

PARIS, June 21.

Four Journals continue here to preach up Jacobinism and Revolutionary measures, viz. Louvet's Sentinelle, L'Ami des Loix of the ex-monk Poulter, the Journal des Hommes Libres, and the Journal des Patriotes de 1789. Notwithstanding the exertions which are made to spread these Journals, they cannot muster in the whole 4000 subscribers, a convincing proof of the small number of their partisans in France. The moderate Journals on the contrary, to the number of 78 or 20, have upwards of 150,000 subscribers.

Letters from Ayde in Languedock state, that the Spanish Consul in that place has been assassinated by four Terrorists.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 22d, it was announced by the Directory, that in 52 Departments, 46,320 offers have been made to purchase national estates, and that the sum total of those offers amounted to 79 millions.

In the sitting of the Council of Elders of the 23d, the question was discussed, "Whether a verbal process should be drawn up concerning the secret fittings, which are held on the subject of Drouet," which was decided in the negative. Drouet is to appear this day, the 25th to make his defence.

PORTSMOUTH, July 6.

Yesterday the Prince, of 98 guns, was cut in his Majesty's Dock-yard in order to be lengthened; and this day the parts were drawn afunder 17 feet 6 inches, the intended length—This is the first ship of her magnitude ever known to be cut to be lengthened.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1796.

MARRIED, On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Meier, Capt. FRANCIS ATKINSON HUNT to the amiable Miss SARAH DUNTON, daughter of Capt. William Dunton of this city.

The United States frigate, building in Southwark, under the direction of Mr. Humphreys, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is probable she might be launched before the ensuing winter, should occasion require.

It is with pleasure we observe that the use of Oxen in lieu of Horses, for the common purposes of farming and for draught, is daily becoming more prevalent throughout the state.

One drover lately brought down near three hundred head of cattle in one drove to the vicinity of this city, from the western parts of the state, which he very soon disposed of—A large proportion of these were steers.

The advantage which the use of Oxen gives over Horses, consists in the following particulars:

- They require less feed,
- Will perform more labour,
- Make better manure,
- And, When they have become so old as to be unfit for service, will sell for slaughter, and bring a considerable proportion of their original cost. A Horse, on the contrary, when worn out, is good for nothing.

The continuance of the very high prices of all kinds of flour and bread, is one of those extraordinary things for which it is difficult to account or assign any rational cause. The spirit of speculation in grain has raged to such a degree, that there is no doubt we should have been brought to a state of starvation had not the country been inexhaustible. It has been said, that there is at this moment, notwithstanding the immense quantities of which the United States have been drained, a sufficiency of grain of the last year's crop to serve for the ordinary consumption till the ensuing harvest, without any aid from the crop of the present year, which is well known to have been abundant. This being the case, is it not very unaccountable, on any just principles, that the article of grain should be higher here than in France, Spain, and Great-Britain, to which countries we have been for twelve months past pouring in such enormous supplies?

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON August 30.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

A junction of the Swedish and Danish Grand fleets, took place early in June, and they immediately proceeded on a cruise into the North Seas, to protect their commerce from being disturbed by the cruisers of the warring nations. These powerful neutrals have been almost as frequently damaged by the tyrants of the ocean as America. Our navigation is now tolerably secure, thanks to negotiation—and they are obliged to equip a large and expensive fleet, for the protection of theirs.

This remark, however, is only good as it respects English cruisers. The French indeed, have commenced a partial hostility on our vessels: but this is more to be attributed to the advice of some of our "exclusive Patriots," than any bad disposition of the French.

By a brig which arrived on Sunday, in 64 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco, has issued orders for the capture of all vessels bound to the ports possessed by his revolted brother, under the appellation of enemy's ports. Under these orders, a Dane, a Swede, a Portuguese, and an American, have been taken. The latter was the brig Emmeline, Prentiss, of Boston: she was bound to Safca. The former vessels were, cleared, in consideration of their sailing previous to the general promulgation of the orders. The American Consul at Gibraltar, was trying to get the Emmeline released, and it was thought would succeed.

