it not incumbent upon you to revenge your brethren whom they keep fettered in the surrounding islands?—Yes, citizens! every thing ought to impels you with an implacable hatred for those tyrants, whose most lucrative trade is of reducing you to slavery, to misery and death. What can withhold your revenge! Rush on that impious race; make it disappear from that sacred spot, which, too long, has been the theatre of its crimes and depredations.

The Republic has not only provided you with means to destroy your most cruel enemies, but has farther testified her parental solicitude, in indicating and facilitating to you such means as can only consolidate your re-conquered liberty.

Those means, citizens, you shall find in labor and instruction, and in the practice of moral and civil virtues.

Labor and instruction, citizens, are necessary to the preservation of the people, and the constitution imposes them as a duty upon all citizens.

The 15th article of the second title, contains these words: "Young men cannot be inscribed in the civic register, if they do not prove that they can read, write, and follow a mechanical branch of business." That clause, citizens, can and ought to take place only agreeably to the constitution, after the first day of the twelfth year of the Republic.

"The manual operations of agriculture belong to the mechanical arts.

Yes; labor, and agriculture particularly, is absolutely necessary to him who wishes to preserve his right, and enjoy his liberty. Through labor we procure the things necessary to our existence and enjoyments; through labor only, we can preserve our liberty. Woe to the people who neglect labor; such people cannot fail becoming slaves to an active nation. Never forget, that the English your neighbours, are very active, and that they may rivet your chains once more, should you ever forsake labor. Ah! has not a dreadful and too long experience taught you that truth? Had your ancestors, the inhabitants of Africa, devoted themselves to the culture of their fruitful lands, they most assuredly would not have debased themselves by recip-

rocal bloody wars, of which greedy Europeans have availed themselves to reduce them to the most intolerable and degrading slavery. What remains for you to do, in order to avoid all the misfortunes, which are inseparable concomitants of idleness? Nothing but to devote yourselves to the culture of the rich productions of the colony you inhabit! Many of you have been to France; they will tell you, that the people are there constantly employed at useful labors, and agriculture in particular. Imitate that active people who adapt you as their brethren, and you will establish, by that means, a trade of exchange with them, which will cement and strengthen your brotherly relations.

Instruction is as useful to you as labor; by it you will transmit your rights to your children; by it you will learn how to fulfil the duties of good citizens; finally, by instruction you will attain that degree of morality which distinguishes the civilized from the savage man, the honest from the perverse citizen.

The government will omit nothing to attain an object so interesting and so worthy of its solicitude. Public schools will be established throughout all the colonies; your children shall therefore receive instruction, imbibe a taste for labor and morals, which are to accomplish their full regeneration. The republic will extend farther her cares for your children; for she wishes that a certain number of those who shall have produced a greater disposition and zeal for instruction, be sent to France, with the consent of their parents, there to study in a more perfect degree those sciences or arts to which they may have shown a more decided inclination.

The same resources are likewise offered to the children of the whites and of the colored people; for the primary schools, which will be established, will be open to all individuals born in the colony of whatever color they may be. **ALL MEN ARE EQUAL IN RIGHTS.**

An irreproachable probity is considered by the constitution as so useful to citizens, that when they are punished by law they lose for a while their political rights. It is therefore necessary that the man who wishes to preserve his liberty without interruption, should, to labor and instruction, add morals, which are absolutely necessary to the preservation of a social state. From what you have just now read, you will no more doubt of the intention of the government to maintain you in the inalienable rights and of your liberties.

To you citizens, whom a barbarous custom had made formerly proprietors of slaves, we shall observe that in consequence only of the most strange subversion of what is known under the name of justice and humanity, the most sacred rights of man had been forsaken in the former order of things which allowed men to be reduced to the most inflexible and abject slavery; we shall tell you that a state so contrary to nature, too apparently favorable to your interests, was of too violent a nature to last long. How could the master shake off the thought of the dangers with which he was incessantly threatened: Does not the experience of ages and nations transmitted by history, inform us, that tyranny has always fallen a victim to its own crimes? Undoubtedly, six hundred thousand slaves unjustly and cruelly tortured, in almost every instant of their lives, could not afford a great degree of security to the small number of their masters. Surrounded with foes, tormented with mistrust and fear, what could be the enjoyments of masters? They were most assuredly disturbed by the cruel enormities. And to this the continual fear they laboured under to see themselves utterly ruined by that mortality which is the inevitable consequence of the manner in which the blacks were treated in the colonies.

Instead of that violent state in which lingered the late proprietors of slaves, liberty and equality which flow from the constitution, offer to them nothing but true enjoyments, and perfect security to their lives and fortunes, surrounded with free and peaceable husbandmen, who will cultivate the lands for a just salary, the owner will dread no more the fury of the revolted slave; he will live among those men as among his children; he will assist their activity with his knowledge. Their posterity will no more decline, but rather increase in proportion to the fostering cares paid to them, and that increase of population, as it will give more hands to agriculture, will improve more and more the estate of the owner, and procure him enjoyments more sweet, and gratifications more real, as they will not be acquired at the expense of the happiness, as they will not be the shameful price of the tears and the blood of their equals. As, by the new system, the proprietor of lands will dread no more those sudden changes of fortune, he will be able to increase still more his enjoyments, and give a greater salubrity to his possessions, by those rural ornaments which have made France so delicious a spot. The land holders in the colonies will also enjoy all that advantage over the inhabitants of France, which are to be derived from a beautiful climate, and the high price of the natural productions of the country.

