For fale by Auction.

A Tithe house of C. E. WRITLOCK, No. 66 North Eighth River, on Thursday, June 30th, all the HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE; Confisting of—A large Mahogany Bedfiead, I camp do. several common do. Feather-beds, of the first quality, large Hair Mattra's, Blankets, Counterpanes, White Dimity Furniture, Mahogany circular Bureaus, Chest of Drawers, Dining, Card, and Breaklast Tabl's, Mahogany Chairs and Sofa with hair-bottoms, Side-board, Pier-glasses, China, &c. &c. Toe Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

All the furniture was new last summer, and is in excellent order.

After the fale of the Furniture, the HOUSE will be put

p; if not fold before by private contract.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

N. B. Any part of the purchase-money, for the said house, may remain moon interest for six, twelve, or twenty-four months, asmay best suit the convenience of the purchaser.

By an Artift refident at Mr. Oellers's Hotely

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

A RE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stille, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblances, 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.

A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society
WILL be held at their Hall NEXT FRIDAY EVENING

at 7 o'clock.

As the occasion of this meeting is mournfully interesting, all the members now in the city are requested to at-tend. By order of the Vice Presidents, ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec'y.

FO BE SULD,

THE time of a Black Man who hasten years to f rve, he is an excellent cook and good house fervant understands the care of of Horses persectly and sold for no fault, his present owner having no employment for him. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. June 24.

Mr. FRANCIS.

TAYES this opportunity of returning the act on its on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of promistry totally unprecessive. priety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private toition as usual.

TO LET,

Ready furnished, for three or four months, certain,
A GENTEEL three story brick house, No. 70,
North Eighth-street. For terms enquire of Mr. Francis as above.

New Theatre.

Last week this season of the company's performing.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, Will be presented, a Tragedy, called

The CARMELITE. Moatgommeri, By a Young Gentleman. (Being his first ap-

pearance on any Stage.)

Mr. Whitlock,
Mr. Moreton.

Mr. Green, St. Valori, Lord Hildebrand, Lord De Courci, Gyfford, Mr. Warrell, jun. Mr. Warrell. Mrs. Whitlock. End of the Tragedy,

A Concerto on the French Horn. By Monsieur ROSIER, being his first performance in To which will be added, the Comedy of

The Mock Doctor;

[Translated from Molicre's Médécin malgré lui.] Mr. Beete.
Mr. Darley, jun.
Mr. Bates.
Mr. Warrell, jun. Sir Jafper, Leander, Harry, Mrs. Rowfon. Mrs. Harvey

On Friday will be performed The DESERTED DAUGH-

Mr. WELLS, Box-Book-Keeper's Night will be on Saturday.
BOX. One Dollar-PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar-

and GALLERY, Half a Dollar. No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away,

TUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who paffes by the name of Polly Morrison, low fet, who passes by the name of Polly Morrison, low set, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey petticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles. Lest behind her a cloak of coating lined with green baize, which is supposed to be stolen. The owner, by proving property may have it. Whoever lodges her in any goal, so that she may be brought to projecution, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward. receive Ten Dollars Reward.

June 28 1aw 3\* BRIAN M'LAUGHLIN.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit. 

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States in conforming to the act of the Congress of the United States included 48 An act for the encouragement of learning, by, feeining the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and provinces of luch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Diffrict of Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

The ancients have often been abused by the moderns for their illiberality to vards foreigners or strangers. That the Romans confidered a stranger as an enemy, the word hostis fignifying both, has been attributed to their early barbarism.

The Chinese jealoufy of Foreigners also has been censured as illiberal.

But recent occurrences in the United States teach us that the maxims of these nations are founded in found national policy. Indeed all the history of the world warrants the conclusion.

It is a lamentable truth that no friendship ever existed between two nations, except what was demanded by the clear interest of each. The moment that interest ceases, there is an end of amity and treaties. And it makes no difference whether the nations have the same or different forms of government. Two republics or two monarchies are no better friends than a republic and the worst of defpotifms. The Turks and the French are now as good friends as the French and the Swifs or the Americans. The same with the French and Spa-

Whether this state of things is the effect of accident or attificial policy, or whether it refults necessarily from the nature of man, is not now the question. We see and we seel the truth of these

That Great-Britain bearing the trident of Neptune, with undifputed superiority, should assume imperious airs on the ocean, and make the trade of neutrals bend to her will, was an event to be expected-The consequence of her maritime power. But that France, our good ally should attack our trade in the same manner, is an event that stag? gers the advocates of her generolity and friendship. They could not conceive that so civil and friendly a nation, could descend to place herself on a level with those fia robbers the British; and plunder the Americans, their friends, their republican friends and allies, because they had been plundered by those

monarchial tyrants, their foes the British.

