

on all the flour in the kingdom would be wasted, and to tell you the truth I begin to think so.  
CHRISTOPHER CAKELING.  
Grainbow Alley, Dec. 23.

### Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1796.

The intelligence from Martinique announces that the forces with which the English promised themselves the conquest of the Windward Islands, are about to sail for St. Domingo; which island they entertain the expectation of reducing entirely under their dominion. They are momentarily expected at the Mole, where they are without doubt actually arrived ere this. They may possibly possess themselves of the coasts, but the interior of the country will never be in their possession; and they will expose themselves by the measure they have taken, to the mortifying ease of rendering useless all the forces sent to the Antilles.

Courr. Franc.

#### ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Ship	Days
Ship Manchester, Shewell,	Liverpool 58
Schooner Polly, Ober,	Paffamaquoddy 20
Maria, Bowcock,	Alexandria 10
Sloop Morning Star, Welden,	Virginia 3
CLEARED.	
Schooner Mary and Helen, Davis,	N. Carolina
Sloop Unity, Hud,	New York.
Arrived at Fort Mifflin.	
Brig West Indian, Carlton,	Jamaica
Superb, M'Farlane,	Havanna
Schr. Sally, Hitchcock,	Demarara
Betty Holland, Shockley,	St. Kitts
Isabella, Driscoll,	Jamaica
—, Connell,	Aux Cayes
Sloop Miranda, Harris,	Demarara
Sloop Miranda, Harris,	Demarara

The brigs Lucy and Alexandria, schooner Hope from West-Indies.  
Ship Pennsylvania, was spoke June 15th from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux.  
Capt. Belcher, May 22, in lat. 45. 7, lon. 23, fell in with a fleet of 40 sail, 6 or 7 of which appeared to be ships of the line, bearing W. S. W. was boarded by the lieutenant of the Latona British frigate, who examined the brigs papers, and informed that the fleet was from England bound to the East and West-Indies.  
The ship Active, Blair, was at St. Ubes May 15, to sail in 20 days for Philadelphia.  
The Argo, Frankford, has arrived at Havre from Philadelphia.

#### BAD ROADS.

The roads in the neighbourhood of the city have been so long neglected as to become a disgrace to the country: I at present allude to the Germantown and Willaficon Roads; which during the winter were not passable without the utmost danger; and at the present moment, are suffered to be full of deep muddy holes, which at a trifling expence, in ditching, might be rendered perfectly good without the charge of horses and carts. Near the forks of the new and old Germantown road it became so extremely bad, that a load of good hay was lately overfet in the mud, and entirely perished; but it is said that the owner has commenced a suit against the overseers for damages. This vile hole is now mended; but there are a number of others between Mr. Norris's grounds at Fair Hill, and Masters's mill dam, on the Four-h-Street road; and also on the Willaficon road, from the Robin Hood to Callowhill-Street, which ought to be immediately repaired, and will only require small ditto checks for drains;—the bridge over the mill race of Masters's dam, is most dangerously broken, and should an accident happen at this place, very heavy damages would doubtless be given to the sufferer; whether it falls under the notice of the overseers or the owners of the mill, is immaterial:—A little to the northward of Meredith's tan yard there is a most shameful gully in the road.

The longer these places are unattended to, the greater will be the expence to the township; and if the inhabitants suffered no more than in their pockets, no traveller or stage-driver would pity them. On the contrary they would be glad to hear that the expence was four fold, by way of punishment for choosing overseers so neglectful of their duty.

#### STOCKS.

Six per Cent. - - - - -	17/6
Three per Cent. - - - - -	10/6
5 per Cent. - - - - -	16
4 per Cent. - - - - -	13/
Deferred Six per Cent. - - - - -	13/6 to 7
BANK United States, - - - - -	24 per cent.
— Pennsylvania, - - - - -	29
— North America, - - - - -	45
Insurance Comp. North-America, - - - - -	14.25
— Pennsylvania, - - - - -	9.10 per cen.
Exchange, at 60 days, - - - - -	165 to 166 2-3

#### NOTICE.

There will be sold on Thursday the 4th of August, at the Merchants' coffee house, in Second Street, One thousand shares of the stock of the North America Land Company. If not previously disposed of. Philadelphia, 20th July. dts

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,  
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No. 1,  
[Elegantly printed in quarto, and embellished with a superb engraving representing the first introduction of the Maid of Orleans to Charles VII  
To be continued in weekly numbers till completed]

#### HISTORY OF FRANCE,

From the earliest times until the conclusion of the present war.

The first number of this work and conditions of publication may be seen at the following places, where subscriptions are received, viz.  
Messrs. Thomas Dobson, No. 41, fourth Second Street; Mathew Carey, No. 112, Market Street; John Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut Street, bookellers; and by S. I. Denoon, bookbinder, Farmer's-row, Dock Street; John Aitken, No. 29, fourth Second Street; at Biren and Madan's printing-office, back of 77, Dock Street, Philadelphia. dts

### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wyat St. Barbe, of this town, commander of the ship Enterprize of Wilcasser, to the Marine Society of this town. Tenerife, March 22.

