

proves to me that they themselves are under the influence of terror. Gentlemen, I am happy that the ingenuity of the Minister was not exhausted here, for he, to carry on his plan, has invented a tax on houses. I am glad he has—by this tax you will know how many houses there are in the country, and if Mr. Pitt will give us a register of the house-keepers, who support him, we shall be able to tell to a unit how many fools there are in this country."

A speedy removal of the stinking Rubbish of the present administration.

The Chairman said, he had been desired to give a toast—

The Right Hand of the People.

An effectual stop to the National Leak.

In the course of the evening Mr. Tooke said, that the Chairman (who, from his exertions, was a little hoarse) had desired him to give to the company the following toast; it was the sentiment of Mr. Fox; he should give it in the words of that gentleman—

Defusion to that Administration who have destroyed more lives in foreign conquests, than Louis the XIVth, and attempted more lives at home than Harry the VIIIth.

This being drunk with three times three, and with rapture.

An Elector, whose name we do not know, said that as they had drank the universal cause of Liberty, he should be glad if Mr. Horne Tooke would state to the meeting, whether it is consistent or within the bounds of a member of Parliament to explain his opinion upon the subject of Parliamentary reform. He understood Mr. Fox did not like universal suffrage and annual Parliaments; and if Mr. Fox continued an enemy to reform he would remain in a minority. And if Mr. Tooke was an enemy to reform, he would remain in a minority also. He wished Mr. Tooke to inform the people how to regain their rights, and expel these ministers.

Mr. Tooke said, nothing in the world ever gives me more pleasure than to be called upon as the gentleman has done. It is the manner in which gentlemen should call upon those persons who are their Representatives, or who offer to become their Representatives, and scrutinizing every sentiment they hold which relates to public Liberty. I am called upon for two things, one which I can answer, and one which I cannot. As far as relates to myself, I am able to do it, and I am glad to do it; but when I am called upon to explain the sentiments of a gentleman who is absent, I must beg to be excused. I think the best, and hope the best of Mr. Fox, although there are some things unexplained by him. However it is possible the moment may arrive when you and I, and all of us, may compel him to explain himself, even if he were not inclined to do so.

The gentleman has supposed, that if I were in Parliament, I too should have continued in a minority. I believe not, for both the majority and Minority would have been unanimous to hang me. For the means which the people ought to pursue to obtain a reform in Parliament, I say, they ought to pursue any effectual means in their power. Individuals cannot do much; but, though the means they pursue should produce the most sanguinary measures on the part of the minister, they ought not desist, for liberty may arise out of their blood.

The private in the ranks.—The convicted patriots of New South Wales, and the tried patriots all over the world.

Several songs were sung, and the evening ended in a very convivial manner.—The company appeared to be very well satisfied with all the occurrences of the day.

The society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged their gold medal to James Denton, Esq. of Brandon, for having planted 38 acres with acorns.—They have also adjudged a premium of 20 guineas to Lewis Majendie, Esq. of Castle Heddingham, for dibbling 15 acres with beans and sowing the land the same year with wheat.

Washington Lottery, No. 2.

THE twenty-second and twenty-third days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, where they will continue regularly to arrive, during the term of the drawing. This is mentioned to the public, to preclude the necessity of advertising daily, as usual, being attended with great expense.

Canal and other Lottery Tickets may be had at the above office, where all transactions in the line of a Broker are promptly attended to.

Thomas Noble.

Sept. 23.

d3

Turks-Island Salt,

FOR SALE,

Per the ship American, Capt. Shallcross—Will be ready to discharge at Pine-street wharf on the 27th inst.—Apply to

Jebu Hollingsworth & Co.

Sept. 23.

mwf

Thomas Ryerson

HAS just received, by the ships Molly and Hamburg Packet from Liverpool, and the Light Horse from Bristol, and is now opening for sale, at his store No. 177, Market-street, an extensive assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware and Saddlery.

