

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA:
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

London papers to the 8th June, inclusive, contain the following intelligence.

On the 11th May General Massena entered Milan—on the 12th the tri-colored cockade was hoisted by the inhabitants. The dutchy of Modena purchased peace by paying ten millions of livres and four millions in provisions. On the 20th May, Bologna was in the possession of the French. French privateers commanded by Salicetti took all Austrian and Roman vessels they met in the Mediterranean. The London Courier states that the victories of the French are marked with moderation, and that their armies preserve the strictest discipline. The Courier of the 8th June contains a full-report of the Debate of the House of Representatives of the United States on the British treaty. The Star, of June 7, states that a division of the Toulon fleet had eluded the vigilance of the English, and had arrived on the Genoese coast.

L O N D O N , June 7.
At the close of the Poll this day, the numbers were

For Mr. Fox, 3322
Admiral Gardner, 3321
Mr. Tooke, 2c78

Mr. Fox, in a speech which he delivered after the close, lamented and reprobated an insult to admiral Gardner, who had been attacked in his carriage the preceding night.

We learn'd a London paper of the 17th June is received by the Farmer, and that it contains accounts of several bloody actions on the Rhine, in which the French were victorious.

A U T H E N T I C .

Extract of a letter from General James Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated Greenville, July 16, 1796.

"I have the very great pleasure to inform you, that in consequence of my orders and arrangements Lieut Col. Hamtramck on the 11th inst. actually displayed the American stripes from Fort Miami, and embarked the same day with about 400 men for Detroit, of which place I have no doubt he is now in possession.

"I congratulate you, Sir, on this long-looked-for event, which cannot fail to excite, the most lively pleasure in the public mind, because it is pregnant with consequences, highly interesting to the national weal.

Extract of a letter from Captain Henry De Butts to the Secretary of War, dated Detroit, July 14, 1796.

"It is with very great pleasure I do myself the honor of announcing to you that on the 11th inst. about noon, the flag of the United States was displayed on the ramparts of Detroit, a few minutes after the works were evacuated by Col. England and the British troops under his command, and with additional satisfaction I inform you that the exchange was effected with much propriety and harmony by both parties."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A PERSON who frequently travels the German-town road, complains of an abominable practice that prevails of putting dead horses on the lots near the city in the Northern Liberties, where they are suffered to lay until the flesh rots off their bones or they are devoured by dogs; but in the mean time the air is constantly infused with a moist, horrid stench, to the great annoyance and danger of passengers and the neighbourhood; for it will be well if it is not the occasion some day of a malignant disorder.

He further mentions, that on passing the Fourth-street outlet, his nostrils are always highly regaled by a large, offensive hog-kennel, not an hundred miles from Meredith's tan yard.

These remarks are intended for a good purpose, and it is to be hoped that those who are more immediately concerned will take the hint and stop the progress of such disagreeable and dangerous nuisances.

August 11, 1796.

By the Joseph, from Liverpool, we have received a number of London papers:—the following from the Morning Chronicle of May 19, appears to be the only interesting article contained in them.

LONDON, May 19.

It appears that the dissatisfaction of the House of Representatives at the conduct of the President in not laying before them the proceedings relative to the late treaty concluded with this country, is by no means removed. They consider their constitutional privileges violated by his refusal, and their resentment of the supposed affront may have the effect to destroy the good understanding between the government and legislature, and perhaps excite a spirit of discontent, which it will require all the wisdom and prudence of the President to appease.

But the last resolution, both in its imputed cause and probable consequences, is more directly interesting to this country. Since the beginning of the war the complaints of America on the conduct of our cruisers in the West-Indies, have been loud and urgent; yet, whatever answer may have been made to the remonstrances of the United States, the continuance of the injustice augurs no disposition fairly and completely to take away all appearance of aggression, and every ground of dispute.

Of the madness and impolicy of allowing a just cause of complaint to remain, which, from the state of the minds of some people in America, would be converted into the ground of a quarrel to be dreaded equally by both countries, it is unnecessary to say a word.

To inflame their minds at such a moment as this, by tolerating the injuries of which they complain, is a conduct of which no consideration of annoying the power of which we are at war can justify.