FROM SURINAM.

Capt. Stover, from Surinam, which he left Aug. 2, informs, that two English frigates lay at the mouth of the river, in sight of the Dutch Squadron, at New-Fort. The Dutch Admiral brought out with him Danish registers, for the merchantmen at that place; the English knowing this, capture all vessels under Danish colours; yet notwithstanding the certainty of being taken by the frigates below, these merchantmen are sent out daily, captured, and sent to Demarara. Five sail were captured one day in sight of a Dutch frigate which lay down the river. The admiral is suspected of connivance at these captures. The English are expected to take possession of Surinam, and it is thought little resistance would be made. Capt. Stover believes neither British king's ships, nor Bermudian privateers, molest American vessels at present; as he was very near such vessels on his homeward bound passage. Markets were exceeding low Beef 10 dolls. Pork 14. Flour 10, &c.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

We hear, that in consequence of the misconduct of an American captain, who after engaging his whole cargo to government, sold it to individuals, the government there has declared, that no vessels shall be permitted to an entry at any other ports but those of Bay Mahou, Point Petre, and Port Louis. And as soon as they arrive at either of these places, a guard is put on board that continues with the vessel till all the provisions are out of her.

Capt. Stover, about 12 days before his arrival, spoke brig —, Plumer, from New-York, just to the southward of Bermuda. Left a number of American vessels at Surinam, of which we suppose the following a correct list.

Henry, Holden, of Providence, Captain Sick; brigs, Hannah, Brown, Providence; Rebecca, Fenner, do. Joseph, Francis, do. Three Friends, Indico, Salem; schooner Rover, Johnson, Boston, Seafower, Gardner, do. Fame, Tilden, of do. Sloops, General Greene, Borden, Charleston; Smithfield, B. Alger, Providence.—Sailed in company with the following vessels, after being embargoed two months, viz. Ships, General Washington, Dexter, Providence; Maria, B. Arnold, do. Richmond, Newel, Philadelphia; John, Whitwell, Amsterdam; brigs, Paramaribo, Greens, Baltimore; Sally, Lord, Boston; Cincinnati, —, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Cuats, Titcomb, Newburyport; Lydia, E. Shelby, Salem; Sea Nymph, —, Amsterdam; Corriet, J. Spencer, Charleston, S. C. Nancy, Strong, Amsterdam; schooner Edward, Pearce, Baltimore; sloop Friendship, Briggs, Providence—and a number of other vessels; some bound for a market, and others for different parts of America, with about 20 sail of Danes and Swedes.

On Saturday last sailed from this port, on a voyage to the north-west coast of this continent, the brig Hazard, Capt. Swift; and this day, weather permitting, will sail the ship India Packet, Capt. Caswell. Both these vessels, as well as all employed in the same trade, are elegant specimens of American naval architecture—and are equipped in a style, equal, if not superior, to the much praised Packet ships of Great-Britain. There are now almost as many ships employed in these enterprising voyages from this port, as a few years since actually belonged to it, however different their route of trade.

August 31.

Yesterday the Honorable Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town. The Honorable Chief Justice gave a short, though comprehensive charge to the Grand Jury, in which he noticed the present prosperous and happy situation of our country. After which the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Thatcher.

The unfortunate event of the robbery of the Nantucket bank, will, we learn, come before the Grand Jury this term. A great number of the inhabitants of Nantucket, are in town, as evidences. It must be the wish of every patriot, that the issue may be such as shall restore confidence and good neighbourhood to an island, which promised before this event, the attainment of the highest prosperity.

Yesterday the British frigate La Raifon, arrived in Nantasket road. It is said, she has had a brush at sea.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Mr. M'Lean—Please to publish the following in your Gazette.

