

to the wives and intention of the generous La Fayette, seduced our fishermen to go and settle in Dunkirk, by offering them a bounty of ten dollars a ton on their vessels, besides other advantages. In page 10, he tells us, that soon after this plan of seduction, France shut her ports to all foreign fish oils—an exclusion which passed our fishery; that they afterwards opened their ports to the produce of our whale fisheries, continuing however their endeavours to recover a share in this fishery themselves, by the aid of our fishermen, having then one hundred and fifty Americans on board the seventeen French vessels employed in both fisheries.

There is one further remark which presents itself on examining this report.—In stating the disadvantages which would attend our loss of the fisheries, the secretary mentions, the injury to our navigation, and the consequent dependence on the carriage of other nations: "We should lose," says he, "during an European war, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit;" and yet, in this very report, he advises hostile measures—yet, in his commercial report, he repeats this advice with greater zeal, and in his general political conduct, he has been always promoting measures, the unequivocal object of which was, to enlist us on the side of France during the present war, and thus compel us to relinquish the neutrality of our flag, this incalculable source of profit to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1796.

DIED, at Burlington, Vermont, of a lingering complaint, Mr. DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY aged three years.

* * * "The Federalist," No. VII. omitted this day for want of room, shall appear on Monday.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Bulkeley & Son of Lisbon, dated 14th September, 1796, to a merchant in this city.

"Respecting politics, the late apprehensions of a war between England and Spain are diminished, the latter having taken off the embargo on the British packets, and these are to continue to fail in turns as usual, our court is continuing to arrange matters with the French Republic, and a general Peace is thought to be negotiating—Flour 8 Mille per barrel.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 8th October, 1796, to a merchant in this city.

"The Directory of France have granted a passport to enable our government to treat for peace—it is high time a stop should be put to the effusion of blood. It is the general opinion that there will be a war between Spain and this country; both kingdoms have laid embargoes upon the vessels of each other in their ports. One of our frigates, the Sea Horse, has captured two rich Spanish ships and brought them into Cork; we have a letter to day mentioning that 150,000, in specie has been taken out of one of them, and that it is imagined the other has considerably more, exclusive of the value of their cargoes.

"English Wheat 55 to 60s. per quarter of 8 bushels—last week it was 3s. dear."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

[The following is from the Argus.]

By Capt. Harris we received our regular file of the Morning Post, to the 10th October inclusive from which we hasten to abstract the following important articles—

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

That in their retreat, they did not lose more than 6,000 men, in killed, wounded, prisoners, sick, and desertions, had a reinforcement of 16 to 18,000 men, made a stand at Neuwied, and Sieg, after crossing it. That from the 16th to the 23d September, there were continual fightings, with alternate success.

That the French re-crossed the Sieg, and advanced on the 23d.

That on the 26th general Kleber attacked and beat the Austrians on the Sieg, and the whole army was advancing. That on the 24th general Bournonville and general Jourdan were at Istenberg.

General Bournonville commands the centre from Neuwied to Dierdorf; the advanced guard by general Castellveld at Rommelshof.

Rhine and Moselle.

That Moreau had caused 25,000 men to retreat towards Nuremberg and the Rhine, to divert prince Charles from Jourdan. That Moreau had also a body of 50,000 men, with which he bid defiance to the Austrians.

Army of Italy.

That general Buonaparte continued victorious—many bloody battles had been fought, in one of which general Wurmsler saved himself and small suite, by flying into Mantua, where they and 20,000 more are shut up.

Much pains was and is taken to deceive the public on the subject of the continental armies.

PEACE.

That the overtures on the part of England to the French republic have all fallen through. Admiral Gardner did not go to Newfoundland, but off Rochfort, in search of Richery, and not finding him, returned to his station off Brest.

The late hour at which we received the London papers does not admit of enlarging—to-morrow copious extracts will be given.

Captain Bunker, three other cabin, and steerage passengers, came in the Fame.

CONFLAGRATION.

About six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in one of the houses of the range of wooden buildings in Barley-street, directly in front of the new almshouse, and communicated to the adjoining houses with such rapidity, that before any material assistance could be had, four or five of the range (which consisted of ten or twelve) were in flames, when it raged in a manner that bid defiance to the assembled citizens with all their activity and skill. The whole range, except two houses, were entirely reduced to ashes in one hour, besides several small out buildings. By the most daring bravery of the

firemen, in entering the easternmost house but one, which was in flames, with their hoses, this tremendous element was stopped in its fierce career, and those two houses saved. It is said, that the fire caught by the shavings being left in a careless manner, while the workmen sipped.

We learn, that the buildings were the property of Mr. Henry Kip and brother, Mr. Robert Snow, Mr. Wilkins, the composition manufacturer, a Mr. Smith and others—that five of them were finished—that the two which were saved were tenanted, and that the tenants happily saved their furniture.

How many more sad catastrophes do our rich fellow-citizens require to convince them, that brick and stone are cheapest in the end—How long before carpenters will be more careful of their fires in new buildings.

Captain Harris brought dispatches for the President of the United States, which were immediately lodged in the Post-Office.

