

Mr. Darley, jun. & Miss Milbourne's NIGHT.

New Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, Will be presented, a Comedy, called,

The Dramatist;

Or, STOP HIM WHO CAN!

Lord Scratch, Mr. Bates. Neville, Mr. Green. Florville, Mr. Moreton. Willoughby, Mr. Darley, jun. Enou, Mr. Marshall. Peter, Mr. Francis. Vesper, with the Epilogue, Mr. Chalmers. Miss Courtney, Mrs. Francis. Lady Wainfort, Mrs. Shaw. Levey, Mrs. Solomon. Nerranne, (first time) Miss Milbourne.

INVOCATION TO LIBERTY.

Taken from the play of The Patriot. To which will be added, a favorite Musical Romance, in 3 acts, (taken from the French) called

The PRISONER.

Marcos, Mr. Marshall. Bernardo, Mr. Darley, jun. Paquel, Mr. Darley. Roberto, Mr. Bliffett. Lewis, Mr. Moreton. Narciso, (first time) Mr. Bates. Clara, Mrs. Warrell. Theresa, Mrs. Harvey. Nina, Mrs. Marshall. Juliana, Miss Solomon.

With New Scenery and Decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne. The Music and Accompaniments, with the original Overture, composed by Mr. Attwood. Tickets to be had of Mr. Darley, jun. 130 Vine street, of Miss Milbourne, 34 North 7th street, and the usual places. On Friday, THE WEST-INDIAN, with the Farce of CROUCHET LODGE; or, The Spouting Landlord, with other Entertainments, for the benefit of Mrs. Francis. Mr. MILBOURNE'S Night will be on Monday next. BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar. Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Waters, at the Theatre. No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw, as they cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anne's 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. raw2m.

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate, in the following import: "And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such. JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War. May 13. 1aw3m

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 instalments. 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. 2aw1j

FOR SALE,

An elegant 3 story Brick Messuage

And LOT of GROUND;

(Late the property of George Dannacker, deceased) WITH piazza and kitchen, cow-house, and stabling for 34 horses, a good pump in the yard, &c. Situate on the West side of Front, near Callow-Hill street—at present occupied by Mr. John Kincaid.

N.B. The Lot is 22 1-2 feet front on the West side of Front Street, in depth on the North side, 157 feet, and on the South side, 156. GEORGE KEMBLE } Ex'rs. JAMES TRIMBLE }

May 31 2aw2m

Treasury Department;

Revenue-Office, March 10th, 1796.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, (No. 43, at the corner of Third and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia) for building in North-Carolina,

I. A Light-House upon Cape-Hatteras. II. A Beacon House upon Shell Castle island. Descriptions of each, and other particulars, may be seen on application at the offices of any of the Superintendants of Light-Houses, or of the Supervisors of the Revenue, or of the Collectors of the Customs in any of the States; as also at this office. 2aw3m

Sales of INDIA GOODS.

AT 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, will be sold, in the Stores back of the Auction Room, No. 36 South front street,

One hundred Bales of MUSLINS,

Imported in the ship GANGES, capt. Tingey, from India, consisting of Punjani Cloths, Gurrals, Baftas, Coffees, Mamoodies, Humhums, Emerties, Addaties, Doreas, Tartoers, Santipon and Pulicat Handkerchiefs.

5 Cafes of Chocolate Bantones.

5 Cafes of Choppah Romals.

5 Cafes of Taffates.

The Purchaser will be entitled to the Drawback, and to make payment in approved notes at 90 days, for all sums above 1000 Dollars.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

June 21

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 jaw

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR delivering to his Master, a Black Servant Boy, named Jack Robinson, about 13 years of age, a smart active and lively lad. Had on when he went away, a short dark olive coloured cotton velvet jacket with sleeves, a pair new fustian overalls, of the same colour, and an old round black hat, no shoes. His time was purchased of Thomas Fisher, Sussex County Delaware State, where his mother lives.

It is not unlikely but he may be gone that way. The above reward will be given if he is apprehended ten miles out of the City, but if he is taken within less distance, ten dollars, besides all reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber, No. 235, Market Street.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

June 18. jaw

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Barman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis, Surviving Executor.

Od. 9. co.]

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 best earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 587 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N. B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company, RUFUS PUTNAM. [June 4] sawow

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Bookseller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. AMONG which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTORY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS. From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his manufactory on Brandywine, viz.

Imperial, plain and wove flat Small folio post, plain Super-royal do. Ditto gilt. Royal do. do. Blossom paper assorted Medium do. do. Transparent folio post Demy do. do. Superfine and common foolscap. Glazed and hot-pressed folio Marbled papers, and 4to extra large post Thick post in folio ditto do. London brown, assorted Ditto in 4to. ditto do. Hatters' paper Folio wove post, lined Stainers' paper Quarto ditto do. Common brown Ditto gilt do. Patent sheathing Common size folio post Bonnet boards Ditto quarto, plain Binders' Boards, Folio and quarto post, gilt.