Having seen an anonymous piece in yesterday's Argus, entitled "Bite the Biter," wherein it was said, that the ship Eliza had been a prize to the Thetis, British frigate, and that since the accident of losing her spars, she had been captured by about a dozen Yankees! In answer to which, I think proper to state the following facts: Being boarded within three miles of Cape Henry, by the above frigate, and a prize master put on board, who not knowing well how to proceed, he, by some fatality or other, got within Sandy Hook; where, meeting with no opposition from the crew, I took possession of my own ship, and brought her safe to this port; in the performance of which, no violence was used by any person on board.

G. G. HUSSEY.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Tothill, Captain Lovell, arrived yesterday from St. Croix.

On Saturday last, the Chesapeake bearing about W. N. W. saw three ships of war standing to the westward, one of which altered her course about 11, A. M. and stood to the northward, the other two continued their course to the westward, and passed us about a mile ahead, without shewing colours, or offering to speak us; we soon after saw a signal made by one of the two, and the ship to the northward immediately tacked and stood after them; we continued our course to the northward. Next morning, early, we discovered three other ships bearing about west from us, distance about 3 leagues, Cape Charles then bearing about west, distance about twelve leagues, the ships shaped their course for us, but on some guns firing, which we took to be near the Chesapeake, two of the largest ships tacked and stood for that place—the other, which appeared to be a sloop of war, continued her course for us, but about 9, on a signal made from the other ships, she tacked and stood for them, and about 11 o'clock they were out of sight, at 12 we discovered them standing to the eastward under full sail, and soon discovered four other ships in chase, which continued until about 5 o'clock, when one of the ships coming up with one of the ships chased, an action commenced, which lasted but a few minutes, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, so as to discover the ships, we missed one of them, which we are persuaded must have sunk, another ship then coming up with the one which had been engaged, they continued their course after the other two, which at dark appeared to be about a league distance.

We are further informed, that the Hope, Capt. Cook, saw, on the day following, Monday, six frigates in company, off the Capes, standing to the eastward; but they shewed no colours.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank, at the Cove of Cork, to another in Dublin, dated June 25.

"Our fleet lately brought in a large vessel under Swedish colours, but supposed to be Dutch property: no papers were found on board to condemn her; the prize was doubtful, and was sent to England to be tried.

"Yesterday a fisherman, off the harbor, hooked a jar corked, to which a hatchet was tied for the purpose of sinking it. On opening the vessel it was found full of papers, which were brought to Admiral Kingmill. They were the very papers of this ship, proving her to be Dutch, and the property French; and naming several American ships fitted out in the same way."

[Extraordinary as this circumstance appears, we pledge ourselves for its veracity.]

Halifax papers received yesterday by the armed schooner Charles and Mary, Capt. A. Kidston, in 11 days from Halifax, contain the following.

HALIFAX, August 13.

We are sorry to hear that his majesty's ship Active, having on board Lord Dorchester and family, is wrecked on the island of Anticosti. The passengers, officers and crew, were fortunately saved.

Yesterday arrived the Shark sloop of war, in 15 days from Newfoundland. A ship from England fell in with a fleet of five French frigates cruising off the Banks; but being provided with a fictitious set of papers, had the good fortune to persuade the Frenchmen, she was American property—and thus eluded, and arrived a few days after at Newfoundland.

August 20.

Monday sailed for England his majesty's ship Husfar, Capt. Rowley, having under her convoy, the Trelawny mast ship, and two transports.—In her went passengers—Major Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. Belcher of this town, &c.

Same day arrived his majesty's snow Earl of Meira, Capt. Pawlon. In her have arrived his excellency the right hon. Gay Lord Dorchester and family.

Tuesday arrived his majesty's ship Pearl, Capt. Ballard, with the crew of the Active frigate, lately wrecked on the island of Anticosti.

Arrived also, his majesty's ships La Raifon, Captain Beresford, and L'Esperance, Captain Rose.

La Raifon has brought in with her the ship Harmony, from Philadelphia, bound to Amsterdam, and the brig Polly, from Havre, bound to Boston.