[From the Daily Advertiser.]

Last evening arrived the ship FAME, Capt. HARRIS, in 34 days from London and 30 from the Land's End, bringing papers to the 11th October, from which we have extracted the following—

LONDON, October 5.

It was understood on 'change, that his majesty's speech, as finally prepared in the cabinet yesterday, is extremely guarded, and holds out neither peace nor war, the consequence of which was a fall of Ricks. It was expected that the speech would at least hold out such a narrative of the attempts made by his majesty to commence a negotiation as would have inspired confidence in the dispositions of the court towards peace. If we may draw any argument from the impression made in the alley by the reports brought down yesterday afternoon, this is by no means the case: the speech is to be smooth and inoffensive—exactly such a speech as Mr. Wilberforce would make to the manufacturers of Leeds—sufficiently consoling to raise their petition for peace, but not promising enough to set their looms to work.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Monday, October 10.

We yesterday received the Paris papers up to Friday last, the 7th inst. inclusive. These papers are extremely barren in point of intelligence from the armies, which, however, our readers will find detailed at length. The directory has published an official declaration, that the disastrous retreat of general Jourdan, notwithstanding all the reports that have been made by their enemies, has not cost the republic 6,000 men, comprehending killed, wounded, deserters, prisoners and sick, and that his army, which has been reinforced from 16 to 18,000 fresh troops is to resume an attitude which shall prove, that though the French may experience a check, they can never be vanquished. The article adds, that the rumours which have been spread of a new requisition of men of a certain age, are false; that nothing can give the slightest foundation to such a report, that on the contrary, their successes, the losses of their enemies, the defeat of Wurmsler in Italy, the different treaties of peace already made this year, as well as those which they have so well founded expectation yet to make, would render any recruit of the armies not only useless but hurtful.

Such is the account which the directory has thought it expedient to give to the republic. Our readers will subject it to the test of probability, and comparing it with the report of the German gazettes, and with the well known fact of the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse for so immense a distance, and of the number of battles they had to sustain, will judge of the truth or falshood of the statement. In the mean time, all that the Paris papers state of the actual operations of this army seems to be taken from the Brussels gazettes, by which it appears that some slight skirmishes have taken place, in which the French have had the advantage, and that general Bournonville is occupied in restoring discipline to the distracted body.

From the army of Moreau we have not been able to trace a single article in any of the French journals, nor are there any farther accounts from Italy.

The only important article which the French papers contain, is the official notice published by the directory on the measure of the application from the English court for a passport.

October 11.

Business in the House of Commons this day. Report of the vote of the Committee of Supply. Yesterday morning arrived the first of the three Hamburgh mails which were due. The accounts brought by it from the armies on the Rhine and Danube, reach down to the 21st ult. and contain the particulars of the victory obtained by the archduke on the 16th ult. near Limburgh, in consequence of which the French were obliged to recross the Lahn, to abandon their position near Wetzlar, and fall back to the lower Rhine.

On the 21st ult. the Imperialists carried the famous tete-de-pont before Neuwied.

With respect to general Moreau's army, it appears by several letters received by the mail, that the report of this general having detached a considerable corps into Franconia, to turn the archduke, is unfounded; and that about the middle of last month the army of the Rhine and Moselle was divided into three columns, one of which had taken post on the Schellenbergh near Donawerth, another near Aushburgh, and the third near Tuffen. In order to drive them from these positions, generals Nauendorf and Latour were approaching from Bavaria, and field-marshal Petrasch through Suabia; and in general the Austrians, assisted by a very considerable number of armed peasants, were endeavouring to possess themselves of all the strong posts, where they may be most able to obstruct Moreau's retreat. They began on the 18th inst. to bombard Kehl, and seem to be sanguine in their hopes of a speedy reduction of that fortress.

As to the state of affairs in Italy, it would appear by an article inserted in the Vienna court gazette of the 17th ult. that the only object of field-marshal Wurmsler's expedition towards Vicenza, Verona and Mantua, was once more to relieve the

latter fortress, in which we know, by Buonaparte's last reports, he has fully succeeded, although with the loss of a great number of men.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. advises, that Mr. Morens, Spanish charge d'affaires at the Swedish court, is expected shortly to leave that place.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, October 7.

The King being seated on the Throne in the usual state and the Commons attending, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations of peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquility—the steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable and solid peace for us, and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general peace; but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent upon these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprise; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either prevent the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have for the greatest part of the year been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valor and good conduct of my forces both by sea and land have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the continent has been more various; and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe; but from the honourable and dignified performance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence, that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with their result; but I am confident that whatever may be the final issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights and interests of the British Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to me to observe that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquility has also continued undisturbed.—The general attachment of my people to the British constitution, has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat the designs of our enemies—to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honorable peace—to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty—and to deliver down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my parliament."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Ship Adriana, Clapp, Rotterdam	52
Fanny, Waite	do.
Joanna, Boggs, Lisbon	56
Brig West-Indian, Charlton, Jamaica	35
Rambler, Johns, on Jeremie	30
Ginecinnatus, Sempie, Halifax	18
Columbia, Pratt, Charleston	14
Schooner Fanny, Venn, St. Thomas	17
Sally, Church, St. Kitts	21
Dolphin, Tice, Kingston	36
Harmony, Spooner, Boston	13

Philadelphia, November 19.

