

Messrs. Claypoole,

On perusing your paper of Monday, under the head of New-York, dated July 22d, I read with that emotion which every philanthropic mind must feel, the unwarrantable arrest of two citizens of the United States, named Davis and Martin. The cause of their being impressed was, they had neither of them documents to prove they were Americans—and their persons, which had much the resemblance of men-of-war-men, betrayed the officer into an error who took them out of the ship Chatham, at Gravesend. If an active disposition had been shewn by the persons whose duty it was, to procure an oath attested before Mr. Johnston the American Consul in London, certifying the two men in question were Americans, and delivered in before the Regulating captain at that port, before they were sent down to the Nore, it would have been strictly attended to. In reply to the latter part of the charge speaking of the non-attention to the certificates of citizenship, I beg to contradict, as far as has related to myself, having commanded ships many years, and within two years last past in particular. I have never lost a seaman who had a certificate of his citizenship about him, but have met the most polite treatment from officers of men of war and press gangs in general. The diabolical practice of taking men into a service, contrary to their inclination, cannot be defended, but a service once established so extensive as the navy of Great-Britain, requires unjust means to obtain men sufficient to answer their purpose, for those stationed in the West or East-Indies especially. Mr. Johnston does grant certificates to Americans, where the sailors have none from their own country; but to prevent their being impressed, they can obtain one by applying to him, and the fee I have always understood was an emolument to the clerks for their extra trouble attendant on that duty—and three weeks is long enough for sailors to be strolling in Wapping; they indeed generally contrive to part with their dollars in much less time, and after they have shipped again for their homeward passage, the commander can and ought to see his men protected, independent of further expense, by a legal application to the American Consul. Indeed, I accuse my brother commanders with negligence, for not seeing their men in possession of certificates of citizenship, at the time he pays them their month's advance, before he sails from home. This would effectually keep his crew together on an European voyage in particular. My motive for noticing this insertion of York news, is no other than to declare truth and detect fallacy; for if opinions are formed by the seamen, that protections are useless, we shall find much difficulty in procuring men to work our ships, and those we may get at most extravagant wages.

J. B. J.

For the Gazette of the United States.

HISTORICAL NOTICES Of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

To complete the Duke's misfortunes, the city of Geneva, the sovereignty of which he claimed, seized this opportunity to assert its freedom, and also revolted also that of the neighboring territories. The Genevans boldly asserted their independence against the duke; and by the assistance of the Swiss canton of Berne, were enabled to defeat all his efforts. Taking advantage of his imbecility, while overwhelmed by the armies of France, they also seized all the castles and places of strength in the neighbourhood. The canton of Berne at the same time conquered the Pais de Vaud. The canton of Fribourg, too, although they had no quarrel with the duke, were unwilling to lose a favorable opportunity, and seized a considerable part of Charles's territory. Being still retained by the two cantons, these acquisitions have become the most valuable part of their territory, and add considerably to their power.

The treachery of the marquis of Saluces was the means of restoring to Charles many towns in Piedmont; and this principality would have been reconquered with the same facility that is requisite to march through it, had not the governor of Fossano detained the Imperial army a month before that inconsiderable place. Thus the treason of Saluces was checked. A truce for three months ensued; this stipulated that each party should retain what they possessed. A truce for ten years followed, in 1535, by which Francis I. was secured in possession of half the duke's dominions. The Emperor still retained possession of the other cities not ceded to the French, and the unfortunate duke found himself shut up in Nice, the only corner of which he kept possession. He saw the rest divided between a powerful invader and the ally to whose protection he had trusted. Thus exhibiting a sad monument of the imprudence of those who, by taking part in the quarrel of mighty neighbors, are crushed and overwhelmed in the flock.

In 1543, war having broken out afresh, the duke of Savoy was besieged in Nice by the French, in conjunction with the Turkish admiral Barbarossa, who had been joined by a French fleet with a body of land forces under the duke d'Enguien. The town was gallantly defended by Montfort, a Savoyard gentleman, who stood a general assault and repulsed the enemy, before he retired into the castle. In that fort, situated on a rock, on which the enemy could make no impression, and which could not be undermined, he held out so long that Doria had time to advance with his fleet. Upon intelligence of this, the siege was raised.