If the sentiments of the House of Representatives are hostile to the treaty, yet their refusal to give it their authority is placed, not upon its disadvantages and its sacrifices, which they declare they would have waived, but upon the attacks made by the British government upon the freedom of their commerce, and the rights of their neutrality.

The reasons of the resolutions they have passed, have been fairly and openly stated and avowed.

"It remains for the ministers of this country, either to remove the offensive cause, or to furnish additional arguments for their refusal.

By denying that redress which, if their facts be admitted, the United States of America are entitled to claim, the seeds of a contest most calamitous to this country may be sown; and the minister should recollect that he may hazard something more than the bare ratification of a treaty, from which he assumed so much credit, and predicted so much advantage.

If past experience be consulted, this

country, we may be assured, will be indebted more to the moderation of the American government, in avoiding the threatened rupture, than to the wisdom of our own administration; for who but the present ministers would, by aggressions subsequent to the treaty, thus endanger the good understanding which had already been so nearly interrupted, by renewing injuries not yet forgotten, and awakening passions not properly allayed.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, August 5.
FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Yesterday morning arrived from thence, Captain Jonathan Lambert, jun. via. St. Helena.—Late accounts at the Cape, confirm the capture of Ceylon, and it was expected by the British, that they should soon have possession of Batavia, and all the Spice-islands—doubtless arose in many minds with respect to Batavia. About the 23d of April the Carisford frigate arrived in 58 days from England, she brought credentials, constituting Gen. Craig governor, &c. of the Colony, which he is well assured extends East to the western part of Delago bay, in long 31° 10' east—north, to Cape Negro, in lat. 16° 2' south—so that our fisheries are deprived of that plentiful supply of Oil, which may be, and is yearly taken in Woolwich and St. Helena bays. A considerable land force was expected out every day at the Cape, to keep the farmers in awe is one object of it, as they are deemed a mutinous set of men, who are continually raising insurrections for evil purposes, &c. Arrived at St. Helena the 16th May, and soon after anchoring was treated to a sight of the Commodore, Ellison. On the 1st of June, Capt. Ellison, of the Standard, as Commodore, with 23 India and China ships, two Whalers, and the Ship America, Capt. Woodward, from Bourbon, who put in leeward, failed for Europe—48 hours after Capt. Lambert was permitted to fail.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.

There will not, in all probability, be any choice at this trial. From Marblehead we learn, that the votes were, for S. Sewall, Esq. 52—J. Norris, Esq. 38.—In Beverly, they were nearly unanimous for Elias H. Derby, jun. Esq.—In Danvers, we learn, that they were unanimous for Captain Jona. Ingersoll.—In Middleton, do. for Mr. Sewall.—We have not heard from any other towns in the district. The only candidates at the next trial, will be, it is conjectured, Samuel Sewall, Esq. and Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll.

A correspondent informs us that the vote in Middleton was unanimous for Samuel Sewall, Esq. His humanity, integrity and talents have probably secured to him the votes of his fellow-citizens in general.

BOSTON, August 6.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The successes of the French on the Rhine, as well as in Italy, are confirmed; and the wreath that entwines the brow of Jourdan, threatens to equal in verdure that which encircles the head of Buonaparte. In all the vicissitudes of the French Revolution—in all the struggles of parties for pre-eminence—the French armies have remained inflexibly pure. We have often mentioned, with applause, the exhibitions of their patriotism, and of their entire devotion to the cause of their country. Nor will we now be indebted to any other for an elegant eulogium on them, than one of their own countrymen—who forcibly felt what his heart dictated his tongue to utter. We have procured the translation of the following

EULOGY ON THE FRENCH ARMY,

And we present it to our readers as a monument of brilliant imagery—of correct and chaste fancy—which does honor to the translator, and places him far above the cavils of envy, or the squibs of party politicians.

The Eulogy pronounced at Paris, is as follows:

WHAT an immortal lustre is shed by the laurels of victory; especially when they are engraffed on the scion of the beloved Olive. Oh! thou daughter of Heaven! Divinity cherishes by mankind—the glory and prosperity of Empires—the strength of States, desired PEACE!—Soon wilt thou reign amongst Frenchmen! Soon our fortunate Republic will resemble a delightful Isle which sees the irritated waves of the ocean expire on its shores; which enjoys an eternal spring, and which nature embellishes with its richest gifts!

