

BRIDGE-TOWN, (N. J.) July 4.

The Day was welcomed in by a discharge of cannon—a number of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity repaired to an elegant Bower erected on Laurel Hill, where they partook of a handsome dinner, prepared by Mr. Ebenezer Seeley. Hilarity and pleasure were conspicuous, and the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of artillery.

- 1. The Day.
2. The United States.
3. The President.
4. George Washington, Columbia's smothered friend, alike in War or Peace—May his name defend to latest ages, unhurt by malice, and unharmed by misrepresentation.
5. The memory of those heroes who fell in defence of American freedom and independence.
6. May just national views absorb local and particular interests.
7. The free born sons of America. May they never desert the cause of their country in the day of trial.
8. The Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of our country.
9. The progress of Science throughout the world.
10. Civil Liberty and social order.
11. Governor Howell, and the state of New-Jersey.
12. Freedom, Peace, and Plenty to all mankind.
13. May an invariable attachment to the public good, cement the members of the Federal Legislature.
14. The Aborigines of America, and perpetual peace with them.
15. May foreign influence, or party feuds never affect our public Councils.
16. The American Fair.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.

- Toasts drank at Mr. Eher's—July 4.
1. The Day and all who honor it.
2. The memory of those who bled in support of American Independence.
3. May the unanimity and virtue of '76 be an example to those of the present day.
4. George Washington—May past services live in the memory of Americans.
5. The President of the United States.
6. The Vice President of the United States.
7. May our cannon speak the voice of the people, if Congress will not.
8. The infant fleet of America.
9. May the United States act justly to, and independent of all foreign nations.
10. Our Ministers Extraordinary—May they soon restore a good understanding between France and America.
11. The Commerce of the United States.
12. The health and speedy liberation of the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE, and fair Family.
13. Mr. Ames.
14. Prosperity of Alexandria.
15. The Navigation of Potomac.
16. The American Fair.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 7. FOR THE CENTINEL.

The bridge, lately erected over the Potomak, at the place where the tide meets the waters from the mountains, opens a direct communication between the city of Washington, and the rich farming counties of Loudon, Berkley, Fauquier, Frederick, Shenandoah, Hardy, and Hampshire, in Virginia. These counties are inhabited by the industrious proprietors of their own lands, who are chiefly emigrants from the middle and eastern states; preserving with their industrious habits, the plain republican manners of their ancestors, in spite of the contagion of example.

The city, by means of this communication, has now become the nearest sea-port, for the immense products of this extensive and valuable country, by six or seven miles, with the advantage of the best roads;—and nothing seems wanting but PEACE, and a few more men of capital and enterprise, to give the most active spring to the most active commerce, in this favored spot.

For the facility with which this great object has been completed, we are principally indebted to the enterprise and perseverance of that most useful and public spirited citizen, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, Esq. who zealously engaged in the superintendance of the work at its commencement; and suffered no obstacle to impede its progress to its final accomplishment;—and of whom it may be justly said, and we therefore say it with pleasure, "That he has deserved well of his country."

NORFOLK, July 6.

VICE-CONSULAT OF NORFOLK. Norfolk, 27th of June, 1797, 5th year of French Republic, one and indivisible. The Vice-consul of the French Republic to the Mayor of Norfolk.

SIR, I cannot pass over in silence the accumulated outrages that have, for this some time past, been committed on Frenchmen resident in Norfolk.

When insults degenerate into assassinations, patience itself is subdued; and I am bound to demand vengeance on cowards, who, uniting in troops, to oppress and overwhelm a disarmed French Officer, and who amply supply in numbers their deficiency in courage.

Many complaints of the nature of this, have been made to your predecessor in office, but the have remained without answer or effect. I am about to enumerate them, in order that I may not appeal to your severity and rigour, before I shall have addressed myself to your justice.

In the month of March last, Citizen Barney, commander of the French frigates, having interposed his authority, to appease a riot which had arisen in the streets, between some French Sailors and some Americans, was insulted, assailed, menaced, pursued to his lodgings, and but for his own firmness,

and the interposition of the magistrates, his life would have been endangered. The want of witnels, and the ignorance of those who were culpable in this affair, prevented at the time a recurrence to justice and to your laws. The day after this scene, the Secretary of the French consulship, walking in the streets with another Frenchman who were the National cockade, were attacked with stones and obliged to fly, to prevent being wounded. Since that epoch, the captain of marines, of the frigate Medusa, was assaulted by two men in the middle of the street, who beat him with canes, cut his head and left him stretched on the spot.

In vain did the commodore demand justice; justice was not granted. Finally yesterday after dinner, an officer of the Medusa entering a house of entertainment, where Mr. Saunders (an officer of the fort) was, the latter, after throwing out invectives and imprecations against the French nation, insulted and struck the French officer, reproaching him at the same time with having a sword, while he (Mr. Saunders) had none.

