

*Philadelphia,*  
SATURDAY EVENING, August 6.  
**INSCRIPTION**  
On a very large and elegant VASE, or CUP and COVER, which came under the care of Captain Wicks, of the ship Sally, lately arrived at this port, from London.

FROM  
THE MERCHANTS  
OF THE  
CITY OF GLASGOW  
TO CAPTAIN JOHN HODGE,  
OF THE  
AMERICAN SHIP SEDGLEY.

In testimony of their high sense of his  
HUMANE AND HAZARDOUS EXERTIONS,  
IN SAVING  
THE LIVES OF 160 BRITISH  
SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,  
FROM ON BOARD THE  
AURORA, TRANSPORT,  
WHEN SINKING,  
FEBRUARY, 1796.

THIS Vase is of exquisite workmanship—ornamented with Oak and Olive Leaves, &c.—beautifully chased and frosted.

On the 5th July arrived at Fort-Washington, Major-General ANTHONY WAYNE, commander in chief of the United States Legion.

ARRIVED at this PORT.  
Brig Welcome Return, Labree, Savannah 10  
Delaware, Dunphy, Port-au-Prince 15.

The following American vessels were to sail from Londonderry for America.  
Ship Deborah, Palmer, for Neweastle, Delaware, May 10.  
Adolph, Wilder, Ditto, May 25.  
Nancy, Lithgow, Ditto, Aug. 1.  
Union, Casceder, Ditto, May 15.  
William & Henry, Carnes, do. and New York, May 15.  
Brig Eliza, McLeod, do. do. May 20.  
Morning Star, —, do. do. 15.

CLEARED.  
Brig West-Indian, Charlton, Jamaica  
Schooner Hazard, Williams, Edenton  
Adventure, Barnard, Currituck  
Sally, Owens, Ditto  
Sincerity, Copia, Alexandria  
Sloop Industry, Guthrie, St. Bartholomews  
Priscilla, Green, New-York  
Mary, Lansford, Fredericksburgh

Arrivals at New-York.  
Ship Juno, Harvey, Havre-de-Grace  
Sloop Dove, Brown, St. Croix

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Gibraltar, to his friend in this city, dated May 30, 1796.

“Notwithstanding the superiority of the English in these seas, there are ten Republican privateers out of Toulon, Marseilles, &c. who have taken within the present month 47 English vessels, viz. 14 ships, 35 snows and brigs, all of which (except four) have arrived safe.”

Three of the above privateers boarded Captain McCall, from Leghorn and Gibraltar.

**The New World.**  
SAMUEL H. SMITH.  
INFORMS the public, that encouraged by a liberal patronage, and in compliance with numerous requests from subscribers, he has determined to anticipate the publication of the New World. The first number will appear on Monday, the 15th August. Those who have seen his proposals are sufficiently acquainted with the plan and terms on which it is designed to conduct this newspaper. For the information of those persons who are not acquainted, it is necessary to observe, that it will be published twice a day, in the morning and evening; that the price is only Eight Dollars, being the same with that of newspapers printed but once a day; and that its plan will be comprehensive and liberal.

The Publisher offers a liberal compensation to any person well qualified to make a correct and full report of the Debates of the Federal and State Legislatures, which it is his intention to publish in the New World.

Advertisements will be inserted, from the appearance of the first number until further notice, when not exceeding a square, for forty cents for the first, and twenty cents for every subsequent insertion; and a considerable abatement will be made when they are steadily inserted. Those gentlemen who have expressed their intention of sending Advertisements, as well as those who have such an intention without having expressed it, are informed that the paper of Monday, August 15, will be open for their admission until the evening of Saturday preceding.

N. B. It is earnestly requested that all subscription-papers not yet returned, may be sent to the printer before the day of publication.

A faithful Printer wanted.  
Aug. 6 cot55th

**Prime Rice.**  
One Hundred Tierces of Prime Rice,  
Just arrived in the brig Welcome Return, from Savannah, for sale by FOOTMAN & CO.  
Aug. 6

**For Madeira,**  
The Brig  
**PATTY,**  
JAMES WICKHAM, Master,  
Expected to sail in all next week,  
Will take a few barrels on freight. Apply to the master on board at Stammer's wharf, or to  
John Donaldson,  
No. 25 Walnut-street.  
Aug. 6 \$7

**LANDS,**  
In Harrison county, Virginia, for Sale.  
FOUR Tracts containing 5000 acres each, and a moiety of one other tract of 5000 acres, all situated on the waters of Elk and Hughes's river.  
For further particulars enquire at No. 70 Chestnut-street, where the Patents may be seen.  
Aug. 6

**BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.**

**NEW-YORK,** August 5.  
Late last night arrived the ship Juno, capt. Harvey, of Boston, in 77 days from Havre-de-Grace. Capt. Harvey states that provisions were remarkably cheap in Havre; the best prime beef was selling at half a guinea per barrel, flour &c. in proportion.  
Capt. Harvey left in Havre, the following American vessels:  
Ship B. Videre, of New-York, laden with salt to sail in 5 days.  
Ship Venus, of New-York, expected to sail for Bourdeaux.  
Ship New-Jersey, of Philadelphia, capt. Hefa, to sail in about ten days for Liverpool.  
Capt. Harvey, on his passage spoke the following vessels:  
May 20, spoke ship Betsey, of New-Port, from Copenhagen, bound to Rhode-Island, out 6 days.  
May 24, was boarded by a British 74.  
May 29, spoke ship Eliza from Charleston, bound to Bourdeaux, out 36 days.  
June 7, spoke brig Anna, of Boston, from Surinam, out 30 days, bound to Hamburg, John Holland, master.  
July 6, spoke brig Speed, of Salem, bound to Bourdeaux, 9 days out.  
July 13, spoke snow Sally, of Wells, from Oporto, bound to Boston, out 27 days.

**FROM LATE PARIS PAPERS.**  
TRANSLATED FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.  
PARIS, 28 Floreal, May 18.  
Saint Quentin, \* 16 Floreal.

Citizens, while we lived under a revolutionary government, while sans-culottism, denunciation, proscription, blood and death were the order of the day;—while our unhappy country was covered with crimes and with scaffolds, we then beheld among the constituted authorities, men without talents, without experience, without morals, and without probity. If, by chance, we found among them men of probity and virtue, we might say of them as in Virgil, Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

The people of Saint Quentin, wearied and fatigued with seeing themselves governed by such persons, tired of living under the yoke of these petty tyrants, have at length opened their eyes to their true interests. They have swept away the revolutionary vermin, those impure remnants of Jacobinism, who for more than 3 years past have, to the disgrace and sorrow of our city, tormented and driven to despair the honest part of the community.

These sans-culotte magistrates have been dismissed with shame, and sent back to their shops, where, by spinning or carding wool, by working at the anvil, or last, by turning the grindstone, or spinning wheel, by driving the shuttle or the plane, they will more usefully serve the Republic, than by interpreting and publishing laws which they do not understand, and which the greatest part of them can scarcely spell.

We shall no longer behold them gorged with wine and brandy, going from the tavern to the town hall, and there while intoxicated, deliberating upon the sentiments, the liberty, the fortune and the lives of their fellow citizens. These men, more than immoral, have been replaced by citizens who are wise, virtuous, prudent and enlightened; friends of the Republic, of the laws, of morals and of order.—This choice which does honor to the people of St. Quentin, has not had, citizen, the advantages of our Jacobins and our blood drinkers—condemned by the order and express command of the sovereign people, to a painful and shameful insignificance, they have sworn by their red cap, and the names of Robespierre and Marat, that they will revenge themselves for the violence done to their patriotism; for these gentlemen dare, like Carrier, Joseph Le Bon, Collet D'Herbois and Co. to call themselves patriots.

The blow soon follows the threat. One of them an ex-advocate, ex-sub-delegate, ex-attorney general, ex-bailiff, ex-administrator of department, ex-royalist, ex-monarchist, ex-roman catholic, ex-constitutional catholic, ex-deist, ex-deistical professor in the popular society of St. Quentin, &c. &c. has been directed by his worthy and right worthy colleagues, to denounce to the Executive Directory, the members of the administration of the military hospital, at Ferragues, and of course the municipality to whom the law has given the guardianship of those establishments. I have read the denunciation, and though it is expressed in general terms, it plainly points out the victims they would wish to sacrifice.

Under the reign of Maximilian Nero Robespierre such a denunciation would have been sufficient to conduct to the guillotine the directors of the hospital and the municipality who were to watch over them.

It is with infinite pleasure I render to the Executive Directory that justice which they merit.—They would not judge without the knowledge of the cause. Commissioners were sent to St. Quentin with orders to inform themselves on the spot, and to make their report, arrived at the town-hall, they brought the accuser in the presence of the accused, and in a public sitting they caused the act of denunciation to be read, which was signed by Collet, and with his mark. Language fails me to paint to you the lengthened visage of the Jacobin denunciator; he sweat blood at every pore, while the accused, strong in the testimony of their own confidence, preserved that calmness and serenity which are the attendants of innocence.

One of them, however, more animated than the rest, was about to let his rick fall upon the large shoulders of the patriot Collet, but upon more mature reflection he contented himself like the rest of his colleagues, with leaving the denunciation and the denunciator to the contempt and indignation of the people. From the enquiry of the commissioners it follows, that the conduct of the municipality and of the officers of police and of health, attached to the military hospital of Ferragues is free from the smallest reproach; that they have all paid to the sick, wounded and convalescent soldiers, the most pointed care and unremitting attention, and that the

camelion Collet is a vile denunciator, and a noted calumniator. Of all these faults they have made a statement, which matter Collet has been obliged to sign, after having received from the commissioners a sharp admonition, and those just reproofs which he merited.