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.

Wedge and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter ink stands; paper, brads, and polished leather ink stands for the pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink powder. Counting house and pocket pen-knives of the best quality, and skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored wafers, common size, office ditto. Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred. Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copper-plate, bills of lading, manifests, seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. TENNO,

THE Jacobins of our country (shame suffice our cheeks that there are such beings in it) have long been in the habit of abusing our government, and the men who administer it. There is scarcely a single article in the whole system of the laws which have been enacted, that has received their approbation—On the contrary, while they have cried up the infallibility of the majority when they supposed it to be with them, they have as constantly abused that majority, when they have acted in opposition to their opinions.

These, or similar remarks have been repeatedly offered to public consideration, and the people appear to be fully sensible of their truth. It may, however, be proper to observe, that as the spirit of sedition is inveterate, and is constantly shewing its malignancy in one form or another, the friends of the United States ought to be constantly on their guard, to watch the motions of their insidious enemies, who seek, by an almost infinite variety of modes, to rob the country of its honor, peace, and happiness.

At the present moment, all is calm; universal tranquility prevails; and the people express the most generous confidence in the constituted authorities. The disaffected, the restless, the turbulent, are frowned upon—the people turn their backs on them, and elect the friends of peace and independence, through the Union. Who would imagine this to be the state of things, after reading the abuse poured out against the Executive of the union, in some late publications, for those very measures which the people feel and applaud as wise and patriotic and which the majorities of the Legislative bodies have sanctioned? It is impossible that one spark of patriotism can animate the minds of those who thus traduce our national character. The authors of this abuse are not Americans—they bore no part in the labors of achieving the independence of the United States—they do not speak the language of Americans—they know not the illustrious men who saved this country in war, and who preserve it in peace. Our prosperity is the bane of these calumniators; our misery is their object. Our union and respectability of character, they are solicitous to destroy—Nothing like Independence of character, meets their approbation—nor will they be quiet till they despair of reducing us to the abject condition of dependence on some foreign nation.

Some late publications in the Aurora, are evident designed to excite uneasiness in the public mind relative to the final execution of the treaties, concluded by this country with several foreign nations.

But this is not all. Uncommon pains are taken to furnish some of the parties contracting with the United States, with reasons on which to found a suspension, if not a final and total refusal on their part to carry the treaties into effect; I refer particularly to the Spanish treaty. The following quotation from a late Pittsburgh paper, may serve as a key to the abuse of the executive for the explanatory article lately added to the British treaty. The remarks, it is true, are conjectural; but due industry will not be omitted, that they may be realized in all their mischief.

The quotation is as follows:— "Spain will most probably suspend the ratification of her treaty with us under a pretence of wishing explanations on the subject of the British treaty, so far as respects the privilege given by the United States on our side of the Mississippi. This will be done at the interference of France, on the principle of dissatisfaction with our treaty with Britain. Of the opposition from ourselves, I will venture to say, some leading characters expect and wish it. For they will stand in need of this circumstance to justify the opposition. It is well if they have not taken, and are not now taking undue means to accomplish the embarrassment. I apply not this to our immediate representatives, it goes to a higher source.

"France in six months will probably have Louisiana, or at least the eastern bank of the Spanish Mississippi, and thiscession will be made precisely with a view to refuse Spain from the stipulation of her treaty with regard to the river, and to put it in the power of France to dismember the Union, by inviting a secession of the west, on the ground of no otherwise participating in the freedom of navigation. All these things are not only possible, but probable; and when they happen, our representatives will have the advantage ground with the mass of the people, who will look at what exists bad, and not at what, on a contrary system, might have existed worse. It will be the profound and the reflecting only, that will separate unfavorable consequence from justifiable principle."

Translated for the Mercury.

SPEECH of TREILHARD, President of the Council of Five Hundred, Preliminary to the oath of "ETERNAL HATRED TO ROYALTY."

It was on this day—the moment in which I speak—that the Tyrant suffered the punishment due to his crimes! It was, indeed, a great object of justice, to have struck the criminal; but it would have proved of small importance to the nation, if, from the same stroke, royalty had not been annihilated.

