

country, is re-established; and our internal security greatly increased and confirmed.

From all these inestimable advantages, we look forward with confidence to the augmentation of the value of property, which is likely to take place; and which in time, we trust, will compensate all the losses and expenditure of treasure unavoidably incurred in the prosecution of the war.

It is with peculiar satisfaction and gratitude we acknowledge the lively impression made on us by the energy displayed by your Lordship in difficult operations of the war, which affords the most convincing proof that the zeal, ardour, and activity, manifested in your military conduct, have only been equalled by the sound policy, and decisive measures, which marked the wisdom of your councils.

His Honor's Answer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your address excites in my bosom every sensation of pleasure the mind of man is capable of receiving.

The picture you have drawn of the future prosperity of the Island is strong and impressive.

After contemplating the unavoidable calamities of war, a sentiment arises, grateful and soothing to a feeling heart.

That during your contest with an enemy the most ferocious that ever disgraced the annals of history,

That during your contest with an army of savages, who have indiscriminately massacred every prisoner whom the fortune of war had placed in their power, no barbarity, nor a single act of retaliation, has sullied the brightness of your arms.

I pray that the energy, the vigor and the humanity, which you have so honorably displayed, may defend to your children, and secure to them for ever those blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed, under the mild and happy government of the illustrious House of Hanover.

May 1.

Ordered, That the following message be sent to his Honor the Lieut. Governor.

May it please your Honor. We are ordered by the House to wait on your Honor, and to request that you will be pleased to give orders for the dismissal of the chaffeurs and dogs, the rebellion being now at an end. We cannot but take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments of the eminent advantages derived from the importation of the chaffeurs and dogs in compliance with the general wishes of the island: Nothing can be clearer, than that if they had been off the island, the rebels could not have been induced to surrender from their almost inaccessible fastnesses. We are happy to have it in our power to say, that the terror, excited by the appearance of the dogs, has been sufficient to produce so fortunate an event; and we cannot but highly approve that attention to humanity so strongly proved by their being ordered in the rear of the army.

BOSTON, July 12.

The legislature of France is turning its attention to the revival of manufactures. Three hundred millions have been voted to the object; and the Executive Directory has issued a very patriotic Proclamation to Lyons, and the other great manufacturing towns, praying the citizens to forget their animosities, and unite their exertions in measures to restore to France, one of the great sources of its wealth—the arts and manufactures.

“Ompathy's untutored voice,
To soothe the social ties to keep,
Be ye it human heart rejoice,
And weep if human eye should weep.”

We hope the citizens of Boston will not suffer themselves to be outdone in acts of benevolence. Their hearts are certainly as finely attuned to the plying call of charity as any on the continent; and we hope they will yet set an example to the larger cities, by a liberal subscription for the relief of the citizens of Charleston, now suffering under the most severe calamity of the kind any town in the United States was ever afflicted with. It is true, that to no particular individual is the benevolent duty assigned to him; but some one must begin; and besides the consolation of having taken the lead, he will find enough to follow him—and when once begun the business will appear to be half finished.

The Branch Bank of the United States at Charleston in consequence of the calamitous situation of that city, have relolved to discount full renewals for notes due for the three succeeding discount days,

The British (Halifax) Squadron now cruising off the coast of the United States, consists, it is said of ten sail of men of war and frigates.

Capt. Hill, who arrived on Sunday, saw during the Friday before, two frigates, under easy sail, standing to the eastward. Soon after he lost sight of them, a very heavy cannonading commenced, and continued for an hour; from whence he judged that an action had occurred between the two frigates he saw. The firing was evident; and though the frigates were not in sight, his vessel trembled on each discharge. Other arrivals heard a firing the same day.

Continel.]

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Some time past the opening of the Scheldt was proclaimed, with great pomp and publicity, by the French government. Liberal men rejoiced that the shackles of monopoly were broken, and expected that French Republicans would insure a participation of the benefits of that river to all the world. Alas! the news has reached us, that the French and Dutch Republicans have at last agreed to share the whole navigation of that river among themselves.

