

CAPTURE OF COLOMBO.

The following particulars are communicated by an officer of high rank in the East India Company's service, who dates his letters from Wolfendah, February 13, 1796—

"On the 7th of February, Major Petrie marched with a considerable detachment from Nigambo, and crossed a river 100 yards broad, deep, but not rapid, the whole distance making about 11 miles.

"The 8th, moved forward, and reached a deep Nullah, where had been a strong wooden bridge, which the enemy destroyed on our approach. As the Nullah was not fordable, it was necessary to repair the bridge, which detained us some hours. The Nullah was distant about four miles from our former ground, and we encamped at Passibattal on the large river Malloway two miles farther. On the opposite banks of this river, which is 170 yards broad, the enemy were posted in considerable force, having with them six pieces of light cannon.

"About two miles farther up, and nearly the same distance towards the sea, they had established themselves in the same manner. We halted until we were joined by Colonel Stuart with the line, and to allow time to provide rafts and boats. This river is three miles from Colombo; and every appearance threatened an obstinate resistance.

"On the 10th, the enemy perceiving probably some of our parties, discharged 18 guns, but without doing us any damage.

"On the 11th, to our complete astonishment, this formidable pass was discovered to be abandoned, and with the utmost expedition we crossed almost all the army in the course of the same day.

"On the 12th, the flank companies were attacked by 200 Europeans and 600 Malays. The line was ordered to advance for their support; but before any of the corps could render any effectual aid, they had charged and totally defeated the enemy.—This happened almost under the walls of Colombo.

"In this gallant and decisive affair, our loss was two European grenadiers killed, and nine wounded. Volunteer Grant was severely wounded, and Captain French slightly. The enemy lost about 170 killed and wounded, chiefly Malays. Some officers of rank fell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond is dead of his wounds.

"In the beginning of the action, the Malays displayed their usual treachery, and appeared before our posts making signs of submission, laying their dresses, &c. on the ground: a Dutch officer disgraced himself by a similar conduct.

"We have now taken up our final position about 300 yards from the fort, in the skirts of the Pettah, and all our exertions are now to land our artillery and stores. This business will soon be decided: they have given us no disturbance since the action, and all our accounts agree in their disunion and dependency."

Colombo, Feb. 16, 1796.

"I have unfeigned pleasure in giving you the earliest intimation of our success.—Colombo this day capitulated to Colonel Stuart.

"The disunion and want of exertion amongst the enemy, suggested the propriety of summoning the fort; and Major Agnew, the Adjutant-General, was accordingly dispatched with a flag of truce.—This happened on the 14th, and towards evening a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed for 24 hours, when it was understood that articles of capitulation were agreed to.

"The 15th was employed in finally adjusting the terms of the surrender; and this morning, at ten o'clock, the flank corps of the three regiments, two companies of artillery, the 52 regiment and grenadier battalion, took possession of this important conquest.

"Since the affair of the 12th not one shot had been exchanged, and every step of the enemy had exhibited the most apparent marks of imbecility and indecision.

"I am not informed of the particular articles of capitulation; but learn, that in general they are becoming the British character—highly favorable to the besieged, without doing any injustice to the interests of our honorable employers; and that about £. 60,000 of paper currency is to bear an interest of 3 per cent. for which our government is to become security.

"The public property of Colombo is immense, without noticing the great quantity of riches at P. de Galle, included in the capitulation, as well as every other post remaining with the Dutch: four companies of Madras Sepoys failed last night, to take possession of P. de Galle, which finishes the complete reduction of the Island of Ceylon.

"The capture of Colombo may, without any hazard of contradiction, be deemed one of the most valuable that has ever fallen to our arms:—the article of cinnamon alone is valued at a sum of no less magnitude than 26 lacks of pagodas.

"The garrison consisted of 800 soldiers, 500 sailors, 1,100 Malays, 300 Sepoys, and 700 Cingalese, besides burghers."

Philip Nicklin & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

- Souchong
- Hylon Skin
- Young Hylon
- Hylon and Imperial
- Yellow Nankeens
- China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
- Quicksilver
- Bandanna Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
- London Market
- London particular
- New-York Market
- Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogheads
- Sugar Candy by the Box
- Sail Canvas No. 1 & 2
- Lead in sheets
- 3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
- A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thick-fets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
- 3 Small packages of black sewing-filks
- 3 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
- Nails assorted in casks

FRESH TEAS

MADEIRA WINE

mw&f

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1796.

MARRIED, by the Rev. William Marshall, ROBERT REED, of this city, to Miss CATHERINE CONNOR, of Baltimore.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States left this city for Mount-Vernon.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following copy of a decree of the Queen of Portugal, for suspending all intercourse with Holland, and laying an embargo on the Dutch vessels in her dominions:—

THERE having been presented to her Majesty, by her envoy extraordinary to the United States, in a dispatch dated the 13th of June last, the copy of a Letter he had received from the Committee of Foreign Affairs of that Republic, in which is communicated to him the resolution for suspending all political communication with the said minister, as the Representative of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, till the conclusion of Peace with the Republic of France—instituting by the abovementioned letter that all commercial relations should also be suspended.