The ship Caroline, now on her passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, brings the remainder of his fall importation.

N. B. At the above store may be had, a few elegant Mahogany Cases for Table Furniture; also, a good assortment of the best kinds of Knives and Forks.

Sept. 23.

d

Wants a Place,

AS A WET NURSE,

A healthy YOUNG WOMAN, with a Fresh Breast of Milk. Apply at the Office No. 234, Market-street.

Sept. 23.

d3

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Man,

Who is a good Cook. Enquire at No. 109, South Water-Street.

Sept. 23.

d10

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1796.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, JAMES CHESNOT, Esquire, of the State of South-Carolina, to Miss MARY COX, of this city.

—, last evening, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. WILLIAM REED to Miss ANN McCALL, daughter of Mr. Archibald McCall, merchant, of this city.

DEATH'S alleviating hand terminated, yesterday morning, the long and painful sufferings of the good, the amiable, Miss MARY BERRY of this city.

By returns in the Boston papers, it appears, that Samuel Sewall, and Ephraim Williams, Esqrs. are elected Representatives in Congress from the State of Massachusetts—the former in the room of Mr. Goodhue, and the latter in that of Mr. Sedgwick, both chosen Senators of the United States.

On the 14th inst. there was a violent storm, with thunder, lightning and hail, near Flemington, New-Jersey. Many of the hail stones measured from six to seven inches round, which indented the shingles and boards of the houses and fences, and destroyed a quantity of grain, &c. in the ground.

About half a mile from the town on the hill, at the cooper's shop, Thomas Jobs and his wife were killed on the spot. The child which he had in her arms, was a little burnt, but is expected to recover. A woman laying in bed, had her hair singed and was otherwise hurt; and a little boy was much hurt in the same house, and it is feared he will not recover the use of his limbs. The chimneys at both ends of the house are burst, and the building was left a mere wreck.

The above Thomas Jobs and his wife having company, gave up their bed to their guests, and lay on the floor with their heads toward the chimney stack, when the accident happened. Those that were not injured lay on a bedstead. This terrifying tempest lasted from the early part of the afternoon with little intermission until eleven or twelve o'clock at night.

In a late article it was surmised, that Buonaparte was to penetrate to Vienna through the States of Venice. But though this route will be nearer than by Frankfort, yet the French will here have a long journey of 250 miles to take, through countries the most favourably disposed towards the Austrian government. Besides, when men are fighting for their liberties, *pro aris & focis*, the French will find their conquests not so easy as those they have hitherto made; these having been in detached countries disaffected to the Austrian government.

From the COURIER FRANCOIS.

To give a just idea of the situation of St. Domingo, we publish the following letter:—

CAPE, 6 Fructidor, (Aug. 23, 1796.) Since my first letter, which accompanies this, there has occurred, and there is still occurring, what follows:—

At Port-au-Prince, and in the environs, the negroes are in a state of insurrection; they have burnt many habitations, which had remained untouched till this day. The negroes will not work.

On this side Grande Riviere, there is a great rising; the Brigand negroes have killed a negro chief named Gagnez, who commanded for the republic, his family and estate-major. Fifteen thousand men taken from the principal posts, are to go against the revolters; they doubt much the success of these new republicans. I deplore the unhappy fate of the inhabitants of St. Domingo. It is impossible for them to come with security to their habitations. The negroes who have returned to their habitations will not absolutely attend to speak to their masters: they are willing enough to be republicans, but *point de travail*, (no work)—they think it is contrary to republican rights—By this title, they are to be supplied with all that is necessary.

The mass is thrown off—The negroes say, haughtily, that St. Domingo belongs to them: on this condition they will work, otherwise not, &c. &c.

Here follows a letter of the Directory, and a proclamation of L. F. Sonthonax, dated August 18, relative to this insurrection.