The Frenchman directly gave his hanger to another officer who was present, and repelled the attack, in employing only the means that his adversary possessed; but as he was much the strongest he had the generosity to quit the unequal contest—and the magistrates making their appearance, he, obedient to their voice, went securely into the street, trusting that the police of the town would keep him safe from assassination.

Mr. Saunders followed him, and provoked him with renewed fury. The French officer in defending himself overthrew his adversary, and in that instant a hatter named Johnson, with several workmen, and one Lowme, a crockery ware man, threw themselves on him, and had well nigh taken his life—not being able to subdue him they assassinated him—some Frenchmen of the neighbourhood disengaged the officer and got him into one of their coaches. But his enemies Saunders, thirsting for blood, pursued him in his retreat, which ought to have been sacred, and pushed his violence and fury to the bursting open the door, in order to snatch his victim from his friends.

If such excesses are not severely punished by the magistrates, if strangers in this town are not under the safeguard of the laws of nations, if the lives of peaceable Frenchmen, wearing the national cockade, or who belong to the service of the Republic are not protected by the laws of a country, for which it ought to be remembered they have shed their blood, I will give information to the French Government of their situation, of their dangers, the repeated insults they receive, and their cause will be the cause of violated humanity, gratitude and hospitality.

I would also observe to you, sir, respecting the garrison of the Fort, that several Frenchmen, wearing the national cockade, have complained of having been frequently insulted by the soldiers who compose it. I have now to pray you, sir, to prosecute with all the rigor of the law, the individuals whom I have pointed out to you, against whom I am, in behalf of the French Nation, the accuser.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration and respect, (Signed) DUHAIL, P. S. You can, sir, call as witnesses in the affair, Mr. Thomas Willock, Nathaniel Boyth, James Woodward, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Bosquet, and the citizens Labadie, Villegraine, Dupre, Farin and Courret—you will obtain from them the necessary information of the crime that I denounce.

Norfolk Borough, June 29, 1797.

Sir, The letter which I had the honour to receive from you of the 27th instant, I considered it to be my duty to lay before a court of Aldermen, summoned especially for that purpose; I have now to communicate to you the result of our deliberation.

We consider it as an evil much to be deplored, that when jealousies arise between nations, however consequential the first aggressions may be, circumstances light in their nature shall in future be magnified as proofs of disaffection; permit us to observe, the charges in your letter are, we think, somewhat of the latter description; and while we appreciate the sensibility excited on the appearance of an affront to an individual of your nation, we lament the cause which brings that sensibility into birth.

The circumstances relating to Commodore Barney were duly investigated, and we thought had been settled much to the Commodore's satisfaction.

The affront offered to the Secretary of the French Consulship was never known officially, and permit us to assure you that if it had been known, every effort would have been used by the magistracy to punish the offenders.

With respect to the outrage committed on the captain of marines of the Medusa, a complaint was lodged with one of the Aldermen, by him and the surgeon of the ship: The Aldermen who heard the complaint sent for the commonwealth's attorney, and in consultation with him, left to the option of the injured officer the choice of binding the offenders to their good behaviour (the only punishment which the laws of this state can inflict for breaches of the peace) or a prosecution for the recovery of damages; the latter was the choice of the officer, and such suit is now under prosecution.

As to the disagreeable difference between the officer of the French Republic, and an officer of the American army, the magistrates, however they may lament such disputes, do not hold themselves bound to interfere in the quarrels of private individuals; they will ever show a promptitude to act as conservators of the peace, but do not consider their interposition as necessary to enforce the law of politeness: So soon as we understood that hostile purposes were in mediation, an arrest

was sent forward against Mr. Saunders for the purpose of preventing disagreeable conferences of that nature of conduct which has ever governed the magistracy of the Borough in the relation between them and the citizens of your republic, we feel ourselves hurt at the expression, that, "Justice for injury has been demanded, and not granted." Permit us to say, we know of no instance in which justice has been demanded and withheld.

While in your endeavors to keep up a good understanding between the citizens of our own and your republic, we keep in a view the necessity of enforcing an obedience to the laws over those persons more immediately under your jurisdiction. We conceive an equal exertion on your part as a necessary step thereto, and submit to you the expediency of a limitation in the licence granted to the officers and sailors of the ships of the republic in coming ashore.

The translation of your letter, added to the court being in their quarter sessions, has rendered a delay in the answer unavoidable.

I am, in behalf of the court of Aldermen, with respect, Sir, Your most obedient servant, GEO. LOYALL, Mayor. Citizen Duhal, Vice-Consul of the French Republic, Norfolk.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12.

