

Copy of a letter from Joel Barlow, consul at Algiers, to the Secretary of State at Philadelphia.

Algiers, July 12, 1796.

SIR, THIS will be presented to you by the remnant of our captive citizens who have survived the pains and humiliation of slavery in this place; after effecting their deliverance, in the manner which I state to you in my letter of this day, without funds, or any direct intelligence that they are soon to be expected, I have another task to perform, in which it is impossible to promise myself success: it is to embark them without the infection of the plague,—Five of their fellow sufferers have died of that contagion, within a few weeks; and another who is attacked must be left behind. It rages with such violence in the town, that altho' they cannot embark without risk, yet it is much more dangerous for them to stay longer here, in any situation where it is possible for me to place them in this most incommodious of all conceivable abodes. If they escape infection, we shall be much indebted to the attention of capt. Calder, who commands the ship, and to the careful assistance, as well as to the harmony and good understanding which prevail among all the crew.

When we reflect on the extravagant sums of money that this redemption will cost the United States, it affords at least some consolation to know, that it is not expended on worthless and disorderly persons, as is the case with some other nations, who, like us, are driven to humiliation to the Barbary States. Our people have conducted themselves in general, with a degree of patience and decorum, which would have become a better situation than that of slaves; and tho' after they are landed in their country, it would be useless to recommend them to any additional favors from government, yet I hope they will receive from the merchants that encouragement to their professional industry, which will enable them, in some measure, to repair their losses; and from their fellow citizens in general, that respect which is due to the sufferings of honest men.

Several of them are probably rendered incapable of gaining their living; one is in a state of total blindness; another is rendered nearly the same; two or three carry the marks of unmerciful treatment in ruptures, produced by hard labour; and others have had their constitutions injured by the plague. Some of them are double objects of the charity of their countrymen; but whether this charity should flow to them thro' the channel of the federal government, is a question on which it would be impertinent for me to offer an opinion.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOEL BARLOW.

Algiers, 12th July, 1796.

To JOEL BARLOW, Esq. Am. Cons.

We the subscribers, American masters and late captives in Algiers, think it a duty incumbent on us, in behalf of ourselves, our officers and crews, to acknowledge in a most grateful manner our sincere and cordial thanks to you, for the particular care and attention we have received from you, since your arrival in this city, in your public and private character, during our unhappy slavery, and bringing about that happy redemption, so much sought by us and our beloved country—a business which to all people seemed impossible, but by your particular care and attention has been brought about; that a life so ever beloved by us may be long continued is the sincere prayer of

T. NEWMAN,
ISAAC STEVENS,
WILLIAM FURNASS,
SAMUEL CALDER,
JAMES TAYLOR,
MOSES MORSS,
WILLIAM PENROSE,
MICHAEL SMITH.

Our lately captive citizens arrived in the city yesterday afternoon under an escort of several hundreds of their sympathetic fellow-citizens, who had gone out to meet them on the road to town. Upon their reaching the Indian-Queen, the crowd was so great as to render it difficult for them to proceed; and on their entering the tavern, an ardent acclamation expressed the general satisfaction at their happy extrication and safe return.

One captain and fourteen seamen of those released, entered on board an American ship at Marfaillies. The condition of these unfortunate men, is the extreme of necessity. Belonging to different parts of the Union, and without any immediate means of subsistence. It has been recommended by several reputable citizens to open subscriptions for their assistance: the Banks have, in general, agreed to receive donations. The smallest contributions will be acceptable.

By this day's Mails.

SAVANNAH, January 20.

The Mayor has the happiness of announcing to his unfortunate fellow-citizens, that by last evening's mail, he received a draught, from the Bank of the United States, on the Branch Bank of South-Carolina, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, being the sum appropriated by the act, to which Governor Mifflin's letter refers.—Also, a letter from the gentlemen, addressed in Norfolk, informing that two thousand six hundred dollars had been collected in that city, for which sum a bill of exchange is remitted to the Branch Bank in Charleston.

ENTERED. Days
Ship Nancy, Dill, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 18
Brig Eliza, Sampson, Boston, 12
Alexander, Backhouse, Kingston, 24
Sarah, M'Allister, Africa, 18
Sch'r Suffolk, Boyce, Gonaves, 18

NEW YORK, February 8.

Capt. Paul arrived at Wilmington, (N. C.) informed that while he lay at Tortola, three Spanish prizes were brought in by British cruizers, on board of one of which, a large ship, was 2 Bishops, 25 Friars, and two millions of dollars. Two American captains arrived at St. Thomas from the Bite of Leogane while capt. P. lay there, who informed that upwards of 400 American vessels were lying at the Bite and at St. Pierres, all captured by the French, and many of them condemned, vessels and cargoes.