Under these circumstances her Majesty has judged proper to suspend on her part, all commerce with the States General of the Low Countries, and to prohibit to her vassals, all and every commercial transaction and connection with the subjects of the Republic, prohibiting from this time all navigation to the ports of those States.

And moreover her Majesty has been pleased to suspend in her dominions, all and every transaction with the aforesaid United States of the Belgic Provinces, and to forbid the transportation of their property, under whatever title, out of the Kingdom; and finally that the departure of the Dutch vessels in her dominions should be entirely suspended, remaining under embargo till further orders from her Majesty.

And that this may be known unto all, and executed accordingly, the present has been made public. Lisbon, July 19, 1796.

Extract of a letter, from an American Gentleman in Havre, dated July 25.

"Every thing is quiet in this country.—Provisions in plenty and cheap which being the greatest consideration with the French especially bread, every thing else is forgotten and they are the happiest people in the world. Their successes which afford Europe are considered in much the same light as their losses, barely related and that is all—they have no effect whatever either in musing raising or depressing their spirits.—In fact it is well that such is their manner otherwise the gloom must exceed description, for every body, more or less has sustained a loss in property, family or friends—but nothing of this kind is perceived, all appears lively and in spirits.

The government appears to be firmly established, every domestic disturbance is suppressed and the whole country from one end to the other enjoys tranquility—Liberty of speech and of the press are allowed as freely as with us—Agriculture flourishes beyond conception.—The police is so strict that highway robberies are hardly known.

Manufactories are encouraged by gifts from the Nation—Schools are about establishing in every part—Religion is the same as prior to the Revolution. Liberty of religious opinions is held sacred—the arts are much encouraged and in general such measures are about taking to render the people as well as possible as they are brave.—Latterly there has been no great talk of a peace tho' from the continued successes of the French this Campaign it cannot be far distant.

Frankfort is in their hands and they are still progressing in the enemies Country.—Bonaaparte the General in Italy has sent upwards of One hundred millions of livres to Paris in specie; about the same amount to Genoa and has maintained his whole army by the contributions he levied and the payments he received as the price of peace from a number of princes." (Aurora.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

It is said that Lieutenant Cudworth was lately killed in a duel by Lieut. Geddes, at West-Point.

By Capt. Burnham, of the brig Dean, in 49 days from Havre-de-Grace, French papers have been received from Paris to July 25; by which it appears, that success attends the French armies in Germany. The duke of Wirtemberg has proposed an armistice, which is acceded to. The same by the Marquis of Baden, who has sent ministers to Paris to negotiate a peace.—

Capt. D. informs, that every thing in France is in a flourishing state—a great crop of grain is expected. Flour was offered in Havre, July 29, for 48 livres, cash. By a decree, mandats no longer pass as cash; all agreements made in specie are paid in specie. Nothing but specie is passing at Havre. Every thing low—good beef, two pence a pound. Specie is plenty, since paper has ceased to circulate as money. Trade and manufactures begin to flourish.

The French have imposed on the city of Frankfort a contribution of 37 millions of florins; about three millions and a half sterling.

Accounts from Genoa state, that the French government has demanded of the Genoese government to shut all their ports against all English ships of war and merchantmen. It is added the same demand is made of Spain, and that the Court seem to be disposed to comply.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

But one thing more remains to be done by that goodly great man GEORGE WASHINGTON (should he decline the presidential chair) to fill up the measure of his glory—and that is to conciliate the jarring passions of convulsed Europe, and restore to that devoted quarter of the globe, what he has so wisely preserved to his own happy country, the INESTIMABLE BLESSINGS of a LASTING PEACE. If this, as Elchassieraux asserts, is to be accomplished only by a congress of wife men, who so fit to preside, as HE who has shown to an admiring world, that PEACE is a gem that he dares to prize, above the love of vulgar fame.

WILMINGTON, September 19.

The brig Sally, capt. Andrew Elerion, arrived here on Thursday last, in 23 days from Jaemel loaded with coffee and cotton.

