

export, how are the citizens benefited by the sale of these articles? for they are not used, but remitted, as they answer better than rice, indigo and cotton. But if any one will take the trouble to enquire, he will find that even the merchants generally are not benefited; for the prize goods are monopolized by a few monied men, and they, and not the citizens, are benefited by this advantageous commerce, as he calls it. So that, from his own shewing, the southern states, if he means the citizens of the southern states, will not feel the mischievous effects of the treaty.

But he tells you that the revenue will be injured as the duties paid on them at the custom house amounted to thirty thousand dollars. This observer either wilfully misrepresents, or is very ignorant of what he has undertaken to explain; for every farthing of the duty except one per cent is returned on these goods being exported. So that the revenue does not get one six pence by them if they are remitted. Now, if this is such an advantageous commerce to our merchants, the articles must be exported; if they are exported, the revenue is not benefited; as the drawback would be allowed, and the citizens will derive no advantage, for they cannot be consumed in a foreign country and in this also.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS.

The Executive Directory to the French Armies.

DEFENDERS of the country the moment approaches when you are again to take up your victorious arms; the moment approaches when you are to quit a repose to which you consented in the hope alone that it would lead to an honorable peace; but the seas of blood which have flowed have not yet fatiated the rage of your enemies. They unquestionably imagine that we are about to abandon the fruits of our victories, at the very moment when success is ready to crown them. They imagine that we are about to demand of them as cowards a peace which we have offered them as generous enemies. Let them conceive these unworthy expectations; we will not be surprized; they have never combated for liberty; but what they cannot be ignorant of, is that the brave armies with which they wish again to try their strength, are the same by which they have been so often subdued. No—they have not forgotten the prodigies of French valor; they still recollect with terror, both the redoubts of Gemmappes, and the plains of Fleurus, add the frozen rivers of Holland; they recollect that the Alps and the Pyrenees have opposed to you but feeble barriers, and that the peninsula of Quiberon became the tomb of all the partizian slaves, which, in the hopes of subjecting you to the yoke of a master, dared to set their feet on the foil of the republic. If they could have forgotten all this, you will bring it to their recollection by blows still more terrible: you will learn them finally, that nothing can resist the efforts of a great nation which determines to be free.

Brave warriors you have afforded an example of disinterestedness which cannot exist unless among Republicans. Oftentimes amidst the greatest scarcity of provisions, of an absolute want of the most indispensable objects, you have displayed that heroic patience, which joined to your impetuous valor, so eminently distinguishes you, and will signalize you to all nations, and to the eyes of posterity. Republican soldiers, you will preserve this great character; and at the moment when your situation has been ameliorated, when with an unanimous voice the Representatives of the nation have taken measures to provide efficaciously for your wants, you will redouble also your vigour and courage, to put an end to a war which can be terminated by new victories alone.

In vain has the French government manifested to all powers which wage war against France, a sincere wish to restore at length the repose of exhausted Europe; it has in vain made to them the most just and moderate propositions; nothing has been capable of removing their deplorable blindness. Yes, brave warriors, we must still have victories, and it is your energy alone that can put a stop to this devastating scourge. Prepare therefore for a last effort; and let it be decisive: let every thing yield to, let every thing be dissipated by your Phalanxes; let the new nags of your enemies, carried off by your triumphant hands, form, with the preceding ones, the trophy with which, in the name of France always great in her misfortunes, always just in her prosperity, the equitable peace you will give to the world will be proclaimed.

For Sale,

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart) WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, on the west side of Third-street, near Union-street; containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a counting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expence be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-houses and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co. At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

Philadelphia, June 24.

STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types (Six per Cent, Three per Cent, etc.) and values.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

MARINE REGISTER.

Table listing ship departures with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

Died lately, at his house in Pimlico (Old England) Mr. YATES, Comedian, aged 84 years. He was formerly of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres.

He is reported to have left property to the amount of 36,000l. in different legacies. Of this property 10,000l. was got in the management of the Opera. Another third of this property came from rigid economy, and extreme meanness. On his wife's night he used to attend in the gallery to pack it; and entreating the people to sit closer.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Yesterday arrived here the ship Providence, capt. Felt, 7 days from Charleston (S. C.) who brings the following distressing particulars:—That on Monday the 13th inst. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a stable in Lodge Alley, which soon communicated to, and laid waste the surrounding buildings, amounting to upwards of THREE HUNDRED! and it was not entirely got under until after 12 hours particular exertions of the inhabitants; and we are sorry to learn, that a number of lives were lost, and other injuries happened during the conflagration; particularly in the attempts to blow up small wooden buildings, in order to stop the progress of the flames. By an operation of this kind, a young man was blown at least 12 feet high; he luckily received no material injury.

