RICES CURRENT. Pliladelphia, June 22.


COURSE OF EXCHANGE.
$\xrightarrow{\text { On London, at } 30 \text { days , per } £ .100 \text { Aterl. }}$ at. 60 deys,

Amamum,

## Landing,

A cargo of Rum \& Sugar
$\mathcal{F o b n} \begin{gathered}\text { For Sale by } \\ \text { Nixun } \\ \text { E } \\ \text { Co. }\end{gathered}$




MA B E I R A W I W I N E, In pipes, boghteded nad duaurte chats, fit or tor


 Twe Large Cellarst foopred with 2 ind plank, June 16










To-Morrow Morning Wil be ANDED, a Harition's wharf, $\mathrm{F}^{\text {RO }}$




Peter Kubn.

## gune 22

## A very Valuable Effate,  





 veniet for surzing
 Yitinity to the city, titis vay yuirable for a gencleman
 Oa. , oco.] $\begin{gathered}\text { Mordecai } \\ \text { Surviving Exececuror. }\end{gathered}$ Lor rainnery

## 


volen inveripercionem
bol


 and chat convuliive violence is dangerous not only to indi-
viduals (for that refult omparatively would be of fmall
account) but to the general caufe of truth. It is the op-
pofite of this pincile
 chang mumt inevitabiy, be ateended
injutice of commotion; and that inovetion cannot be
made without the intervention of evils morec deftructive
than thofe which are intended to be reformed. Under the than thofe which are intended to be reformed. Under the
corvition of this phinnthropic fentiment, of calm and
and corviction or mhis (which in its proper place he has fuly il
gradual reforn,
luftrated) Mr. GoowiN proceeds without fcruple firthto enquire into prefent evil, through
next to demonftrate future good.
"Dividing his work into eight books, and makking THE
IMPortance of pourrical instrutrons the fubjet of the firt, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipo-
tence.of government ouver the moral habits of mankind ; and that on thefe moral habits their wifdom, virtue and
felicity depend". Subroriptions received by the pubificher at their
Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-ftreet, Philadelphia Subcriptions received by the pubififers at their
Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-0ftreet, Philadelphia.
June 18
Iweorm

PROPOSALS A Plan of the City of Wafhington,
 1. This Plan fhall be an elegitions. $\begin{aligned} & \text { and correet Copperplate } \\ & \text { impreffion, of about four feet fquare, whereon will be }\end{aligned}$ accurately, delincated the natural fate of the ground
contained within the lines of the city-plains, vallies,
rifing grounds, fprings, runs, crecks, \&e. with the lines
 permanently eftablifined-the river Potomak, and Eaft-
ern Branch, oppofite the city the chanels, coaft,
"harbours and founding of the fame, as taken by order of the Board of Commiffioners.
On the fides of the Plan 1. On the fides of the Plan thall be reprefented a beauti-
ful.elevation of the Prefident' $H$ Houfe and the Capiol. IT. Torender the drawing ftill more intelligible and ufe-
ful, it thall be accompanied by a Pamphlet, contaning
 refpecting thelocation and eltablifhment of the city-
the orders and regulations of the Board of Com mifion-
ers, approved by the Prefident of the United Statso ers, approved by the Prefident of the United Statsc, re-
fpeting the purchafe endimprovement of dotestererin
a particular defcription of the city and adjacent country a particular defcription of the city and adjacent country

- of the river Poommak, with the producions, \#tate of
cultivation cultivation, commerse, population,
throug which that vaft river flows.
v. This work will ba
Commifioners of the City, and fhall meet with their
full approbation before it
 V. The price to fubtrribers 5 Dollars, to be paid on recep-
tion of the Pran and Pamphte.
Surveyer's Office, City of Wathington, June 8,1796 .
or orvers Surfriptions will be ahken at the Survecor's sffice,
inthe city; Mr. Rice's Bookfores in Baltimore and Philadelphia; and at the principal Bookfores on the Continent.
June I 7
 By an Artia refitian \$6 MINIATURE LIKENESSES A RE tatken and executed in thast elegant and delicate ture an interefting jewel.
Hfe will warrant a frong and indifputable retem-
Hances and hat hakes the liberty to lay before the public
 tronage by his beft endeavors to pleafe.
N. B. ppecimens are to be feen.
May I2.
 wztar.