Wednesday arrived the Sloop Portland Packet, in 4 days from Boston—in which came passengers; the Hon. David Howell, Esq. Commissioner, and the Hon. James Sullivan, Esq. Agent on the part of the United States, for ascertaining the St. Croix boundary, Mr. Samuel Webber, Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, Mr. John Sullivan, son of the Hon. J. Sullivan, Mr. Smith, Merchant, of Newbury-port, and Mr. Sanger, Merchant of Baltimore.

Thursday sailed his majesty's armed snow Earl Moira, Capt. Pawlon for Lunenburg.—His excellency Sir John and Lady Wentworth—J. M. F. Bulkley, esq. and capt. Thefinger, of the royal Nova-Scotia regiment, have gone in the snow, on a pleasurable excursion to that part of the province.

Thursday arrived the American ship Argo; sent in by La Raifon frigate; and on the same day, La Raifon sailed on a cruise.

Capt. Ward, of the brig Julia, arrived yesterday, in 28 days from Demarara—on the 9th August came under the lee of Martinique; and saw a number of British cruisers. On the 11th, put in at Nevis, to fill up water. While Capt. W. was there, the sloop Commerce of New-York, Capt. Swan, from Martinique, arrived; the captain of which informed, that 20 American and 4 Danish vessels from Surinam and Demarara, were carried into Martinique by the British cruisers, and he supposed they would be condemned.

Capt. Ward, spoke on the 21st August, a brig from Baltimore, bound to Hispaniola, Captain Bunker, 21 days out, lat. 29, 4, long. 67, 00.

Mr. J. C. Ten Bosch, came passenger in the Julia.

SALEM, August 23.

PROFESSOR EBELING,

Of Hamburg, has sent into America the third volume of his American Geography, of which we gave a specimen lately under the article, Salem. This intelligent and ingenious inquirer into the history of our country has considered his work as the continuation of Busching, whose work comprehending the Geography of Europe in eleven volumes in the last edition, Professor Ebeling gives in his first volume New-Hampshire and Massachusetts; in his second, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New-York; in the third, he continues New-York and New-Jersey. He has been careful to collect the best authorities, and has had great success. A French translation is now printing at Paris, and we hope that an American translation will not be forgotten. The plan of Busching has not been followed by any works we now have, and it well unites the statistical accounts with the geography and local divisions, including all the works known either as "States of Countries, Geographies, or Gazetteers," as to demand a preference. The edition of Paris will have several corrections, and a new German edition is expected. This geographer, with professor Hegewich of Kiel, has begun an American Magazine; of which the first number has reached us, which will be a repository of our most useful statistical and commercial information. There is also publishing, under his inspection, a collection of Maps of America, by the Geographer of Berlin.

FOR THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. CARLTON, Please to publish the following translation from the first number of the American Magazine, published at Hamburg by Professors Hegewich, and Ebeling, 1795—it being intended as a just tribute of respect to our countryman.

"Dissertation on the character, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the evidences of his gospel, with remarks on some sentiments advanced in a book, entitled, The Age of Reason.

By J. Belknap. 8vo. Boston, 1795. 140 pages.

"PAINE's work soon reached North-America, where it was reprinted, and much noticed, not only from the high character of his works in that country, but on account of the bold manner in which he employs ridicule in opposition to the doctrine of faith. Priestley and others have written against him. The present work is from one of the most worthy divines of the United States. This learned and well written dissertation, as well as his excellent "History of New-Hampshire," and his "American Biography," which by its continuance would furnish the best materials for the history of that part of the globe, discovers research, judgment and taste. It shews him with honor in his profession, in his evidences clear, and animated, without

any angry expressions against those who differ from him in opinion, and it employs the truths of Christianity to support the hopes of virtue.

The arguments, tho against Paine, are comprehensive, and are adapted to a sound understanding, and to the hearts of sober, tho unlearned men. It is also a merit in this work, that the great object is regarded, with great advantage to the writer, without the rude reflections which the person against whom he writes, without the least regard to decency employs. The spirit of the whole work exalts the author above common theological disputants.—His opposer can scarcely be named above a positive man, writing for popularity. The wonders which Paine's writings may perform in America must ever be invincible. Allen another North American, and wonderful man, with his ORACLES OF REASON, which had no reason in them, just appeared and vanishes.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, New- Providence, to his friend in this city, dated July 14, 1796.

