

Mails of the United States.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the fifteenth day of July next.

1. From Portsmouth New Hampshire by Hampton Falls, Newbury Port, Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boston, three times a week.
May 1, to November 1. Receive the Mail at Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Boston the same days by 6 P M.

November 1, to May 1. Receive the Mail at Portsmouth on Wednesday and Saturday at Sunrise, and arrive at Boston on Thursday and Monday by 10 A M.

2. From Boston by Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Wethersfield, Middletown, Wallingford, New Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford and Kingsbridge to New York, three times a week.

May 1, to November 1. Receive the Mail at Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M, arrive at Worcester the same evenings, leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, arrive at Brookfield by 10 A M, at Springfield by 2 P M, and at Hartford by 9 P M.

November 1, to May 1. Receive the Mail at Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Brookfield the next days by 4 P M, at Springfield in the evening, and at Hartford on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by noon, arrive at New Haven the next days by 3 A M, and arrive at New York every Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 11 A M.

3. From Alexandria by Colchester, Dumfries, Falmouth, Frederickburg, Bowling Green, Hanover court house, Richmond and Osborne's, to Petersburg, three times a week.
April 1, to November 1. Receive the Mail at Alexandria, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 A M, arrive at Frederickburg by 7 P M, leave Frederickburg every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, arrive at Richmond by 7 P M, leave Richmond every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A M, and arrive at Petersburg by 10 A M.

4. From Richmond by New Kent court house, Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week.
April 1, to November 1. Leave Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, arrive at Hampton by 9 P M, leave Hampton on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Norfolk by 11 A M.

5. From Petersburg by Cabbins Point, Smithfield and Suffolk to Portsmouth, three times a week.
April 1, to November 1. Receive the Mail at Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Suffolk Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon, and at Portsmouth by 7 P M.

6. From Petersburg by Harris's, Goldson's, Warrenton, Lewistown, Raleigh, Averyborough, Fayetteville, Lumberton, Cheraw court house, Camden, Columbia and Edgfield court house to Augusta, twice a week.
Leave Petersburg every Tuesday and Friday by noon, arrive at Harris's by 7 P M, at Goldson's on Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A M, at Warrenton by 2 P M, at Lewistown on Thursday and Sunday by 8 A M, at Raleigh by 3 P M, at Fayetteville every Friday and Monday by 1 P M, at Lumberton by 9 P M, leave Lumberton every Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A M, arrive at Cheraw court house by 4 P M, arrive at Camden on Sunday and Wednesday by 2 P M, at Columbia on Monday and Thursday 4 A M, arrive at Edgfield court house on Tuesday and Friday at 6 1/2 A M, and at Augusta by noon.

7. From Camden by Sateburg to Charleston twice a week.
Leave Camden every Sunday and Wednesday at half past 8 P M, arrive at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.
Return. Leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Camden the next Thursday and Sunday by 7 P M.

8. From Augusta by Waynesborough to Savannah, once a week.
Leave Augusta every Saturday at 1 P M, and arrive at Savannah the next Sunday by 6 P M.

9. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

10. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

11. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

12. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

13. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

14. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

15. From Abingdon by Hawkins court house to Danville, once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Sunday at 5 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Saturday by noon.

Law during the continuance of the Contract, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the Mail, and his pay is to be increased or diminished in proportion to the distance increased or diminished by such alteration.

Note 2. The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.

Note 3. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time, and the continuance of the Contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 4. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 5. For every quarter of an hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, the Contractor shall forfeit \$1000, to be deducted from his pay.

JOSEPH HABERSHAW, Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 11, 1796.

Philadelphia,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1796.

An ORDINANCE to increase the salaries of certain officers.

WHEREAS it appears that the salaries of some of the officers of this Corporation are inadequate to the services rendered, owing to the present increased price of the necessaries of life:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be paid to the Recorder the sum of two hundred dollars per annum; to the clerk of the Corporation the sum of sixty six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum; to the city commissioners each the sum of two hundred dollars per annum; to each of the clerks of the market in High Street the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar per annum; to the clerk of the market in Second Street the sum of sixty dollars per annum, and to the door-keeper the sum of twenty six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, in addition to their present salaries, to be paid to them quarterly as the same shall become due.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the ordinances for the regulation of the markets in High Street and Second Streets which grants allowance to the said clerks for menial services be repealed, and that in future accounts for such services be rendered to this board for settlement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that this ordinance continue in force for the term of two years from the eighteenth day of February last.

By order of the Board, MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor.

Enacted into an Ordinance, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of June, anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

L. S. C.

WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk to the Corporation.

The Supplement to a Calcutta Paper of February 7, has the following account of the capture of the Triton Indian.

CALCUTTA, February 7. Extract of a letter from Ganjam, dated 2d of February, 1796.

"I learn the Triton was taken by the Cartier schooner, lately captured by the Modeste, and that she was surprized and boarded without any resistance; their ports were all down, and their arms in the gun room, & the whole of the enemy which boarded did not exceed 25 men. They immediately cleared the decks, on which were only 6 men, including the captain and lieutenant Picket, who were all killed. They fired into the hatchways until the crew called our for quarters.

