

What has been the price of your political intermeddling with French affairs; or what advantages have resulted therefrom? Can you, without blushing, hear mention made of your allies; Can you suppress the scarlet tinge, on thinking of the German troops which over ran your country, devoured your substance, and then scandalously took hasty leave? Upbraid you the exasperated conqueror, for forcibly entering your habitations, while compelled by the most urgent necessity to oppose the united powers of the House of Orange, of England, and Prussia, while strong political reasons impelled him to drive his coaliced enemies from her territory? No! rather impute all the calamities which occurred to those who openly, who notoriously occasioned them.

"And now, through a fortunate accordance of political sentiment, the French patriotic party, having united with us to promote the public welfare; have we, on the just score of retaliation, or from the rights of war, either molested your persons, or made any marked innovations on your property; On the contrary, all our views, all our exertions are directed to the general good of society; no one is oppressed because his religious or political tenets vary from those which we profess. All our efforts are directed to establish the rights of men, and of the citizen, on a basis that cannot be shaken by any usual storm. And yet do your hearts occasionally leap with joy when a prospect opens for the return of tyranny and tyrants; our executioners, your friends and redeemers! Already you are preparing timber secretly for the murdering scaffold, destined to exterminate the last of the patriots. Is this, then the reward of our moderation, our clemency, our patience, the recompense of our voluntary services? Did you alone quarter the French soldiery? or did we prepare our proportion of the burden? You ought indeed to have sustained the whole; for those rulers, which you so much adore wantonly involved the country in a state of war.

"Have we not also contributed largely to the demands which have been made upon us, and to the exigencies of the state? Yet did not our governments rob the chests where the public money was deposited! Have we imbrued our hands in your blood? Can the father of a family, a widow, or an orphan, complain that we took the bread from their mouths, to feed any of our poor or hungry adherents. Yet in 1787, we suffered all the horrors of want, and were immersed in sorrow, by your inhuman persecutions. Have we not called you to our primary assemblies, and extended the brotherly hand of friendship? And, in any of our undertakings do we lose sight of your interests, as fellow citizens? Answer, and conound us, if it be possible.

"What does your prince in England? He abuses that power entrusted to him for a quite different purpose. He dispatches orders to your colonies, that they may be delivered up to the English without the trouble of a contest. He has also cut off the main vein, the source of our merchandise, which formed the country's happiness. He is impoverishing the land: I think you, that, with his return, our foreign possessions will be restored, as a sacred deposit which had merely lain in the hands of a friend? He lives on the proceeds of a part of those ships that were shamefully carried into England, and yet more infamously confiscated: the remainder has been seized by your worthy allies.—Would you know yet more of the manner in which he supports the Dutch honor, read the English newspapers daily published, and turn pale! Why goes your prince to Berlin? Her object is, to put the finishing stroke to your utter downfall: for yet a revolution, and she obtains her earnest desire. What, lastly, is the enjoyment of your wandering princes? To sell to England and Prussia those unhappy soldiers who have been inveigled to quit their native country. The officers have been seduced by windy promises; and they find themselves egregiously deceived, after having helped to forge chains to enslave their country: to render it for ever subservient to foreigners. Adherents of the House of Orange, reflect coolly on these important considerations, and learn to stifle your criminal hopes."

Bill of Exchange and London Market

MADERA WINE,
In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks, fit for immediate use
OLD SHERRY WINE in quarter casks
A few hhds and qr. casks RED LISBON WINE
Old Jamaica SPIRITS, to be sold by
George Meade,
At his Store, in Fourth, near Walnut Street.
He has also, TO RENT,
Two Large Cellars, floored with 2 inch plank, and can supply Store-room for a considerable quantity of Wet and Dry Goods.

June 16 \$10
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST

JUNE 15th, between Shippen and Market Streets, a red MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a Check on the Bank of the United States, drawn by Peter and Henry Miercken in favor of Mr. R. Potter, for 1,000 dollars, and several notes of hand paid due; together with a share in the New Theatre, and several other papers of no consequence but to the owner.

Whoever will bring it to No. 136 Market Street, shall receive the above reward.
N.B. Payment of the Check is stopped at the Bank.
June 15.

