

one for himself, to do away the hurtful and hinder- ing things, which, ye must be sensible, are yet to be found within our borders!

Finally, dear Friends, remember the apostolic declaration, "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his." Strive therefore to become such, by obedience to his holy law. It hath been our uniform and constant testimony, that God has vouchsafed his grace and good spirit unto the children of men universally, as the means of our satisfaction.— May ye therefore, in your several degrees of growth, evince, and recommend your belief in it, by dwelling under its holy influence.— Again, in Gospel affection, we salute you, and bid you farewell.

Were any well meaning bookseller to reprint Latimer's Sermons, it is possible, nay, probable, he would be laid hold of for libellous doctrine. The very title would terrify the Church and King-men of the present day, for thus is it worded:

"Published for the benefit of the good people of England, all the discourses of that Right Reverend, and faithful Martyr of Jesus Christ, Master Hugh Latimer, the first protestant Bishop of Worcester; being an honest reprehension in life and manners, of careless Kings, prodigal Princes, corrupt Lords, unjust Judges, time-serving Magistrates, and back-sliding christians."

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1796.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ulick, Mr. JAMES ENFER to Miss MARY BASKERVILLE.

On Tuesday evening the 20th instant, Mr. SAMUEL COOPER to Miss MARY BAE.

On Thursday the 22d inst. Mr. THOMAS DOWN to Miss RACHEL ERVIN. All of this city.

From a late Paris Paper.

DEATH OF THE BRAVE CAROUGE. ANECDOTE.

The death of the brave Carouge, a naval lieutenant, and commander of the corvette L'Assemblée Nationale, is one of those events which ought to be handed down to posterity. The following account taken from the procès-verbaux of the shipwreck of this corvette, arrived on the 16th Fructidor in the 3d year of the French Republic, and may be added to the numerous examples of generous intrepidity in Frenchmen, and brutal ferocity in the English. Carouge finding himself pursued by an English frigate of the largest size, determined to run aground sooner than become a prey to the enemy. The corvette touches the rocks which are the entry of the river de Treguier. Carouge preserves the utmost composure, cuts down his masts, and gives orders that the boats which had been put to sea to take the vessel in tow, should proceed immediately to land the ships crew. He is earnestly requested to land himself, but in vain. "My duty and honor, replied he oblige me to remain the last on board; save yourselves, I am at my post." The boats pick up a part of the crew. By and by the corvette founders, and the brave Carouge, with the few brave companions who were left behind, sunk to the bottom. Every effort was put in practice to save them. Ensign Rogerie tried to secure the captain. I have done says he, in his declaration, all in my power to preserve him; I held him a considerable time by the hair, while he continued afloat to one of my legs. But perceiving his strength failing he let me go, saying, "you will perish with me, save yourself my friend, I will not be the cause of your death."

And what were the English doing all this time? they fired upon these unfortunate wretches, and upon the boats which went to pick them up; a number of bullets having fell among the sailors who were swimming. The frigate dispatched three boats to take possession of the corvette and her crew, who discovered nothing but the wrecks of the vessel and the dead corpses of a few unfortunate men, whom their brave comrades were unable to carry off. The remainder reached shore in spite of the English musketry.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

CHARLESTON, September 5.

In Saturday's paper we mentioned, that it appeared by a Philadelphia paper that General Pinckney was spoken of there as minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in the place of Mr. Monroe, who is recalled. We are since informed by good authority, that the general received notice of his nomination to that important station from the President of the United States, as early as the 27th of July last, and that he has gone to Philadelphia in consequence of the nomination.

As the latest accounts from Europe hold out the prospect of a peace being near at hand, between the French Republic, and the continental powers still at war with her, it is more than probable, on this event taking place, that new regulations respecting commerce will be brought forward, and it may be necessary for America to renew her treaties with the French Republic and the other powers. Should this be the case, it must be highly satisfactory to the citizens of the United States that the negotiations are to be entrusted to so able a civilian, and one who has always evinced that he has the honor and interest of his country sincerely at heart.

HARTFORD, September 19.

Last Tuesday was brought to trial before the supreme court in this city, Richard Done, a native of Ireland, for the murder of Daniel McEvers.—On the following day was found guilty by the jury, and has received sentence of DEATH, which is to be executed on the 14th day of December next.

WHITESTOWN, September 7.

Twelve years ago, Whitestown (which was then

larger than the whole state of Connecticut) contained only two families.—Yesterday the troops belonging to Colonel Doolittle's regiment, were inspected by general Van Horne. They consisted of captain Platt's company of light horse, and captain Collier's company of light infantry, which appeared in complete uniform, and four infantry companies—amounting in the whole to 400 men, and double that number of spectators. Their appearance and good behaviour merit the thanks of every good citizen.