This proclamation declares, that the Northern part of St. Domingo, is in danger. It orders, that all unmarried citizens from 16 to 25, who are not employed in agriculture or in the offices of the commissioners, be considered in a state of requisition.—Those who shall not obey these orders without assigning a legitimate reason, are to be declared and treated as traitors, and tried by martial law. Emigrations are forbidden, &c.

A letter appears in the Courier Francois of this morning from Henry Perraud, former Ordonnateur of St. Domingo, &c. &c. in which, after saying that the accounts of the distressed situation of that island are fabricated by interested, evil minded persons, enemies of republicanism, &c. goes on to state, that Gonaives, Port-au-Prince, la Petite Riviere, and their dependencies, enjoy, under the orders of general Toussaint Louverture, the greatest tranquillity: the plantations near the enemy's camps promise a fine harvest. The cultivators rejoice in the sweets of liberty, and work constantly for the houses to which they are attached, &c. &c.

On this the Editor of the French paper observes, —We shall not permit ourselves to judge on circumstances so important. We leave our readers to decide between the accounts given yesterday, and the letter we have published to-day.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM, September 16.

NAVAL COMBAT.

Captain Samuel Cook, who arrived here on Wednesday, from the West-Indies, via Charleston, was informed by a pilot from the Vineyard, that there had been an engagement between a French and an English frigate, off Gay-Head, in which the latter had her main and mizen mast carried away, and was otherwise much damaged; so much so, that she went into the Vineyard to rest. The action was

only about a mile from the land. Captain Cook saw the English frigate, but it was not known where the French frigate was.

BOSTON, September 19.

From Barbadoes.

Capt. Bacon, arrived here yesterday, left Barbadoes, August 24; he informs, that on the 19th of August, a frigate arrived there from Gibraltar, with the intelligence of WAR BEING DECLARED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN, and that previous to his sailing, several privateers were fitting out, and one had actually sailed on a cruise. It was supposed that the Dutch fleet would soon make an attack on that place, an event which seemed considerably to alarm the inhabitants.

(Boston Marine List.)

By an arrival yesterday from Barbadoes, we are informed, that a packet arrived there the 19th August, direct from Gibraltar, with dispatches that SPAIN HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND. In consequence of which, they were fitting out privateers at Barbadoes with the greatest expedition, to cruise against the Spaniards. One privateer had already sailed on a cruise before the above vessel left Barbadoes. The day our informant left Barbadoes, signals were fired at all the forts in the island, as notice of the approach of a fleet, but whether English, or that of an enemy, was not known, as they were under apprehensions of a visit from the Dutch fleet at Surinam.

(Federal Orrery.)

Prices Current at Barbadoes, August 24.
Beef and pork no sale
Flour 16 dollars.
Bread 6 do.
Fish 6 1/2

NEW-YORK, September 22.

Died, on Monday the 16th inst. Mrs. Mary McKnight, widow of Dr. Charles McKnight, late of this city, in the 44th year of her age.

CADIZ JOINT FLEET SAILED.

The following list was handed to our correspondent by an officer of the privateer La Vengeance, commanded by the lieutenant of vessel L'Eveille, who sailed from Cadiz in company with the said fleet, was sailing with them during three days, and is since arrived at St. Croix.

Argus.

LIST

Of the FRENCH and SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR, who set sail from Cadiz on the 18th Thermidor, (August 5, 1796.)

FRENCH VESSELS,

COMMANDED BY RICHÉRY.

Le Jupiter	74	Le Centur	74
Le Barras	74	Le Berwick	74
La Victoire	80	Le Duquesne	74
La Revolution	74		

FRIGATES.

La Felicie	40	La Friponne	44
L'Ambruscade	44		

SPANISH VESSELS

COMMANDED BY DON JUAN LANGUARA.

1st Division.

St. Trinidad	136	Firme	74
Mexico	112	Orienta	74
St. Nicholas	80	Attalanta	74
Neptune	80	Terrible	74
St. Telino	74	Glorioso	74

CORVETS.