So many misfortunes—so much blood—so many crimes—are not expiated by the death of a man; and this great revolution, of which the universe does not yet present an example, ought to raise upon the bloody ruins of the throne, the immortal edifice of a pure and unblemished republic. But, as if the first efforts of a nation to re-assume its rights were always a signal of alarm to the despots of the earth, the wish of Frenchmen was scarcely known, and already monstrous alliances, destructive treaties, had prepared the slavery of patriots! already the Tyrant of the ocean, projected to starve us; and the ambitious House of Austria, whilst threatening our frontiers, disposed, by anticipation, of our spoils; as if a nation, who contemplated to erect itself into a democracy, was necessarily to dis-

appear from the surface of the globe. What resistance, it was asked, had we to oppose to warlike phalanxes—to officers grown old in the art of war? Should we oppose to them young soldiers—Generals, whose despotism had stifled talents in obscure employments—a nation, in fact, torn by a thousand intestine factions? Be encouraged, enemies of tyranny, those young soldiers are the soldiers of liberty; those generals, who were thought inexperienced, are warm with courage, animated with patriotism; that nation, torn by factions, is the French nation, who cannot, in vain have sworn to establish a Republic. In an instant, every citizen becomes a soldier; numerous battalions are formed; the thunder quits the entrails of the earth; and if treason at first deceives our hopes, soon an almost perpetual series of successes and triumphs, carry amongst our enemies that terror and dejection which Republicans never know. These honorable spoils, however; these glorious trophies, the fruits of our victories, are stained with republican blood: There are but few families who do not demand of the tyrant, a father, a husband, a son; their death is the crime of tyranny. Shades of our brethren, receive our oath. Hatred, eternal hatred to the royalty of which you were the victims.

But the love of the republicans, whose blood has moistened the fields of glory, is not the most odious of the crimes of the tyrant: The rights of nations violated, all the bonds of humanity broken, the first principles of natural right forgotten, anarchy, robbery, assassination, organized: This is the work of a despot; these the fruits of royalty.

Doubtless, long abuses, inveterate evils, are not destroyed without great shocks. So many contending interests; so many suppressed passions, produce emotions sometimes convulsive; and an absolute regeneration cannot be effected without some confusion. It was in these particular misfortunes that the friends of kings placed all their hopes; to provoke disorder, to increase it, to maintain it; such was the object of their fatal policy: to mislead opinion, to corrupt public morality, to confound all ideas, to favor, to prepare excesses of every kind: such was the object of their perfidious combinations; they wished to render frightful the effects of the revolution; to extinguish, if possible, the love of nations for freedom.

From every part of the world were collected the agents of tyranny, or rather every thing which the dregs of nations could present the most corrupt: It was through these impure channels that the tyrant concerted with our enemies, his plots, his insinuation, his speeches, and even his silence. Perfidious men! with what profound hypocrisy did they deceive, simple, credulous minds! and, whilst they sported with the candor and integrity of republicans, with what splendor did they preach up the idolatry of that liberty they detested, and the horror of that despotism which they served with so much meanness. In order more completely to deceive us, they had the address to deck themselves with the honors of perfection: even the sacrifices, commanded by patriotism, were not foreign to them; and the same hand which covered them with an apparent profusion, in a country they feigned to have abjured, secretly lavished upon them, in France, the gold destined to pension crime and to corrupt weakness. You well know, such was the object of their designs, which Providence had drawn from its treasures to enlighten our progress.

Every thing was soon inverted by their impostures: the virtuous man was only a weak man; the man of intelligence only a dangerous man; fortune was a crime against equality; philosophy an attempt against patriotism. It was thus that placing all interests in opposition, sharpening every passion, they were enabled to form those fatal lists of proscriptions, in which were found included whole classes of citizens.

O, disastrous days! days of mourning and blood, organized by despotism! may you ever be present to the memory of nations who may contend for their freedom, as an useful and salutary lesson, capable of preserving them against the terrible storms which have long agitated us. Such were however, the perfidy of our enemies, that the same excesses; those horrors they had provoked, they still exaggerated, to pain them afterwards in the most frightful colours; they presented them to foreign nations, as a natural outgrowth of the revolution; and more fully to convince them of the necessity of these cruel consequences, they announced (sometimes by anticipation) the shocks which they had themselves arranged, and which they paid with the gold of nations whom they had wished to deceive. Thus you behold the profane of tyranny; it is with this cruel address, so cautious to cover events with an impenetrable mourning crape, and it is thus it effects to change, to corrupt every thing: What do I say? No that very hatred which we vow to royalty; that hatred which has become part of our existence; that to which, so profound sentiment, which we can no longer restrain, ah, well! royalty will represent it in order still to calumniate it. It is about to announce it as a declaration of war against all nations who do not live under a republic; and these reproaches already so often repeated, that we wish to destroy every other government, the friends of kings are about to reproduce with a new affection.

Frenchmen! you who have so long contended for your independence, could you then have conceived the tyrannical plan of attacking the independence of other nations? and we who have so solemnly proclaimed the declaration of the rights of man, could we then have recognized those rights, only hereafter indecently to violate the rights of nations? Yes, doubtless, and terrible to its enemies, the French republic will not cease to prepare for them death and destruction; because they have themselves wished for the death of our freedom and the destruction of our independence. Already have they learnt what the enthusiasm of liberty can effect; their flying, scattered phalanxes; their strong holds, fallen under our efforts; our pale triumphs; their daily defeats; every thing announced to them, that "a people cannot be enslaved, who are determined to be free." Every thing informs them, that if they persist in their ambitious plans, they must themselves soon serve as a lesson and ex-