The part of the state which comprised Whites-town, twelve years ago, and then consisted of about ten persons, can now produce as many regiments, that contain 400 men each, and better organized, armed and equipped, than the city of New-York can produce.

ALBANY, September 16.

A number of bales of goods, marked, "For the Six Nations," have been lately received in this city, and transmitted by land to Schenectady, from whence they will be sent in large boats to the Indian country. These goods are on account of the United States.

The electioneering campaign has opened in the Western district. A large meeting in Onsego, judge Peck in the chair, resolve to support William Cooper for their representative in Congress. This district is very extensive, and contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants. There will probably be several candidates; but the principal competitors, it is said, will be judge Cooper, and James Cochran, Esq.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

But two persons died at Newburyport from the 14th to the 17th inst. of the malignant fever; and on the latter date, only one person was sick.

By the ship Diana, arrived on Saturday from Aux Cayes, which place she left the 28th of Aug. We are informed that the delegates there had arrested Pierre Ganon, formerly civil ordonnateur there, and had sent him, and Pierre Duval, formerly comptroller of the marine, on board the corvette, the African, without doubt to be sent to Cape Francois, to render an account of their conduct whilst in office.

By the same vessel we are informed that on the 27th ult. La Franc, a man of colour, commandant of St. Louis was arrested by order of the delegates, but escaped from the hands of two officers, ordered by General De Fourneau to conduct him on board the African.

After making his escape, he called out, to arms! to arms; by which means a number of his friends were soon assembled, with which he took possession of the fort and battery, at L'Islet, from whence they fired upon a party of the regiment of Berwick, that had been sent to seize him, killed one or two men, and wounded the commanding officer and two men.

The delegates, desirous to avoid greater mischief, thought it proper to order Gen. Rigaud to execute their order, and therefore sent off an express to him at the camp before Irois, which post he had for some time been laying siege to; and it was thought that on this account he had abandoned the attack, and returned to Aux Cayes with his army. They are confirmed in this opinion by the silence that reigned in the fort and works at Irois, at the time they passed, and by the burning of what they supposed to be works and bush, constructed by Rigaud on an eminence commanding the East side of Irois bay.

The delegates finding themselves unable to get possession of Jeremie, either by force, fraud, or their proffered amnesty, had detached a party of 200 picked men towards the settlement of Plymouth, in possession of the British, with orders to burn, destroy and carry off every thing from the defenceless plantations, and we have reason to believe that in this species of savage warfare, they have been but too successful.

Two British frigates were lying at anchor in Irois bay, and an armed brig got under way as the Diana was passing, and stood along shore towards Jeremie without taking any notice of him.

A gentleman, yesterday arrived from Jamaica, informs, that besides the La Renommée, of 44 guns, there were lying in Kingston harbour, three other French frigates, lately taken by the men-of-war and frigates on that station. The prizes are said to be of considerable force—also, that General Whyte, lately arrived, and now commander in chief at St. Nicholas Mole, had sent the Leviathan, Hannibal and Canada of 74 guns, to Monto Christi, where they soon arrived, and the Spaniards surrendered the town to the British commissioners. The inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, they have deputed commissioners to the Mole, requesting to become subject to his Majesty's government: There were a great number of Spanish troops at Monto Christi, ready to defend their country against any attempts from Sonthonax and his partizans, to invade or disturb the peace of the colony. The town of Cape-Francois, which is the residence of Sonthonax, and capital of French St. Domingo, is only fourteen leagues from the Mount, and plainly visible from thence in a clear day. The town of Monto Christi is situate about sixteen hundred yards from the sea, rises as an amphitheatre on the side of the coast, which, round the bay, is very high ground; it is four hundred yards square—forty years ago was a free port of great moment, in time of war, vastly frequented by enterprising traders, chiefly from the American continent, who had unremitted intercourse with the merchants, then in great numbers settled at this place, which clearly evinced its pre-eminence to all others for the residence of spirited and speculative adventurers.

Dr. Barrett, an eminent physician of Charleston, in a late publication says, "For my part I have been uniformly of opinion, that the epidemic which afflicts the Northern States, originated in the South, and is now, by re-acton, vibrating to that point, from an essential sympathy inherent in nature."

Last Wednesday morning last night, a most shocking and truly lamentable affair took place in New-Haven. A Mr. Benjamin Haywood, a young gentleman belonging to Charleston (South-Carolina) who had received his education at Yale-College, put an end to his existence by shooting him-

self with a pistol through the head: he lay in the greatest distress for several hours before he expired.

