

SUMMARY.

THE advantages to the allies were never more equivocal, than at the present time. The French enjoy the pride of victory, and enrich themselves on the Seas, upon which they have defeated. The Dutch, against whom every thing has been predicted, from Prussia at one time, and at another from the Statholder, from the loss of commerce, from French tyranny, from the Scheld, and their internal commotions, find in their temperance, frugality and industry, their former ample resources, and the interference of their ally is only as they require. The appearance of a Russian fleet in the Atlantic was announced, but we have not yet been told to associate horror with the event. That they are to receive supplies from their northern regions, is all that has for some time been reported respecting them. They have not even a part in the solitary captures, which are reported at greater length, than the most important victories of Italy. From the North we hear often that Russia threatens Sweden, whom she cannot fear, and yet dares not to despise. And these angry negotiations, which we know not how far they partake of private prejudices, are the only works of fame, which have been achieved, since the conquest of Poland, by this great nation. The Emperor does not appear to be supported by the hearty concurrence of the Empire. From Italy the French have entered upon his dominions, while his General complains that he can make no resistance, or assert the independence belonging to the name of the Roman Empire. His General on the Rhine is publicly preaching against desertion, while the Emperor is thought to be negotiating for leave to negotiate with his formidable enemies. The Spaniards find spirits, they never felt before. While the terrors of a French invasion were near, and their forces which could be opposed were unworthy of confidence, they had only destruction in their view. They had openly defied the principles and the character of the French revolution. They had inspired a general terror at their insults to the establishment of the Catholic Church, and maintained a policy, which might dissolve at the name of liberty. They negotiated, and they found all their prejudices surmounted. In no alliance have they ever appeared more sincere. The French, whom they reproached, they now confess have some virtues, and some honour. They have experienced a general joy without convulsions of the State. And by the concurrence of the ecclesiastical power of Rome, have accomplished without violence a reformation of the religious orders. Their army marches at their own will. Their fleet is under their own command, and they are the messengers and ministers of peace to their neighbours. This new situation forces itself upon the public notice, and is a reply to many insinuations against the French nation. The French incursions into Italy may have some of the evils of the Crusades, and yet not be without greater advantages. Europe has been more happy, since those bold acts of enthusiasm, and the bold claims of superstition in the Christian world may soon be no more. The Danes have forfeited their independence, and have paid the tribute, to which greater nations submit, of soliciting and purchasing a peace with Algiers. Even in this age of light and truth, the policy of Europe has suffered a nation to exist, whose support is war with commerce, whose Law is depredation, and whose tribute is for the freedom of the Sea. A Grotius and a Selden exhausted history to establish, or dispute the dominion of the Seas. But the privilege denied by enlightened nations to each other is surrendered voluntarily to the Barbarians of Africa. This is not policy with morality. England rides secure upon the Storm. Triumphant on the Seas, and safe from invasion, she commands the wars, which desolate nations. Proud of her monarchy, and powerful in her laws, she defies her enemies. Her Allies fear to insult her will, and chafe to obey. Rich even by her debts, she holds the greatest resources, and flourishes in wars, which make the world tremble.

AT HOME. We trust all things are in peace. The tale from Wilmington respecting the emigrants who have fought our peaceful shores, demands the vigilance of the magistrate to punish the cruel avarice which has sacrificed the innocent to its rapacity. We are happy to hear that this subject has gained the public attention. We learn, that Gen. C. C. Pinckney is to succeed Mr. Monroe as our Ambassador to France, and that this gentleman will do honour to his country. Joel Barlow, the hero of liberty, is to be the American Consul at Algiers. By the last accounts, the mortality continued in St. Domingo, but more in Port-au-Prince than at the Mole. The French were in motion against Jeremie, and the English were collecting a force at the Mole. The French have little to do, while the ravages of disease are so cruel. Jamaica, and perhaps no part of the West Indies is friendly to the constitution of the Americans, who visit at this season. Many deaths are reported to us. In the States, the mortality has not been so alarming as in some years past. Reports from Charleston are not so distressing, and we trust that appearances are less threatening in the different parts of our own state. In our political affairs there is general quiet. Some questions will remain to agitate the public mind, and demand the national vigilance, and in the respective States there are some temporary jealousies. In the Tennessee, the Governor has convoked the Assembly on the subject of a difference in the laws of the Union, from those which exist in that Territory, in order to amend or petition. And the late efforts of Rhode Island have produced or been accompanied with competitions between Newport and Providence. But these are not we trust serious affairs. In Boston, their rival Theatres have drawn the public attention to the expenses they create, and to the advantages which are derived from them. It is agreed, that the moral advantages ought to be very great, to indemnify for the purchase. We hear from Philadelphia that a portrait of Ruteschouse may be preferred for posterity, and that the public have the offer from an ingenious hand. Patriotism is invaluable to all nations; and one method of inspiring it is, gratitude to national

