

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The humiliating situation our navigation is placed in, needs but little comment. It is to be hoped that Americans will not sacrifice tamely, at the shrine of foreign politics, their most valuable privileges.—It matters not from what quarter the aggression comes. If it is the interest of either, or both, of the two principal powers at war, to distress our trade, in order to weaken the resources of their opponent; or to influence our political opinions to the prejudice of that maintained by either of them, it becomes the more necessary for us to be united. This language may not suit those who attend only to partial views; but, we run no risk in pronouncing it to be the most calculated to preserve our national dignity and independence.

The brig Julius Cæsar, on her way to Connecticut, upset in a flaw of wind, just after turning the point at Corlaers's Hook. A man or two on her fore-top-mast, clinging up the sail, at the time, escaped down the shrouds. The brig was light, and almost without any ballast. Both topmasts being standing, soon after reaching the water, she turned her keel up, and carried away her top-masts, probably against the bottom of the river. She drifted a mile or two with the tide, when by great exertions, and the aid of people in boats from the shore, she was towed on Long Island shore. We are happy to hear that by the exertions of the owners, she is got off without any material damage, excepting in her masts and spars. No lives were lost.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Schr. Weymouth, Stephens Philadelphia
Winthrop, Bayley do.
Sloop James, Jackson do.
Lewis, Morgan Richmond
Charleston, May 25.

Yesterday arrived the barque William, Beckford Madeira, 37 days; schooner Betsy, Waterman, St. Mary's, 3 days; schooner Nancy, Burch, Honduras, 20 days; schr. Polly, Faber, Nassau, 6 days. May 26.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Esther, Wells, Savannah, 2 days; sloop Speedwell, Clarke, Gonaves, 18 days.

The schooner Patuxent, Campbell, was at Gonaves when capt. Clarke left it. May 27.

Yesterday arrived the brig Henry and George, Roper, Guernsey, 63 days.

Capt. Clarke, who arrived here the evening before the last from Gonaves, left there on the 7th inst. the following vessels:

Brig Ann, Moffat, and brig Aliza, Thornton, belonging to Philadelphia; brig Alexis, Tate, Wilmington, Delaware; and two schooners belonging to N. York.

Capt. Allen, in the schooner Eliza, of this port, left the Gonaves, for Petit Guave, on the 2d of May.

Capt. Clarke was informed that the troops arrived at Cape Nichola-mole were directly from Europe; their number was said to be 15,000; the report was that they intended to proceed against the Cape, where they understood great dissensions existed. Admiral Parker was at Jamaica; the Leviathan, Africa, and one frigate, were all the English vessels cruising on the north side of Hispaniola. May 28.

Yesterday arrived the ship Powhatan, London, 63 days; brig Y. F. Regina, Mejer, St. Ubes, 54 days; brig Pointer, Leflingwell, St. Sebastian's, 42 days; ship Elizabeth, Cooke, Lisbon, 50 days. May 31.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Eagle, Raboteau, St. Bartholomew's, 16 days; schooner Betsy, Poole, Jeremie, 14 days; ship Columbus, Lothrop Cadiz, 56 days; ship William, Campbell, Isle of May, 40 days.

Capt. Campbell, on the 16th inst. in lat. 27 1-2 long. 70, spoke the schooner John, Stuart, from this port, bound to the West Indies, who supplied capt. Campbell with a barrel of bread.

On the 17th inst. off Cape Nichola Mole, capt. Poole was boarded by a boat, in which were 14 brigands, who robbed his vessel of provision, some clothing, speaking trumpet, &c.

BOSTON, June 10.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Williamson, we learn, has completed a full company, among whom are Mr. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Solomons, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rowson, Mons. and Madam Lege, Madam Gardie, Mr. Bates, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, with capital additions to the Band.

One, of many, of the fatal effects of the Slave-trade.—The Schooner Friends Adventure, capt. Stewart, of Savannah, lying at the mouth of the river Gambia, had 72 slaves on board; about the 15th of February, while the captain and part of the crew were ashore, the slaves rose, killed two of the people, ran the schooner ashore, where she was lost, and escaped.

KNOXVILLE, May 23.

In our last we informed, that a party of Indians fired on three men, on Little Pigeon, and that the white men returned the fire and killed an Indian, called the Sour Mushi. We now have it in our power, from respectable authority to say, that four Indians, hunting in that neighbourhood, were fired on by white men, who wounded one Indian, and took from them two guns. They have since demanded the guns of the agent of the United States, to the Cherokees.—And notwithstanding such provocations still shew the greatest disposition for peace.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's Tavern, in Third Street, at 7 o'clock this Evening.