He was a young man who was very much esteemed by all who knew him. He was graceful and polite, affable and engaging; and a true philanthropist.

Though he left several letters with a confidential friend of his, we have not been able to learn that he gave any particular reasons for his rashness; but that he had been long determined upon it.

Translated for the Minerva.

We observed that the Directory had announced a new festival to the Parisians. The following decree has been published relative to this subject.

The Executive Directory, considering that if agriculture be the first of arts, it is more especially so in a republic, covering a vast extent of territory; it is that alone which can insure the liberty of a people, and support it, when at the dependence of neighboring nations, it is the primary and inexhaustible source of public prosperity and national wealth; that in substituting the real enjoyments of nature to the fictitious wants of luxury and idleness; it heaps up a simplicity and purity of manners; considering, in short, a forgetfulness of the public honors due to agriculture, as sure marks of slavery, and corruption of the people, do decree—

Art. 1. The festival of agriculture, appointed to be kept on the 10th Thermidor, by the law of the 31 Brumaire, shall be celebrated in all the Cantons of the Republic, with all the splendor which local circumstances may permit.

II. The municipal administrations are charged with the necessary dispositions to carry the same into effect.

III. The administrations, the commissioner of the executive power, the constituted authorities, the national guard in and out of duty; in short, all citizens and their respective wives assembled by beat of drum and trumpet, shall arrange themselves in order upon the public square.

IV. About a few steps from the altar of the country, a plough shall be placed, decorated with leaves of trees and flowers, and drawn by horses or oxen. In the communes where a car may be procured, it shall follow the plough, upon which shall be mounted a statue of liberty, holding in one hand the horn of plenty, and with the other pointing to the implements of husbandry, heaped up before it in the ear. The plough shall be preceded by a group of twenty four husbandmen, chosen from among the most aged of the Canton, commendable by the constancy and success of their labors; they shall be preceded by their wives and children. Every person shall hold in one hand an implement of husbandry, and in the other a handful of flowers, ears of corn and tri-coloured ribbons.

V. The municipal administration shall point out that individual among the husbandmen who most deserves to be set up as an example by his intelligence, activity and good conduct, and during the whole ceremony he shall be seated by the side of the President.

VI. The President shall deliver a discourse in honor of the object of the festival.

VII. With the sound of music intermixed with hymns, the procession shall advance into the country, and arrange themselves in a field which the municipality shall dispose for that purpose.

VIII. The laborers shall mix with the armed citizens; and upon a signal given, they shall make an immediate exchange of their implements of their husbandry for their firelocks.

IX. To the sounds of hymns and trumpets, the President shall sink the ploughshare in the ground, and turn up a furrow.

X. The laborers shall return the firelocks decked with flowers and ears of corn, and take back their utensils, upon the top of which shall appear tri-colored ribbons flying.

XI. The procession shall return to the public square: the president and the husbandmen honored with the reward, shall deposit upon the altar of the country, all the agricultural utensils, and cover them with ears of corn, flowers and the various productions of the earth; this ceremony shall be performed to the sounds of trumpets and songs.

XII. The festival shall conclude with dances.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Industry, Wharton, Antigua 19 days.
Betsey, Lloyd, Virginia 6
Schr: Three Sisters, Smith, New York 8
Brig Diana, Southworth, Boston 16
Ship Clermont of Wilmington, (N. C.) arrived at Liverpool from Hull, before the Swift, arrived here, sailed from thence.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 15.

Arrived schr Zilpha, from Tobago, J. Flagg, master, 23 days passage. A few days previous to his leaving the island, was sent in there by the Fury, British sloop of war, the sloop Independence, John Prince master, of Philadelphia, from Cayenne, bound to Trinidad. Captain and crew turned on shore, cargo said to be very valuable.

Arrived here last evening, the Friendship of Newbury-Port, captain Thomas Smith, in 9 days from Halifax, having been sent in there for adjudication, and after paying cost and charges, which amounted to near 2000 dollars, was permitted to proceed—Brings nothing new.

A number of passengers came in the Friendship from Halifax, who had their vessels sent in there and condemned with their cargoes, without any satisfactory trial, or even proof.

Among the passengers are, Mr. Leonard Smith, Newbury-Port; Mr. Sanger, of Baltimore; Mr. Bonner and Mr. Arthur Jones, of Philadelphia; Mr. Hoffwilders, of Amsterdam, last from Surinam.

Left at Halifax, the 6th inst. the following vessels sent in for adjudication, viz.

Ship Carlisle, of Baltimore, for Rotterdam, a brig from the Isle of France, for Baltimore; a brig from Surinam for Philadelphia, was cleared, after paying costs and charges, which amounted to 2,000 dollars; the ship Iris, of New-York, from

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Havre, with salt. They supposed goods to be concealed among the salt.