The two paragraphs which follow were given to the editors by a respectable merchant of this city for publication.

The sch'r. Return, capt. Michels, arrived yesterday in 14 days from Guadaloupe. This vessel

was bound from Newbern, N. C. with a cargo for New York, and driven off this Coast in Dec. last, was taken by a French privateer, carried into Guadaloupe, her cargo taken and condemned; and the specie on board, consigned to sundry merchants of this city—all was condemned. The vessel liberated after paying expensive fees to depart.

The brig Mary, of this port, from Barbadoes to North Carolina, was taken on the 19th of Dec. and carried into St. Marks, where the vessel and specie on board, will probably all be condemned, there being then 8 American vessels condemned, which the capt. expected would be the fate of the Mary.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary, Miller, 11th of May
June, Amsterdam.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.

Our navigation is once more nearly released from its icy chains, and vessels are again permitted, with some difficulty to pass up and down; there was last evening, forty five sea vessels of different descriptions between Fell's Point and Hawkins Point, of which thirty were bound up, but the difficulty in boarding them prevented our giving a list of their names.

We are sorry to add, that as some men were engaged yesterday in cutting away the ice below the fort, five of them fell in, and never appeared again.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

60th Days Drawing, January 21.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
94	13216	22725	10	36086	
507	683	990		090	
1150	801	43380		731	
611	25	962	24010	152	10
2167	14573	10	082	615	10
271	10	752	836	649	
934	15696	10	25258	37934	
3228	927	10	276	10	371
950	10	932	783	749	
4190	16122	26528		805	
348	607	926		38228	
978	938	27760	10	39428	
5166	10	17331	10	28298	590
589	10	381	372	40110	
767	654		441	301	10
928	18104	10	551	10	472
6416	117		620		730
617	419	20	838	41334	
968	491	10	29161	661	
995	516		425	955	10
7503	19207	10	667	20	42390
641	10	370	687		579
2154	402	10	970	10	43046
605	741		30017	10	197
962	751		171	10	44336
9150	20090		448		904
10218	10	105	948		45751
512	159		31078		46124
562	309		689		537
11233	621		859		578
583	10	21106	878		47607
697	10	209	10	32321	696
833	413	10	622	10	853
12720	470	20	35432		48209
13024	902		34187		556
074	22362		880		49909
153	402	10	35164		
162	578		238		

61st Days Drawing, January 23.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	
1654	10	14137	10	28831	10	36808
2198		15613		29203		37179
3026		16489		268	10	720
753		784	10	370		837
4090		17181		912		38213
118	10	157		979		39675
162		18401		30146	10	41255
851		614	10	396		42768
5013		19145		31631	10	43042
195		383	10	32172		678
204		21314		374		45274
638		533	10	551	10	396
7421	10	651		800		423
911		23142		808		440
8036	10	146		33290		46154
528		24294		309		255
9233	20	556		838		333
375		25003	10	34161		47177
10380		336		172		249
11095	10	27546		209	10	385
797		633		443	10	490
12156		854		585		48228
662	10	911		35498		437
982	10	28164		938		832
13538		742		36495		49284

Errors.—In 3rd day, instead of 38389 blank, read prize of 10 dollars. In 57th day, instead of 34654 blank, r. 34664 blank.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of SHAW & HAMMITT and THOMAS SHAW are particularly requested to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance, at Barnabas M'Shaney's tavern, in 3d, near Arch-street, February 9

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.
On THURSDAY, February, 9th,
At 7 o'clock, will be delivered
The Effects of PRIDE, AMBITION & REVENGE,
Exemplified in the character of
Satan,
AND THE FALL OF MAN,
And contrasted with the effects of
DIVINE LOVE,
In the Redemption of Man,
As displayed by MILTON,
On Saturday.—The Effects of Ambition and Guilt exemplified in the Character of Macbeth.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's Looking-glass-shop, 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-Store, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Wm. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eighths of a Dollar.
THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 61

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, } Executors.
WALTER FRANKLIN, or }
SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, }
January 14th, 1796. co2w

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1797.

Our Navigation is at length nearly free. The New-Castle Packets have begun to ply again—several vessels have gone down, and one or two shallops have come up.