Mr. Warne, supercargo of the Sally, informs, that on the 14th ult. a proclamation issued by the commissioners at the cape, was publicly read in one of the municipal offices at Jaemel, addressed to the owners and captains of the French cruisers, to the following purport:—All American vessels taken, detained to any English port in this Island are good prizes; & for your encouragement they shall be tried free of costs, & after condemnation you are at liberty to dispose of them in any port, or in any manner you please.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	127
Three per Cent.	107
4 1/2 per Cent.	none for sale.
5 1/2 per Cent.	147 last price
Deferred Six per Cent.	146.5
BANK United States.	13/8 to 7
— Pennsylvania.	30 pr. cent.
— North America.	27
Insurance Comp. North America.	46
— Pennsylvania.	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl. par.	162 1-2
— at 60 days, par to	162 1-2
— at 90 days, par to	161 1/2 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
— 90 days,	40

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

ARRIVED,

Ship Dominick Terry, Dehart,	Kingston 47
Richmond, Newell,	Martinique 23
Brig Sally, Jackson,	Cape Francois 15
Two Sisters, Eagleston,	do. 17
Brandywine Miller, Culver,	St. Croix 18
Elizabeth, Fullerton,	Kingston 30
Minerva, Quandrill,	Jamaica 35
Snow Ceres, Mann,	Havannah 20
Schr. Gen. Greene, Pease,	Cape-Francois 16
Melona, Burnet,	St. Thomas 23
Hope, Pearson,	do. 15
Lovely Lads, Gribbing,	Port-au-Prince 19
Maria, Cunningham,	do. 11
Good Intent, Mathaway,	St. Bartholemews 14

Arrived at the Fort.

Brigs, Flora, Stephens,	Havanna
Georgia Packet, M'Kever,	St. Thomas
Dianna, Guide,	Havanna
Schr. Eagle, Johnson,	La Borne
Sloops, Induftry, Wharton,	Antigua

NEW-LONDON, September 15.

Arrived ship Hope, J. L. Balfwell, 16 days from Anguilla, and 30 days from Martinique; left there for Heroine, J. Smith, to fail in 14 days—Schr. John, Rice, master. Left at St. Bartholemews, Schr. Hope, H. Church, to fail in three days for New-York.

Capt. Bufwell was informed at St. Bartholemews, by an American captain of his acquaintance directly from Martinico, that a British vessel arrived at the latter island on the 11th ult. in a short passage from England, with dispatches for the Governor, containing the important intelligence of GREAT-BRITAIN having declared war against SPAIN. The frigate lay off and on while a boat was sent on shore, when she proceeded to the leeward.

Ship Independence, John Stocking, 59 days from Liverpool; she was dismasted Monday the 5th inst. off Nantucket shoals in a very heavy gale of wind: The day before the gale, spoke the ship Black River, Capt. Dobson, bound to Nantz, who must have felt the gale, as it came from the Eastward. Capt. Stocking brings nothing from Europe of a later date than has been previously received.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

ARRIVED.

Brig Dean, Burnham,	Havre de-Grace 49
Eliza, M'Leod,	Londonderry 56
Lucretia, Taber,	Port-au-Prince
Success, Stevenfon,	New-Orleans
Nancy, Barclay,	Cape Nichola Mole 21
Schr. Sophia, Roife,	Turk's Island 10
Sloop Dispatch, Eason,	Guadaloupe
Rising Sun, Warren,	St. Bartholemews

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street, (Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the present constitutional term of presidency. September 20. d

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET, Have Imported in the late vessels from Europe, &c. AND HAVE FOR SALE,

A general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season—Among which are, BROAD and narrow CLOTHS, Plain and twill'd COATINGS, Rose striped and point BLANKETS, FLANNELS and BAISES, HATS assorted in cases, IRISH LINENS, INDIA GOODS, generally.

A Configned Invoice of IRONMONGERY, Comprising a capital assortment to open a store—including Thirty Casks of NAILS. This invoice will be sold entire on very advantageous terms. September 20. d

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEMEN BOOK-BINDERS, GOOD steady workmen will meet with constant employment, and good wages; by applying to JOHN CURTIS, No. 43, North Fourth-street. N. B. BOOK-BINDING in all its different branches, executed with neatness and dispatch. Public and private libraries repaired in the neatest and best manner. September 20. c & 2w

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any loans of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of five per centum per annum.

18. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

19. ad. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I

do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w 3 1/2 1/2



For NEW-YORK, The Ship LIGHT HORSE,

To sail in a few days, and will take freight very low. Apply to,

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co. September 20. d4

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe.—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries. The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank. SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed. SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES, JOHN VAN REED. Philad. August 27, 1796. m&swf

BRANDY,

OF 1st and 2d proof, and equal in quality to that imported from France, may be had of the subscriber at his Distillery, No. 115, Story or New-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, where the public, upon application, may judge for themselves, and will find it an object well worth their attention.

RUM and GIN in any quantity, for exportation or home consumption, and of superior quality—by Thomas Care.

P. S. RYE, MALT, BARLEY, and MELASSES, upon application, or taken in exchange for spirits, upon application as above. Also any quantity of Claret or other wine fit for distillation. August 29, 1796. M4w

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre) TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary. N. B. Private tuition as usual. June 3. 1aw