"The French behaved with great politeness to Mrs. Wade and Miss Caruthers, who were passengers on board; and all the officers and passengers were allowed to bring on board the Diana, as much as they could carry in bags or bundles of their wearing apparel, but no brew or trunks.

"The whole of the officers, crew and passengers are on shore, and likewise six wounded men.

"The Diana, capt. Tapson, has been taken up to convey them to Bengal, as soon as they are refitted for sea.

"It is supposed that both the Cartier and Triton passed this on the same day as taken (the 29th ult.) on their way to the Mauritius: The Triton was taken opposite Jogornaut Pagoda. The Diana was ransomed."

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.

Now landing,

At the lower side of Market Street wharf, the Cargo of the Schooner Dispatch, from Demarara,

Consisting of Cayenne and Demarara Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Rocou, and Cloves—also, 600 sides Soal Leather.

For Sale by ISAAC HARVEY, Jun. No. 5 fourth Water-street.

A Country Seat to be Let,

BETWEEN the 1st and 2d mile-stone from the Court-house, on the highest elevation of any at the same distance from the City, the mansion-house has a cellar, with a conduit to supply water for a shower or plunging bath. A kitchen adjoining the same, two parlours on the first floor, three bed chambers on the second floor with a finished garret over the same. Also, stables and a carriage house, a pump of excellent water before the door. The whole situate in the middle of an extensive garden from which a constant supply of vegetables may be procured. Apply at No. 54, South Second Street.

June 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Patience herself would fret if she was obliged to repeat the numerous invectives, by which the President is belabored every morning, in that mirror of freedom, the Aurora. Informed as we are concerning the true cause of this political abuse, and hoping that the cause will not be removed, we are not to expect a change of language from that quarter, nor should we complain of harmless invective, which no body believes, provided the mind of the Printer or his correspondents can be relieved by such language from the galling pain of life-pointment. The Printer, if he pleases, may tell us again, "that General Washington was opposed to the Declaration of Independence." And he may repeat that "the President of the United States is confederated with the British Government, to reduce us to a state of slavery." Such stories are not dangerous, they do not hurt the President; but the Printer or his correspondents should observe some kind of system in their abuse. They should not attempt to cover the President with a torrent of mud, while they are alluding to such parts of his conduct as are obviously prudent and wise, unless abusive language is most congenial to their feelings. We recommend confidence, for we can never believe that they wish to praise.

The questions which the President is supposed to have put to the heads of departments before the arrival of Mr. Genet, unmarked by capitals or Italics, may be examined by the eye of a critic, or the eye of an enemy, and they will not bear the charge of ingratitude, perfidy, treachery and Machiavelian policy, nor will they appear to be a stupendous monument of degeneracy.

Those questions, probably handed us by the late confident, firm and faithful Secretary of State, are said to have been as follows:

Question 1st. Shall a proclamation issue for the purpose of preventing interferences of the citizens of the United States in the war between France and Great Britain, &c. &c. Shall it contain a declaration of neutrality or not? What shall it contain?

Question 2d. Shall a Minister from the Republic of France be received?

Question 3d. If received shall it be absolutely, or with qualifications; and if with qualifications, of what kind?

Question 4th. Are the United States obliged by good faith to consider the Treaties heretofore made with France as applying to the present situation of the parties? May they renounce them or hold them suspended till the Government of France shall be established?

Question 5th. If they have the right, is it expedient to do either—and which?

Question 6th. If they have an option would it be a breach of neutrality to consider the Treaties still in operation?

Question 7th. If the Treaties are to be considered as now in operation, is the guarantee in the Treaty of Alliance applicable to a defensive war only, or to a war either offensive or defensive?

Question 8th. Does the war in which France is engaged appear to be offensive or defensive on her part? Or of a mixed and equivocal character?

Question 9th. If of a mixed and equivocal character, does the guarantee in any event apply to such a war?

Question 10th. What is the effect of a guarantee, such as that to be found in the Treaty of Alliance between the United States and France?

Question 11th. Does any article in either of the Treaties prevent ships of war, other than privateers, of the powers opposed to France from coming into the ports of the United States to act as convoys to their own merchantmen? Or does it lay any other restraint upon them more than would apply to the ships of war of France?

Question 12th. Should the future regent of France send a Minister to the United States, ought he to be received?

Question 13th. Is it necessary or advisable to call together the two houses of Congress with a view to the present posture of European affairs? If it is, what should be the particular objects of such a call?

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Philad. April 18, 1793.

