

the same effect—the annihilation of the monarchy. What a material change has been already produced in the minds of the Spaniards appears certain, from the new regulations adopted for the suppression of convents; a circumstance which, to any man who knows the genius and character of the nation, will, probably, be deemed decisive.

The present fashion among the ladies in London, is said to be a glaring violation of the decorous precept of the satyrick,

“Let not each beauty *every where* be spy'd,
“Where half the skill is *decently* to hide.”

The Montezuma, captain Chafe, sailed from London four days before the Charleston, but put into Beachy Head, which they left the same day in company.

Mr. Wignell of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, arrived in London the day the Charleston sailed.

The Montezuma came the following passengers:

Mr. R. H. Wilcocks, of Philadelphia,
Monsieur Fonier,
Mr. James Wilson, of Alexandria, and
Mr. W. Y. Lewis, of this town.

The Montezuma sailed in company with the following vessels:

Ships Charleston, for Baltimore; Henry, Stanton, for Alexandria; Indian Chief, Skinner, for Madeira and the East Indies; Tamany, Ward, of New York, for Liverpool—Brig Harmony, —, for Savannah.

July 12, below Gravesend, spoke ship William Penn, captain Josiah, of and from Philadelphia, bound to London.

July 14, spoke ship Friendship of New York, last from Savannah, inside the Downs, for London.

The ship Friendship, captain Smith, was to leave London on the 20th July, for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1796.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, at New-Castle, Mr. WILLIAM CLAY to Miss SARAH McWILLIAM.

on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Mr. STEPHEN C. USTICK, printer, to Miss REBECCA SHIELDS, daughter of the late Capt. John Shields of this city.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, July 9—received by Capt. Boys.

“The French carry all before them in Italy and on the Rhine. The Citizen Pope has decreed that all the plate not immediately necessary for the worship of the Supreme Being, may be employed in carrying on the holy war against the French. So you may see he quakes violently, or he would not make use of such a resource.

“Flour a drug—7 1/2 to 2 dollars per barrel—and all kinds of provision in proportion.”

Extract of a letter dated Bourdeaux, July 12.

“Numerous corps of troops are continually marching from La-Vendee to Italy. Buonaparte's army will soon be 200,000 men strong. The left wing of that army, commanded by General Massena, had on the 1st inst. already pushed 20 leagues into Tyrol, and was marching against Brixen and Lienz. A column of the army of the Alps is advancing along the banks of the Inn, against Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol, and we expect that by this time the army of Italy, and that of the Rhine and Moselle will have effected their junction on the frontiers of Bavaria. The corps of 60,000 Neapolitan horse, who had escaped with the Austrians after the battle of Borghetto, have surrendered to the republicans, and were sent to Brescia, Lodi, and Cremona.—Their horses, saddles, &c. were delivered up to the Republicans agreeably to treaty. It is also generally believed that an article of our treaty with Naples stipulates, that the king shall lend us five ships of the line and eight frigates.

“The successes of our armies in Germany and Italy are so decisive, that the Emperor will soon share the fate of the king of Sardinia. It is expected that England will at last pay the price of all the countries which the French Republic may agree to restore to the Pope, the Emperor and the German Princes at the conclusion of a general peace.

“There is plenty of all kinds of provisions in France; and the crop of this year is richer yet than that of last year.”

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WE often read in your paper, and scarcely in any other printed in the city, of persons amongst us who seek to degrade the American name and character, and of persons who seek to involve us in war, conjured up, I suppose, like hobgoblins in terror.—The fact is, the reign of terror is past, and these things will probably soon grow entirely out of use by the abuse made of them.

Mr. Maclay's proposition explains the meaning of the opposers of the treaty; for it was unquestionably brought forth and intended to be relied upon by them. By it will be seen, that those charged with seeking war, would in fact, for peace sake, have probably voted for the appropriation, had the fate of our commerce warranted it; but with daily and aggravated impositions and spoliation before their eyes, they were desirous to *suffragate* appropriations until satisfaction for past, and securities against future injuries was obtained.