"I chartered my ship to Mr. Soien, of the house of Holyoke and Soren of Boston, for a voyage from Hamburg to Surinam and back to Hamburg, and left the river Elbe on the 5th of Feb. last, and on the 25th following, being in lat. 44. 1. N. long. 18. 33. W. at 2 P. M. saw a large ship in the S. W. quarter, appearing to be in distress—made immediately for her, and at 4 P. M. spoke her, she proved to be a British transport with troops on board, from Cork, bound to the West Indies in a leaky and distressed situation—both pumps constantly going. She was called the Isabell, of Liverpool, Charles Potter, commander—Capt. Potter immediately came on board my ship and informed me of his situation, and requested that I should see him safe into Carona or Lisbon, I told him my ship was chartered at a very high freight, and that my voyage would be very much injured by going back to either of those places—but that I was willing to see him safe into the western Islands, Madeira, or the Canaries, and to render him every other service in my power, that I was willing to accommodate as many of the gentlemen officers, as I conveniently could, and land them in any of the aforesaid Islands. With this Potter seemed satisfied and said he believed that would do—that he would tend to the commander of the troops for his approbation—but instead thereof, he sent an information that my ship and cargo was French and Dutch property and of course a good and legal prize, and requested immediate assistance, which he was soon supplied with, by an armed party who then drove Mr. Soren, my lupercargo, and my chief mate, with 8 of my sailors into his boat at the point of the bayonet and sent them on board the Isabell prisoners, all this was done before Potter had seen any of my papers—My ship then being manned from the Isabell with an addition of fourteen soldiers, two officers and a doctor, on the next day, Potter thought it proper to inform me, that the ship Enterprize was his, and that he should, after arriving at Lisbon dispatch us for Barbadoes—for he was positively sure the ship had a double set of papers, and that the cargo was Dutch and French property—after examining all my papers both public and private, taking from me my invoice, bills of lading, shipping paper, clearance from Hamburg, and several others, which he thought proper to keep. He then went into the hold and broke open several cases and boxes—taking out from each what he thought proper and carried them off with him, all this was done in retaliation for my kindness and humanity to him—after our arrival at this port, Potter detained Mr. S. and my chief mate prisoners two days on board the Isabell—and also endeavored to detain me a prisoner on board the Enterprize until the British consul who was then at the Grand Canarie should arrive, Potter taking the liberty to load the Enterprize with baggage stores and soldiers from his old-ship Isabell (which is now condemned for being rotten and in danger of sinking in this road) he is determined to take us to Barbadoes, and there to condemn ship and cargo, he has taken every means to corrupt my sailors in order to make them swear that the ship is either Dutch or French property, no matter which, for which reason he has kept them on short allowance of bread and water, and has kept my carpenter several days in irons. I have had the pleasing satisfaction since our arrival, to have been in company with every one of the British officers, who have declared not only to me but to many of the principal merchants in this place, that when Potter boarded my ship, he felt his boat back and demanded immediate assistance, informing that the ship and cargo was a lawful prize, when as I before related, he had not seen one of my papers. I cannot say too much in praise of the commander and officers of the British troops, for their kind and polite and genteel behaviour, to Mr. S. and my chief mate, they speak very highly of the civilities received from those gentlemen during their stay on board the Isabell. Potter told Mr. S. that I was positively a Frenchman and that the cargo was also French property, and also that I was one of the greatest Rascals on earth, and that he had papers sufficient to hang me in England (a fine reward indeed for saving the lives of near 300 of his Britannic Majesty's subjects) at the same time told Mr. S. that he did not think he could condemn his property, only part of the Cheese as being Dutch—Mr. S. quits me here, and intends for England, by whom I shall send my protest against Potter: now Gentlemen, I am confident if justice takes place on our arrival at Barbadoes I shall be acquitted with honors, being conscious of not having a single paper of any thing else on board of my ship, that can gain say or contradict what I have always profest myself to be, and what you have always known me to be a citizen of the United States of America—I shall write you from Barbadoes, as soon after my arrival there as I know my fate—it is peculiarly aggravating to me, to know that most of my cargo will be ruined before a decision takes place.

N. B. The owners of the Isabell are Messrs. Tarleton and Blackhouse, of Liverpool.

#### APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Jonathan Jackson, Esq. of Newbury-port, to be Supervisor of the Massachusetts District, vice hon. Nathaniel Gorham, deceased.  
John Brooks, Esq. of Medford, to be Inspector of Survey, No. 2, vice Jonathan Jackson, Esq. appointed Supervisor.  
Samuel Bradford, Esq. to be Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, vice John Brooks, Esq. appointed Inspector.