Atrevida	20	Defcobierla	20
Helena	22	Cio	18

BRIGS.

Attocha	22	Tartara	18
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2d Division.

Le Prince des Asturies	Pelayo	74	
	112	Conceitada	74

3d Division.

St. Carlos	94	Arraganta	74
Bahama	74	Galardo	74
Sao Vincenta	80	St. Damaso	74
Suverano	74		

FRIGATES.

Dian	34	Thetis	34
Cecilia	46	Ceres	40
Flora	34	Helena	36

27 Men of War, 9 Frigates, 6 Corvets.

Translated from late French Papers for the Argus.

Extract of a letter from the commandant of the navy at Toulon, to the minister of marine and of the colonies, dated at Toulon, June 29.

"The officer of the gun-boat Le Nivole, has reported to me, that he saw the Britannia, British three decker, going into Leghorn to repair her main yards and shrouds, which were cut by the 36 pounders from our battery on Cape Sepet.

"Sixty commercial vessels entered this port on the 2d and 3d decade of Prairial, and sixty-nine sailed thence.

"Citizen Bouvier, brevet ensign, commandant of the advice-boat la Louvre, writes me, that he has taken an English vessel of 500 tons, loaded with grain. I think it my duty to transmit a copy of his letter. The conduct of this officer for the last two years, has always been followed with happy success, owing to his prudence, activity and ability; the nomination of him to the rank of captain commandant, will be recompense and justice.

Signed,

THEVENARD.

Extract of a letter from citizen Bouvier, to vice-admiral Thevenard.

Two days after my departure from Algiers, I fell in with the Bridgette, English transport, loaded with grain on account of the British government, of 500 tons, armed with 6 cannon and 6 swivels.—Too strong for me; but determined to take her, I studied to substitute stratagem for force. I hoisted in consequence, the Algerine flag, and masked all my crew in Turkish habits, myself giving the example. By the aid of moustaches and whiskers, with a little red on the face, and a rolled towel on the head, in the form of a turban, our disguise proved effectual. I approached the vessel, which had the politeness to heave in stays for me. At this moment, hoisting the Republican flag and pendant, and firing a gun with shot to assure it, I called out in good French, for the enemy to strike their colours or I would sink them—they preferred to strike. Having manned my prize, I sailed for Carthage, from whence I write you. I hope it will not be the last time that I shall give masked balls to the English.

Extraits from late Jamaica papers, received the schooner Delaware, arrived here this morning.

KINGSTON, August 14.

The Quebec frigate has driven on shore and burnt near Gonaives, citizen Olonier's privateer—16 of her crew were killed.

By letters from persons on board the fleet, who failed from this island in June, dated lat. 29. 6, we are informed, that the whole on taking their departure from Negril Point, amounted to 136 sail, and on the 30th of June, were only 127 sail in company, the others, (among which is the Orange Valley, captain Wade, for Bristol) have either been taken or parted with convoy. The letters mention, that the crews of the fleet were in general very sickly, and some vessels had lost many hands. On the 24th, to the eastward of Havana, they saw three sail of French ships, one two decker, and two heavy frigates, which the Phoenix was sent to reconnoitre: they bore away, however, without attempting any thing, our force being too strong.

His majesty's ship Albicore, Captain Winthrop, arrived yesterday from a cruise. Under convoy came down the Danish brig Alexander, prize to his majesty's ship Hannibal. She was taken by a French ship of war, and re-captured by the Hannibal off Cape-Francois.

The Brigands have lately made three different attacks on Jeremie, in all which they have been unsuccessful. Their Commander (a white man) fell, besides many others. The loss on our side was trifling, only two were killed, and a few wounded. Jeremie is now in perfect tranquillity.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

ARRIVED,

days.