Mr. Dearborn, in fact, made even a motion to agree to the appropriations conditionally, with a reliance on the executive interference in behalf of our commerce. Even this was denied, and then it was when the vote was forced unconditionally on the members—that many voted against it who might have voted for it, had the proposed condition of the vote been agreed to. A reference to the debates, as published by Mr. Bache, will fully prove and explain this. As to the shameful waste of time and public money in discussing it, the importance of the occasion certainly warranted the investigation it met with, and impartial posterity will judge of the force and wisdom of the argu-

ments adduced on either side; but if too much public time hath been already spent about it, it would perhaps be best, Mr. Fenno, not to increase that evil by extending it.

A. B.

“This is not the first instance, in which the politeness and urbanity of this writer has led him to fligmatize the Gazette of the United States, when he has seen proper to make it the vehicle of his remarks to the public. It may be true that this Gazette is almost the only one in this city, (and it is an honorable peculiarity) which contains observations similar to those A. B. objects to.—It is not however distinguished for circulating those detestable productions in which it is attempted to degrade “the American name and character” below those of any other nation which ever existed. Nor is it distinguished by a pretended veneration for our republican government, and at the same time reviling the majority of the people. It is not distinguished by abuse of the Government for not pursuing measures that would involve the country in war, and at the same time deprecating war as the greatest of evils. What is the honorable characteristic of other papers printed in the city.—By the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday, there is an article copied from the Kentucky Gazette, (which originally appeared in an eastern paper,) and is as follows.—

“LEXINGTON, August 6.

“If the French should succeed in their negotiation with Spain, and obtain possession of Louisiana, we shall be bound by a much stronger tie of interest to observe a good understanding with her government. The proximity of situation will give them greater opportunity of annoying us, should a continued course of unfriendly conduct towards them render such a resolution necessary.—Every American should be filled with confusion at reflecting on our department to this nation to whom we owe so much. Whilst on the one hand we have meanly crouched to Britain whenever she pleased to adopt the title of a braggadocio, we have behaved to France with an insolence almost incredible. It is in vain that we seek for the motives of this conduct; they are hidden beyond the ken of the common eye. Reason, gratitude, justice, all oppose it; the friendship displayed by Britain could not allure us; for she has treated us in a manner so base that the pirates of Algiers themselves would blush to avow practices so contrary to the laws of nature and nations.—And yet we have tamely borne it all!

“How natural was the warm enthusiastic expressions of Genet, when a manly indignation led him to cry out, “if your fellow-citizens have been deceived, if you are not in a condition to maintain the sovereignty of the people, speak; we have guaranteed it when slaves; we know how to render it respectable, having become free.” If this language was applicable when it was used, how much more so is it now.—Truly it appears that it is Water, it is Milk which creeps through the veins of Americans.” [Kentucky Gaz.]

That the above is a false representation, so far as it respects the Government of the United States, and the people of this country, no one will deny.—Is it not then an infamous attempt to degrade the American name and character? And tho' this remark may be confined to this Gazette only, it does not follow, that the greater justice is done to the people of the United States, by not publishing similar remarks in any other paper of the city. It is hoped A. B. will feel the propriety of taking his own hint at the conclusion of his essay. It will certainly be advantageous to the public if they should be influenced by it on a future occasion.

E.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, September 6.

STATE OF HEALTH,

Monday Evening, September 5, 1796.

Since our last publication of the 3d inst. three persons only have died of a malignant fever, and one child of a quincy—none have been taken sick with the above fever since last Thursday, and three only are now sick, and we have great reason to hope from the present appearances to be able to give a more favourable account of the disorder.

By the Committee of Health.

Captain Lunt, arrived yesterday in 23 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that the plague had broke out at St. Thomas's, which carries off numbers daily.

SALEM, (Mass) September 6.