MATHEW CAREY, Sec'y.

June 17.

PARIS, April 16.

Treillard made a report from the Committee appointed to examine the message of the Directory, inviting the council to pass a penal law against such men as should urge the re-establishment of Royalty, and of the Constitution of 1793; and against such as, in the seditious assemblages of the people, should preach up the annihilation of the Republic.

The resolutions proposed by Treillard were couched in nearly the following terms:

"All those who, by words or writings, spoken or distributed, shall provoke the dissolution of the Legislative body and of the Directory, shall provoke pillage and an equal division of property;—the re-establishment of Royalty and of the Constitution of 1793, or any other than that of 1795, shall be declared guilty of an attack upon the Public Safety, and shall be punished with death.

"All assemblies of the people, at which provocations shall appear, shall be dispersed by force.

"Persons guilty of the crimes specified in the first articles, shall be tried by the Directors of a jury, discharging the functions of officers of Police, conformable to the Code of Crimes and punishments, subject to a special jury.

"All persons attending such assemblies shall be obliged to retire on the summons of a Magistrate, under pain of banishment, or five years imprisonment in irons. Resistance shall be punished with death.

"All persons who shall publicly wear any other badge of distinction (signe de ralliement) than the National Cockade, shall be imprisoned for a year." These resolutions were adopted by the Council.

April 17.

Camus made a report from the committee appointed to examine the crimes resulting from an abuse of the press. He declared it was impossible to propose a general law, applicable to all authors and printers, without invading the liberty of the press. The committee, however, were of opinion, that a law of Police might be passed, relative to journals, gazettes, periodical publications, and addresses to the public: he therefore proposed some resolutions containing, among others, the following regulations:

1. No journals, gazettes, nor periodical publications, shall be printed; no addresses to the public distributed; no bill printed nor stuck up, without the name of the author or authors, and the name and place of abode of the printer.

2. Every violation of the preceding article, by an omission of the name of the author or printers, or by the insertion of a false name and place of abode, shall be prosecuted by the Police, and punished with six months imprisonment for the first offence, and two years imprisonment for every subsequent offence.

3. If the journals or periodical publications contain any articles that are not signed, any extracts or pretended extracts from foreign papers, the person who shall have published such works shall be responsible for the same.

4. All persons who shall hawk about, distribute, sell, or stick up any papers, in violation of the first article, shall incur the punishment specified in the second.

5. The authors, printers, or persons who stick up any papers containing such incitements or provocations as are declared criminal by the law of the 27th inst. (April 16) shall be prosecuted, and punished in the manner there set forth.

6. All vendors and hawkers of unsigned periodical publications, who shall be unable to point out the authors of the same, or who shall give false information on that head, or ascribe them to foreigners, or persons not having a fixed residence, shall suffer two years imprisonment in irons, and, for the second offence, transportation.

7. The printers, hawkers, or bill-stickers, who shall be arrested for any of the above offences, cannot be brought to trial, nor discharged, until the author shall have been tried, or all endeavors to apprehend him shall have been declared fruitless.

These resolutions were all adopted.

LONDON, April 19.

Yesterday noon his majesty, accompanied by the prince of Wales, duke of York, prince Ernest, duke of Gloucester, and prince William, reviewed the duke of Gordon's regiment of Highland Fencibles, in Hyde Park, where they went through a variety of evolutions and firings, for near two hours, to the great satisfaction of his majesty, and all the officers present. The duke, Lt. Col. Woodford, and other officers, were present. The corps appeared to be about 500 men mostly hardy looking young men, all in the Highland dress, and accompanied by their national music, the bag pipe.—Some of the female part of the royal family, the Dutchess of Gordon, and several female nobility, in carriages, with a prodigious crowd of spectators were present. The fineness of the day added much to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The king and his suite met the regiment at the horse guards, and proceeded with them, up the park, to the place of review.

This being the first Highland regiment his majesty had ever seen, he seemed particularly attentive to all their evolutions. The Dutchess of Gordon and Lady Louisa were dressed in the uniform of the regiment, and they were particularly honored with the royal attention.

It is but justice to add, that the discipline and good conduct of this regiment has, on all occasions, been eminently conspicuous. They are now on their march to the North of England, where they are to be encamped under the command of prince William of Gloucester.