An immense property must have been destroyed; but the gentleman who furnishes the above, is not able to conjecture the amount, or who were the principal sufferers by this destructive element.

Extract of a letter from Salem in the county of Washington, to a merchant in this City dated the 11th instant.

On Wednesday last, Gen. WILLIAMS was met at Cambridge, on his return from Congress, by Capt. Harvey's troop of light-horse, in complete uniform, and from thence escorted to Salem, where his fellow townsmen received him with a most cordial welcome. He was complimented with 16 guns by the artillery, and conducted to his seat, amidst the heartfelt applauses of a concourse of his fellow citizens, collected together on this joyful occasion. Every countenance was impressed with a grateful sense of his exertions in defence of our constitution, our national faith and honour, and that inestimable blessing, domestic tranquillity.

MAYENCE, April 7.

According to a regulation of the council of war arrived from Vienna, his majesty the emperor has thought proper to order the following subdivision of field marshal lieutenants and major generals in service with the armies on the Rhine.

Army of the Lower Rhine—General of artillery, comte de Wartenleben and four field marshal lieutenants of infantry, Baron Studer, Baron Werneck, Baron Kray, and Baron Gruber; four field marshal lieutenants of cavalry, Count Mels Colloredo, Count Boros, Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Count Mercantin, 11 major generals of infantry, Montenuit, Finke, Count Baillet, Count Venaf, Colloredo, Baron Sebottendorff, Count Alcainy, de Simchen, de Schellenburg, Baron Multus, Count Gontreuil, and Baron Vogelsang, seven major generals of cavalry, Count Nauendorff, Prince Anhalt-Kothan, Count de Hadick Baron Kienmayer, Prince Hohenlohe, de Sprengelborg, and Baron Elfenil. Field marshal lieutenants Kofpoth, Count Riefch and major general Rakifius, are placed in the army of the Upper Rhine. Besides these generals destined for the army of the Lower Rhine, his majesty has judged proper to join field marshal lieutenant Count Mercantin and major general Millius to the troops under the command of the Prince of Wurtemberg. Major general Count Hadick is placed in the second line as brigadier of the regiment of cuirassiers of Nassau.

LONDON, April 25.

SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER.

A French officer, on the 3d inst. going in a vessel from the Hague to Rotterdam contracted an acquaintance with one of the passengers, a dealer in watches, who was going from the latter city to Brabant. The watchmaker was so well pleased with the patriotic effusions of his companion in the course of their passage, that when the vessel arrived at its place of destination, both resolved to halt at the same inn, which is called the Klene Schipper Herberg. They supped together, and afterwards amused themselves at cards till one in the morning, when they agreed to sleep in one room, and at

length in one bed. Unfortunately, however, the tradesman had, either by accident or carelessness, exhibited to his new acquaintance a purse richly stowed with ducats. The officer waiting till sleep had closed the unsuspecting traveller's eyes, stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, and almost instantly plunged a sword into his breast. The instrument missing the unfortunate man's heart, he awoke, and struggled violently, but was not able to give any alarm. The officer chagrined at the disappointment continued to hack the miserable victim till his intestines dropped out, till no signs of life appeared, when he dragged the body to a trunk, which belonged to the murdered person, in order thus to conceal the main evidence of this dreadful deed, and by cutting the joints of the thighs and arms, which were brought by that means to rest on the body, he at length succeeded; and again locked the trunk. Being unable, however, to wipe up all the blood which deluged the bed and the chamber, he flabbed himself in a part where no danger could result, and returned in tranquility to his pillow, where he actually slept so long the next morning, that the chamber maid conceived it her duty to inform the gentlemen of the late hour; but obtaining no answer she peeped through the key hole; and seeing the floor covered with blood, gave an instant alarm. The police officers attended, broke open the door and after a narrow search, discovered the horrible contents of the trunk. The Frenchman alleged, that what had happened was merely in his own defence, and shewed his wound as a demonstration of the intention of the deceased! He is, however, closely confined, but the friends of humanity suspect that the monster will escape his merited punishment. The mangled body was taken to the surgeon's hall at Rotterdam, and exposed to public inspection for several days, in order to discover the unfortunate tradesman's name and family.