A fine Head, executed by ROSS, has just been put up on the frigate United States, in Southwark. It is a female figure, in loose attire, representing the Genius of Columbia. In the back ground is seen the Eagle, and near him the arms of the United States; over which he extends his protecting wings. The figure is about 9 feet in height; the countenance elegant and majestic; the emblems happily disposed; and the attitude and drapery peculiarly well imagined and executed.—the whole reflecting great credit on the artist.

Letters have been received from Mr. PINCKNEY, dated at Bourdeaux.
His reception by the inhabitants of that populous city, was cordial and flattering in the highest degree.

Compare the language of the Town-men, the calumniators of the administrators of our Government, with that of the Legislature of the United States, and of the individual states. Heaven and Hell are not more opposite.

Died, on Saturday morning last, of a lingering indisposition, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN BUSHELL, Printer, of this city. His remains were interred, the day following, in the Presbyterian burial ground, attended by a large number of citizens.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the two Houses assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in pursuance of previous agreement, to ascertain the result of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States; and it appearing by the report made by Mr. Sedgwick, from the tellers, that John Adams was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, of the United States; and Mr. Adams having made the official declaration thereof, as President of the Senate, added,

“And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the ordainer of civil government on earth for the preservation of liberty, justice and peace, among men, enable both to discharge the duties of those offices, conformably to the constitution of the United States, with conscientious diligence, punctuality and perseverance.”

The following is a statement of all the Votes as declared by the Tellers:

John Adams	71
Thomas Jefferson	68
Thomas Pinckney	59
Aaron Burr	30
Samuel Adams	15
Oliver Ellsworth	11
John Jay	5
George Clinton	7
Samuel Johnson	2
James Iredell	3
George Washington	2
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	1
John Henry	2

Mr. Parker and Mr. Sirgrevés were the Tellers on the part of the House.

We learn that the lately released Captives are to be at the Pantheon, this Evening, which is for the benefit of the Infant Jockies.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16.

Mr. HENDERSON'S SPEECH continued.
Sir, as members are called upon for a substitute, and to specify high items of indirect taxation as they judge proper for that purpose, I will take the liberty to mention a few in addition to many that were enumerated by the gentleman from South-Carolina, that appear to me as proper objects to embrace or to extend the duty upon. And first, with regard to such as have not yet been noticed by government; of this description are all the theatrical exhibitions, porter manufactured within the United States, clocks and watches. It will be obvious, at first view, that these are articles of convenience or luxury, that are generally used by those who are the most able to bear the burthen of government, and may be used or omitted at pleasure.—Sir, with regard to theatrical exhibitions, we need only to turn our eyes to the large and expensive buildings occupied for those purposes to convince us that the sources of private revenue derived from their exhibitions must be very extensive, and if so that they will be a proper object to raise some public revenue from.—With regard to porter manufactured within the United States, I think there may be some revenue derived therefrom with as much propriety as from spirits distilled, and the manufacturer might be protected by an additional duty upon imported porter.—With regard to clocks and watches, they are articles of convenience, chiefly used by those who would not be dissatisfied by a small tax, and I am inclined to think, from the great number in use, that a considerable sum might be raised from them.—With regard to articles that will bear an extension of duty, I agree in opinion with the gentleman from South-Carolina, who gave us to full a detail upon the subject, as to the greater part of the imported articles, and should have been glad if he had included all kinds of teas, instead of confining his calculations to bohea only, and also beer, ale and porter, among the class of liquors.—With regard to the finer teas, I am of opinion they will all bear an addition of duty, from this one consideration, that we use them upon better terms at present, under the duty they pay, than we formerly used the inferior kinds.—With regard to beer, ale and porter, I would propose an additional tax, not only to aid the revenue, but to protect the manufacture among ourselves. Of the duty paid upon these articles, I expect that foreigners would pay the greater part as they generally give imported the preference I am inclined to think that if the duty may be raised upon imported, it may also be raised upon spirits manufactured in the United States.