Generous Warriors! The elder sons of the Republic! The honor of the French name! It is you who will clothe the temple of Janus! It is you who will give peace to the world, and to whom your country will owe all its happiness.

Patriot Soldiers! Your fellow citizens prepare your crowns—they will go to meet the conquerors—they will surround the train, chaunt your exploits, and testify to you their love and their gratitude.

Already the astonished universe pays you, the tribute of eulogium and admiration due to your warlike achievements:—Even your enemies esteem and fear you.—They celebrate your courage, your constancy, your attachment to your country, and the example you have furnished of military virtues.

Oh! may the charms of glory, like the laurels of victory, deck the brow of the patriot-soldier! How sublime; how truly worthy of envy, is that noble attachment of the Republican, whose terrible arm defends his habitation, his relations, his friends, and the country which gave him birth. He does not echo the shriek of vengeance and fury—terrible in combat, he strikes the haughty, carries terror into the battalions of the enemy, and overthrows squadrons:—Magnanimous art of victory! Humanity meets him upon the homicidal theatre; where, united, they console and relieve the conquered foe, and repair the afflictive mischiefs produced by the fatality of circumstances, or by the terrible laws of necessity.

Where is the citizen, who does not speak of our warriors with affection? Who does not see all the importance of the sacrifices they have made to their country? Who is not astonished at that heroic courage; at that constancy, and those surprising exploits, which the annals of history will repeat to our latest posterity?

He feels in our brave brothers in arms, his friends, his children, his whole family.—He sheds tears upon their

wounds—participates their privations, he follows them into combat—by his wishes he would arrest the fan-guiary ball, and preserve them all to their country.

In the midst of snows, and of frost—upon mountains of ice, surrounded by enemies—sleeping on the earth—deprived of sufficient subsistence, what has been the conduct of those Warriors! No sooner does the clarion of war sound, than they seize their terrible arms, and fly to victory, or to death! What noble motives animate them! What produces in their souls this lively enthusiasm? It is the love of our country, which doubles our physical force, multiplies brilliant actions, produces patriots, heroes and great men. It is this noble virtue—the aggregate of every other, without which the warrior is only an assassin or a vile slave—which guides the Republican soldier, and renders him terrible to the enemies of his country.

Where is the citizen who can fill the heroic trumpet, whose masculine force can celebrate such immense achievements? Come forward, the patriot writers; paint in traits of fire, the heroism of our warriors—charge yourselves with the gratitude of your country—Sing their united civil and military virtues—celebrate our new Bayards, our Crillons, our Barbacazus! Happier than those great men, they have fought only for their country. What a career opened to genius! What an enthusiasm, what an intoxication, ought to inflame the song of the defenders of the Republic!

A few days more, and the citizen and the warrior, will enjoy an immortal glory! Delightful peace will scatter our battalions into our vast and fertile fields. It will place in their victorious hands the instruments of husbandry, and those of the fine arts. The heretofore destroying steel, will plough the earth, bring back industry and talents, and the republic will enjoy a double triumph;—it will have conquered its enemies by the force of its arms, it will surpass rival nations by master-pieces of taste and genius.

Young Frenchmen! You are calculated for every species of glory, the laurels of the fine arts, and those of victory, ought ever to shade your brows; pursue your brilliant career! strike the united depots; root out the impotent satellites of falling monarchs! crush, pitilessly, under you all the enemies of your country. A few days more, and your triumph is secure—a few days more, and you will produce the happiness of all—you will give peace to the world—you will enjoy the fruit of your long and painful toils, and you will receive the benediction of a numerous nation, who are indebted to you for abundance, for peace, and for happiness.

SAMUEL CABOT, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, an agent to aid the business of the Commissioners in London, on the British spoliations.

We learn that Citizen ADER, the French Ambassador near the United States is on a visit to this town.

The hon Mr. MALBONE, one of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Rhode-Island, declines being considered a Candidate at the next choice. Christopher Grant Champlin, Esq. is nominated a Candidate.

From a Correspondent.