The Republic, therefore, has a right to expect that the misfortunes which have attended the revolution, will have the happy effect of making the planters wiser than they were; the republic has a right to expect, that, recovered from their errors occasioned by a long habit, they will resume principles of eternal justice; that, influenced by the love of their country, they will concur with all their might in the restoration of the order and prosperity of the colony, and that they will assist, with as much eagerness as zeal; the wise and humane views of the government.

In addressing those formerly distinguished by whites and people of colour without possessions, we would say to them, that in a free state, all hands ought to be employed, that every one ought to make a choice of a kind of labor which, in concurring to the general welfare, would procure to the labourer not only existence, but the conveniences of life; that the colonial system being altered, they must no more establish their hopes of fortune on Slavery, for it is forever abolished on the whole territory of France. Let every one therefore make the best of his industry, devote himself to agriculture. Let not any ill founded shame keep him in inactivity, which is as dangerous to himself as it is ruinous to the common weal. Let him be con-

vinced, that no occupation debases man; let him know, that with the wisest people of antiquity, agriculture was considered as the first of all occupations. Let them therefore renounce that state of vagrancy which the laws of the Republic will punish.

In fine, we would repeat to them, that as all the inhabitants of the colony, from this instant, will form but one class, every citizen will have the same rights, and enjoy the same advantages; and that the Republic establishes no other distinctions among men, than those of virtue and vice, of talents and ignorance.

In the name of the republic—in the name of humanity—in the name of the sacred love of country, we invite all citizens to concur with us in the restoration of order and agriculture. We invite them to forget their respective wrongs and quarrels; to make it now their sole business to expel the enemies of the republic, from the territory they have invaded, and then to repair the evils and devastations which have been occasioned by hatred, passion, and civil war.

Constituted authorities will be established throughout the whole colony, agreeably to the constitution; every thing will be disposed to promote the good of the people:—We invite them, therefore, to inform us of all reclamations they have to make, and the means of improvement which they may think most likely to contribute to the public happiness. They will find, in the delegates of the republic, the greatest eagerness to favour their efforts, and to adopt, with unbounded zeal, whatever may encrease the safety and prosperity of the colony.

This proclamation is to be printed, published and posted up, wherever it will be necessary, inscribed in the registers of administrative and judiciary bodies; sent to the major generals, the commanders of camps and posts, and the commanders of the ships of the republic.

Done at the Cape, the 25th Floreal, (May 15) the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The President of the Commission,  
**SONTHONAX.**  
The general Secretary,  
**PASCAL.**

The following is a translation of the Circular meant to enclose the preceding Proclamation.  
**CAPE, 25 Floreal, 4th year.**  
Liberty and Equality.

The Secretary General of the commission delegated to the Leeward Islands.

To—  
The commission has directed me, citizen, to transmit to you the proclamation they have thought necessary to address to all the citizens of the colony upon their arrival. You will find delineated in it the principles you love, that you ought to defend, and which, if faithfully adhered to, must secure the general good. The commission will receive with pleasure, information upon the situation of that part of the colony which you inhabit, upon the state of cultivation and the disposition of the citizens; and they will second powerfully all your efforts in favor of the public good.  
(Signed) **PASCAL, Secretary General.**

**Philadelphia,**  
MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1796.

To what purpose do our Legislature pass acts of assembly, if the persons nominated to carry them into execution shew by their conduct an inexorable delay in carrying them into effect. We allude to the act for providing a suitable place for removing persons infected with contagious diseases. The season is already advanced when we may daily expect to be alarmed with accounts of the arrival of vessels with some pestiferous disorder—and alas! no place provided for their reception. The trust committed to the gentlemen in nomination is of the highest nature; and they ought conscientiously to acquit themselves.  
So say Thousands.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated May 13.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed favor of the 8th April, which was forwarded to me at Savannah, where Walker, Watkins, and myself have been attending the Federal Court. The Chief Justice, Mr. Ellsworth, gave great satisfaction as well by judicious determinations of the various business of the court, as by the most punctual attention. I have the highest esteem and respect for him, and therefore could not without great pleasure, see the citizens of that proud city vying with each other in endeavors to make his stay among them agreeable to him. Gen. Jackson was absent at Louisville the first week of court. On his return he did us the honor of seating himself once or twice at the bar, but it did not appear to me among ten or a dozen of us, that he had above one or two acquaintance. Stephens and Mitchell were the only gentlemen he spoke to.—He and Watkins have had another rencounter, so doubtless some of your friends have made known to you, but having witnessed the most important part of the scene, you may incline to hear my account of it. The court having adjourned about eleven o'clock, the chief justice and members of the bar walked off in different directions, leaving Gen. Jackson in the court house piazza. Seeing Mr. Watkins and Mr. Phinchas Miller walking towards the bay, he after some time followed them, and took great pains to walk briskly by Watkins and to go round just in front of him. Moved by contempt of such puerile behaviour, Watkins hem'd and observing the other eyeing of him burst out into a loud laugh looking him full in the face. The Gen. went on under apparent mortification, and complained to some of his friends of the insult he had received, and avowed a determination of casing Watkins the first place he should meet him. Instead however of going after Watkins, he makes a stand at the exchange, and had runners out in all directions to collect those in whose fidelity he had confidence; and by those means got together about twenty or thirty persons—most of whom had pistols in their pockets, and short clubs in their hands. About an hour afterwards, and while the Gen. and his party remained at the exchange, Watkins without any suspicion or knowledge of such intentions was going peaceably along the bay