benefactors—to the friends of science and of government—to great men, and to inventive genius. What patriot would not prefer impressions of the heroes of his country, from wooden blocks, to adorn his apartments, from the richest papers of China, the best hangings, or the dearest ornaments? We hope such works will be encouraged, and that every apartment will teach our children the history of their country, from the most simple ornaments which can adorn it. Let not France be more fond of her rich collections, or England show the monuments of her dead with more generous pride, than America retains the love of all who have aided her infancy, and nursed her constitution. Let every metal, and the variously moulded clay, speak her gratitude, and let her humblest son live under the countenance of her best men. The good preacher may then live with posterity; the good magistrate publish the authority of the laws; the patriot may proclaim liberty; the artist inflame genius; and the immortal writer call to the perusal of his sacred pages, or the recollection of his wisdom, wherever his name can be known. This is the luxury which virtue claims; this is the pride which education may teach; and this is the honour which Christianity has sanctified.

COMMERCE OF LONDON.

The following sketch of the Commerce of the Port of London, is said to be taken from the most authentic documents, and supported by incontrovertible evidence:

Of the goods imported into London, the exportation, in the time of peace, bore a proportion of four to twelve to the importation; that is, one 3d part of the import was consumed by other nations; the goods sent to various parts of England coastwise not being included in this proportion of four.

Since the commencement of the war, and particularly during the two last years, both imports and exports have considerably increased: and the proportion of the exports to the imports, has been much greater. The imports during each of these years, amounted to about fourteen or fifteen millions; in 1794, the exports of foreign goods amounted to seven millions, and in 1795, to upwards of eight millions.

The value of the exports from the port of London, upon an average of three years preceding the war, amounted to four millions. Their average value since the war, is a third greater.

In the above statement of value, the calculation has been regulated by the ancient entries in the Inspector-General's book; that is, merchandise has been set down at the price it bore a century ago. To obtain the true value, every one of the preceding sums must be doubled; and it should be also observed, that the duty is not included in the estimate.

The exports in 1794, including British manufactures, amounted to above sixteen millions; of these, therefore, nine millions were British manufactures. The true value of foreign exports was fourteen millions; and that of the British manufactures, probably, in the same proportion to their nominal price.

The effect of the destruction of Holland, in increasing our foreign exports, is obvious, by throwing into our hands the carrying trade, which it was once the greatest care of the Dutch to preserve; and the effect of the ruinous state of France is equally obvious, in the greater quantity of British goods exported to supply the place of those commodities which France once furnished.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) Sept. 1.

Perhaps the oldest man living never recollects to sudden a transition in the weather, to have happened, as since Monday last, when the thermometer stood at 90, Tuesday forenoon at 86, afternoon fell to 64, and in the night to freezing, and on Wednesday morning ice was seen in several parts of this town of considerable thickness.

During the last week was seen off Portsmouth harbour, a sea serpent, which was supposed to be near one hundred feet in length, as it showed itself out of water 40 feet; it was as big round as a barrel.

FROM BIDDEFORD (Maine) Aug. 30.

A ship belonging to Mr. Cutts, arrived there from the West Indies, on board of which was a man sick of the yellow fever; his father went on board to carry him to his house, on Sunday; and on the Friday following the father was taken with the same disorder and died the next day; his son died the night following. The pilot, who brought in the ship, was taken ill on Thursday and died the next day.

Since the above was wrote, a number more we hear are sick, and some dead.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Sept. 3.

It is not clearly ascertained whether there is a choice of a federal representative in the room of Mr. Malbone. The general opinion is, that there has been a small majority of votes in favor of Mr. Champlin.

Died, at Newport, on Tuesday last, in the 55th year of his age, much lamented, Henry Marchant, Esq. District Judge for the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Previous to the revolution he had been employed as agent for this then colony at the court of Great-Britain; he was long a member of our legislature, and had represented this state in the Congress of the United States. The duties of the various trusts reposed in him, were discharged with honor to himself and his constituents. In the more private walks of life he was not less respectable; universal benevolence, with every social virtue, marked his character; and in him were united the gentleman, the inflexible patriot, the honest man, and undivided Christian. The death of such a citizen may justly be considered as a public loss; to his bereaved family it must prove irreparable.

