

Philadelphia, June 27.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Table listing arrivals at the port including ship names like 'Brig Amiable Mail', 'Schooner Flying Fish', and dates of arrival.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices for various items like 'Six per Cent.', 'Three per Cent.', and 'BANK United States'.

From the Norfolk Herald of June 18.

Messrs. Willett, & O'Connor,

Cape Charles.

ONCE more upon this peaceful coast am I arrived from foreign climes, transported by the winds of Heaven in my well constructed car, attended by my faithful Eagle...

Pichegru whose military glory is checked in its career by the jealousy of the Directory, because of his influence with the army, has not been removed but with the utmost caution to avoid the appearance of disgrace.

The Emperor and the king of Prussia have been long assisting the allies in the scheme of deluding the French by absurd proposals of peace, and vague objections to their offers, purposely to gain time in the equipment of formidable armaments against France.

make concession to the ambitious proposals of the French Government.

Those who have expected peace to take place on the terms proposed by the French will never hear it confirmed, and those who have ardently wished their aggrandizement will be disappointed.

The changes in dominion which have been concerted between Russia, Prussia, Austria and England cannot be effected probably in less than 7 years. If we live that term, we shall see the powers of Europe fixed nearly thus: France within its own proper domains before the revolution, and deprived of many of its foreign possessions.

Great Britain, though strong in her wealth and naval force, finds enough to do to preserve the balance of war in her favor, nor are the services of her navy in the captures they make, adequate to the expense thereof.

Dispatch, my Eagle, and the western gale will waft me to the eastern shores of the wide Atlantic, where I shall behold terrific scenes, progressive in their evils, concomitant with war, scenes, which, alas! are soon to be exemplified in the highest arrangement of earthly disorder, at the metropolis of the wretched new republic of France.

PHILIP DE SYLVIE.

June 6, 1796.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

The preservation of the health of individuals of the community, being of the utmost consequence to the public, and the happiness of private families, leads me to request you to publish the following.

A number of workmen employed a few days since at one place, being taken with a violent vomiting and pain in their bowels with other symptoms, one of whom was so ill that his life was nearly despaired of, led us to suspect that they by some means, either in their diet or drink, had taken poison.

New Hat and Hosiery-store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134 Market-street, Third door from the corner of Fourth, south side. Men's Black American and English HATS, of various qualities and prices.

From the New-York Gazette, Friends and Beloved Citizens,

Mr. BLANCHARD, the famous and much celebrated Zeppeliner, who is now in this city, having very politely given me the preference (notwithstanding several applications have been made, one of which was from a lady) to accompany him in his 46th voyage, I accept the invitation with pleasure.

Our ascension will be from the ground bordering on Broadway, near alderman Bayard's, belonging to Col. Walker, who has very politely offered the same. It is a beautiful situation, and the inclosure will be sufficiently spacious to contain at least six thousand persons, with elevated seats for the accommodation of the ladies.

The subscription lists are left at many houses in the city; and it will be found, on examining the same that many of the most respectable citizens have generously patronized the undertaking, some of whom have offered to double their subscription if found necessary.

The subscriber will do himself the pleasure, with all convenient speed, to call on his fellow citizens for subscriptions to promote this grand and magnificent flight, the expense of which will require several thousand dollars. Sixty thousand weight of materials will be necessary to fill the balloon with air, it is of so great size.

After the balloon is suspended in the inclosure, each possessor of a ticket will have free access to the same, for at least fourteen days before the ascension at least two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, and have an opportunity of examining the balloon, and all the necessary apparatus for filling and embarking the same, which will be a most pleasing gratification to the beholders.

Mr. Blanchard and myself will be at the Museum from Monday next the 17th inst. to Monday the 11th of July, and will be happy to have communications with any gentleman, respecting any philosophical experiments, or meteorological observations that can or may be made, during the voyage; or any communications will be thankfully received, in writing. It is intended to take several small living animals from the menage, and discharge them at different heights, with parachute, without their receiving any damage.

GARDINER BAKER,

Proprietor of Tamaquay Museum

All printers are requested to give this a place in their papers, as long as they please, as many strangers will doubtless be present at this charming flight—and they will much oblige the Zeppeliner.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Messrs. Claydon & Dobbin, Will please to give the enclosed a place in their paper, which will oblige many of their customers.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq.

SIR, The citizens of Annapolis, fully sensible of your many excellent and amiable qualities, view with concern your approaching departure for Europe, altho' they derive consolation from an appointment, which is the more honorable because unsolicited, and promises advantage and benefit to our country, from a knowledge of your abilities and integrity.

Flattered by a selection of talents from among ourselves; confident that the public expectation will not be disappointed, and knowing that your patriotism and virtues will be more useful and conspicuous in proportion as the sphere of your action is increased, We your fellow citizens, regretting your absence, anxiously wish you health and happiness during your continuance in Europe, and an honorable and safe return to your native state; and remain,

With respect and esteem,

Your warm and sincere

FRIENDS,

Annapolis, 16th June.