Shortly after this period Charles died. By the treaty of Chateau Cambresis in 1559, the duchy of Savoy, principality of Piedmont, the country of Bresse, and most of the other territories were restored to his son Philibert Emanuel, at that time commander of the Spanish armies.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

Correspondence between General Wilkinson of the American army, and Colonel England, of the British army, commanding at Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you my hearty congratulations, on the final ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between our respective countries, officially announced to me by the minister of war, and promulgated in the gazettes, which I do myself the pleasure to enclose to you. As the delivery of the posts, held by your royal master's troops, within the limits of the United States, makes one condition of the compact; it is my wish to concert with you, the measures which

may be deemed expedient, to the faithful execution of this stipulation, and to prevent any unnecessary interval, between the periods of your evacuation and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readines for the operation, and entertaining no doubt that the treaty will be fairly, fully and punctiliously executed, on the part of his majesty, it becomes my duty to request information from you, of the day on which it may be convenient for you to withdraw the troops under your command, from the territory of the United States.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Shaumburgh, will have the honor to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me, by express, to meet the advanced corps of the army, in the vicinity of Roche de Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON,

Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. ENGLAND, of the 24th Regt. British Infantry, or Commanding Officer, at Detroit.

Detroit, June 10, 1796.

SIR,

I HAD the honor of receiving by your aid-camp, Capt. Shaumburgh, your letter under date the 27th ult. mentioning your wish to concert with me, such measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the troops under my command from the territory of the United States.

And in answer beg to inform you, that in consequence of orders from his Excellency Lord Dorchester, buildings are erecting on the ground directed by his Excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of this river, for the accommodation of his majesty's troops, and the protection of his stores, preparatory to evacuating this post, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great-Britain and the United States, and that those buildings are in great forwardness, but not having as yet received his final orders to evacuate the posts under my command, it is not possible for me to fix on a day for that purpose.

I have, however, strong reasons for supposing, that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them it will afford me much pleasure in communicating to you, the time that I shall be able to withdraw the troops, and to concert with you such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the posts under my direction.

I beg further to add, that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the transport of the troops and the remaining stores, to the post ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of this river.

I have the honor to be,

With much personal respect and esteem,

SIR,

Your very obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) DR. ENGLAND,

Col. Commdt.

Brig. Gen. WILKINSON, Commanding the troops of the United States, &c. &c.

MEADVILLE, on the Banks of French Creek,

July 7.

It will no doubt be agreeable to every friend of America, to mark the progress of civilization in a part of the country, where a few months since no bright ray appeared to illumine the country, but clouds of darkness and death thrown over it by savage murder and destruction.

The inhabitants of this place and its vicinity convened on Monday last, the 5th inst. under an elegant bower, erected for the purpose, to celebrate the DAY—the glorious day, on which the citizens of America became a free and independent people. After partaking of an agreeable repast, the following toasts were drank, each accompanied with martial music and a discharge of the arms by Lieut. Butler's detachment.

- 1. The cause of Liberty throughout the world.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The memory of the heroes who fell in defence of our Liberties.
4. The Republic of France.
5. General Wayne and the western army.
6. The Marquis de la Fayette.
7. The patriots of Ireland.
8. The United States of America—May the rays of science enlighten the minds of her citizens, and the principles of friendship and unanimity be diffused through their hearts.

- 9. The State of Pennsylvania.
10. The settlement and population of the country in which we now reside.
11. The treaty with Spain, whereby we obtain the free navigation of the Mississippi.
12. The treaty with Britain, whereby we obtain the western posts.
13. The Indian treaty, whereby we now sit down under our vine and fig-tree in peace and safety.
14. The American Fair.
15. The Day—Nine cheers.

Thus, when almost the whole world are at war, wading through seas of blood to obtain freedom, we are rejoicing, reflecting upon our happy fate—looking back towards those who are following our example to obtain Independence, and forward to the natives, many of them now in our view, who, instead of the war-whoop, and battle-axe, are approaching with the benign aspect of friendship, and singing the song of peace. The celebration of the day was concluded with the utmost decorum.

ALBANY, July 22.

Considerable quantities of European and India goods are daily landing off from and passing thro' this city for Montreal, Quebec and other places in Lower Canada.

A free trade with Canada, which Mr. Jay's treaty guarantees, embraces two important objects of commercial advantage to the United States—the

receiving from us large supplies of foreign goods which have paid the accustomed duties at our ports—and giving in return specie, skins and peltries. We already begin to feel these advantages.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York, by the last mail, gives us the melancholy tidings, that the yellow fever is actually making its appearance again in the city. The late refreshing rains, we hope, will nip this dreadful malady in its first onset, and arrest its progress.