BOSTON, June 20.

Friday evening last, arrived here the Carteret packet, prize to the French privateer Tartar, of 16 guns. She was bound from New-York for Halifax, and was taken within a few leagues of the latter place.

The Tartar also took a Brig laden with Sugar, which arrived safe yesterday.

The Tartar is arrived in the outer harbour; as is also a British privateer brig of 14 guns.

Since our last several vessels have arrived from Europe.—They bring no later news than before received, except, that hostilities have recommenced between the French and Austrians, near the Electorate of Hanover—and the Austro-Sardinian army has been twice defeated, with the loss of 14,500 men, besides their cannon, baggage, and stores.

By capt. Sheppard, who arrived yesterday from Dominica, we are informed that St. Lucia, Pigeon Island, &c. has surrendered by capitulation. The whites are to remain there in full possession of their property; the blacks to be sent to Africa, and the mulattoes to be tried for their lives. This was received at Dominica by a packet which arrived the day before captain Shepard failed. It was thought the British would shortly proceed against Guadeloupe.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 10.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

It is mentioned from Martha's Vineyard, that a part of that island has lately inundated and sunk.

SHERBORNE, (Eng.) April 25.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, April 23.

Arrived the Mary, an American schooner, capt. Wickham, from Rochfort, laden with Rum, bound to Hambro', put in by contrary winds, and has since failed to the Eastward. By this vessel intelligence is received, that the French are equipping a large fleet of men of men of war at Rochfort and Brest, intended for a cruise in the summer; and that six sail of the line are on the stocks at the former place, which are expected to be launched in a few months—one of which is to carry 140 guns.

BOSTON, June 20.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived yesterday brig Mary, Hughes, 48 days from Plymouth, Eng.

The Mary, of Portland was at Plymouth, Eng. 48 days since.

The George Washington of Philadelphia, with flour, had left Plymouth, for Lisbon and a market. Ship Robespierre, T. Fields of Boston, was captured on her voyage from Lisbon, to Holland, with Salt, and sent into Portsmouth.

In lat. 42, long. 62, brig Fox, R. Patrick, from Marblehead.

In lat. 35, 40, S. long. 23, E. schr. Sally, Bessel, 120 days from Salem, for Isle of France.

In lat. 34 57, N. long. 65 W. June 6, brig Olive Branch, Devereaux, 5 days from Boston for Surinam.

In lat. 34, 57, long. 64—July 6, sloop Speedwell, Bartlet 5 days from Boston for Martinico.

In lat. 38, lon. 51, May 17, brig Freedom, 13 days from Boston for Falmouth.

In lat. 22, long. 55, May 5, brig Maria, Chapman, 34 days from Portsmouth for Tobago,

Bark of Nantucket, ship Washington, from R. Island for India.

May 10, brig William of Kennebec, from Savannah for Antigua.

May 28, ship Plato of N York, from Boston for Jamaica.

May 8, schr. Venus, Smith of Salem, from Norfolk for Tobago.

Arrived at Philadelphia June 8, the brig Rose, Capt. Meany, after the remarkable short passage of 68 days from the Isle of France putting into the Cape of Good Hope but 43 days ago. But 6 months and 19 days have elapsed, since the Rose sailed from Philadelphia for the Isle of France.

Sailed from the Isle of France, the following vessels, viz. Snow Hope, Lombard, bound to Salem, 1st of April; sloop Union Boat, for Boston, 29th March; ship Elizabeth Price for Bourdeaux, about 22d 40. Columbus, Fell for Hamburg 20th do—Lenox, Rich, for Baltimore 22d do.

Left in the Isle of France on the 1st April—Ship Indolan, Lewis, for Bengal, from Philadelphia; brig Georgia Packet, Chipman, 209 days passing out; brig Recovery, Dalton; ship Bellis-

rius, Crowninfield of Salem—schr. Flora, 125 days; brig Columbia, Franklin Philadelphia.

American vessels in Hamburg—Fair Lady, D. Bruce, of Boston; Caroline, Smith, Boston—Sailed, Sitters, W. Coggeshall, of Boston.