The East India Company have made considerable progress in raising the 3000 volunteers they undertook to procure for the royal navy, at their own expence, more than two thirds of that number being already complete, consisting of a very good proportion of able and ordinary seamen, and other useful hands, whom the liberal bounties offered by the company have induced to come forward in this popular service.

The Dutch fleet, we know, has with it two store ships, laden with naval stores; and it is likewise well known, that it is neither victualled nor equipped for a long voyage. The conclusion seems that

it is bound to Brest, and that the long prevalence of N. E. winds has driven it a great way into the Western Ocean. The Dutch ships cannot reach Brest till a change of wind to the westward, and by that time, we trust, we shall have a squadron off that harbor to prevent their entrance.

There are 80 English prisoners closely confined at Rotterdam, being the crews of ships which have been taken. Dissatisfied with their allowances which are scantily divided, they lately attacked their guards, but were at length quelled without bloodshed. Since that time they have been deprived of every indulgence before enjoyed.

HAGUE, March 28.

Our Minister at Paris made a formal notification to the French Directory of the opening of our National Convention, through the French minister of Foreign affairs. The following are the copies of those.

STATE PAPERS.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, to Charles Dolacroix, Minister of Foreign affairs.

Citizen Minister,

The undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic have the honor officially to inform the French Government, that after a number of difficulties happily overcome, their National Convention opened its public sittings on the first of March, (old style) and that from that day the States General have no longer an existence. The diplomatic body are in consequence not to treat on political subjects but with the new government which the Convention is about to organize. This day, citizen minister, will be accounted one of the most happy for the Dutch nation. History will transmit it to posterity as forming the second epoch of the deliverance of that country which seems called on for her destiny to overturn the thrones of tyrants William V. on imitating the conduct of Philip II. found amongst the true Batavians the same impatience under the yoke, and the same eagerness to break their chains. Why should the natural foil of liberty reckon still some slaves amongst the number of her children?

Under the auspices of a great nation which liberty has conducted for four years from victory to victory, land which has made the proud tyrants to tremble—guided by that mass of light which has majestically arisen at every period of the French Revolution, the Batavian convention cannot but appear great in its labors, and the result, to the people whom it has the honor to represent, cannot be otherwise than happy. It will answer, you may rely, citizen Minister, to the hopes of our deliverers and will act upon the models which they have furnished. It will never swerve from those great principles of justice, which the French people have snatched from oblivion, to mark the line which they have prescribed to themselves.

(Signed.)

BLAUW.
MEYER.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Citizens Blauw and Meyer, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic at Paris.

"I have communicated, citizens, to the Directory the note which you have transmitted to me.—They have learned with the most lively satisfaction the opening of your National Convention. Convinced that the formation of such a central authority can alone unite the Batavian people—extinguish that spirit of federalism which paralyzed its energies, and its means of resisting oppression—and give a vigorous government the sole guarantee of the rights of the people, the Directory have seconded as far as it could be done without injury to your independence, the efforts of the true friends of liberty.—This salutary end is accomplished. Your Convention has opened its sittings. May this titular authority protect the cradle of Batavian liberty! May this new Hercules stifle in its nervous arms the serpents of Royalism and anarchy which endeavor to wrap it in their folds, and to embarrass its proceedings. May it give you a wise constitution protective of liberty and equality, a government powerful for good and weak for evil. May you attain the proper goal which the French nation are now about to reach, without purchasing it by those long convulsions, those painful excesses, and those acute agonies, which with us have aggravated its price.

The Executive Directory, faithful to the friendship which united the two republics, and to the principles of good faith which form the rule of its conduct, will defend your independence without, and will support your constituted authorities within, with all the influence of a friendship founded on a common interest.

It is pleasant for me, citizens, to be under such circumstances the interpreter of their sentiments, I partake of them with sincerity. I shall endeavor to realize them with zeal, and shall regard as the happiest days of my life those on which I shall contribute to grave on the list of freedom, the name of an interesting people, who formerly achieved their own independence, and who owe every thing to themselves even to the soil which they inhabit, and which they have ravished from the Ocean.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) DELACROIX.

Philadelphia, June 17.

NEW THEATRE.

The entertainments, announced for this evening, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Rowson, are selected and varied with great judgment, and promise as rich a treat for the amateurs of the drama, as any that has been served up this season.

