

Philadelphia,
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

(Communication.)

THE people of the northern states are advised to be upon their guard against the means, which are now practising to induce them to purchase lands in Pennsylvania alleged to be owned under Connecticut titles. If they should pay their money, or once give their bonds or notes of hand, they will be involved in trouble and certainly lose their property. The court of commissioners, appointed under the late confederation, A. D. 1782, were authorized finally to decide the controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Knowing the magnitude of the business, and that their decision was to be final, the Commissioners sat seven weeks, in order to give a full, fair, patient and deliberate hearing. Their decree would have been valid and binding, if it had been by any three of the five commissioners, but so clear was the case, that they were all *five* unanimous. The court began its session the 12th of November, 1782, and on

Monday, 30th December, 1782,

The court met as before. The agents for the two parties again attended. The court pronounced the following sentence and judgment, *viz.*

"This cause has been well argued by the learned counsel on both sides. The court are now to pronounce their sentence or judgment."

"We are unanimously of opinion, that the state of Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy."

"We are also unanimously of opinion, that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of ALL the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by Connecticut, do of right belong to Pennsylvania."

William Whipple,
Welcome Arnold,
William C. Houston,
Cyrus Griffin,
David Barclay.

"Trenton, December 30th, 1782.

"The court adjourned without day.

"Attest.

William Whipple, President,
John Nelson, Clerk."

It is well worthy of remark, that in their respective applications to Congress, Pennsylvania and Connecticut both insisted that the decree or judgment might be final and conclusive. The commission, issued in pursuance of the confederation by Congress, authorized and directed a final or conclusive decision. The articles of confederation declare, that the decisions of such courts of commissioners shall be final and conclusive. Will any prudent or worthy farmer give away the fruits of his labour and the bread of his family, for lands pretended to be held under such a title, when he can buy millions of as good lands, with good titles, for less money? Doth the seller under the Connecticut title to the unsuspecting farmer or stranger, differ from him "who leadeth the blind out of his way?"

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

[Continuation of foreign advices received by the ship Brifeis, Capt. Breath, from Bourdeaux.]

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

Extracts from the Courier du Corps du Legislatif, 28th May.

Military situation of the Republic, dissolution of the Armistice upon the Rhine.

The pen can scarcely follow the impetuous march of the general who in less than fifteen days hath conquered the whole North of Italy, hath vanquished one of the most famous generals, and hath struck one of those masterly strokes which hath suddenly changed the political face of Europe. Already the neighbouring powers have purchased by submission and by military contributions, the preservation of their estates: the others press forward, not merely to acknowledge the Republic, but to sue for its friendship. The court of Naples and of Rome begin to feel their most important interests. Tuscany congratulates itself upon its neutrality: Venice drives from its territories, the emigrants, together with their chief, and refuses an asylum to Beau-lieu and his vanquished army. The explosion of this thunderbolt, hath rebounded on the banks of the Rhine; it hath inflamed our armies with emulation, and hath filled those of our enemies with consternation. The court of Vienna for not knowing how to renounce the possession of some ungrateful and rebellious provinces in the North, now beholds the most rich and the most beautiful part of all its estates escaping from it in the South. Shaken by the same blow England in vain attempts to avenge itself of our successes by new perjuries. Thus France which they would have effaced from the map of Europe, has become now the most distinguished part of it. That republic which they thought to have divided and shared, now limits the estates of its neighbours. Its immense resources, doubled by the spirit of liberty which resistance has excited by the habit of conquests to which they have forced it, by the force of a constitutional government which they have strengthened by attempting to overturn it, now assure to it an influence as extensive as splendid. While we are yet wondering at the inconceivable rapidity with which the Sardinian and Austrian armies have been overthrown by the first shock of our warriors,—armies whose union formed a mass formidable for its numbers, but which appeared weak to those who contemplated the superiority of freemen over slaves! While we are yet admiring the skill with which they were separated from each other, by the manoeuvres of our generals, and successively destroyed—While these splendid scenes are yet before our eyes, should they not inspire us with hopes that our numerous and warlike armies on the Rhine will soon satisfy that impatient desire of victory which a noble emulation hath excited in the breasts of those heroes who compete them, and that by a heroism equal to that of their brothers in Italy, they will shortly subjugate a

river yet famous for the battles by which the ancient Gauls rendered its banks illustrious.

BRUSSELS, 4 Prairial, 23d May.