But so the fact is, and to make all quiet, the democrats come forward with apologies. An arret of Louis XVI. that tyrant, a king, a monster, is produced to justify French seizures of neutral bottoms. What! an order of Louis XVI. yet in force!

in force among French republicans!
Two years ago when Great Britain pretended the old colonial regulations of the French monarchy were in force, and under that pretence seized vessels going to the islands, in breach of those rules, what an uproar did the French make ! What indignation did their trumpeters, the clubbifts express !-What ! laws of Louis, that tyrant, in force! No not one of them. The Republic has levelled them all as low as the tyrant himself. This was the

Now, the tone is changed. An order of Louis 16 is found to be a very convenient apology for plundering friends and allies-and lo, that order is produced from the musty records of the tyrants. What a bleffed thing it is to have such a versatility of ge-

But, fay these apologists, may not the French treat the English as the English treat the French? Yes, certainly. But one conclusion follows inevitably, which is, that the French care not one fig for us. The whole business stands thus. Say the French to the Americans : Be partial to us-give us a preference in trade, and we will be partial to you, and give you a preference. If you do not, if you treat other nations as well as you do us, we will treat you just as they do. This is the truth-

and this is the whole unt of their friendship.

Well, but say and patriots, is not this all fair? By all means, it is. No objection can be made to this procedure. All that is intended by this statement, is, to convince Americans, that in terest is the basis of every national connection—that and favored our trade, at any time, more than other nations, it has been folely from regard to their interest-not ours.—That of course our republican allies have no more generofity than other nations - and finally, that all preference and partiality, on our part, for this, or that nation, is the world species of policy. The least partiality in our public measures, is the certain method to excite jealousy on the part of some other nation, and lay the train for a fystem of

In this way we shall be always embroiled. The fources of controversy and war in Europe are inexhauslible. No durable peace can be expected beween nations that have ambitious rulers, and claims to neighboring territory, with eternal hatred. Wars must be frequent, and our business is to fleer clear of their quarrels. Not only our public measures, but our private and social entertainments should be free from marks of partiality. The rejoicings of a junto of Americans, for the fuccess of this or that party, are madly impolitic, and by exciting ill will on the part of the unfuccefsful nation, tend to commit the peace of this country. Besides, by every fuch exhibition of joy, the people concerned in it undertake to decide, in their minds, on the merit of the controverly in Europe. This the Americans have no right to do-it is arrogance-it is fol-

ly. It is impossible for people, in this country, to tin of Marblehead. June 13, lat. 32, long. 61, know whether this or that form of government is best for a particular European nation. We have nothing to do with the merits of their quarrels; it is the most ridiculous thing in creation to pretend that we have; for it involves us in perpetual contradictions. We are praising to day a system of government that perhaps is destroyed to morrow, as has been the case two or three times with regard to France.

We had better let them all alone. Their quarrels cannot shake us if we are united-their systems of government and change of forms, cannot affect ours, if we are faithful to ourselves. We have a good form of government for ourselves. That is the first and the last of our concern. We can only fay generally, we wish sincerely the freedom, the welfare, and happiness of all nations; but the mode by which other nations are to fecure thefe bleffings, is not our concern.

Should we be compelled to take any part in the contentions of Europe, there is no point clearer than that we had better rid ourselves of all our com-

mercial treaties at a blow, and never form another. | The next step would be to adopt the Roman maxim That every foreigner, in time of war, is hoftis, a foe, and make it a standing law, that the moment a wat breaks out between two nations or more, to order all the subjects of those powers to quit our

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1796.

Died, on Sunday last, and on Monday following was buried, pursuant to his direction, under his Observatory, DAYID RITTENHOUSE, LL. D. and Prefident of the American Philosophical Society. In the death of this great man, science and the world have fultained a loss.

Capt. LEWIS, aid de camp to major general WAYNE, who was fent by the President of the United States to lord Dorchester, governor of Canada, to form the necessary arrangements, previously to the furrender of the posts, is returned to this ci ty-and, we are affured, is perfectly well pleafed with his reception by the British executive, and has completed the bufiness on which he went, to his entire satisfaction.