N. B. W. Y. O. R. K. July 26, 1796.

Messrs. Blanchard and Baker, have the pleasure to inform the subscribers and other citizens of New-York, that the balloon is arrived from Bolton, and that it is at the house adjoining which the ascension will take place, that the house will be erected to suspend the balloon in with all speed, and the apparatus will also be built as soon as possible. That the tickets will be prepared and ready for delivering within a few days, and the subscribers will be waited on with their tickets, and it is hoped that no person will lose the present opportunity in purchasing a ticket to see the balloon and all the apparatus for inflating the same, as it must be expected that the present ascension will be the last in America, on account of the great expence attending this charming philosophical experiment.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.

Translated for the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Abstract from the Journal of Commerce, printed at Paris the 28th Germinal (April 17) and brought by the ship Potomack Chief, captain Chunn.

Prices of Merchandize at Bourdeaux, the 21st Germinal (April 9.)

In Specie.

Starch, 10 sols a pound.—Steel, 19 do. do.—American Beef, 72 livres a barrel.—Butter, 80 do. a quintal.—Prussian Blue, 12 do. a pound.—Wax Candles, 2 do. 15 sols a do.—Mould do. 13 sols a do.—Pitch and Tar, 19 livres a barrel. Wheat, 12 do. a quintal. Chevin, 10 do. a do. Coppe- ras, 12 do. a do. Whitelead, 90 do. a do. Yellow bees wax, 48 sols a pound. Foreign Coal, 500 livres a ton. Country do. 370 do. a do. Country Hemp, 40 do. a quintal. Ashes made of Tartar, 40 do. a do. Flander's Glee, 15 sols per pound. English do. 22 do. a do. Essence of Therabentine, 45 livres a quintal. Brandy by barrel of 50 veltes, 272 do. a barrel. Swedish Iron assorted, 36 do. a quintal. Do. do. in sheer, 48 do. a do. Do. do. in rods, 30 do. a do. Green Cod Fish, 25 do. a do. Gall Nuts, 30 sols a pound. Black do. 45 do. a do. Pot Ashes, 50 livres a quintal. Salt Pork, 90 do. a barrel. Carolina Rice, 21 do. a quintal. Rosh, 5 do. a do. Marseilles Soap, 12 sols a pound. Liquid do. 18 livres a quintal. Common Salt, 4 do. the mine.

N. B. The French livre is valued at 18 cents and 15-100ths. The said livre is composed of 20 sols; and the French pound is two ounces more than the American.

Y. O. R. K. (Penn.) July 27.

BY REQUEST.

Departed this life at two o'clock on the morning of Sabbath last, at the age of 27 years, Miss ANNA KENNEDY, daughter of Robert Kennedy.

Of her it may be said, she was justly respected when living, and lamented now dead? We justly ascribe to her an informed mind—affable and agreeable manner—mildness of temper—modest and agreeable in conversation. A pattern of obedience to parents useful in the station of life, allotted her. (She sometime taught a young ladies' school) All her other virtues received additional lustre, from this, she was a christian and liv'd in that faith that hath for its foundation and warrant the divine promises. This was her consolation at death—and gave her fortitude, patience and submission under her painful and lingering disease a consumption (which she laboured under for about two years.) Her sufferings were very great, and for several weeks before death, the expiring lamp of life seemed hovering (ready) yet, reluctant; to depart. We may apply to her under her affliction, the words of the poet:

"The Saint sustain'd it,

"But the Woman Died."

A very great number attended the funeral to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. ROBERT CATTICART, delivered a discourse from these words—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

We this day give a translation of the letters which have passed between M. Barthelemi and the state of Basle—Switzerland. They are important; and the answer of the latter shews the spirit and firmness which still exists among that hardy and independent people. The subject of dispute, if we recollect rightly, was occasioned by a recent appearance of the Swiss Cantons to favor the passage of the Prince of Conde, with a corps of emigrants through their territory; and some delay which attended the recognition of M. Barthelemi as Minister to the Republic.

ALGERINE TREATY.

By the Snow Pallas, arrived last evening from Cadiz, the TREATY ENTERED INTO WITH ALGIERS, we understand has been received.

Late last evening the Brig Commerce, Capt. W. he left on the 23d June.

Capt. D. informs, that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy is kept a profound secret there; that (the account via Alicant, here inserted, notwithstanding) there is still danger for the American flag up the Streights; the American Ambassador at Cadiz had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the Cash, but that a Cruizer had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats, and boarded an English vessel supposing her to be American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American Captains had been again

cautioned by the American Ambassador through the Consuls, not to proceed higher up. A number of Danes had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them (which, it is probable, the Alicant informer refers to) but nothing short of the 300,000 dollars will continue the American peace after July 7, when the three months indulgence expired.