All the Austrian troops which are in the environs of Siegbourg d'Erenbeitein, and of Neuwied, after having received orders from the Archduke Charles, marched suddenly for the Upper Rhine, in order to cross that river, and to march them to Hundsruck. They have only left upon the Lower Rhine about 12 or 14,000 men, divided into several small corps. Persons think they perceive in these new arrangements, an understanding with the king of Prussia, who according to authentic letters from Wezel, has engaged to prevent the French from penetrating into Germany by the duchy of Berg, which they might easily effect. According to the same letters the Prussian, Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick troops, are in motion from all parts, to repair to their rendezvous. They in the whole, amount to about eighty thousand soldiers, of which one-fourth are cavalry. The duke of Brunswick has definitively accepted the command. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the reverses of the Austrians in Italy, it does not appear probable that a peace will soon take place—the preparations for war are rehashed on all sides, and the campaign on the Rhine is considered as ready to be opened. It appears that the armistice will be broken as soon as the Austrian army is united for the protection of the interior of Germany.

Letters from Coblenz mention, that General Jourdan having received advice that the Austrians had marched considerable forces in the environs of Nahe, upon the Hundsruck, and generally upon the whole of the Upper Rhine, had on his side detached several large bodies of infantry and cavalry to reinforce the army under the command of the general of division Maribau.

The final suppression of all the Abbeys, religious corporations, and generally of all the clergy, is decided for the nine re-united departments, and is soon to be executed. They have already begun to make preparations for putting this law in execution. It appears that the French government is determined to place us on the same footing with the other departments.

VIENNA, May 3.

Great changes have taken place in the ministry. The Baron de Thugot, formerly minister of foreign affairs, is nominated minister of the Cabinet Council—The Count de Lehrback has succeeded him in the office of foreign affairs. The Count de Roehenhan, chancellor of the court, is nominated minister of conferences, and the Count Collondo, G. Chamberlain.

The unexpected events of the Milanese have determined the court to send with the utmost expedition to the army of Beaulieu, all the garrisons, not only of Tyrol, but also the troops of Stirre, of Carinthia, of Carniole, &c. &c. It is even feared that they will not arrive in time to check the impetuosity of the French, the consequences of which are dreaded.

The Court of Vienna, alarmed by these successes, it is said, sent orders to General Wurmser to detach 4000 men from his army to reinforce that of Beaulieu, which has retired under Montona; at the same time to march six battalions, drawn from Hungary, to the same place. To hasten the march of these troops, they have ordered a number of waggons to follow, to carry their arms and baggage.

If we are to believe a report which gains credit daily, the courts of Turin and Florence, detached from the coalition, will not be allowed to hold a neutrality inconvenient to the French Republic, victorious over its enemies. The peace with the king of Sardinia leaves no doubt with respect to those opposed to the French—but they add that the French government has demanded from the Tuscan government, that they shall no longer give a partial asylum in its ports to the English squadron which hath been hitherto plainly protected, even in maritime violence, against the French cruisers in the port of Leghorn.

It follows, from the actual situation of the Italian States, that they will find themselves obliged to renounce the apparent neutrality which they have affected, if they would wish to avoid having the French for their enemies and conquerors.

PARIS, 17th Prairial (26th May.)

Never perhaps was the general opinion of the French people less unequivocally shewn than at the present momentous crisis—hated for the Jacobins, the fear of falling under their domination, joy at being freed from it by the wisdom and vigilance of government, appeared evidently on the first information of the conspiracy. The general wish of the people thus uniformly directed the measures of administration. The department of Marine distinguished itself above the rest by a proclamation full of wisdom, and which merits being announced in all the Journals. The excellent administrators of that department made an appeal to all good citizens—they have made a permanent sitting, and have given the most explicit orders to have a watchful eye upon all strangers, vagabonds, and upon all anarchists, who there, as here, for a few days raised their audacious heads, and who since their discovery are again plunged in their caverns. At the end of the address is a proclamation of the same magistrates, informing the people of the danger which they have run, and of the precautions taken by the magistrates to prevent them in future.

"Citizens (it is said in this proclamation) "it is not in blood and carnage that a Republic is founded; it is raised by courage, and it is not preserved but by virtue—Mistrust those hypocrites who fondling your trifling ills and your resentments, accusing the government of the evils of a Decemviral reign, invite you to change; those who would lead you from revolution to revolution are assassins; they are your implacable enemies, who wearied of no longer being permitted to oppress you, would wish to overturn the magistrates chosen by you, putting themselves in their places, that they might sell to you the execution of the laws. Your enemies are those who, gorging with wine and thirsting for blood, sigh vehemently after that infernal constitution which would again invigorate those abandoned

wretches who have been overthrown by the government."