Fox's Auction Room.

On Monday next, at 12 o'clock, will be Sold by Auction, without reserve,
34 Bales of East India Muslins,
CONSISTING OF
Pungane Cloths
Sannahs
Dorcas
Humhums
Addaties
Gorrahs
Coffies
Santipen and Pulicat Hankerchiefs.
ALSO,
3 Cakes of Bannanoes
1 Cafe of Choppah Romals
1 Cafe of Black Taffaties
1 Cafe of Coloured ditto.
Those Goods are just imported in the Ship Ganges, Captain Tingy, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold for CASH only.
Edward Fox, Auctioneer.
June 16

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1796.

THOMAS BARCLAY, esq. is appointed the King's Commissioner for settling the true river St. Croix.

It is with sincere regret we announce to our fellow-citizens, the death of the amiable and much lamented Major-General WALTER STEWART, of this City, at the premature age of forty years—seven of which had been passed in the active military service of his country, during the revolution war, on the close of which he had, with honor to himself, and distinguished advantage to the service attained the rank of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. He was afterwards appointed Major General of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia.

Returning to private life, he occupied a respectable station as a merchant; and eminently practicing the social virtues, he became endeared to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his personal friendship.

An useful citizen, an affectionate husband, father, son, and brother, a faithful friend, and a kind master, he discharged the several duties, enjoined on these relations, with so much honor and beneficence as to leave the deepest impressions of sorrow for his early death, which has bereft an amiable wife and seven children, of their best and dearest relative, and the community of a deserving and useful member.

His funeral, which was performed with military honours, was numerously and respectfully attended by his fellow citizens—The Society of the Cincinnati, and the Officers of the First Division of Militia following as mourners.

CAUTION

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

THE advices received by Captain O'BRIEN from Colonel Humphreys, at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy, by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tripoli and Tunis. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Department of State, TIMOTHY PICKERING,
June 8, 1796. Secretary of State.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Ship	Days
Ocean, Vredenberg,	Halifax 15
Harriott, Norman,	Hamburg 55
Lovina, Brown,	Liverpool 52
Brig Fair Hebe, Eldrige,	Havana 16
Active, Whittlesey,	New-York 7
Mary & Elizabeth, Latimer,	Jeremie 9
Aannah, Kenry,	St. Croix 16
Henry & George, Ropers,	Charleston 11
Lady Walterstorff, Gutterfon,	Teneriffe 33
Schooner Hope, Swaine,	Boston 9
Phoebe, Smith,	Port-au-Prince 14
Americana, Tombe,	New-York 3
Sloop Mary, L'Hommedieu	New-York 3
Patience, Webb,	do. 3

CLEAR'D.

Ship Washington, Anderson,	Hispaniola
Brig Sally, Guyer,	St. Thomas
Maria, Cunningham,	Cape Nichola Mole
Schr. Illinois, Pitner,	Hispaniola
Lovey, Hammond,	New-Beedford

Capt. Brown left Liverpool on the 21st April. The brig Patty, Affleck, failed the 18th. Snow Charles, Bell, 25th. Ship Molly, Frost, was to sail about the 30th—all for this port. May 30, lat. 38, 26, long. 44, 35, spoke brig Jenny, of and from New York, bound to Tobago, out 23 days, all well. June 12, at 6, A. M. spoke schr. Flying Fish, about 20 leagues off Cape Henlopen, steering S.E. under easy sail. No vessels in company with her.

In the Lovina, came 5 passengers.
A report is brought by the Brig from Teneriffe, that a packet arrived there from Cadiz, the day Capt. Gutterfon failed, and brought an account that a peace between Austria and France was concluded on, or about the first of May.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, June 9.
FRENCH FLEET.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Caleff, in 11 days from Cape Nichola Mole, capt. Caleff informs, that a French fleet has arrived at Cape Francois, consisting of 2 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 1 sloop of war, and had brought out 1800 troops. On their passage they captured 3 English transports with troops, bound to the Mole from England. The above fleet is reported to be the forerunner of a large fleet of 180 sail of French transports, under convoy, bound to the West-Indies.