By the best accounts we can obtain respecting the fever at Newbury Port, it appears that Capt. Mulberry arrived at that port from Jamaica, the 31st of May, and lost two of his men on his homeward passage, by the fever prevalent in Jamaica. On the 1st of June he discharged his cargo, which was rum, at a wharf near to a place in which the offals of fish, in a highly putrid state, had been laid for the purpose of manure. On the 15th of June, the Health Committee began the list of deaths from the fever, which has prevailed only upon this spot. It has continued in this place to the present time, and 26 persons have died, either upon this spot, or after having been resident upon it—13 of each sex, of the following ages, none below 12 years of age, 6 between 12 and 20 years, 6 between 20 and 30, 5 between 30 and 40, 4 between 40 and 50, 1 between 50 and 60, and 4 between 60 and 70. The physicians have not yet reported to the public the character and treatment of the fever. Doct. Swett died on the 16th of August, with the symptoms of the yellow fever after 4 days illness. He had no success while he attended the fever. By some, the fever has been called the jail, and by others the yellow fever. The patients are seized with delirium, with vomiting, and with drowsiness. The Doctor was seized with vomiting, and instantly pronounced upon his own fate. Upon inquiry from the Health Committee, and from reports of the physicians and inhabitants, it is generally attributed to the putrid fish, which has not been removed, but covered up. It is said no persons have suffered who had connections with the vessel, if they have not lived or continued near the putrid fish.

The fever has not been so highly contagious as to have been conveyed from this spot. The persons who have for various purposes attended the sick, have all escaped. Only 5 were reported on Saturday 2 sick by the Health Committee. Great contention has been discovered by the inhabitants, and many have removed. Water freet has been shut up, but the fever certainly haunts the spot in which the fish was laid, and is in no other part of the town. The late rains give us reason to hope, with other circumstances, that it will soon cease.—Newburyport in all other respects is very healthy.

BOSTON, September 7.

Accounts from Lisbon mention the arrival there of a Brazil fleet of 30 sail; several of whom were Indians.

By Capt. Plummer, from Cetta, Barcelona and Gibraltar, we have much the latest news from the south of Europe.

At Barcelona, July 5, the following was given by a gentleman as the current news of the place.

“We had an account yesterday, that an event, expected for some time past, had at length taken place, namely, the occupation of Leghorn by the French. About 700 men, chiefly cavalry, having come to Pistoja, and on the road towards Sienna, struck down suddenly on the morning of the 27th of June, and took possession of Leghorn, evidently with the expectation of surprising the English, and plundering their property. As the English were, however, apprised of their visit, every thing moveable was carried off, even to the last spar or coil of rope, belonging to the Squadron, as well as the effects and furniture of individuals. Twenty-three square rigged vessels, with sixteen Tartans, laden, sailed out of the harbor the morning that the enemy entered the town. The news that we have from Genoa, in five days, confirm the defeat and slaughter of the French at Chiusa, and give reason to expect, that the Austrians may have forced them by this time to re-cross the Po.”

At Gibraltar, war with Spain was talked of. Off Cadiz passed through the English fleet cruising for Richery.

It is no ill compliment on the federalism of the western district, that among the electioneering articles, are as many as half a dozen certificates and depositions on oath, all certifying and deposing to the federalism of General Skinner; who is a candidate. His cordial acquiescence in the measures of the memorialists of this town, is considered as a powerful recommendation.

CAPT. BARNEY'S SQUADRON.

Capt. Freeman arrived on Monday, from St. Bartholomews, informs, that on 31st Aug. lat. 38. 12, long. 70. 30, he fell in with an English 54 gun ship, part of Admiral Murray's Squadron, having a French 44 gun ship in tow; who informed that the French vessel was part of Capt. Barney's Squadron, that they had captured three days before; at which time they parted from Admiral Murray, and left the rest in the forenoon, in pursuit of the remainder of Capt. Barney's Squadron; and that about 8 o'clock, P. M. they heard a heavy cannonade, from which they supposed Admiral Murray and Capt. Barney had met, and were giving battle.

Elias Hasket Derby, Esq. of Salem, has lately made a liberal donation to the museum of Dartmouth College. Among other valuable and rare curiosities he has presented the Zebra, an African animal, a valuable acquisition to the curious in natural history, besides many other rarities from Asia, and the N. West coast of America.—It is a happy circumstance, that commerce may become the road to philosophy as well as wealth; and that those who are increasing the respectability of their country by enlarging its commercial interests, have inclination and taste to increase the interest of science at home.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Captain	of	from	Days
Ship Amity	Henderson,	Bordeaux	54	
Prudence	Miller,	Hull	70	
Deborah	Palmer,	Londonderry	70	
Brig Friendship	Clarke,	Bremen	75	
Betsy	Abbot,	Lisbon	63	
Schooner Olive	Drinkwater,	Portland	10	
Gipley	Brown,	N. Carolina	12	
Sloop Harriet	Navarro,	New York	7	
Nancy	Barker,	Nrtucket	10	
Hunter	Lockwood,	N. Carolina	14	

The ship Dominick Terry, Dehart, from Jamaica, was seen aground on the Pea Patch yesterday morning.