If the conspiracy of Babouit is a conspiracy of royalism, as there has been discovered some political buffoons in it, government may rest assured, that the nation wishes neither for royalism or anarchism. They wish ardently for a government, because without it there can be neither peace nor safety, they wish a government just and wise, because without it there is neither liberty nor happiness.

PARIS, 9th Prairial, 28th May.

ARMY OF THE SEA-COAST.
Extract of a letter from the General of Division, Dumefry to the Members of the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters of Alencon, 20th Floreal.
"I inform you with pleasure, Citizen Directors, that from the first Pluviose, to the twenty fifth current, the Chouans have lost in the eastern division of the army of the sea-coast, 2,800 men, and that nearly an equal number have been wounded.

Health and Fraternity,
DUMESNY."

BOSTON, July 22.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Alicant, May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obscured the negotiations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in Alicant, says, "Our subsequent letter will advise you, of the final settlement between the United States and the Regency of Algiers—all vessels for here are now safe."

RETROSPECT.

More tranquil than Europe, America lives in peace. Full well persuaded of the difference between the beginning and end of a war, she sees and fears the event, when her passions bid her begin. Restraint by her prudence, and obdurate to persist in it, she is enriched by her caution, and profits from the folly of more ancient nations. Agriculture invites her thousands, and asks every stranger she can solicit to her regions. Commerce invites her sails to the riches of every clime, and the arts are waiting her necessities, to be busy at every wheel for her support. May the guardian angel of Columbia continue to us these innumerable blessings which have reared her to her present zenith of prosperity and respectability!

NEWBURYPORT, July 23.

Last Wednesday, Capt. Seward arrived here, 8 days from Bermuda, bringing information that the inhabitants of that place were expecting attachments from the court of Great-Britain, on their private estates, to refund the property belonging to American citizens, which had been illegally taken and unlawfully condemned by their courts of Vice Admiralty. They had stopped the sales of several cargoes, one of which was that of the Caroline, of this port. Those articles that were sold were prohibited exportation by a very heavy duty.

CONFIRMATION.

Thursday capt. Guinnon arrived, 19 days from Guadalupe. July 9, lat. 27, boarded by a Bermudian privateer, papers examined, dismissed, and informed that American property in future would not be stopped as they were not allowed to liberate at Bermuda.

FRANCE.

The Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, to all the Mariners of the Military posts, belonging to the French Republic.

I learn with the utmost astonishment, that the honorable obligation, the sacred duty of every sailor to perish if necessary, in order to preserve the convoy for the protection of which he is employed, (as in shipwrecks a captain is bound to preserve his crew as well as himself), I learn, I say, that this duty so essential to your functions, is not performed by some among you.

I learn likewise, that the military commanders have dared to boast of having escaped from the enemy, by abandoning both their post and their convoy, which they should have defended to the last, under pretence of its being of more importance to the Republic to preserve its military marine.

Thus prejudices always tend to supply the place of principles; thus the veil of prudence often conceals a want of energy.—Well, what would you think of one of our brave armies, should it abandon the magazines of the Republic, and fly before the enemy, only to preserve to its country a few regiments? Do not you perceive then, that far from benefiting the Republic, by leaving merchant ships for the sake of benefiting those of the state, you strike the most fatal blow to its prosperity. It is just the same as if a man should suffer his heart to be pierced in order to save his arm. Citizens, the marine is the arm, commerce is the heart.

But it is necessary that I should recal to you the end of your institution? How have you, who are the children of commerce, been able to forget, that it is commerce alone which constitutes the soul of the marine: you who have been created only to protect the marine trade, its vessels and establishments, as the gendarmery had been instituted and spread over the country, only to defend and convey the interior trade?—Besides, need it be repeated to you, that without trade there would be no occasion for a marine. There are truths so apparent, and principles so simple, that the ignorance of them is scarcely to be endured—how blameable therefore, are those by whom they are unknown.

Mariners, it is my duty, and assuredly I will perform it, to oppose myself, with all the force of instruction and authority, in order that the prejudices of the ancient marine may not exist in the new. No! the absurd and pernicious system of considering commerce as subordinate to the marine, shall never be adopted under a Republican regime.