Pbiladelpbia,
friday evening, June 24, 1796 In a late Virginia paper, a candidate for a fes
in the Federal Houfe of Reprefentates in the Federal Houfe of Reprefentatives has pu1
lifhed an addrefs to His Fellow Citizens, in whic be inveighs againft the treaty, the funding fytten foreign influence, \&c. \&cc. Under the addrefs malicious ariflocrat.
" hUzza for citizen gerard ! ! !
ALI true patriots will doubilefs lend thic aid to bring that enlightened Statefman into our
public councils.- $H$ 位e is a real Democrat, and fult. public councils.-He is a real Democrat, and ful
fils all his $W$ beat Contracs. A federal repubican.
ConMuNiCATFONs.
The oppofers of the Britifh treaty faid that the ebts due by the merchants of the Unted States, which that inftrument would cumpel them to paillions of dollars. It was rough gueffing. Aurora of this morning has found out that a lay paffied during the late feffion appropriating " shout eighty thoufand dollars to carry the Britih treat not effect" and that the fum of eighty thoufand
". Let the people judge who are diforganizers, the United States; let the fticklers for admion in tion be judged of from their own mouthe nember of the houle of reprefentatives lately de clared in a large circle, that the union could nine ang together if fuch men as Yefferfor, Madijor, nd Gallatin once got into the executive adminiftration; as if the people had not the capacity of
chufing with diferetion their public officere"> huling with diferetion their public officere," The
oregoing is extracted from the A foregoing is extracted from the Aurora, and con.
tains mof precious confeflions indeed! Here it is confelfed what our antifederal faction mean by THI or thofe who have elected them any for rere, a member
of the houfe of reprefentatives is proferibed merrly of the houfe of reprefentatives is proferibed merd)
for giving an opinion as one of the people. for giving an opinion as one of the people.
But fuppofing that a convention held fince the adhat Mr. Fefferfon hould be Prelident of the Unit-
the ed States, Mr. Madifon or ratber Mr. Burr, vice
Prefident, and Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Trea fury ; would any man ceafe to be one of the peo ple, would he be a dijorganizer, an antijederailif, au
abettor of a foreign faction, if he fhould declare it as his opinion "that the union could not hang to gether if fuch men once got into the executive a3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " You fhall be vice-roys, it is true } \\
& \text { " But well be vice-roys over rou }
\end{aligned}
$$

The governor of this Commonwealth in confe.
quence of an infectious difeafe in the Woft Indics has by proclamation ordered that all veffels arrivin in the Delaware from any of the Weft India Inands Thall perform a quaranuine of FIVE DAYS, by be ing detained oppofite the Health Office on Stat - 10 the pretent regutature or Hatlachumetto there is a majority of about 5101 of ceceral characeers.
Mr. Robbins, the Speaker of the Houfe of Repreentatives was elected to that office almoft moufly The fenate elefted Mr. Goodhue, Senator of the 797. Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Robbins had an qual number of votes in the Houfe, viz. 70 each for the fame appointment on the firt trial, on the fecond, Mr. Goodhue preponderated, and the houf From the above circum From the above circumflauce certain perfone
have abfurdly fuppofed that Mr. Robbins is of the anti-federal faction; not reflecting that it isfimpoffible that any fuch charaters fhould gain a majotity in fueb a legiflative body, for any office whatever.
In addition to which, it may be afferted that Mr. In addition to which, it may be afferted that Mr.
Robbins is as firm a Federalitt as any in the UnitRobbins is
ed States.

## Fram the Charleflon City Gazette.

## Meffrs. Freneau and Painc

In your paper of the 3 oth of May 1 fee fome obfervations on the treaty with Great Britain, introduced by a correfpondent. The mifchievous ef. fects of Mr. Say. fhortly be very fenfibly felt by the citizens of the
fouthern ftates, as chief joflice Ellforth has decreed that it prohibits the felling of French prizes in American ports. And further, he fays, thas in American ports. And further, he fays, $\begin{aligned} & \text { during the prefent war, the prices of Weft India }\end{aligned}$ produce have been low, in confequence of the great quantities captured and fent into Carolina and Georgia by the French cruifers, For this been the cafe, the people of the fouthern Itates might
have enjoyed fome advantage; but your corrccponhave enjoyed tome advantage; baus not the tafe, and
dent proceeds to fhew that it was that the citizens at large are not benefitted, but that the merchants are: for, fays he, the merchants finding rum, fugar, coffee, and molaffes (which they bought cheap at prize fales) better articles of remittasce than rice and indigo, derived great profits from תhipping them, What is this, but faying that
the merchants would not buy their rice and indigo, the merchants would not buy their rice and indigo,
when they could purchafe Weft India prodice? when they could purchate
and I think it requires a little more ingenuity in your correfpondent, than his piece will allow us to think he poffeffes, to prove that the agricultural interefl of a country is benefitted by the admiffion of articles, fo mugh more defirable as remitrances as to prevent the fale of its produce. Thus, for intance, the nerchant who had ten thoufand pounds
would not bay a barrel of rice or indigo, becaufe would not tayy a barrel of rice or indigo, becaufe
prize goods made better remittance. This, to be fure, is a fubftantial reafon indeed againft the creaty with the planters of this country : for it is faying, in to many words, that if the merchants could get prize goods enough, they would not buy a barrel of your rice and indigo, and for an excellent refon
too ; becaufe it did not make as god a remitrame.