No good man can help regretting the interior situation of France. While her armies carry the standard of victory into every quarter, the different parties at home seem determined to destroy the Republic, and bring the very name of free government into contempt, and apparently without any motive but to gratify the private passions of individuals. The plot that has lately been detected, wants the pretence of tyranny to justify it. The Convention

that beheaded the last king had a pretence—the men who took off Robespierre had a pretence—even the infurrection at the organization of the present government had a pretence, viz. *re-election of two thirds*. But the present government seems to be in general well administered, and the last conspiracy of the Jacobins seems at present to be without any plausible pretext—it appears to be a mere spirit of private revenge and faction. Let these calamities teach the Americans true and saving wisdom.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1796.

From the Aurora.

COMMUNICATION.

Carlisle, July 7.

I do myself the pleasure of handing you a number of patriotic toasts which were given on the 4th inst. by a number of our citizens assembled to celebrate that ever memorable day. A SUBSCRIBER.

Blessings of peace, long may they be showered down on the heads of freemen.

Every true friend of France.

Neglect and infamy, may they be the portion of those who wish to wear our affections from a sister country.

British influence, may it be forever discarded the counsels of America.

America, long may she remain the wonder of the world, and her councils directed by true republican principles.

Congress, may it be composed of the friends of America and the enemies of Britain.

Honor, may it be the chief ingredient in the character of Americans.

Every real friend of liberty, may he never see his country uniting herself to a despot without an effort to dissolve the union.

In freedom may we enjoy the pleasures of life, and in slavery may we covet the blessings of death.

French principles, may they teach us to detest British politics.

Payment of just debts, may we be anxious to settle with our creditors, and never forget our obligations to France.

The “Authentic Intelligence” from the Cape, respecting the arrival of Richery's fleet, has at length proved totally unfounded.

M. de Parent's Courier Francois, after adding to the article brought by Capt. Atkinson, at Baltimore, that they expected Richery's fleet every moment at the Cape, has the following observations on this visionary report.

“It is probably the arrival of this fleet [a Spanish Squadron at Port St. Domingo, about 10 days before Capt. Atkinson failed,] which has induced some persons of the Cape to write from thence, that Richery had arrived there. We have so much the more foundation for believing that fleet not to be his, because the Cape being the centre of the expeditions, it would sooner have landed there, where all the French fleet has already rendezvoused, and where they would be more at hand to the English than at St. Domingo, a town distant from the English conquests and their maritime forces, as well as from the French forces.”

COMMUNICATION.

What good republican but must rejoice at seeing in the Aurora of this forenoon, the resolution of the sale of prizes, as presented by Barle Marbois to the Council of Ancients! for here we perceive how exactly in unison, the presentation of Mr. Marbois quadrates with the instructions given by the President to the different States of the Union on this subject, viz. That neither our own courts of admiralty, nor the French Consuls have the least shadow of right, conformable to the laws of nations and the treaty between France and America, to sell their prizes in our ports. Here also we see with how much pleasure, that the croaking forebodings of Skunk and his Jacobin party, on the wife instructions of the Executive forbidding the sale of French prizes, would endanger our happiness and eventually bring on a war with our allies are an absolute falsehood. What will these abhorrent men say to this interdiction, and the French Resolutions? Must not such mutual concordance to the general happiness of both countries act as a total defeat to their predictions and hopes, and prolong the general happiness of the union? God keep us! as he hath hitherto wonderfully done, from the evil of Jacobinism, and preserve us in pure and reciprocal friendship with the French Republic.

July 15th, 1796.

Copy of a letter received by a merchant of this city from Captain Cochran of the *Thetis* frigate.

On board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Thetis*, July 10th, 1796.

SIR,

SOME days ago I met with the brig John of Belfast (that had been taken by the Brutus, a French privateer) and had to be owned by you. For many reasons it struck me that he was French property; therefore sent her into Halifax.

As I have no wish to interrupt the trade of real American citizens, I therefore request you will forward such proofs to Halifax, should the property be yours, as clearly to prove the same, and to convince the American gentlemen, that no undue advantage is with'd to be taken of them, I send this by the chief mate of the vessel, that he may enable you to obtain every information.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. F. COCHRAN,

Capt. his B. M. ship *Thetis*.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Big Wm. Pennock, Halliday St. Croix 15

Nancy, Belcher, Bourdeaux, 63

Sch'r Hawk, Parrock Jamaica 23

CLEARED.

Sch'r Susanna, Carlson Barbadoes

Pomona, Gaidner Bollon

Eliza, Williamton N. York

Nancy, Morris do.