I entreat you, Citizens, to reflect with the greatest attention upon the principles I have laid down for you, that the rewards of Government will not be bestowed but on account of the services which you shall render to its trade, and believe me I will

make it my sole happiness to obtain them for you. Your duties being thus pointed out, I trust you will render any for her comment upon them unnecessary; and I conjure you, in the name of the law, to preserve your convoys above every thing.

Philadelphia, July 29.

On the 22d Inst. died in this city, just at the close of her 68th year, Mrs. REBECCA DOZ, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Doz; and on Saturday evening her remains were most respectfully attended to Christ Church burying ground. Her several departments in life she had uniformly fulfilled, not only with a conscience void of offence, but with that felicity of manner, which gave pleasure to every one concerned. Firmness of mind, gentleness, discretion, tenderest perception of human distresses, wherever she saw or heard of them; and a readiness to relieve according to her ability, were some of the distinguished traits in her character. Devoutly resigned to the will of the Almighty, possessing peace and exemplary patience, which forsook her not a moment, during a long extremely painful illness, she exhibited manifest proofs of the consolations of religion, such as a person happy enough to be the subject of them, might be expected to give.

Mr. FENN,

'TWERE greatly to be wished that Admiral Mann would permit Monsieur Richery to go about his business. It would really be a great relief to have the Admiral removed from that port where he has issued so many fleets of lies in consequence of his being there. The printers in particular would be relieved from the necessity of publishing every three weeks a fresh story of Admiral Richery's having arrived in the West Indies. The publication too of "Authentic Intelligence" one day, of this event, and the anticipation of the consequent reduction of all the British conquests, and the entire contradiction of the *authentic intelligence* next day, would also be at an end.

Although it is not doubted but some other source would be discovered from whence to derive means of humbugging mankind; yet a very fertile one would certainly be removed, and we should at least have a little variety to amuse us.

Q.

"Knaves of all Countries, are the same."

It appears by the last accounts from Paris, that the nefarious faction which lately conspired against the Constitution of that Republic, assumed to themselves the appellation of EXCLUSIVE PATRIOTS. It is remarkable, that the faction which has been laboring for several years past, to subvert the constitution of the United States, have long since, in effect, assumed the same title.

The following extract contains a sample of unintelligible jargon, which we believe has seldom been exceeded.

From the ARGUS.

CITIZEN GREENLEAF,
WHOEVER considers with the least coolness the temper which prevails on the powerful public characters of the Union, will perhaps agree with the disguised sentiments and conduct of those who support their culpable indifference, that we could not be much worse circumstanced had the Revolution never taken place, than as men and members of society we now are.

I know, that you will not agree with me, and I am aware that the generality of honest-thinking men prefer the independence which they now enjoy, to that obsequious and limited state of life which we should undergo, were we now the humble Colonists of the mild and benevolent government of Great-Britain.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Brig Twins, Keeler,	St. Croix	17
Ariel, Gardner,	Do	11
Schr Mary, Foulke,	Aux Cayes	15
Folly, Davis,	Miraguan	35
Ranger, Lane,	Boston	10
Sloop Sally, Wing,	St. Croix	17
Betty, Pope,	Cayenne	35
Favorite, Sage,	Edenton	12

CLEARED.

Brig Clarissa, Brewton,	St. Bartholomews
Harmony, Pennifer,	Barbados
Little Maria, Duncan,	Gibraltar
Sufannah, Parrock,	New York
Schooner Paragon, Dominick,	Porto Rico
Mahaly, Merrincliew,	Cape Nichola Mole
Hancock, Byrne,	Hispaniola
Mary, Pinkham,	St. Thomas
Betty, Barnet,	Norfolk
Sally, Hitchcock,	New York
Lively, Ballance,	Edenton
Sloop Nancy, Barker,	Nantucket
Peggy, Willis,	Norfolk

Capt. Houlton, of the Brig Amelia, in ten days from Jeremie, left there the Brigs Abigail, Lake, and Fame, Churnside, both of Philadelphia, to sail in 7 days.

Arrived at Fort Mifflin.

Brig Molly, Medlin,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner —, Wheeler,	Gonaives

By the latest accounts from the West-Indies it appears that admiral Harvey is arrived at the Mole—and that his force there consists of 15 ships of war, almost all of the line. He brought out with him 30 transports with 2000 troops. The British have re-taken Fort Bompard, after being in possession of the French 4 hours. Flour at Port-au-Prince was at 16 to 16 1/2 dollars per barrel.

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogheads
Claret, genuine old, in cases
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Russia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An Invoice Stationary, by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29