It is certain, we are almost always assisted in our dilemmas, by the French. We hardly entertain doubts on a subject, before they dissipate them.  
SALE OF FRENCH PRIZES.

It is a fact that may be relied on, that the duties received at the Custom House on French prizes sent into the port of Boston only, since the beginning of the present war, amount to the sum of twenty three thousand dollars—exclusive of tonnage and wharfage. [Chronicle.]

It is a fact, that if the English and Spanish cruizers had been allowed to have brought their prizes

in here, and sold them, as well as the French, during the present war, our Custom House would have received more than twenty three thousand dollars in duties, exclusive of tonnage!

And 'tis also a fact, that if we had originally taken all these prizes ourselves—the immediate benefit to our country, would have amounted to several millions!

It certainly is unbecoming the dignity of Republicans to enquire, whether such proceedings would have been consistent with honesty.

"Honor's the Tie of Slaves!"

[Mercury.]

Capt. Jourdan, of the brig Fame, of Portland, was taken and carried into Grenada, May 25, and detained for trial, on pretence that she had been smuggling, because there were ten pieces of Nankeen unaccounted for. The Capt. was kept on shore. However, on the 11th June, at night, the mate and crew, joined by a part of the men of war's men, retook the vessel, and put to sea—Since which period she has not been heard of by the captain who has now arrived in town by the way of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday a Frenchman was committed to jail charged with assaulting a black man the evening before, and cutting him severely in the face, with a hanger.

At the late fire in Charleston, a negro man climbed up the steeple of a house of worship, denominated "the Old Church," and by his personal exertions preserved the building. The generosity of the citizens of Charleston on this occasion, was not less notable than the heroism of the Negro; he is to be set free, and receive 300 guineas as a reward for his courage.

Wednesday, July 13. Arrived schooner Venus, Smith, Tobago, 28 days. Left there, capt. Townly, of Portsmouth; and capt. Sheppard of New-Haven. Spoke nothing.

Thursday July 13. Arrived schooner Polly, Delano, St. Thom's 17 days. Nothing new.

May 10, was spoke, brig Polly of Salem, from Lisbon, bound to London.

The Two Brothers, Moreton, from hence, is at Philadelphia.

The Hope, Chandler, from hence for Liverpool, was spoke 9 days out, in long. 58. Mr. Wainwright, of this town, was a passenger.

#### NEW-YORK, July 19. FROM FRANCE.

The ship Fame, Capt. Albin, arrived yesterday in 46 days from Bourdeaux. Her advices from thence are to the 2d of June. We could not hear of any papers being brought by any of the passengers, or that were received by any persons in the city. Letters received contain no intelligence, further, than that all kinds of American produce had fallen lately near 25 per cent, at Bourdeaux. Capt. Albin informs, verbally, that a peace had been concluded between the French and the king of Sardinia, on very favorable terms to the Republic. He also states that the French were said to have been successful in some operations in the Mediterranean—but he could furnish no particulars on the subject.

#### FROM ST. VINCENT.

We yesterday received, via Martinico, the St. Vincents Royal Gazette of the 11th June, from which we have, given, this day, the particulars of the late reduction of the principal fortress of that island.

Capt. Ablin, on the 30th June, 30 leagues to the westward of Cordovan, spoke the ship Eliza, John Bals, master, from Charleston bound to Bourdeaux, 42 days out.

A large Danish, with a great number of passengers, sailed from Bourdeaux for New-York, in company with capt. Ablin.

Capt. Sheffield was to sail from Bourdeaux, for New-York, in a few days after Capt. Ablin. One other American vessel was lying there, name not recollected.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nancy, capt. Forrest, in 46 days from Newry, with 450 passengers; They express themselves in the most flattering terms of the obliging disposition and good conduct of the captain during the voyage.

June 15, spoke the ship Pennsylvania, bound to Bourdeaux with passengers.

June 18, spoke the Columbia, from New-York, bound to London.

#### Arrived at this Port,

Ship	Days
Ship Minerva, Clarkton,	Halifax 14
Nancy, Drummond,	Newry 65
Sloop Fanny, Foster,	St. Thomas's 14
Ship Plato is safe arrived at Jamaica from Bolton.	
Brig Indultry, Baldwin is arrived at Cape Francois from this port.	
Brig Caroline, Cotton, from New-London is arrived at Jamaica.	
Brig Polly, White, is arrived at Cape Nichola Mole from Newbern.	
Sloop Governor, Riley, safe arrived at Cape Nichola Mole, from Charleston.	
Ship Rising Sun, Davidson, is arrived at Amsterdams from this port in 35 days.	

Translations from Dutch Papers, by the Three Friends, Continued from yesterday's Argus.

May 12.