The brig Poshion, capt. Suter with passengers from Ireland, is arrived at New-Castle.

The ship Kitty, Captain West, and brig Betsy, capt. White, are arrived at the Isle of France. The account is brought by a vessel arrived at Salem.

Capt. Clarke from Bezen on the 23d July, spoke ship Venus of Baltimore, Sibly bearing E. N. E. dist. 17 leagues—all well. 30th, lat. 48. 30, long. 17, spoke ship Tryal of New-Beardford, out 30 days—all well. August 28, lat. 43, long. 54. 40, spoke barque William, from Salem to Copenhagen, out 9 days. The captain indisposed for several days before.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Brandywine	Miller, Culver,	St. Croix
Elizabeth	Fullerton,	Jamaica
George	Glen,	do.
Sally	Jacklon,	Cape-Francois
Two Sisters	Eagleson,	do.
Schr. Gen. Greenes	Pease,	do.

SALEM, September 6.

Capt. Clontman, lately arrived at Marblehead spoke on the Grand Banks, capt. Triage, 16 days out from Boston—also June 9, capt. Thomas Macrea bound for Liverpool. Aug. 27, lat. 42. 39 long. 74. 40, the ship Deborah, capt. Robert Palmer, from Londonderry with 800 passengers on board, all well.

Aug. 3, lat. 43. 42, long. 50, was spoke the schooner Gorham, Woodberry, from Petersburg, Ruffia, out 45 days, bound for Cape Ann.

Capt. Barr in the Neptune, of this port, was at Lisbon, 64 days ago.

Aug. 25, lat. 42. 12, long. 57. 30, was spoke, the brig Sally, Smith, from Salem, for Bourdeaux. Yesterday morning arrived here, the schr. Trial, Capt. Daniel Ropes, in 27 days from St. Pierres. Left there capt. Kent and Green, of Boston; the schrs. Sukey, Smith and Union, Goudhur, of Newburyport; the Charlotte, Freeman, of Portland, and a brig belonging to Mr. N. Richardson, of ditto. Capt. S. Ingerfoll, of Salem, in the Skey and Betsy, capt. Wallace, of Boston, arrived the day capt. R. failed. Capt. Baker of Ipswich, was to fail the day after capt. Ropes.

Capt. John Brown, of the schr. Dolphin, of his port, and capt. Wm. Henry, of the ship Victoria of New-York, were at St. Pierres, waiting for a passage to go over to St. Lucia, to take charge of their vessels, being acquitted by the Court of Admiralty at Dominica, and paying charges.

The brig Boone, of New-York, stopped the 21st of April by the British frigate, La Pique, at the entrance of the river Demerara was not yet libelled. The Capt. was at St. Pierres, and the vessel at Demerara.

District of Salem and Beverly.

ARRIVED.

Ship Belisarius	Crownfield,	Isle of France
Brig Salem	Ober,	Bilboa
Six Brothers	Seldon,	Philadelphia
Schr. Trial	Ropes,	Martinique
Polly	Devereux,	Guadaloupe
Betsy	Bickford,	North-Carolina.

BOSTON, September 2.

Arrived, Hoop John, Capt. Lewis, St. Thomas's 20 days. Left there schooner Harriot, Sandford, Alexandria; Hannah, Califf, Norfolk; Betsy, Tailor, Baltimore; Industry, Ruffel, Salem, bound to the leeward, also, 12 other American vessels, names unknown. Lat. 30, long. 70, 25, spoke schr. Betsy and Kitty, from Philadelphia, bound to the Mole, 19 days out, all well. American produce very low, and West-India produce high. The English fleet is laying up at Port-Royal Bay, Martinique.

Brig Hannah, Capt. Lord, 28 days from St. Vincent. Left there Capt. Hubbard, and Capt. Hill in a brig, both of Salem.