Be pleased, Citizen, to give my letter a place in your useful journal. We cannot make too public the conduct of the representatives who compose the public directory. They desire justice, and in rendering it they will cause the Republic to be beloved.

\* A large town in the department of Aisne, about 80 miles from Paris.

**ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE,**  
May 18.  
Defection is very great among the Austrian troops. Scarce a day passes that from twelve to twenty do not arrive within the compass of a brigade. In general they appear but little attached to the cause of the Emperor; whether it is on account of their great fatigue, their little success, or the fear of a new campaign, or rather a continuation of the war with the Turks. Whatever the cause may be, it concerns us but little; but if their forces are thus diminished we shall soon force them to an honorable peace.

**MANHEIM.**  
Upon the arrival of the Pretendant, alias Louis XVIII. at the army of Conde, he wrote to Field Marshal Wurmer the following letter;—"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have arrived at the army of the French emigrants, resolved to fight with them and at their side, in the most just of causes which may it please heaven to favor. Your excellency need not suppose that I have the smallest intention of making the least alteration in the command, or to supersede either the Prince of Conde or General Latour, both of whom have acquitted themselves with so much courage and ability. No! I wish as a soldier to partake with that brave corps in the dangers and toils of the war, and under the orders of your excellency, and those two generals, to make the campaign in the capacity of a simple soldier."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, 20th Floreal, 9th May.  
A captain of a privateer named the Adventure, arrived from Cayenne, relates the following circumstance:—"The negroes of the city and country stirred up by some wretches, had agreed to murder nearly all the whites on Friday:—the day was not however definitively fixed, but might be postponed or delayed according to circumstances. Those of the city were to make themselves master of the fort, and inform the others of that event, by firing thirteen cannon.

The Privateer Adventure, arrived at Cayenne, the Wednesday before, and saluted the fort with 9 cannon.—The fort answered it by 3, and they replied with one.—The whole making the number 13. The Negroes of the country deceived by the 13 cannon, which they took for the signal agreed upon, ran in crowds to the city armed with all sorts of iron utensils they could procure. They were however vigorously repulsed by the garrison, the inhabitants, and the crew of the privateer. The Negro chiefs have acknowledged the plot; but the white chiefs treat it as a chimera, waiting a better opportunity. This happened in Nivos last.

**Mr. AMES.**  
LANCASTER, July 29.  
[From a Correspondent.]  
On Monday last the celebrated orator and patriot, Mr. Ames, (of Massachusetts) arrived in Lancaster. He has been on a tour to the southward for the benefit of his health, and it is with pleasure we find that he is considerably recruited since the rising of Congress. On Tuesday a number of gentlemen of the borough gave a handsome dinner at Mr. Slough's to this American Cicero. On Wednesday morning he proceeded to Philadelphia, from whence in a few days he will depart for Massachusetts.

**COOPERSTOWN. (N. York,) July 28.**  
We have this week closed the celebrated Speech of Mr. Ames.—It has, already passed 4 or 5 editions—we feel pleasure in enriching the pages of the Herald with sentiments of genuine federalism.—Mr. Ames has concentrated the force of all the potent arguments, offered on the floor of Congress in favor of the Treaty; and has immortalized them, by blending them with his own.—His speech ought to be preferred by every freeman, who wishes well to his country; as it will furnish them with a fund of political knowledge, at the small expense of a few hour's reading.—Whatever may have been the celebrity of the other ornaments of our national representation; we presume none will envy the particular notice taken of Mr. Ames; or endeavor to deprive him of that applause which is due from a generous and grateful people, to one of their best Patriots.

"Many Patriots have spoken excellently, but thou excellest them all."

**CINCINNATI,** July 9.  
PORT WASHINGTON.  
On the 8th inst. departed this life Major JOHN MILLS; his military services in the revolutionary-war of America, and the successful campaign of the Legion in which he has most reputably discharged the important duties of Adjutant-General, had rendered him generally known and respected: common acquaintance, and all observers knew his worth and have acknowledged his merit, but by those to whom he was best known, he will be most lamented. He was interred from the dwelling of the Territorial Secretary (where he made his exit) with military honors; and a very general attendance of the citizens evince that they respected the Major's memory, and the sorrow of his friends.

**NORFOLK,** July 30.  
Yesterday arrived here the schooner Flying Fish, Capt. Allison, 19 days from Antigua. The day he sailed, Capt. Caboon, of the brig Corn Planter, arrived there from Guadaloupe, where his vessel

had been carried in, and vessel and cargo condemned. There had been several vessels taken into Guadaloupe, and condemned in the same manner. The Corn Planter was on her homeward passage from Demarara, when captured by a French privateer. Spoke in lat. 25, 12, long. 65, the schooner Mercury, from this port, bound to Antigua, out 18 days; all well.