We have received London papers to the 11th October—copious extracts from which shall be given on Monday.

We have been favoured with the following for publication.

PHILADELPHIA, 19th November, 1796.

SIR,

A number of the merchants of this city, together with the directors of the insurance companies of North-America and Pennsylvania, impressed with a high sense of your humane and generous conduct, in refusing the passengers and crew of the ship Aurora, from inevitable death, as well as for your disinterested behaviour after having landed them, have requested us to present you, in their names, with a piece of plate, of the value of four hundred dollars—We hope you will accept of it, as a mark of the respect and approbation of your fellow-citizens.

We are, with esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
CONYNGHAM, NESBITT & CO.
WILLIAM CRAMOND.

Captain JOHN HODGE, of
the ship SEDGLEY.

Philadelphia, 19th Nov. 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I am honored with your letter of this day, presenting to me on behalf of the Merchants and Insurance offices of Philadelphia, a piece of plate, as a mark of their approbation of my conduct toward the passengers and crew of the ship Aurora—I felt sufficient satisfaction, in the reflection of having been instrumental in saving the lives of fellow-men, who would otherwise have perished; but as public notice has in Europe, been taken of my conduct on that occasion, it is particularly grateful to my feelings, that my own country has considered it deserving of remembrance, and even a reward, which I accept with every sensation that such distinguished honor naturally excites.

I am with the highest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged, and

Most obedient Servant,

JOHN HODGE,

Master of the Ship Sedgley.

To Messieurs Thos. Fitzsimons, Conyngham, Nesbitt and Co. and William Cramond, Merchants, Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

We learn from good authority, that the governor hath this day determined not to issue his proclamation, relative to the election of electors, until Wednesday—notwithstanding his honor had previously assured different gentlemen, at different times, that he would certainly promulge it in Brown's paper this afternoon. We understand, that the reason of this change of promise, arises from the opinions of the judges Shippen, Yeates, Smith and Biddle of this morning, "That the governor may by the laws delay it unto that day." To ensure the good will of both parties, his honor declared in the fullest manner, his determination not to publish the proclamation even then, if the express now sending off for the legal returns of Northumberland and Lycoming, should not be received by that day—in order, to use his honor's own expression, "that fair play may be done on both sides."

Sugar in hhds. & bbls.

And 2000 bushels of COARSE SALT, will be landed on Monday next, from the schooner Sally, at Stammers wharf—and for sale by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

November 19.

FOR SALE,

A valuable PLANTATION,

IN Frederick County, Virginia, bounding nearly three miles on the river Shenandoah, between Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Ferry; 66 miles from Alexandria, and the like distance from the Federal City. It contains 1076 acres, 600 of which are cleared, the residue finely timbered; the whole Limestone or River Bottom; abounding in fine streams and springs; above 80 acres on the bank of the river may be watered at pleasure. It is capable of being divided into Lots of 100 acres, with water in each, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing or culture. Its situation for Health or elegant improvement is not to be surpassed in any inland country, and if deemed too large for one Farm, may be divided into two or three smaller ones, uniting in common advantages.—There is now erected on the Estate a good Merchant-Mill, with two pair of stones (on a large limestone spring) that rents for 460 dollars per ann. and another never failing spring a good Saw Mill, with a flutter wheel; there is plenty of pine timber in the neighboring mountain, and a stream sufficient for another Mill with four pair of stones—these are adjacent to or immediately on the banks of the river, the navigation whereof is about being opened into the Potomac and for more than 100 miles above the mills. The other improvements on the Estate are a new commodious Barn, the loft of which is capable of containing 1500 bushels; the threshing-floor is 43 feet square, well plank'd; another (double) Log Barn, with sheds all around; a Distillery, with three large Stills, and a Granary above that will contain 500 bushels, well covered with shingles, and a stream of water, conducted by troughs, running thro' it; at a small distance is a large Cow-House and Stable, with stalls for 22 cows, paved with stone in the European manner, with room for above 40 waggon loads of hay; a little further is a strong stone-walled Spring-House, completely fitted for a Dairy.—The whole of these Mills and Buildings are at a proper distance from each other, and from the Dwelling, which consists of three commodious Fram-Buildings, with the necessary conveniences. A well enclosed Garden of the finest soil, with a stream of water running thro' it; two large Apple Orchards; several good Quarries for building and lime stone; a number of Out-Houses for Managers, Blacksmith, Cooper, and lodgings for Men of Colour;—add greatly to the conveniences and value of this Estate.

The Purchaser, on paying one half the price agreed for, may be accommodated with a considerable credit for the remainder, and with the Cattle, Horses, Waggon, Farming Utensils, and Furniture, at a reasonable valuation. For other particulars, application may be made to the subscriber on the Estate, to Thomas Fitzsimons in Philadelphia, or Matthias Slough, Lancaster.

J. HOLKER.

Springbury, 18th October, 1796.—31st 1aw6