Immediately on the above news, admiral Parker got under way with his whole fleet, to cruise to windward to intercept them.

The British troops had not done any thing since their arrival at the Mole, and it was understood there that the French were cannonading St. Marks, the 26th May.

Off Henega, on the 28th of May, was boarded by three French privateers, who enquired for passengers, and dismissed them.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Potomack, Capt. J. Ballard, in 15 days from Aquin, Hispaniola. Left on the 26th May, at Aux-Cayes, the barque Mary, capt. N. Fowler; and the sloop Polly, capt. Cythewood of Charleston.

Lat. 35, 25, long. 74, 50, spoke the snow William, capt. Rinker of Philadelphia, from N. Carolina to Cadiz, out 1 day.

On the 10th of May a cartel ship arrived at Aux Cayes from Jamaica, with 204 prisoners, to be exchanged.

Loss of the Salisbury.

Capt. Ballard informs that the Salisbury a 50 gun ship run ashore on the Isle of Ash, in the night of the 11th or 12th of May, and was lost.—The crew (344 men) were made prisoners by the French, who have saved the chief part of the ammunition, some small arms, and several other articles.

Late European News,

Received by the Ship Flora, Captain Watson, arrived here yesterday in 37 days from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 10.

Afflicting news has been received from the Department of Cher. The assemblages of Royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the Republican symbols, and hoisted the White Flag. It is a Monsieur Bonthilliers, an Ex-constituent, who is at the head of this Insurrection. Our Government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the Directory have perceived the folly of the Treaty concluded with the Elector of Hanover, and has just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagements, contracted under the faith of Treaties, could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles La-croix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the Court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negotiations with the Court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian Minister refused to receive two Frenchmen, who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, beforehand, that the terms were inadmissible.—There are some who ascribe their conduct, in this instance, to the intrigues of the English and Emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Frelon has married the sister of General Bonaparte.

April 16.

General Pichegru having definitely declined the Embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the Government is to send to Stockholm a simple Charge d'Affaires, who is not known in a Diplomatic character. He is ordered to depart in two days.

L'Esclair contains the letter of the Spanish Minister, the Prince of Peace, announcing the restoration of all the property of French subjects in Spain, which had been sequestered during the war.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

April 15.

DOUCET, President.

The Executive Directory sent a Message, desiring the Council to devise a law for preventing assemblies of the people, and frustrating the seditious manoeuvres of the enemies of the Republic.

Leconitre moved, that a Commission should be appointed on the next day, for the purpose of adopting some means for repressing every incitement to the re-establishment of Royalty, and the annihilation of the Constitution of 1795.

The motion was carried, and Treillard, Mathieu, Craffoux, Dannou, and Camus, were appointed members of this commission.

On the motion of Savery it was decreed, that the messages from the Directory to the Council should be sent under a sealed cover.

PARIS, April 18.

We yesterday perceived at the Thuilleries all the elements of sedition and massacre; the agents of the tyranny of 1793-4, Gen. Rossignol, and others of the criminal tribunal. The Pantheonists go almost every night to the Cafe des Bains Chinois, on the Boulevards, which is become the principal home of anarchy; and they spread themselves over Paris in parties of ten, twelve, or twenty men, and women, and by this means endeavor to organize Revolt.

The Mandates lost yesterday from 80 to \$4 per cent. The Louis was at 5850 and 5900.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Hunter, capt, Starr, from Gonaives, in 11 days.

Capt. Star left at Gonaives the	
Brig Anna, Maffet, of	Philadelphia
Eliza, Thornton	do.
Active, Zeal	Wilmington
Frederick, Codman	Portland
Hannah, Merchant	Baltimore
Schr. Rainbow, Connell	Philadelphia
Patuxent, Campbell	Charleston

ARRIVED.

Bring Eunice, M'Neil	Aux Cayes
Nancy, Armstrong,	Philadelphia
Sloop Peggy, Atkins	Cape Nichola Mole

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above brig, and who arrived at Gonaives from Cape Francois the day the Hunter failed, we are informed, that the division of Rochefort, had arrived at Cape Francois, consisting of one ship of the line, one 50 gun ship, one frigate, four vessels armed en flûte, eight transports with 1800 troops, together with the delegated commissioners from the National Convention, to arrange the affairs of St. Domingo: citizen Sonthonax president. The Squadron brought in two English and one Portuguese ship as prizes.