For the benefit of the citizens, this is to give notice, that there are three or four old HORSES turned upon the town : being worn down, raw-boned, weak, and fore backed, their humane owners have fent them forth to beg and fleal, wherever they can find any green thing. In the mean time, the flies will torment them, and extend the furface of their wounds. The Citizens will be entertained with their vifits perpetually; every open door and gate will be entered by them, to the great comfort of fervants, fafety of children, advantage of parlour floors, and the accommodation of all perfons paffing into or from their houses. This entertainment will be repeated daily, for two or three months, gratis.—For more particular information and accommodation, enquire of any House-keepers, except — — — OFFICERS OF POLICE.

Since the refult of the election in the city and flate of New-York has been known, the original estays of the Argus, in the anti-federal cause have in a great measure ceased, and the Aurora is become its providor in that line. Indeed at the prefent time this is almost the only source from which the few rivulets of antisederalism that remain are Supplied.

The members of the Treaty Majority are received, on their return to their Constituents, with addresses, feasts, and congratulations. It may be to with those of the Minority; but, if it be, it is done privately.

A Third Edition of Mr. Ames's Speech has been published in Boston.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, June 24.

FROM CADIZ, MAY 6.

Capt. Holbrook, from Cadiz informs us, That Admiral Richery's squadron was still lying there, altho' ready for fea, and actually in the lower road. Ten fail of Spanish men of war were also lying in the roads, completely sitted for sea: One of these ships mounted 170 guns, and rated at 144. Their destination was unknown. The British Admiral Mann was cruising in the Bay, with a sleet stronger than Richery's, by 6 ships of the line. All the prizes were not fold.

Capt. Hooper saw a letter from the American Conful at Malaga, which informed of the capture icc, by the Algerines in consequence of which the Danes, lying in Cadiz, nearly ready for fea, were ftripped to wait a convoy. The letter mentioned 6 Algerine cruizers to be off that place; and that 3 months longer were allowed by the Dey for the receipt of the ratification of the American treaty; after which period, if he received no answer upon the subject, captures would again be made.

The ratification of the Spanish and American treaty was received at Cadiz, by the brig Jack, from New-York, fix days before captain Hooper sailed -and will now be completely in effect.

BOSTON MARINE DIARY.

Tuesday, June 21. Arrived schr. Betsey, Philips, Aux Cayes. This vessel was captured by the British sloop of war, Thorn ; but the Capt. &c. retook her from the prize master. Left at Aux-Cayes, Capts. Brown, Smith and Goodhue of Newbury-port, Sailed in company with capt. Brown,

for Cape Ann. Spoke no vessels.
Wednesday, June 22. Arrived schooner President, Holbrook, Cadiz, 45 days. Left there ship General Washington of Philadelphia; ship Polly and Harriet of Boston; brig Jack of N. York;— Capt. Grofe of Boston; capt. Palmer of Ports. mouth. Sailed in company with fchr. Raven, Marspoke a sch'r from Newbury-port, for the West Indies, 5 days out.

Same day, brig Aurora, Clapham, Savanna-la. mar, Jamaica, 26 days. Left there to fail foon for Bolton, ship Louisa of Kennebeck. Spoke no

Thursday, June 23. Arrived sch'r Lucy; Holmes, St. Pierre, Martinique, 21 days. Lest, in addition to most of our last list, the Stock from Boston. Spoke a French 20 gun ship soon after failing.

Same day, arrived sch'r Harriot, Godfrey, Falmouth, Jamaica. Left floop Peggy, Charleston, S. C. and two New Yorkers, names unknown.-

Gravesend, Eng. April 24. Sailed the America, Swain, for Boston. Arrived at Cowes-Outram, Wells, Boston .-

At Dover, Eliza, Swain, Bengal. l'almouth (Eng.) April 30, arrived Barque Po-mona, Crust, Alexandria, 24 days. LONDON, April 30. Eztract of a letter from on board the Lowestoffe, dated Mahon Harbor, 28th of March.