That the Manufactures of our country have flourished under the operation of the Federal government, is so evident to every individual of the United States, that it were as superfluous to narrate and detail the particulars, as to set about demonstrating that the meridian sun is the source of light and heat. None but the most jaundiced eyed Jacobin can be so hardy as to deny it.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.—It seems by the Jacobin papers, that Patriotism consists in belittling every thing American—describing the country as ruined—its government corrupt—the people dupes—manufactures decayed—commerce insulted—and that instead of our country's exciting the love, it ought to command the hatred of every man, woman and child. Such is the patriotic creed of our exclusive patriots."

PITTSBURGH, August 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cincinnati, to the printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated July 10, 1796.

"It is with pleasure that I inform you of the good news received yesterday from Detroit, by an express sent from Captain de Butts to General Wayne. The letter is dated July the 1st, and is in these words—

"After a long and tedious passage, besides having been detained ten days at Fort-Erie by contrary winds, I am safe arrived here; an express from Lord Dorchester crossed with me in the same vessel from Fort-Erie, and brought orders to the commanding officer to embark the troops immediately for Quebec, leaving only a captain with 50 and a subaltern with 20 men, to take care of the works until the American troops arrived to take possession of them. Every thing is right, and the utmost harmony and politeness prevails. I can hire only three vessels to go over to bring our heavy baggage, &c. My stay here has been so short that I have had no opportunity of getting any information worthy your attention."

"General Wayne has received dispatches from Greenville and Fort-Defiance, by which he is informed, that a detachment of 70 men, commanded by Captain Porter of the corps of artillery, had actually gone to take possession of Detroit, and that Col. Hamtramck is in possession of the British fort at the rapids of the Miami."

NEW YORK, August 10.

The following articles were received by the George Capt. Wegle, arrived here yesterday from Antigua.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 19.

Capt. John Stowe, late master of the sloop Brothers Adventure, arrived here on Sunday and reports as follows: That on Sunday the 10th July he sailed from Martinique in the said sloop bound to Bermuda, that on the next day he was taken between Martinique and Dominica by a French schooner of 4 guns (two of which were mounted) and 25 men, the weather being calm and the schooner making use of a great number of sweeps. That he, and his people were soon after put on board a Danish schooner which they met with, called the Peggy belonging to St. Croix, capt. Wallington, but bound to Montserrat, from whence he took his passage to this island. And capt. Stowe declares, one

of the crew of the French schooner told him, that on the preceding evening they were in Martinique road, and that a British ship of war hailed them, and after asking what schooner it was, suffered them to depart.

A report prevails, which we fear will prove true that the Morning Star, capt. Barnes has been taken on her passage from hence to Martinique.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

This morning arrived here the ship Farmer, captain McCollom, from London.

The Farmer sailed from London June 6, and from Torbay June 19.

The ship FAIR AMERICAN, which had been reported to be lost, is stated in the SUN of June 8th, to have returned to London. She had been blown out of the Downs on the 31st May, and lost her main and mizen masts, anchors and cables.

The brig Columbia, has returned to port, in distress.

ARRIVED,

	DAYS
Ship Joseph,	Stone, Liverpool 7c.
Farmer,	McCollom, London 52
Oniole,	Sheffield, Bourdeaux 53
Barque Providence,	Jones, Havannah 19
Brig Neptune,	Town, Boston 14
Experiment,	Clark, St. Ubes 48
Liberty,	Ridge, Sufanah, Orne, Nantz 53
Schr. Expedition,	_____, St. Croix 10
Sloop Point Packet,	Lowell, Newbury-port 10

The Joseph left Liverpool 2d June.

There is a ship below said to be the Active, Capt. Robertson from St. Ubes. Also two brigs one the Sally, Mitchell, 42 days from Havre-de-Grace, the other the Isabella and Ann, Hawkins from Port-au-Prince.

The brig Peggy, Hyper from Philadelphia was lost in the English Channel, about the first of June, and another Philadelphia vessel supposed to be the Harmony.

Ship Peggy, Elliot from this port is arrived at Bourdeaux.

Arrivals at New-York.—August 11.

Ship Dauphin,	Read, Montego-Bay

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