Brig John, Wadsworth, 60 days from Lisbon, spoke nothing. Left there ships Alfred, Alquist, Bolton; Thomas Pinckney, Folsom, do; Alexander, Sheffield, do; Union, Dethell, Salisbury; Ruffa, Thompson, Providence; Massachusetts, Rossiter, do; Betsy, Willis, New York; Independence, Cathart, do. Liberty, Gardner, do. Brigs Betsy, Abbott, Philadelphia; Neptune, Barr, Salem.

List of Vessels, left at St. Ubes.

Ships Minerva, Eldridge; Leonard, Hacket; Little Mary, Bener, Philadelphia; Andrew, Mackins; Sarah, Dagget; Brigs Hope, Warren; Kitty, Rider; Iris, Root, New York; Experiment, Clarke, Philadelphia; Active, Robertson, do. Mary, Rowland; Jones, Portland; Adiona, Prescott; Dolphin, Ripley, Boston; Schrs. John and Mary, Ruffel; Betsy, Stoddard; Mermaid, Homer.

Schr. Cynthia, Curtis, Hispaniola, 25 days; it is very sickly there.

Schr. Lucy, Capt. Beatley, 30 days from Guadaloupe. Left there Schooner Polly, Capt. Deverick of Salem; Capt. Lindsey of Wells, in a schooner; also a sloop belonging to Rhode Island, and Capt. Cunningham, in a sloop of Bolton.

Schooner Isabella, Jones, Havana, 10 days.—Spoke nothing.

Brig Thetis, Baker, 22 days from Tobago. Left there, Schr. —, Homer, of Boston, also Bowyer, in a sloop, who was seized the day before Capt. B. failed, for what reason he could not learn.

Schr. Mary, Capt. Hall, 50 days from Gottenburgh. Sailed in company with capt. Easterbrooks, in the schr. Ranger. Left there brig Hannah, capt. Phillips, of Bolton; schr. Eliza, Capt. Burton of New-York.

September 4. Arrived ship Thomas and Sarah, Capt. Nichols, 66 days from St. Petersburg. Spoke in lat. 47, long. 43, ship Jason, from New-York, 14 days out, bound to Hamburg. The following vessels passed Ellineur from July 1 to 10.

Names	Captains	of	from	to
Hibernia	Ellis,	Salem,	Petersburg,	Salem,
Washington	Bailey,	Marblehead,	do.	Lisbon
Sothia	Willing,	Baltimore,	Hamburg,	Petersburg
Betsy	Bellum,	Salem,	Petersburg	Salem
Union	Johnson,	Baltimore,	do.	Amsterdam
Eleonora	Seward,	Boston,	do.	London
Swallow	McCornick,	do.	do.	Lisbon
Mary	G. Mary,	N. York,	do.	New York
Charlestown	Oliver,	Boston,	do.	Boston
B. Field	Parsons,	Boston,	do.	Boston

(In the Charleston, is JOHN MILLER RUSSELL, Esq. Consul at Ruffia, on his passage home.)

Ship Union, Jones, 57 days from Gottenburgh. Spoke brig Two Friends, from Hamburg for Bolton, 42 days out.

Arrivals at Boston—September 9.

Ships Thomas & Sarah, Nichols, Ruffia; Union, Jones, Gottenburgh; Lucy, Wildes, Hamburgh; Barbara, Holland, Cape-Francois; Minerva, Cutts, Cadiz; Sally, Lambert, Bourdeaux; brig Almira, Wait, of Portland from Hamburgh; schooners Rebecca, Nicholson, Cape Francois; Mary, Lincoln, Demerara; Debonair, Plummer, Gibraltar; Charlotte, Freeman, St. Bartholemews.

Arrivals at New-York—September 10.

Ship Jay, Dyre, Liverpool, 74 days. Capt. Dyre, of the ship Jay, from Liverpool, 16th July, spoke ship James, Conklin, of New-York, 23 days out, lat. 47, 4, long. 16.

August 29, spoke the brig Cerca, of New-York bound to Cork, 5 days out; very leaky, lat. 40, 16, long. 62.

Sept. 4, spoke the ship John, from Philadelphia bound to Hamburg, lat. 64, long. 40.

To be disposed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve: She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chestnut-Street. August 3.