" On the 19th of February we left Leghorn,in company with the fleet, and went off Toulon to offer the French battle. We flood in fo near, th t the enemy's shot from the forts passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring infult the republicans kept close to their anchorage. For four or five days we remained with the fleet, when we parted in company with the Lively, to look into Toulon. On the 7th of March being close in with the French hand, at It o'clock, A. M. came on heavy squalls of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, bail and rain. At a quarter past 12 the lightning struck 3 men on the mast head, who fell down, and one of them was killed; the other two were much burned, and otherwise hurt, the shock being so great as to affect all upon deck, many of whom were knocked down by it. At half past 12 another flash of lightning ftruck many on the different decks, rendering them motionless, and shivering the main top mast to splinters. A few minutes after, another flash set the ship on fire in several places about the masts and rigging, but it was speedily extinguished by the tor-tents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops of the main mast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore top malt, and carrying away the fore topfail yard, at the same time knocking many men down into the top, one of whom was killed on the spot, and differently affecting the bodies of those on deck. The lightning entering between decks, made an explosion so as to affect all who were there, rendering the limbs and fides of some totally benumbed, and flying in dif-ferent directions into every port below, saving in its courfe, most providentially the magazines. The main mast being in such a state, was cut away, to prevent its falling in any dangerous direction, or carrying away the other masts yet standing. We bore up for Minorca, and on the 11th anchored in Mahon harbor. On our arrival here it was found that the fore topmast too had received so much damage in the florm that it was necessary to remove it. We have been lying here, with only our mizen mast standing, fourteen days; the jury mainmast is now up, and the fore most in, so that I expect we shall fail for Ajaccio in Corsica, by Saturday next, where we shall remain at least fix weeks for a new main most, for every thing attached to the old make was loft."

NEW-YORK, June 28.

Received by the ships Columbia and George, in 9 days from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 17. Arrived—Schooner Savannah, packet, Rogers, Savannah; sloop William, Vesey, Bermuda.

June 12. Ship Polly, Higgins, Hamburgh; schooner Friendship, Bythewood, Falmouth, Jamaica.

Captain Higgins, on the 28th April, spoke the ship Mary, Captain Hussey, of Portland, from this port, bound to Falmouth, 39 days, out, in lat. 41, 50.

May 21st-Ship Thomas, Captain Holland, bound to Cork, from Philadelphia, 40 days out,

in lat. 44, 50. Curiofity.—On the 23d of May, in lat. 43, 30, long, 48, captain Higgins saw 8 islands of ice, each one mile in length.

The brig Betfey, Connolly, and floop Washington, Clark, arrived at Port-Royal, (Jamaica) from this port, on the 8th ult.

The ship Jane, M'Pherson, arrived in the Elbe on the 15th April.

Rice told at Hamburgh the 28th of April at

27 current marks per hundred lb. Tune 16.

Again has this city been visited with the dreadful calamity of fire. On Monday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge Alley was difcovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens foon affembled; but their exertions could not flop the devouring flames till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor until a very considerable part of the city was destroyed. At this moment, owing to the confusion occasioned by the difaster, it is not in our power to give an exact account of the loss, or of the number of building destroyed; but those acquainted with the city will conceive the damage done, on being told that every house in Queen-street, from the Bay to the corner of Churchfreet; all Union-freet continued; two-thirds of Union-street; Church street, from Broad-flieet to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmers and Beresford's alleys; Kinloch's court; and the north fide of Broad ffreet, from the Statehouse to Mr, Jacks's, four doors below Churchfreet; and five houses on the Bay, from the corner of Queen-street, were burnt to the ground.

The public buildings destroyed are the French Church and the Upper or Beef Market. St. Philip's Church was on fire several times, and ultimately must have been destroyed if a spirited negro man had not afcended to the top of the eupola, next to the vane, and tore off the shingles.

The private buildings destroyed, and the property they contained, are of immense amount.

Five hundred chimneys, it is faid, have been counted, from which the buildings are burnt; and 150,000l. sterling is supposed to be a sum far thort of the value of these buildings. The goods and furniture destroyed are probably nearly equal to this fum.

Early in the fire a white man, whose name we have not learnt, was killed by a pipe of wine falling on him; and three or four negroes were killed at other periods.

Mr. Charles Banks had his leg very much hurt Mr. Laurence Campbell, Mr. Henry Lauchef-June 20, 40 leagues from Boston spoke brig Cyrus, Blake, 2 days from Boston for Hamburgh, while exerting themselves to blow up a house in Broad-street. We are happy to add, their wounds are not thought dangerous.

These are all the aecidents we have yet heard of, and we have no reason to believe that there are others which will be attended with any fatal effects. The diffressed situation to which upwards of two