QUEBEC, April 28.

LEGISLATURE.

Monday, 25. A message was delivered by the honourable Mr. Young from his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America.

ca, the message was read to the following effect.

(Signed) DORCHESTER, Gov.

The Governor has given directions for laying before the House of Assembly a copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, which his majesty has concluded with the United States of America: The provisions contained in this Treaty being calculated for the encouragement and extension of Commerce between this Province and the United States, the Governor trusts that, when carried into effect, the mutual advantages arising therefrom will give additional permanence to the peace and good understanding which now happily subsist between the two Countries.

Cattle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, 25th April, 1796. } D. G.
On motion of Mr. Young, it was immediately resolved as follows:

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, to return to his Excellency the thanks of this house for his message accompanied by a copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation which his majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and to express the just sense we have of his majesty's paternal care of his people in this Province, by making such provisions therein as are calculated for the encouragement and extension of Commerce between this Province and the United States, and when carried into effect, may be productive of mutual advantages and give additional permanence to the peace and good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries.

A bill to enable his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the Treaty of Amity between Great Britain and the United States into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the Royal assent.

Wednesday, 27th April. Messages were received from the Legislative Council, intimating their concurrence to the Consolidation and Alien Bill, and that they had also agreed to the bill for making a temporary provision for the regulation of commerce between this province and the United States of America.

BOSTON, June 16.

At a meeting of the officers of the Boston Regiment on Tuesday evening, Major Harrison Gray Otis was chosen Lieutenant-Col. Commandant; Capt. Moses Wallach, first Major, Benjamin Russell second Major, Capt. Homer and Gleason having previously resigned.

KNOXVILLE, State of Tennessee, May 2, 1796.

On Saturday last the general assembly of this state adjourned sine die, after a session of twenty-seven days. The following are among the acts passed during the session:

An act to repeal part of the sixth section of an act, entitled an act ascertaining what property in this Territory shall be deemed taxable property, &c.

To provide for the appointment of electors to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States.

To amend an act, entitled, "an act for the promotion of learning in the county of Davidson."

To appoint commissioners and trustees, the former to fix on a place in the county of Sumner, and the latter to purchase the land, erect a court house, prison and stocks, and establish a town thereon.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/9
Three per Cent.	19/7 to 8
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/7 to 8
5 1/2 per Cent.	16/8
4 1/2 per Cent.	4/6
BANK United States,	27 per cent.
— Pennsylvania,	29
— North America,	48 to 50
Insurance Comp. North-America,	15 1-2
— Pennsylvania,	11
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	165 to 166 2-3

Fox's Auction Room.

At 3 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, will be sold by Auction,

150 Tierces of prime New Orleans Rice,
150 Boxes of Real Castile Soap,

Lately imported, and entitled to Drawback. They will be sold in handsome Lots for CASH.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

June 16.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his clothing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4.

Bank of the United States,

JUNE 14th, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at Bank, until the first day of July next, inclusive, for the purchase of the six per cent stock bearing interest from the first day of July next, to be issued agreeably to an act of Congress, passed the thirty-first day of May last, entitled, "an act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States."

CONDITIONS:

1st. Said stock will be sold at par, for notes with two endorsements, to be approved of, at terms not exceeding three, four, and five months, in three equal installments.

2d. No sum less than one hundred dollars will be sold, nor any sum expressing a fractional part of one hundred dollars.

N. B. The applications accompanied by the notes offered in payment are to be made in the same manner as for discounts, and are to be handed to the Cashier, from whom answers can be received on the second of July.

By order of the Directors,
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

2awtJ

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT STEVENSON, deceased, or to the late partnership of Robert and Cornelius Stevenson, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the same, will bring them in for settlement. CORNELIUS STEVENSON, Administrator, and surviving Partner, No. 124, Spruce-Street.
June 14. 3awtJ