GENTLEMEN, I have received with a degree of sensibility which no ordinary occasion could excite, the address of my fellow citizens, which you did me the favor to present to me.

To be honored with so flattering an evidence of approbation by those whose good opinion I have ever been peculiarly solicitous to cultivate, and under whose immediate notice I have acted from my infant years to the present moment, is more grateful to my feelings than I am able to express.

The pleasing assurance that persons so truly respectable interest themselves in my happiness, when I can no longer contribute my feeble efforts to the promotion of their's, is calculated to lessen that anxiety which I cannot wholly subdue, on the eve of my departure from my country and my friends.

Permit me, gentlemen, thro' you, to make my grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Annapolis for this valuable mark of their attention, and to express my sincere and ardent wishes for the general prosperity of the city, and the individual felicity of its inhabitants.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with sentiments of Great respect, and unfeigned regard, Your most humble servant,

WM. PINKNEY. James Williams and Samuel H. Howard Esqrs.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel, 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 most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 17.

Already the campaign has commenced in Italy, and the Austro Sardinian army has experienced two severe defeats, in which they lost 15,000 men, wounded, and prisoners, 14,500 men, besides their baggage, cannon and stores.

There seems hardly a doubt but that the Empress is on the eve of applying those resources which she has hitherto been nursing, while her neighbours were exhausting themselves in the war against France, in carrying into effect some one or more of her grand schemes of ambition.

The Porte too seems aware that the ambitious Catherine will only keep within those limits which her own crafty prudence may dictate to her, and that nothing is to be trusted to existing treaties.

Spain, it would also appear, is alarmed for the consequences. On Monday last Mr. Clavering arrived from Spain, and brought dispatches from the Marquis of Bute. The report is that the Catholic King has intimated to our court that he cannot see with indifference the plan of aggrandizement meditated by the Empress of Russia, in the unprovoked attack which she makes on the Ottoman Porte; an attack which strikes at the foundation of all the relations of peace and amity, between neighbouring states; and which he shall feel it his duty to resist by every effort within his power, in which he has no doubt but he will be seconded by his Britannic Majesty.

The letters by the Corunna mail which arrived yesterday, state, that the most powerful preparations for war are going on throughout that kingdom from one side to the other. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona are all full of ships of war; and troops from all sides are pouring down towards Gibraltar. How is this to be reconciled with the rumour that the court of Spain wishes to act in any one point in concert with his country? Or even with another report mentioned in some of the letters from Corunna, that Spain means to maintain an armed neutrality? Let our ministers be upon their guard not to be imposed upon. We state on good authority that France has offered to put Spain in possession of Gibraltar and Jamaica, on condition that she break with Great Britain, and join the Republicans in an active war.

PARIS, 1 Floreal, April 20.

A report is in circulation, that the King of Verona (Louis XVIII.) is at the point of death in consequence of the drying up of his illness. Perlet.

April 25.

The utmost tranquility prevails in this capital. The praefatory notes or Mandats are in considerable circulation; and on this account the tradesmen sell for assignats only. They refuse to fix the price in specie, unless paid in advance, for fear they should have Mandats forced on them instead of hard cash. Our letters from Brittany state that such has been the effect there of the capture of Chateau, that two men, armed with sticks only, might go safely from Fontenay to Nantes. There was no other employment for the soldiers except to apprehend the emigrants, almost all of them disguised as labourers.

To facilitate the communication of the opposite banks of the Rhine, two new bridges of boats have been thrown over it in the neighbourhood of Duffeldorf and Eyserswert. The army of the right, commanded by general Lefebre, is at present 40,000 strong, and it will in a few days amount to 50,000 effective men.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

From the Official Journal of the Directory.

The Marquis del Campo, ambassador from Spain, has been to the Theatre National des Arts.

The liveries of his footmen, the ribbon which he wore, and whose colour, scaled to mind that which our ci-devant Princes, as dignitaries of the Order of St. Louis wore, appeared to create some astonishment among the spectators, little accustomed for a long time to those sorts of decorations, which indicate personal distinctions and privileges incompatible with the regime of Republics.

Let us respect all governments and their institutions, since we are willing that our own should also be respected.—It is by such just and reserved conduct that we shall finish gloriously a war which we prosecute solely for the maintenance of our independence. It is by our wisdom within, that we shall triumph without. Every Frenchman is the depositary of the victories of the defenders of the country, and, if we may use the expression, responsible for the blood which they shed upon our frontiers.—Every Frenchman then, if humanity has any power over him, must, with all his means, by his respect towards foreigners, and by his sacrifices to his country, concur in restoring, as soon as possible, that peace, the common object of our wishes and the efforts of our government.

Those who preach or profess a contrary doctrine will be justly suspected of having no other object than the continuance of a burdensome war, which the interest of our preservation renders lawful, but which, if prolonged by unjust proceedings, would at length exhaust us as well as our enemies, and might bring about the destruction of our liberty.