Betsy, Robinson Currettuck

Sloop Driver Carey Hispaniola

Mary Newball Malaga

Harmony, Eliwood Alexandria

Defiance, Kentee N. Carolina

Capt. Sherry in the ship Three Friends, arrived at New-York, had 56 days passage, and failed from Amsterdam the 17th May, not the 27th as has

been published—his accounts therefore cannot be so late as those by the *Margaret* arrived here on Saturday last, which failed three days after Capt. Sherry.

The Hawk was brought to by a French privateer schooner under Spanish colours, cape Cortica, bearing N. dist about 4 leagues, ordered captain board the privateer, and sent an armed boat aboard the Hawk, which plundered her of property to the amount of 150 dollars, for which an order was given on a merchant of Philadelphia to the amount of 50 dollars.

The same privateer had before plundered the *Betsy*, M'Cullough.

Ship *Old Tom*, failed from Port Royal 26 ult.

Quebec, June 30.

Arrived his majesty's ship *Active*, Edward Leveson Gower, Esq. from Portsmouth; failed 24th April.

Passengers, Gen. Prescott, his lady, family and suite, Sir George Pownall, and Mrs. Monk.

Also arrived his majesty's ship *Pearl*, Samuel J. Ballard, Esq. from Spithead—failed 1st May.

Nine sail of merchantmen failed under convey of the above ships, and are all arrived.

We learn that a man was killed by the lightning last evening at Campington.

The day before yesterday a gardener in the neighbourhood of the city, fell from a tree and broke his neck.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 54 per Cent., 44 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North America, Pennsylvania, and Exchange, at 60 days.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

[By the Three Friends, Sherry, from Amsterdam, translated for the Argus.]

AMSTERDAM, May 11.

Yesterday at noon we had the Proclamation as follows:—The Commonalty of Amsterdam, with that liberty with which they always have inspired their fellow citizens, having been informed, that a great many of the inhabitants of this city, the greatest part of them belonging to the militia which forms the artillery, have been so audacious, several days past as to make several attempts to subdue the defenceless citizens without the walls of the city, their intention being to disturb and abuse the citizens, by which their persons and property would have been brought into imminent danger.

Therefore the magistrates after mature deliberation have found it necessary, to dismiss the militia, artillery, and all the citizens who have neglected to perform their duty; dismissing likewise, the colonels, captains, lieutenants and all the subaltern officers of the militia.

The magistrates ordered them to bring their arms before the committee, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at a place by them appointed, that they might be deposited in the military stores. The magistrates also expressly forbid the officers of all ranks to wear any hide arms or other defensive weapons whatsoever, under penalty of the severest punishment. However, these orders of the magistrates have not been regarded by the five companies of the artillery, consisting of five hundred men, one third of which only returned their arms. A body of them assembled yesterday afternoon in the fields, from whence they marched to town, with drawn swords, being joined by a great number of citizens, and posted themselves opposite the City Hall, in spite of a very powerful guard, which was reinforced by the cavalry. At half past 6 o'clock they sent a message to the assembled magistrates, the result of which is as yet unknown. In the mean time the mob repaired to the prison, and by force liberated all the prisoners, and committed many other outrages; but there was no blood shed.

[Several other articles we hope to have ready for insertion to-morrow.]

SAVANNAH, July 1.

A gentleman directly from Greene County, informs that 500 families had lately arrived there from Kentucky. The cause of this sudden emigration, is not particularly learnt.

It is reported that a renewal of hostilities has actually taken place by the Indians on the frontier settlements. If this be true we lament the condition of those defenceless inhabitants, who from indignity, are compelled to suffer the ravages of a barbarous and unprincipled people.

Choice St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

NOW landing from on board the Brig *Willian Pennock*, Capt. Thomas Halleday from St. Croix and for sale by

Pragers & Co.

July 19. d1w.

For Sale,

By Isaac Moses and Co.