The brig Janet, Whitbee, from this port, arrived at Antigua the 12th July.  
The Eliza Leamy, Barron, was to sail for this port (via St. Thomas's) four days after the Flying Fish.  
Extract of a letter from Wilmington (N. C.) to a gentleman in this town, dated July 18.  
"A small French privateer has carried into Cape-Fear river, a ship and brig, belonging to the Jamaica fleet. They are not admitted to an entry. They are loaded with sugar and rum, and are estimated at 150,000 dollars value."

**PORT OF NORFOLK.**  
ENTERED—  
Schooner Flying Fish, Allison, St. Bartholomews, Dove, Crocker, do.  
**PORT OF BALTIMORE,**  
August 2.  
ARRIVED,  
Brig Fanny, Hopkins, Aux Cayes  
Schooner Mary, Vibert, Demarara  
Polly, Dennis, Salem  
Sloop Sterling, Maxwell, Martinico  
Polly, Hall, Port-au-Prince  
Nancy, Elbeck, Antigua.

**NEW-YORK,** August 4.  
To the Editor of the Minerva.  
Saten-Island, August 1st, 1796.

SIR,  
REPORTS of an alarming nature having spread through the country relative to the filthy state of New-York, I was led to enquire by letter how far those reports deserved credit, to which the following is an answer, and which, at my request, the author has consented should be made public.  
**RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.**  
New-York, July 20th, 1796.

SIR,  
IT is true that a fever resembling the one which proved so great a scourge to our city the last year, made its appearance about Whitehall, and in the vicinity of the Exchange, early in this month; but fortunately for us, from a concurrence of happy events, the fever has entirely subsided. It had continued but a short time only, when it pleased a Gracious Providence, to send us hard winds, repeated thunder and lightning, inundations of rain, and cool weather. To these causes I think we may ascribe the suspension of a formidable disease which had begun to shew itself amongst us. And should it return again, I have solid reasons to believe that it will not be extended beyond certain limits.

You may recollect that in the frequent conversations we have had on the subject of the last year's fever, I have been uniform in my opinion, as to the causes of its production, namely, the accumulation of every species of filth and pestiferous matter, on the low, new made grounds on the fourth side of the city, and the abominable custom of filling up slips and docks with similar materials: I have said that such causes, aided by a moist atmosphere and a hot sun, would not fail of producing the most baneful exhalations, and that their effects must necessarily be felt by those who are more immediately exposed to their influence.

The proprietors of the lots on the east side of White Hall Slip, carried out a bulk-head the last spring, with a view to extend the dock farther into the river. The dimensions of the dock are very considerable; and a maxim invariably adopted by the owners of the docks, is, that the cheapest mode of filling up is the best: accordingly carts were employed to collect such dirt and filth as all large and populous cities furnish in abundance; and with materials of this description was the dock filled up, and to give greater salubrity to the mair, there were occasionally added, dead horses, dogs, &c. &c.

The exposure of White-Hall, and indeed the whole of the west end of the city must be considered as naturally extremely healthy. The winds during the warm season, are commonly from the sea, and arrive at this part of the town uncontaminated by passing over no unwholesome grounds. Yet such is the fact, that the poisonous exhalations which have abounded in that quarter during the warm weather in the beginning of this-month, had so changed the air, that the inhabitants on the south side of Pearl Street, between the Old-slip and White Hall, almost all concur in their testimony, that the disagreeable effluvia has frequently obliged them, especially in the evening, to close the windows on the south side of their houses, and in several instances gentlemen have assured us, that the offensive smell has been such as to occasion vomitings.

The wharf on which Mr. DeLafield's stores are erected, is in a state truly execrable, and the slip on the right and on the left, is in a condition little better. These and such places are visited by the dock-fever—the yellow fever if you please, that murderer of our own creating. Were the proprietors of these and such like docks, compelled to live in their vicinity, the evil would soon be remedied; but people of this description are generally secure from the ravages of disease, in the cooler retirements of the country.

The present exertions of the common council, in giving a new surface of wholesome earth to the dock at White-Hall, will no doubt be productive of the greatest advantages to the inhabitants of that part of the city; and if the same measures were extended to other parts of the town, there would be much less reason to apprehend a return of the dock-fever.

Thus far, your questions are answered: you may have come to town with safety; you may come to town with safety. New-York, as I have said before, may be rendered as healthy a city as any under the sun; and when a more rigid police prevails and the nuisances with which the city abounds are corrected, you will hear no more of the ravages of particular diseases.

I am Sir, &c.  
**RICHARD BAYLEY.**  
To the Revd. RD. CHANNING MOORE.