It is hoped that the public will not be ungrateful of those whom unkind-chance has thus thrown towards the close of the theatrical campaign, when even curiosity is tempted to turn her prying eye aside. To the remuneration of a benefit night, the sons and daughters of the sock and buskin direct their longing eyes, during the too tediously protracted season of fatigue and exertion. This animates their hopes, and encourages their perseverance, and of this boon it were cruel to deprive them.

To the ladies who have perused Charlotte, the

Trials of the Heart, and the Fille de Chambre, and who can bear ample testimony to the laudable tendency of all the productions of Mrs. Rowson, it cannot be necessary to use any recommendations of the respectable candidate for their favor, who unites in her person the double capacity of author and actress. They will, doubtless, extend that kind attention and patronage which reflect equal honour on the head and the heart of those who confer them.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 2.

Superior Court, Wilmington district, May Term, 1796.

THE Grand Jury, not assuming to themselves a capacity to decide upon the merits of the several treaties lately under discussion in Congress, but persuaded that they were the best which under the existing circumstances could be obtained, and that therefore found policy as well as the public tranquillity, required that the said treaties should be ratified and carried into effect, do resolve unanimously, That the President of the United States, by ratifying the said treaties, has exhibited a fresh proof of his wisdom and patriotism; and that the members of Congress, who from a regard to national faith, and the peace and happiness of the country, voted for the necessary appropriations for carrying the said treaties into operation, are justly entitled to the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

G. Hooper, Foreman.	William Jones
Lot Bullard	John Calborda
Thomas C. Howe	George Shephard
William E. Lord	Daniel Boardman
Jesse Williams	John Colven
James Moore	Henry Grady
Richard Quince sen.	James Harper
James Middleton	Stephen Daniel
Holden M'Geer	John London

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A Plan of the City of Washington, By THOMAS FREEMAN, Surveyor of the territory of Columbia and City of Washington.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This Plan shall be an elegant and correct Copperplate impression, of about four feet square, whereon will be accurately delineated the natural state of the ground contained within the lines of the city—plains, valleys, rising grounds, springs, runs, creeks, &c. with the lines of the grand avenues, streets, squares, public appropriations for walks, gardens, as now correctly laid out and permanently established—the river Potomac, and Eastern Branch, opposite the city—the channels, coasts, harbours and foundations of the same, as taken by order of the Board of Commissioners.
- II. On the sides of the Plan shall be represented a beautiful elevation of the President's House and the Capitol.
- III. To render the drawing still more intelligible and useful, it shall be accompanied by a Pamphlet, containing all the laws of the general and particular governments, respecting the location and establishment of the city—the orders and regulations of the Board of Commissioners, approved by the President of the United States, respecting the purchase and improvement of lots therein—a particular description of the city and adjacent country—of the river Potomac, with the productions, state of cultivation, commerce, population, &c. of the country through which that vast river flows.
- IV. This work will be published under the sanction of the Commissioners of the City, and shall meet with their full approbation before it appears in public; and Mr. FREEMAN pledges himself to make it as accurate useful and entertaining as possible.
- V. The price to subscribers 5 Dollars, to be paid on reception of the Plan and Pamphlet. Surveyor's Office, City of Washington, June 8, 1796. Subscriptions will be taken at the Surveyor's office, in the city; Mr. Rice's Bookstore in Baltimore and Philadelphia; and at the principal Bookstores on the Continent. June 17. 2aw3w

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.

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT; 100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.—Apply to James Campbell, or George Latimer.

April 29.

For Freight or Charter,

To Hamburg, Bremen, or Amsterdam,

The ship HARRIET,

Thomas W. Norman, Commander,

A REMARKABLE FINE SHIP,

BURTHEN 229 tons, in complete order, sails fast, and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to Peter Kubn.

June 17

The Consignees and owners of Goods on board the above ship, will please to be early in their applications for them, as they are now discharging.

For Sale at Auction,

On Tuesday Evening the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Merchants Coffee House,

The Brig MARY,

Burthen 150 tons, she is almost new, well found, and may be seen by applying to the master on board,

At Clifford's wharf—Three months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and six months for the other half, on receiving sufficient security, in approved notes, with a good indorser on each.

Also for Sale at Auction, on the same terms,

The Schooner A M Y,

Burthen 94 tons, she is a good vessel, about one year old, and may be seen by applying to the master on board,

At Jesse and Robert Wain's wharf. JOHN CONNELL, Auctioneer.

June 17.

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