American vessels at Liverpool April 28, Altra, Tinkham, Wiscasset; Atalanta, Holbrook do. Magnet, Holge, do. Lydia, Choate, do. Townsend, do. Three Sitters, Delano, do; Mary, Crawford, do. Adraustus, Jamison, Kennebeck; Industry of Portland; Friendship, Trott, Boston; Columbia, Lowell, ditto; Thomas, Alder, Massachusetts; Speedwell, Crawford, ditto.

SALEM, June 17.

Extract of a letter received from a gentleman belonging to this town, and directed to his owner here, dated

ISLE OF FRANCE, March 25, 1796.

The Modesty Privateer arrived here 5 days ago from a most successful cruise off the Sand Head in the Bay of Bengal—and has brought in all her prizes; the most valuable of which is the Triton English East-Indiaman from Madras for Bengal. The circumstances of this capture are perhaps the most extraordinary that ever occurred, and are as follow: The Modesty had at first but 80 men, and had distributed the greater number on board her other prizes—when the Indiaman hove in sight, a Beugal pilot snaw (which was a prize to the Modesty, and which they used as a decoy) then bore down upon the Triton, having on board only 23 men in all, and boarded from their yard arms this formidable ship—17 republicans only got on board, and with sword and pistol in hand completely mastered her in about 15 minutes. The Indiaman had 130 Europeans on board, was well armed and had taken 30 men extra from Madras. The English captain, and 8 or 10 men were killed in the action—the rest run below, and were secured. They then captured another vessel, which the prisoners ransomed, and fitted for Madras. The generous French captain (who is a young hero not yet 21 years old) gave the passengers, among whom were several ladies, all their private property. He fought the English captain hand to hand, and shot him with his own pistol.—It seems the Modesty was not in company at all—and indeed it would have been a sad digression from her name to have engaged in such an unequal combat—17 men overpowered 130, protected by 40 guns, at least, mounted!—the remaining 6 could not get on board. The English prisoners were made to pass one by one, in irons from their own ship into the ransomed vessel—and the inevitable tars of old England, exclaimed as they passed, "D—n my eyes, Jack, where are the men that took us?" The French privateer had only a letter of marque's commission, and went originally to take turtle—she is an American built vessel, and belonged last war to, and sailed from Baltimore—schooner rigged, and was called the Antelope. In consequence of this success, the Governor here has granted permission for 4 privateers to sail for India, and they are now equipping.

American produce is very dull here and in no demand. Some articles are fifty per cent. lower than in America. Coffee is rising daily—the price is now 15 1-2 dollars per sack of 100 French lb. and scarce any to be had at that rate. The Governor is respected, and the island is in a state of defence—but they fear a visit from the English fleet. However, it would be difficult to take the island, and indeed almost impossible—bue the port could be easily blockaded, as the French have only a few frigates in these seas.

There are six or eight Americans here, all making bad voyages, and we hear of a dozen more expected every moment, who must sink half their capitals: a ship, capt. Boit, alias Boyd, belonging to Boston, who came from the north-west coast of America, by the route of China, and has made a successful voyage, says the Streets of Sunda are full of American ships, but he gives no particular names.

Freight Wanted.

For WASHINGTON, (N. C.)

THE Brig SALLY, Capt Samuel Bradford, will sail on Wednesday next, the 29th inst for freight or passage apply to the Captain at Jones's wharf or to JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co. June 24. d.t.w.

T. NOBLE,

BROKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office to his house No. 147, Chestnut Street, next door to his former residence, where every Business in the line of a BROKER, are faithfully transacted: Money procured to any amount at a moment's notice.

ALSO,

WILL be kept a numerical book of the drawings of all the Lotteries now extant—For the purchase of Tickets, information will be given as usual. Canal Tickets in the second Class are now for sale. From every information received, Washington Lottery will absolutely commence in a few days. June 24 d.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Black Man who has ten years to serve, he is an excellent cook and good house servant understands the care of of Horses perfectly and fold for no fault, his present owner having no employment for him. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. June 24. d.f.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this State Society are hereby notified that their Anniversary Meeting, for the purpose of electing Officers of the Society, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will be held on the 4th day of July next, in the State House, at 10 o'clock in the morning; where their punctual attendance is requested. After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to Mr. O'Ellers Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth-day of our FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE. The dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock. The Members of the other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in this city on that day, are particularly invited to join in celebrating it. By order of the Standing Committee, ROBERT PORTER, Secy.