"About ten days ago there was a fleet of merchantmen sailed from this port for London, convoyed by the Narcissus of thirty-four guns, and Swallow of twenty-eight; the first that ever was entirely loaded with the produce of these Islands, consisting chiefly of cotton, estimated to be worth 90,000l. Previous to their sailing, the merchants gave a most elegant entertainment to the officers of the navy, &c. On Monday afternoon July 2d, an account was brought to town by a negro who eluded in an open boat, that six vessels carrying from fifty to one hundred and twenty tons, which sailed on Friday from Nassau harbor for the out islands, to bring cotton, were all taken by a French privateer. The inhabitants immediately beat up volunteers, it was then four o'clock: by nine the same evening they manned and victualled a sloop, two galleys, and a schooner, and went off in quest of the enemy to retake the vessels. On Monday the schooner fell in with a cartel sloop from Cape Nichola Mole, who from her appearance she judged hostilely inclined; boarded and brought her in. She again put to sea in quest of the vessels, when, after three days sail, fell in with the privateer; the captain perceiving he could not escape, quitted the privateer, and got on board the fastest sailer of those vessels he had captured, taking about two thousand dollars with him. The schooner captured the privateer, and recaptured five of the six sail. There were eighteen prisoners on board the privateer when taken. The Swallow gave chase to the other vessel, which it was supposed she would soon come up with. The salvage on the re-capture of those vessels, together with the privateer, will be above 1200 pounds to the adventurers."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST,

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

ARRIVED.

Brig Schykill, Irwin,	Jamaica 24
Cruget, Tinker,	St. Bartholomews 17
Schor, Andrew, Montayne,	do. 22
Delight, Wiley,	Richmond 9
Lively, Meale,	Cape-Francois 12
Sloop Nancy, Small,	Leogan 18
Planter, Hammond,	New-Providence 9
Rainbow, Cannon,	Newbern 6

CLEARED.

Ship Molly, Frost,	London
Two Sisters, Henry,	Hispniola
Joseph, Stone,	P. Island
Brig Ariel, Gardner,	St. Croix
Neptune, Tower,	Boston
Snow Hope, Rindge,	Portland
Schr. Three Josephs, West,	Martinique
Polly, Bonticue,	St. Thomas
Payne, Mann,	Edenton
Sloop Polly and Nancy, Mackie,	Newbern
Sally, Stevens,	New-Bedford
Providence, Pritchard,	Fredericksburgh
Rambler, White,	Currituck
Sloop Eliza, Nichalson,	St. Vincents.

Capt. Irwin, on the 14th August, in lat. 23, 28, fell in with two French 50 gun ships, and one of 40 guns, under command of Capt. Barney; and was boarded by an officer from the 40 gun ship, who informed Capt. I. that their force consisted of 9 sail of cruising vessels on that station. Shortly after he fell in with another 50 gun French ship with her tender; but did not speak them.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Abigail, Pinkham, St. Domingo

Arrived at New York—September 3.

Days.	
Brig Nancy, Seton,	Jamaica, 29
Julia —,	Demarara, —
Schr. Argus, Allen,	Aux-Cayes, 17
Hope, Cook,	Martinique, 22
Charles and Mary, Kidston,	Halifax, 11
The snow Amelia, Capt. Elmslie, from the W. Indies, is safe arrived at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, loaded with cotton and sugar.	

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Shop of WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, A PRINT, entitled

The SWAN and the WICK,

Or the Treaty of Amity and Commerce scornfully rejected.

May be had at the same place—

- PORCUPINE, a print.
- The BLUE SHOP, a pamphlet.
- A PILL FOR P. P. do.
- The IMPOSTOR DETECTED, do.

Sept. 5

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK.

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High Street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tuf&stf