

For sale by Auction.

At the house of C. E. Whitlock, No. 66 North Eighth Street, on Thursday, June 30th, all the HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE...

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel, MINIATURE LIKENESSES ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style...

A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society WILL be held at their Hall NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD, THE time of a Black Man who has ten years to live, he is an excellent cook and good house servant...

Mr. FRANCIS, (Of the New Theatre) TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and to the public.

TO LET, Ready furnished, for three or four months, certain, A GENTLE three story brick house, No. 70, North Eighth-street.

New Theatre, Last week this season of the company's performing.

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

Montgomery, By a Young Gentleman. (Being his first appearance on any Stage.)

A Concerto on the French Horn, By Monsieur ROSIER, being his first performance in this country.

To which will be added, the Comedy of The Mock Doctor; Or, THE DUMB LADY CUR'D.

On Friday will be performed THE DESERTED DAUGHTER. Mr. WELLS, Box-Book-Keeper's Night will be on Saturday.

Ten Dollars Reward, Ran away, JUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman...

Distriict of Pennsylvania: to wit. BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America...

NEW-YORK, June 22. The ancients have often been abused by the moderns for their illiberality towards foreigners or strangers. That the Romans considered a stranger as an enemy, the word hostis signifying both...

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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.

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

That Great-Britain bearing the trident of Neptune, with undisputed 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.

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!

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 muffled records of the tyrants.

But, say 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.

Well, but say these 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 interest is the basis of every national connection.

In this way we shall be always embroiled. The sources of controversy and war in Europe are inexhaustible. No durable peace can be expected between nations that have ambitious rulers, and claims to neighboring territory, with eternal hatred.

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 us, if we are faithful to ourselves.

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 commercial treaties at a blow, and never form another.

Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1796. Died, on Sunday last, and on Monday following was buried, pursuant to his direction, under his Observatory, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, LL. D. and President of the American Philosophical Society.

Capt. LEWIS, aid de camp to major general WAYNE, who was sent by the President of the United States to lord Dorchester, governor of Canada, to form the necessary arrangements, previously to the surrender of the posts, is returned to this city—and, we are assured, is perfectly well pleased with his reception by the British executive, and has completed the business 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 sore backed, their humane owners have sent them forth to beg and steal, wherever they can find any green thing.

Since the result of the election in the city and state of New-York has been known, the original essays of the Argus, in the anti-federal cause have in a great measure ceased, and the Aurora is become its providor in that line.

The members of the Treaty Majority are received, on their return to their Constituents, with addresses, feasts, and congratulations. It may be to wish 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.

Commercial 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 hostis, a foe, and make it a standing law, that the moment a war breaks out between two nations or more, to order all the subjects of those powers to quit our country.

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Capt. Holbrook, from Cadiz informs us, That Admiral Richery's Squadron was still lying there, altho' ready for sea, and actually in the lower road.

Capt. Hooper saw a letter from the American Consul at Malaga, which informed of the capture of 9 Danish vessels off that place, by the Algerines in consequence of which the Danes, lying in Cadiz, nearly ready for sea, were stripped to wait a convoy.

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

Tuesday, June 21. Arrived sch'r. Betsey, Phillips, Aux Cayes. This vessel was captured by the British sloop of war, Thorn; but the Capt. &c. retook her from the prize master.

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. Grose of Boston; capt. Palmer of Portsmouth. Sailed in company with sch'r. Raven, Martin of Marblehead. June 13, lat. 32, long. 61, spoke a sch'r from Newbury-port, for the West Indies, 5 days out.

Same day, brig Aurora, Clapham, Savanna-lamar, Jamaica, 26 days. Left there to sail soon for Bolton, ship Louisa of Kennebeck. Spoke no vessel.

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

Same day, arrived sch'r Harriot, Godfrey, Falmouth, Jamaica. Left sloop Peggy, Charleston, S. C. and two New Yorkers, names unknown.—June 20, 40 leagues from Boston spoke brig Cyrus, Blake, 2 days from Bolton for Hamburg.

Graveland, Eug. April 24. Sailed the America, Swain, for Bolton.

Arrived at Cowes—Outram, Wells, Boston.—At Dover, Eliza, Swain, Bengal.

Falmouth (Eng.) April 30, arrived Barque Pomona, Cruff, Alexandria, 24 days.

LONDON, April 30. Extract 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 stood in so near, that the enemy's shot from the forts passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring insult 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 land, at 11 o'clock, A. M. came on heavy squalls of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, hail 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 struck 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 torrents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops of the main mast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore top mast, and carrying away the fore top sail 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 sides of some totally benumbed, and flying in different directions into every port below, saving in its course, 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 storm 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 mast in, so that I expect we shall sail for Ajaccio in Corfica, by Saturday next, where we shall remain at least six weeks for a new main mast, for every thing attached to the old mast was lost."

NEW-YORK, June 28. Received by the ships Columbia and George, in 9 days from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 11. Arrived—Schooner Savannah, packet, Rogers, Savannah; sloop William, Vesey, Bermuda.

Ship Polly, Higgins, Hamburg; 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. Curiosity.—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 Betsey, Connolly, and sloop 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 sold at Hamburg the 28th of April at 27 current marks per hundred lb.

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 discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens soon assembled; but their exertions could not stop the devouring flames till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor until a very considerable part of the city was destroyed.

It is not in our power to give an exact account of the loss, or of the number of buildings 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 Church-street; all Union-street continued; two-thirds of Union-street; Church street, from Broad-street to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmers and Peresford's alleys; Kinloch's court; and the north side of Broad-street, from the State-house to Mr. Jack's, four doors below Church-street; 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 ascended to the top of the cupola, 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 said, have been counted, from which the buildings are burnt; and 150,000. sterling is supposed to be a sum far short of the value of these buildings. The goods and furniture destroyed are probably nearly equal to this sum.

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 Lanchester, and Mr. Joseph Verree, were considerably hurt while exerting themselves to blow up a house in Broad-street. We are happy to add, that their wounds are not thought dangerous.