Sir, I would wish to make one or two observations upon the statement made by the gentleman from S. C. who gave us a detail of the expenses and the probable revenue of government. I find in this statement of the probable revenues from existing laws, under the head of duties on imports and tonnage, the amount of 5,338,961 dollars computed as the annual net proceeds. I find in the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, wherein he exhibits a general view of the amount of revenue upon imports and tonnage for the year 1795, the net proceeds to be calculated at 7,959,409 70 dollars, making a difference of 2,620,448 70 dollars. I find also in the report of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, upon the system of direct taxes, the following observations, viz. “What the product of the present year will be, cannot be yet known; although it is certain that it will exceed, considerably, that of the year 1795.” The net proceeds of the year 1795 being, as I have mentioned, 7,959,409 70 dollars, and being informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the amount of duties upon imports and tonnage this year will certainly considerably exceed that sum. I am at a loss to determine upon what principle the gentleman has founded his calculations of 5,338,961 dollars, for the true amount of annual revenue, unless he should have taken it only from the actual receipts, which I suppose would not be correct, because the difference between the receipts of cash in the Treasury, and the amount of duties, must create a debt due the Treasury in the hands of somebody, that must be paid, and will prove in aid of the revenue. I make no doubt but that the gentleman who gave us the statement from his knowledge of the subject, and usual correctness, can explain the reasons of the difference. I would further observe that, under the same head, the items relating to internal revenues are stated at sums considerably below the amount of the present year. The Secretary of the Treasury informs us that the product of the internal revenues for the present year will be considerably more than the year past. I think the gentleman has omitted in his statement one or two items that appear to me deserving of some notice. I mean the probable amount of sales of land under the act of May last, and the debt due from J. C. Symmes and his associates. I think we have a right with some degree of certainty to calculate upon some productive aid to our revenue from the sale of public lands. I am informed that with regard to the debt of Mr. Symmes, if the contract is fulfilled on the part of government agreeable to the report of the Attorney-General, it will make a considerable item in the revenue account, according to my calculations, there will be better than 400,000 dollars immediately to be paid or placed upon interest and paid in six half-yearly installments.

Sir, the gentleman in the course of his remarks proposed the small sum of 200,000 dollars to be raised by direct taxes. This sum it is true does not at first view appear at all alarming. But I have heard, upon former occasions, the idea of an entering wedge to a system suggested. This would operate as a complete one, although small yet the more dangerous; for to pursue the comparison, persons with wedges, having great force to overcome, make use of slim or small ones at first, as they are more easily introduced and soon make way for large ones. This I expect would be the effect of the proposed system and probably in time make way for the full accomplishment of the measure suggested by the member from Pennsylvania, which I before stated to throw the whole burthen upon the farmer.

Sir, these being my sentiments, I must vote against the resolution now offered.

NEW YORK, February 6.

By a Proclamation, dated Quebec Dec. 31st. His Majesty's free pardon is granted to all his land forces, who shall surrender themselves on or before the first day of August next, to any officer in either of the Canadas, Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick.

Nobility is entirely abolished at Modena, and the Tree of Liberty is planted at Ferrara.

The new Italian Republic of Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, &c. has already adopted the French Calendar, and several other forms of that country.

BOSTON, January 31.

Capt. Gilmore from Barbadoes, in 30 days, informs us of the capture of the ship Ganges, Capt. Elkins, of this place, from the Ile of France, bound home. She had been beating on our coast for a considerable time; till being short of provisions and very leaky, the captain was compelled to put her before a N. W. wind and steer for Barbadoes. He had entered the harbor—his sails were clewed up, and his anchor upon the point of being dropped—when a boat was sent from the floor of war the Favorite, commanded by the notorious Capt. Wood—and she was taken possession of as a prize. The governor and inhabitants of the island reprehended the transaction in warm and pointed terms—and the Vice A. Judge refused to libel the vessel. Wood then took his prize from the port, and proceeded with her to leeward, in hopes of finding as great a rogue as himself, to assist him in her condemnation. This Wood being the oldest commissioned captain at the place, was commander of the naval force there, and amenable to no officer then at Barbadoes. The same commander had allowed the imprisonment of many Americans at the island—he did it to pick out the Englishmen—but many of the poor Americans were never released. On his passage home Capt. Gilmore was at St. Eustatius, where he was told by the commander of a French privateer, that he had taken an Indian man belonging to the United States, and carried her into St. Bartholomews—that she belonged to a person who had been indemnified by the English for certain losses, and therefore she would be condemned.

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Danish ship Friendship, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter-Casks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days since, a small SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—sharp ears, small head, long hair, inclining to curl; occasionally limps on one hind leg; answers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No 304, corner of Spruce and 3d streets, shall receive the above reward.

February 9

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,

Of a superior Quality,

For Sale by

A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,

No. 60 Dock-street.

February 8

New Theatre.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, February 10,

Will be presented, (for the fifth time) an Historical

Play, called

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, in 2 acts, (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights) called

Lock and Key.

On Monday—A celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of Columbus, The Children in the Wood, &c.) called THE WAY TO GET MARRIED; with Entertainments.