The reader is requested to look over these questions a second time, and consider whether they do not contain indubitable proofs of great solicitude to preserve the peace and promote the happiness of this country. Whether they are not questions that ought to have been proposed. Was the proclamation concerning our neutrality improper? Are we not indebted to that measure for our present peace and prosperity? Was it perfectly clear that a Treaty made by us with the monarchy of France must remain in force between us and the new formed Republic? If the Treaty remained in force were the obligations of that Treaty obvious? If the 4th question implies a doubt concerning the obligations of that Treaty, does not the 6th question imply a wish that its validity may be established? The questions concerning the guarantee of the West Indies extend to a subject that was interesting to a man who had experienced the horrors of war, and did not wish to see thousands of his fellow citizens from year to year devoted to the sword and the diseases of a hot climate. Would the President have deserved the character of a prudent magistrate if he had not submitted such questions to the consideration of his council? We only believe that such questions were put because they were obviously proper. Is there a zealot, or a jacobin, or a firebrand in the country who thinks that the measures adopted by the President in consequence of that supposed consultation were not prudent? We have not been seeking for an opportunity of praising the President, but we are naturally surprized when the Aurora itself brings to light such proofs of vigilance and virtue in the man whom its patrons do not delight to honour.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Russell,

In the Oratory of the 19th May inst. was inserted "particulars respecting the loss of the Dutton East-Indiaman;" the republication of which, may be beneficial—should similar circumstances happen, to which our seafaring brethren are often exposed.

The exertions of Sir Edward Pellew, were attended with much success, and merit the thanks of all mankind. As the cause of the loss of the Dutton was the want of a good compass, the loss of the latter vessel is a warning to the Admiralty, and to the Commanders of our ships of War, to be more careful in their choice of instruments.

New York: express sent to the Editors of the Human Society of Massachusetts, in such way as may to them seem meet. Advantages resulting from such notice, and attention, may give the cause of humanity and benevolence, in every part of the habitable earth.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters"—Solomon.

"To do good and communicate forget not."—St. Paul.

A member of the Human Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[If a similar medal was presented to Capt. Hodges, who saved a British transport, and citizen Verderau, a Lieut. of Admiral Richery's Squadron, at Cadix, who saved at the imminent peril of his life, ten English sailors, who were on the point of perishing, the cause of benevolence would more generally be served.]

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

"What aileth thee?"

"To what countless sick people might this question be proposed, and yet not one of the number be really ill, in the medical sense of the word. But these evils, in some individuals an ill habit of mind a sickness of the heart, a lameness of spirit, afflicts more difficult to cure than cancer, fever or gout. A good natured patient, swallowing his physician's prescription, may become free of a sick room and walk at large with health's reddest roses blooming on his cheek. But a man of morbid anxiety, fretfulness, ambition, or avarice will find in vain for the healing drug of the apothecary. His wounds are of so rancorous, fettering, incurable a nature they will demand much time to heal, and many medicines to assuage. Though the whole medical society should consult, though Turkey should yield all her poppies, and the balm of Gilead trickle from a thousand jars, the cancer of the heart mocks the healing power; and often the fell malady is commensurate with life.

In morning and devious rambles, through lonely pasture, or gloomy wood, far from the clink of industry's anvil, far from the jocund chorus of music's songs, I meet a meagre and moping hypocondriac. His temples do not throbb, but they are bound, not with the chaplets of spring, but with a white handkerchief, the flag of head ache and disease. The day is genial, for it is one of the mildest in May, but doubled and trebled stockings on his legs, thick waistcoats closely buttoned over his breast, and a ponderous great coat, enveloping the man, attest the nature and magnitude of his fears. He shivers at a blast, impregnated with flowers, and when all nature is warm, he dreads taking cold. What a disease, and what stubborn symptoms, which acknowledge no cause! I have a right to say "no cause," for well I know the fate and fortune of this splenetic. The first is happy, and the other ample. Blest with birth, with talents, with family, with favor, have not I a privilege to inquire of him with more than common curiosity what aileth thee, why is thy brilliant spirit cast down, and why is thy generous soul troubled?

What aileth thee, O lawyer, that, after having drawn ten thousand pounds from the purses of thy cajoled clients, thou still must play thy saving and cheating game. In thy old age, when thou feck in thy coffers the rewards of thy dark and spider like industry, canst thou still be unsatisfied, and wish to make more victims against innocent defenders? What is thy object; is it wealth? You have a fortune. Is it reputation? What fame is it to bellow in support of thy declarations, which will soon be forgotten with the causes they supported. Believe me you had better write one page of history, complete two feeble lines of rhyme, or utter one moment's melodious breath, than to defend right and wrong, as you do, without discrimination. For shame; is it not enough to have the silly vanity of tickling rural juror's ears in your youth, but you must confound them in your middle age, and persevere in duping them in the decline of life? Hasten and make amends; the night of repentance is coming on, and it will be a night of thick and Egyptian darkness to thee!

THE LAY PREACHER.

Venereal Complaints.

No. 133 South Second Street.

DOCT. THOS. E. HARRISON, a pupil of the famous Jesse Foot, of London, justly celebrated for his successful method of curing the Venereal Disease, begs leave to inform his fellow-citizens, that he cures that complaint in all its stages, and has a medicine which will effectually prevent any person from being infected. Those who apply to him will, if occlusum should require, have the advantage of Dr. J. E. Harrison's advice. June 11

St. Croix Sugar,

LANDING on Race-Street wharf, from on board the brig Pragers, capt. Thomas Watson, and for sale by Pragers & Co.

Who have REMOVED their Counting-house to the S. side of Walnut-street wharf. June 10

Landing this day,

From the Sloop Industry, Capt. Wharton, 22 Puncheons Barbados Rum,

For sale by Kearney Wharton, June 6