Ship Swift, Norwood,	Hull 63
Brig Flora, Stephens,	Havannah 11
Maria, Malou,	Cape-Francois 17
Georgia Packet, M'Keever,	St. Thomas 16
John, Marner,	St. Croix 17
Diana, Guise,	Havannah 15
Lydia & Polly, Jenkins,	Bottom 13
Eagle, Johnson,	Port-au Prince 17
Nancy, M'Dougal,	Peterburgh 10
Nancy, Traves,	Virginia 6
Sloop May-Flower, Lord,	Richmond 6
Schr. Catharine, Woglem,	Virginia 4

CLEARED.

snw Gustavus Adolphus	Marcellus
Brig Swallow, Dorsoa	Martinique
Cruget, Tinker,	C. N. Mole
Schr. Mary Ann, Swail,	Norfolk
Patley, Eugene,	Fredericksburg
William, do.	do.
Louisa, Shefer,	Edenton
Sloop Sally, Dickey,	Richmond
Chance, Woglem,	Suffolk

Arrived at the Port.

Brig Hannah, Kenny,	St. Croix
Lady Washington, Tremels,	St. Thomas
Schr. Hetty, Malou,	do.
Sloop Sally, Buther,	Cape-Francois
The brig Richard & James, and schooner Pen-	
dleton, both from Philadelphia are arrived at New-	
Orleans. The schr. Fredericksburg packet is ar-	
rived at Gibraltar.	

PROVIDENCE, September 16.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Nancy, Potter,	Turk's Island
Orange, Baley,	Jamaica
Abigail, Bates,	Savannah
Sloop Hancock, Davis,	New-York
Clementina, Anthony,	do.
Leopard, Farnum,	Newport
Lydia, Gladding,	Bristol
Mary Ann, Graves,	Jamaica
Lark, Godfrey,	New-York
Nancy, Child,	Baltimore
Brig Rebecca, Fenner,	Seruinam
Ship Mary, Barton,	Jamaica
Haleyon, Taylor,	Isle of France

On Thursday arrived the ship Halcyon, captain Gustavus Taylor, in 125 days from the Isle of France.—Left there Ships Washington, Sigourney; Confederacy, Jencks, Grand Turk, Malaby; Georgia Packet, Chipman; North Liberty, Geddis; Brig Betsey, White; and schooner Flora, Merick.

Same day arrived the sloop Mary Ann, Capt. Graves, from Jamaica. Provisions low; fold some Beef at 8 dollars, and brought back a quantity.

Boston, September 18.

Arrived, schr. John Jay, Captain Bacon, 27 days from Barbados. Left there, capt. Church of New London, and capt. S. Barbe, of this town, whose vessel had been tried and cleared, but from some information that one of the passengers gave, she was again labelled, and was to be tried the next day after capt. B. failed. Spoke in lat. 41, 11, brig Atalanta, capt. Whitefield of New-London, who informed him that in lat. 33 1/2, as he was bound to the West-Indies, he experienced a very severe gale, which carried away his masts, decks, load, &c. and that having erected jury masts, he was on his return to port. Capt. B. offered him assistance, but he said he stood in no need thereof. Aug. 31, spoke a brig, capt. Oram, from Portsmouth for the West-Indies, who informed that a few days before, he had lost his mate, by name Andrews.

New-York, Sept. 21.

ARRIVED.

Days.

Schooner Delaware Packet, Wood,	Jamaica 32
American vessels failed from Havre-de-Grace, July 15—23.	
Brig Moses, Meyer, Couper,	Loaded for Cadiz.
Fame, Wilson, in ballast,	do.
Franklin, Shaffer, do.	Bourdeaux.
Diana, Roffier, do.	do.
Minerva, Rathburn, loaded,	Lisbon.
Apollo, Hahbet, in ballast,	do.

HAVRE, July 23.

The American vessel Sally, capt. Chipman, entered this port yesterday in 35 days from Charleston, with 79 French citizens from the West-Indies. Fell in with 3 British Frigates off Barbours, and was visited by one of them.—[The captain informs of the fire at Charleston.]