37 Casks & a half of RICE,

Low for Cash or a short credit, also

585 Salted, prime winter hid es.

Enquire at Mr. Sears' Tavern, North Second St. No. 59. July 19. *d3t

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the Northern Liberties and district of Southwark;

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19. tu & f 1f

Mr. FENNO,

IT is always with indignation that attempts to delude the public mind must be received in America. Surely in this description must be classed the remarks of a writer in your paper of the 15th July, who seems desirous to make up a party of Jacobins in France and America, to destroy the government of those countries. Speaking of the United States he says, "It is felt and known that foreign villains direct the fools and rogues of our own soil in their schemes of anarchy and faction." Speaking of France he says, "Many of our villains have fled to France, where they are employed in fraudulent speculation on the unfortunate, and have abetted conspiracy." &c. What a ridiculous picture does this give of both nations; France the sport of our villains, and we fools and rogues played upon, I suppose by them.

The fact is, that all this fine spun fabric is merely the creature of a distorted imagination. In France and America there are indeed and I presume there always must be contests for power. And those who are in the saddle will always be abusing those who are out. In order to secure their places, they will frequently sound alarms; and like the Bloody Bouy of Porcupine, hold up frightful images. But all this while the nations themselves are tranquilly pursuing their own objects; and whether one or other of the parties prevail, steering a direct course for their own happiness.

That Americans may be looked upon with disgust in France, is probable; but not because they are Speculators or Jacobins, but because they are Englishmen. There is no doubt but that many of the hirelings and partizans of Pitt have assumed the name of American; under such a garb the language and manners being familiar the better to carry on their intrigues against the Republic; add to this that the news received in France of horses being shipped from this country to St. Domingo to act against the national forces; with the intelligence of their prizes being forbidden to be sold in our ports; all this may produce effects unfavorable to our kind treatment in that country. But this is not all; our public orations, newspapers and pamphlets the most favorable to our government often teeming with abuse of our sister Republic. All this I say is well calculated to generate, not the most soothing feelings towards our independence; as an example take the following: A toast is given in Philadelphia,

The French Republic; victory to her arms, and universality to her principles.

What is the remark of your commentator?

That this country as well as all Europe may receive the law from her own lips.

Why pray Mr. Fenno is this country in the estimation or are her principles so unlike those of the French constitution, that in wishing well to one you involve the downfall of the other? surely not; and yet if not what means the expression; that if the French arms triumph we must receive the law from her own lips?

Take another toast: The sister Republics of France and America; may their efforts ever be united in the cause of humanity.

What says your commentator?

Douce Humanité and her daughter Mademoiselle Guillotine. Does not the cloven foot here again manifest itself? Who but the slave of Pitt could have made this remark? Are not the French as much as we are averse to the guillotine? Do we hear now of its ravages? To what purpose recall it, but to awaken sour and ill-natured impressions against our ally? Is this kind or likely to produce good treatment to our countrymen in France? Or is not the sentiment formed to produce what is charged on our Jacobins, the endeavour to create hostility between the two governments, to create by awakening disagreeable impressions of Frenchmen in the minds of our people?

All who suffer in the cause of freedom; and may they be protected by those who are free.

On this your commentator says,

As Holland and Geneva have been a-la-mode Française.

What his meaning here is, it is not easy to conjecture; but his remark on the 4th toast of the stadholders expulsion, having reduced the Dutch noble to nine pence and the nine pence to nothing, seems to explain his idea so be, that the French protection is little better than robbery; whereas the truth is, that we have asked and have had that protection in 1778, without being at all the worse for it. And Holland, to judge by her actual exertions as to her fleets, seems more vigorous than she hath long been in her exertions; but if she hath suffered, hath it not been by British protection? For what hath that ended in?

The capture of her foreign possessions,

The robbery of her ships put into British ports before the war,

The stoppage of the interest due her on money she had too confidently invested in the British funds.

In short, for instances of British protection, look at the plundered natives of Asia; look at Bermuda and our own spoliation; look at the stadholder and king of France dethroned, the kings of Spain and Sardinia barely saving themselves in time from a similar fate.

For French protections look at America enjoying Liberty and Independence; the Scheldt opened; the Dutch free to form a government for themselves. These events all assisted by the French arms, on principles the most amiable and disinterested, speak for themselves.

A. B.

Schooner LITTLE JOHN.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER LITTLE JOHN,

CAPTAIN BOYD,

ABOUT 18 months old, a very fast

sailing vessel, on Virginia Pilot boat

plan, now laying at South street wharf,

carries near 900 barrels, is ready to take

in a cargo; a liberal credit will be given.

Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

July 19. 1ct 10d