Capt. D. also informs, that Admiral Man's Squadron arrived there to rest a few days before he sailed—and that admiral Richery's Squadron was still at Cadiz, one ship and one frigate short of Man's force. [Argus.]

[Continuation of foreign advices received by the ship Brisis, Capt. Breat, from Bourdeaux.] Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

FRANCE.

Letter of M. Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Canton of Basle, 9th of May, 1796.

Magnificent Lords,

The orders of the executive directory of the French Republic, oblige me to recal the attention of your worthy state, to the circumstances and the motives which dictated the declaration which I was directed to prefer to you on their part, on the 16th of Germinal last, the answer which you gentlemen made thereto, has not answered their expectation. Charged with the defence of the territory of the republic, and with the care of its glory, it is the duty of the Executive Directory to anticipate events; it is their duty to baffle by denouncing to you the projects of the enemies of France, and of its republican constitution; it is their duty to invite you to take measures capable of securing your neutrality, and of making it respected they have asked of you what those measures were. If the terms of their declaration were severe, it was because its object was important; because the schemes and designs of our enemies already more than once disconcerted, gave them a right to entertain dissipated and suspicious; because positive information announced that they were disposed to renew them; because also at that moment it was necessary for them to be informed of the unequivocal sentiments of many of the Helvetic states, some of whom had not feared to doubt the existence of the French republic, by refusing voluntarily to pronounce upon the acceptance of the letters of credit of its ambassador, and in postponing the period of their determinations by outrageous and ridiculous delays.

When a government so powerful as that of the French Republic is thus slighted, when that slight arises from the machinations of guilty fugitives whose every step tends to exciting dissensions in their country against which they are in a permanent conspiracy, while at the same time, they are endeavouring to draw down in their fall those states who are so blind as to be misled by them; when the Swiss Cantons, the ancient allies of France, dare to hold a conduct so reprehensible, is it so strange that the Executive Directory should for a moment arrest its good will and regard you with mistrust? There are other considerations upon which I do not think it necessary here to enlarge; they are no doubt painful and respect the security which the French Republic wish to find in the sentiments and affections of the government and people of Neutral States. Such gentlemen are the views which have animated and still continue to animate the Executive Directory. I expect from you without delay, a frank and amicable explanation which will dispel their doubts and restore to your state their sentiments of good will. They have given me their orders for my further government in case your answer does not fulfil that object. I pray God, &c.

Letter of the State of Basle, to Monsieur Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic, May 11, 1796.

"We feel with sincere pain from the letter of your Excellency, of the 20th Floral, that our sentiments appear to be misunderstood, and that we are in a situation to lose the good will of the Executive Directory of the French Republic. As soon as war was declared, we promised a neutrality; from that time it hath been constantly the object of our care, of our zeal, and of our solicitude, and many are the sacrifices which it hath cost us to maintain it amidst the dangers to which at certain periods it hath been exposed. Nothing can more deeply afflict us than to find the fidelity of our conduct and the purity of our intentions doubted, since both the one and the other forms the most solid basis of our honor, of our independence, and of our tranquillity; we beg your Excellency, to assure the government from which you hold your powers, that we will never depart from those principles which have been transmitted to us by our predecessors, and that it is our highest ambition to commit the deposit unfulfilled, to those who shall succeed us; this is the first duty of our stations, and is the true means to secure to ourselves the confidence and the gratitude of our Fellow-Citizens.

It remains to add that since our letter of the 9th of April we have confined ourselves to the simple measures of maintaining our neutrality. Our uneasiness on this head having been communicated to the Imperial Minister, he wrote to us by order of the Emperor, that he certainly had not the least thought of doing or suffering the Emigrants to do any thing which should affect the neutrality of our Territory.

We have prepared our signals and our alarm guns, which on account of the armistice, and the winter season, were not in a state fit for service; by these means it is well known we can in a few days collect a very large force.—We are training our militia, and they are ready to march at the first signal. The contingents of the other Cantons, which are now with us, have received express orders to double their vigilance on the posts which are entrusted to them. The representatives of the Helvetic body residing with us, to take cognizance of the state of things, to act in the name of the whole confederation, and to give in our reasons to their constituents intelligence of any dangers which may threaten our countries, will let nothing pass which can secure the peace of our common country; we have ourselves written to our allies reminding them of their treaties which unite us, and we have received from them