Mr. Jones, a gentleman passenger in the Friendship, has a list of persons names in America, who send information to Halifax of all the vessels they hear of, which sail from the United States, that Capt Cochran, of the Thetis frigate, may be informed of the same, and send them in for adjudication. Papers have been intercepted from Captain Cochran, containing a multiplicity of information given to him by persons styling themselves citizens of the United States. Among the informers are David Patterson and Samuel Fleming, of Norfolk, in Virginia. When Mr. Jones reaches Philadelphia, he is determined to publish all their names at length, and give some interesting information relative to the proceedings of the courts of justice—his taking passage immediately in the stage, had not time to furnish us with it.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.
ENTERED.

Ship Butler, Jones,	St. Thomas's
Brig Beaver, Cook,	Wilmington
Amsterdam, Scott,	Amsterdam
Fame, Izath,	Madeira
Snow Polly, Reilly,	Philadelphia

On Saturday last anchored at Fort Johnston, the English brig Henry, captain Fox, in 40 days from Jamaica. She sailed with the homeward bound fleet. She is a return transport in ballast, and was bound to Portsmouth, England, but having sprung her mainmast, has come to this port to repair her damage. Captain Fox informs, that when the fleet was off the Havannah, the British commander of the convoy was spoken to by a Spanish frigate, which informed, that there were then off the Havannah, three French 74 gun ships; that he had been boarded by the admiral the day before. On receiving this information, the British convoy, consisting of the Intrepid, a 64, the Sovereign of 50, two frigates, and two armed East-India ships, were drawn together, & did not pay the attention to the fleet they had before done; in consequence of this, and contrary winds, it became much scattered.— This was about the 23d of August; on the 23d, captain Fox was much to leeward of the body of the fleet which appeared to be standing along the coast of Cuba; he then saw sixteen or twenty sail of the fleet to leeward of him, and without any vessel of war being with them; he stood over to the Tortugas and has not seen any of them since. He knows nothing of any of the fleet being captured.

BALTIMORE, September 22.

Yesterday arrived brig Eliza Johnston, Capt. Clozier, from Rochelle, which place he left on the 12th of August. Captain Clozier brings no news, nor any papers later than the 12th of July.

September 10th, spoke the ship Eagam of Baltimore.

September 14, spoke sloop President of Boston.
September 18, spoke brig Peggy, Capt. Baker, from Philadelphia, out 27 days—all bound to Cowes and a market.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

ARRIVED.

Brig Eleda, Clark,	Petit Trou, 19
Schr. Tryal, Hand,	Richmond, 7
Mercury,	Norfolk, 4
Sloop Rainbow, Harding,	Savannah, 16
Experiment, Loten,	Turk's-Island, 22

KINGSTON, (Jam.) August 15.

Saturday his majesty's sloop of war Jamaica, Capt. Brooking arrived at Port Royal, in 8 days from Cape Nicholas Mole.

Major Gillespie and Mr. C. Cole came down in her. Before the Jamaica quitted the Mole, a vessel arrived there with the pleasing information of Adm. Mann having fallen in with Adm. Richery's squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, the whole of which he captured.

GERMANTOWN ELECTION DISTRICT.

MR. FENNO,

A MEETING of the Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, composing this District, is requested to be held on Thursday next, the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the sign of General WASHINGTON in Germantown, to fix on a ticket to be run in this District for the County of Philadelphia, in the choice of Governor, and of Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, one Representative in Congress, and a Representative in the General Assembly of the State.—The occasion is important, and it is hoped the meeting will be numerous and respectable.

SUNDRY ELECTORS.

September 24.

On Monday morning next will be published,

By WILLIAM COBBETT,

Opposite Christ Church,
THE POLITICAL CENSOR
FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTAINING,
The LIFE of THOMAS PAINE, interspersed with remarks and reflexions; and
Observations on the Pamphlets lately published against P. Porcupine.

September 24.

New-England Rum,

In hogheads,
Welsh's best Boston Chocolate,

And
HYSON-SKIN TEA, in quarter chests,
FOR SALE, BY
A. MARPLE & ISR. W. MORRIS,
No. 60. Dock-Street.
Sept. 24.

For Sale,

The SLOOP

INDUSTRY,

Burthen about 700 bbls. a good vessel, and will be ready to take in a cargo in two or three days. Also,
FOR SALE.

A few hhds. ANTIGUA RUM, received by said sloop, and now landing at Morton's wharf. Apply to
THOMAS GREEVES,
Sept. 24. d6t. No. 73, Walnut-Street.