WORCESTER, August 31.

The dysentery prevails in several of the neighbouring towns; in this town, during five weeks past, 26 young children, all under six years of age, have died with this and other disorders, and only three adults. Excepting in a few instances, those of a mature age, who have been attacked with the dys-

entery, in this place, have had it very mildly; it has been most fatal to children who were teething. Many alarming reports, we are told, are circulating abroad respecting the sickness in this place; but the statement now given is accurate.

BOSTON, September 3.

A correspondent says, that the officers of British frigates have been uniform in their declarations, that they wish not to interrupt or impede the commerce of the United States; but that it is their duty to search for the property of their enemies, wherever it can be found. They declare they have information that vast quantities of French and Dutch property are constantly transferring in neutral vessels, and as they cannot investigate facts on the ocean, it is their right, agreeable to the laws of nations, to send vessels which they suspect have such property on board, for examination into the nearest ports. That as to the impressment of seamen, they know they are authorized by the laws of their country, to impress all British born subjects; and that by these laws no subject can withdraw his allegiance—nor can he screen himself by any protections whatever—and that whenever they through mistake press an American, they are obliged, at the peril of losing their commissions, to discharge him the instant they discover him to be.

September 5.

Arrived on Friday last, the schooner Lucy, captain Beasley, 30 days from Guadaloupe.

Captain Beasley's cargo, consisting chiefly of provisions, was purchased by the French commissaries and punctually paid for, as was also all the cargoes that arrived there within his knowledge. In short, the Americans were treated with the utmost justice and friendship by Victor Hugues and the other officers in Guadaloupe.

Captain Beasley informs—that an action took place, off the bay of Basseterre, on the 24th of July, between a French privateer and an English brig; the Frenchman mounting 6 four pounders and carrying 28 men, the brig 12 nines and sixes, and 25 men. The action lasted about 30 minutes before the English called for quarters, the captain losing his life after he had struck his colours.—The French lost one man—the British had several wounded in boarding, though none killed except the captain.

He farther informs, that four days previous to the above, a long and severe engagement happened between an English frigate, called the Beaulieu, of 44, but carrying 48 guns, and a French frigate carrying 40 guns. The action lasted 3 hours, or thereabouts, but a 74 coming down relieved the English, otherwise the must have been carried into Basseterre—the action being fought but two leagues from that bay. The Republicans landed the same day—having about 50 wounded, and near the same number killed. Captain Beasley saw three men the day after, who had deserted the English man-of-war; they told him the Bully had lost 100 men, as far as they could understand. (Chron.)

CHAMBERSBURG, August 25.

At a public meeting of a very considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon, at the borough of Huntingdon, on the 18th day of August inst. in pursuance of notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a suitable character to represent us in the house of representatives of the United States—to be announced as a candidate with the approbation of our fellow-citizens, and to be supported as such, at the ensuing election, in the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset.

It was unanimously agreed to nominate William M. Brown, Esq. of Chambersburg.

Resolved, unanimously, that we will exert ourselves to elect him; and at the same time, we request the aid of our fellow-citizens throughout the district.

And further, that our proceedings be published in the Franklin Repository without delay.

By order of the meeting, BENJAMIN ELLIOT, Chairman.

Attest. JOHN CADWALLADER, Sec'y. August 20, 1796.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence,

By the late arrivals at New York.

LONDON, July 12.

On Saturday Paris papers were received in town to the 5th instant. By these we learn, that the French General Moreau, after the capture of Kehl, as mentioned in our last, had proceeded against Freiburg, in the Brisgau, which after a desperate conflict, he obtained possession of, having defeated the Austrians with considerable loss.

An article in the Paris papers reports the above event, in the following terms: "The army of the Rhine and Moselle has gained another victory beyond the Rhine: they have entered Freiburg, in the Brisgau, after a long and bloody battle, in which it is said that the Emperor's regiment of Cuirassiers was almost entirely cut to pieces. Prodiges of valour took place on both sides.

"In the above engagement an Austrian cavalier was taken prisoner by the French. He says that Conde's army made part of the Austrian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no consequence (added the prisoner) you will take them all, for they tremble like harcs."

The Empress of Russia has published a notification to the Imperial Diet, in consequence of "being bound by new engagements, most intimately with the head of the Empire;" in which the summons the different Princes to remain faithful to the Emperor in the war—declares "that her troops are in fact ready to march, but her Majesty thought that she should render a more essential service by making a declaration."