In the session of yesterday of the National Assembly, a letter was brought forward from General Bourdonville, stating a cessation of arms having taken place between the French Republic and the king of Sardinia, until the terms of peace should be agreed upon, and that by way of security the French were put in possession of Coni, Alexandria and Ceve; and the king of Sardinia had agreed to the passage of the French through his dominions to Lombardy.

The same day it was agreed, that a commission of five members should be chosen out of the National Assembly, to take, advise and dispose of the goods of the late Stadtholder.

In the sitting of the 12th, the President made mention to the National Assembly, that he had, late in the night, received intelligence from the Provincial Assembly at Amsterdams, stating, that a body of armed canoniers forced their way into the Assembly room, and demanded the said Assembly to open the jail; that the populace upon their refusal, had broke open the same, and set all the prisoners at liberty.—In consequence of which the National Assembly immediately dispatched two squadrons of national cavalry for the protection of the committee of the National Assembly, and two squadrons of French cavalry to their

assistance, which stopped at Harlem in the night of the 12th, and marched on the 13th early in the morning with the garrison of said city. The whole arrived at Amsterdams about 10 o'clock the next morning.

Some of the Convention think it very necessary to fortify the frontiers as soon as possible, saying, that it may be probable, that the Austrians intend to make the greatest exertions to make up their losses in Italy, by an attack on the Rhine. Indeed it may be possible, in case the French should get totally beat, (which may be the case) that the Prussians will risk an attack upon this country, to restore the Stadtholder to his old situation.

Many debates took place on this subject; and the question was delayed until the next session.

By a letter from Stockholm, dated the 26th April, it appears, that they are still making preparations for war throughout that country. Their Squadron, consisting of chebecs, galleys and gun boats, will soon be in readiness, and be commanded by Admiral Steding, brother of their Ambassador at Peterburgh. The grand fleet, consisting of about 30 sail at Carlscroon, will be soon ready for sea, commanded by admiral Nordenfjeld. Baron Stokelberg will have the command of the land force, consisting of about 10,000 men, which army the inhabitants of Finland are fully inclined to double, in case of necessity.

The King of Sweden has received the Dutch ambassador at Stockholm, and has acknowledged the new Dutch Constitution.

BRUSSELS, May 9.

Gen. Marceau, who commands the right wing of the army on the Sambre and Meuse having brought his troops into such a position by particular movements upon the Hundsruck, that the Austrian Generals thought necessary to enquire into the reason; which they have received from the French to their satisfaction, viz. "on account of the victories gained in Italy by the French, the troops are very much encouraged, wishing for similar TRIUMPHS."—The Austrian Generals, meantime, make all possible speed to put themselves in a state of defence, but do not appear desirous of making the first attack.

The Austrians take all necessary precautions to defend themselves, though they seem not to be inclined to another attack. They have raised large batteries and strongly manned the Island before Valendar, which port they declare they will defend until the last moment.

The French have likewise strongly fortified the Island opposite Newwid.

Letters from Luxembourg mention, that there had arrived there about 300 Austrian deserters, chiefly cavalry, which after the sales of their horses were sent to Metz. The defection of the Austrians in general is very great.

From the Village Messenger.

OF all the things beneath the sun,  
To love's the greatest curse;  
If one's deny'd, then he's undone;  
If not, 'tis ten times worse.  
Poor Adam, by his wife, 'tis known,  
Was trick'd some years ago;  
But Adam was not trick'd alone,  
For all his sons are so.  
Lovers, the strangest fools are made,  
When they their nymph's pursue,  
Which they will ne'er believe, 'till wed,  
But then, alas! 'tis true.  
They beg, they pray, and they adore,  
'Till weary'd out of life;  
And pray, what's all this trouble for?  
Why truly, for a wife.  
How odd a thing's a whining sot,  
Who sighs in greatest need,  
For that, which soon as ever got,  
Does make him sigh indeed.  
Each maid's an angel, whilst the's wood'd,  
But when the wooing's done,  
The wife, instead of flesh and blood,  
Proves nothing but a bone.  
Ills, more or less, in human life,  
No mortal man can shun;  
But when a man has got a wife,  
He has them all in one.  
The liver of Prometheus  
A gnawing vulture fed,  
A fable, that the thing was thus,  
The poor old man was wed.  
A wife, all men of learning know,  
Was Tantalus's curse;  
The apples which did tempt him so,  
Were nought but a divorce.  
Let no fool dream, that to his share  
A better wife will fall;  
They're all the same, faith, to a hair,  
For they are women all.  
More joys, a glass of wine does give,  
(Wife take him that gainsays)  
Then all the daughters sprung from Eve  
E'er gave in all their days.  
But come, to lovers here's a glass,  
God wot, they need no cure;  
Each wishes he may wed his lass—  
No foul can with him worse.

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July 20,

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