An official account was published at Petersburg on the 15th ult. of the capture of the important fortress of Derbens, upon the Caspian Sea, by the Russian General Snow, on the 10th of May, after a bombardment of ten days. Upwards of 12,000 privates were made prisoners, with the Kalin-

that commanded them, and several other officers of distinction. Immense magazines and a great quantity of artillery were found in the place.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning fell on the city of Peterburgh, in the night of the 27th of May. Forty-six gallees and twenty-four gun-boats were buried to ashes.—The apartments of the Empress at Larkozelo received considerable damage.

Some frigates are ordered from Portsmouth for the island of Jersey, for its further protection.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have formally resigned their situations in the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Lady Gwisien is appointed successor to her ladyship, as lady in waiting to her Royal Highness, in which capacity she will appear this day at Carlton-house.

Lord Gwider (late Sir Peter Barrall) succeeds Earl Jersey as master of the horse to his Royal Highness, but this appointment has not been formally announced.

The principal Jew merchants of the city have liberally subscribed 12,000l. to establish an hospital for the poor of all countries.

Mr. Whitebread has sold one half of his extensive brewery to his brewer, his store-keeper, and another person; the other half he retains.

HULL, July 15.

The Ranger sloop of war, the Seagull and King George cutters, are arrived in these roads this day, to take under their convoy the ships for the Baltic.

A letter from Mr. John Martinson, master of the Mary, of this port, states, that the Mary is arrived at London, having on board three masters and their ships' companies, from Norway, who had been taken by a French privateer. The Frenchman would have taken them but for their guns. He drank a glass of grog with Mr. Martinson and then departed.

The North Britain, Edmund, from Davis's Streights, full ship, with seven seals, is arrived here this tide.

The Volunteer, Bedlington, from Greenland, is arrived at Whitby. She states, that the Caroline of Hull had got 3 fish and 1500 seals, True-love 3 fish, John 1 fish 500 seals, Robert of Peterhead 2 fish, Latona of Aberdeen 5 fish, and the Lively of Whitby was clear.

The following ships and vessels are ready at Flushing, waiting for a fair wind, and destined for the North Seas:

The Incorruptible, of 44 guns, a fine ship; a frigate of 36 guns; the Republican, pierced for 36 guns, mounts 32; two bargues, with three strokes of yellow in the top, no head, and very much resemble Swedes; mount 22 guns each; one of the same with black sides, of 20 guns; a snow of the same description, with 16 guns; a narrow sterned snow, with a Dutch frigate and guard ship, of 50 guns.

The Queen of Portugal has ordered Janquiers, joining to the city of Lisbon, to be erected a free port, after the close of the present year.

One of the largest oxen at this time in England was bred by and is now the property of H. Peirse, Esq. of Bedale. He is rising seven years old; measures six yards and a half in length, five yards round the chest, and is near seven feet high, and supposed to weigh upwards of 300 stone.

A few days ago, the Rev. Melville Horne, late chaplain at Sierra Leone, in Africa, and author of the "Letters on Missions," was inducted into the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, on the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

One thousand guineas have been subscribed by the Tufton family, towards defraying the expense of Mr. Honeywood's contest for the county of Kent.

Last Tuesday, Montgomery, the proprietor of the Sheffield paper, was released from his imprisonment in the Castle of York.

Yates, the told comedian, died, it seems, in a passion, because eels had not been bought for his dinner. His house keeper, after being reproved for her omission, went out to get some; on her return she found him leaning on a table with his head on his hands, and spoke to him several times before she perceived he was dead. A female pupil disputes with the heirs at law the old man's property, of which she has got entire possession. The heirs assert no will was ever made by him, and the business goes into Chancery.

JUST ARRIVED, from Lisbon, And for Sale by the Subscribers, Lisbon Wine, In pipes and quarter-casks; 5000 Bushels Lisbon Salt. Jesse & Robert Wain. Sept. 10.

FOR LONDON, The capital ship CERES, To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or John Vaughan, Front-street. September 10.

FOR SALE, The Schooner LARK, One Hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new vessel well found, well built, & falls extremely fast. For terms apply to the master on board, or to Joseph Anthony & Co.

If the above vessel is not sold in a few days, she will take freight on very low terms for Boston. Sept. 10.

RAYNER TAYLOR, MUSIC PROFESSOR, No. 95, NORTH-SIXTH STREET. RESPECTFULLY informs his Scholars, that he has re-commenced his attendance after the summer vacation; and, as usual, teaches Ladies Singing and the Piano Forte. Sept. 3.

A Handsome, well-broke SADDLE HORSE, For Sale enquire at the Conestogo Stable, the owner having no use for him. Aug. 22.