PRICES OF STOCKS. 6 per Cent. 1687 Interest. Deferred 6 per Cent. 103 to 4 1/2 off. BANK United States, dividend off 13/6. Pennsylvania, do. 14 to 15 per cent. North America, do. 20. Insurance Comp. N. A. shares 45.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE. On London, at 30 days par. at 60 days 65. at 90 days 62. Amsterdam, per guildter 90 days 40. Died, last Sunday, Mr. Scott, principal clerk to Messrs. Gurney and Smith, merchants of this city, in whose employ he had been upwards of twelve years.

A committee of five members of the house of Representatives was appointed, before the adjournment of Congress, to fit during the recess for the purpose of investigating Mr. Blount's affair.

Last evening a young man, a German, apprentice to Mr. Schiav'ly in Third-street, was drowned in the Delaware, at the bathing place near Dock-street.

Monday last a man, servant to Col. Gurney, was drowned in the Delaware.

Quere says one, what shall be done to Ben Bache and his tri-col'd junto? Answer was made, replete with spite, Let him still print, and let them write.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 11. Montequieu says—"The most certain mark of the approaching fall of a state, is the contempt of the people towards their government and magistracy."—In monarchies this is undoubtedly true; for we have seen it verified in France, and heard of it in other nations.—It may be true also, when applied to a republican government; but it shews at the same time, an universal corruption of the people who elect, and are elected into office: and whenever such a state of things occurs, as was the case on the decline and fall of the Roman republic, the country is ripe for some terrible revolution and mult expect it. The grand object therefore is, to promote public and individual virtue; for, from that primary source, proceeds all the good to be expected in a country. If the majority of a republican state are virtuous, it is not natural to presume that a majority of the government, which depends on the public suffrage, will be otherwise—and as the political conduct of the officers of our government, with extremely few exceptions, is unimpeachable, every attempt on the part of our citizens, to detach the confidence of the people from their public agents, is a step towards verifying the remark of Montequieu. This observation receives additional energy, if we reflect that certain printers in the United States (to the credit of our country, they are as few as their characters are contemptible,) have uniformly selected the most unblemished and irreproachable men as objects against which to emit their venom. If to abuse such men, when the virtuous and the moderate concur in approving their measures, is not an obvious attempt to withdraw the public confidence from their administration, nothing is: But it is sincerely trusted these nefarious steps to realize "the most certain mark of the fall of a state." will be as unsuccessful as they are base. A review of the federal administration, from the first establishment of the government, will evince to every impartial mind, that our public officers have acted on the grand principle of advancing the INTERESTS of the United States, in the first instance—and secondly, with a rigid regard to the rights of other nations, always respecting them and endeavoring to treat them with a scrupulous impartiality. This has been the case with respect to France and Great-Britain, and this is now the case as to Spain. The decisive steps taken in the affair of Mr. Blount, are sufficient evidence of a determination to act with candor and good faith towards the Spaniards, to satisfy their aims—and to avert the calamity of a misunderstanding, either with that or another nation, famous for dark intrigue, and which it is suspected is at the bottom of their present unwarrantable manoeuvres on the Mississippi. The Spaniards have ever been thought an honorable people—we hope will continue so—and we should have little cause to apprehend a rupture with them, if left to the uninfluenced operation of their own sincerity and good faith.—Whether they are at present so influenced, every observer will, of course, decide for himself.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, June 25. "We have just received news from Detroit, that a party of French and Indians have carried an American Fort on the Ohio; and that the commandant of Detroit had dispatched 150 men to their relief."

[N. Y. Minerva, July 10.] On Wednesday evening the 5th inst. departed this life, much and deservedly lamented, Nathaniel Lawrence, Esq. for three years attorney-general of this state.

WARREN, (R. I.) July 11.

Yesterday arrived in this town, Charles Collins, jun. via New London, commandant of the ship Patty, with a cargo of sugars, estimated at 30,000 dollars, bound from Havannah to Bristol, in this State, who was taken by the armed privateer Campbell, of New Providence, and carried in for trial, about the 20th of April last on pretence of her being Spanish property.—On the 20th ult. was tried, acquitted, and the owner of the privateer sentenced to pay 2100 dollars for costs and damages together with the costs of court which the captor paid and appealed.—The Captain has come home to procure bonds and further evidence of her being bona fide American; which in fact is the case, being the property of James and William D. Wolfe, of Bristol, and of the said Collins of this town.—It is not supposed the plaintiff will ever lay in any further claim to said cargo, his appeal notwithstanding.—This award must be pleasing, as on this trial depended a number of others in the same situation, and our Havannah trade.

RUTLAND, July 3. INFORMATION.

A gentleman direct from Bennington informs, that the inhabitants there have in serious contemplation, to petition his Excellency the Governor immediately to convene by proclamation, the General Assembly of this State, for the purpose of passing a resolve of the Assembly, that the honorable the Lyon of Vermont in his late speech to Congress, deserves well of his constituents; and to do, and transact such further and other things, as they in their great wisdom, shall deem requisite and necessary, more fully to demonstrate to the world, the high sense they entertain of the wisdom, candor, and abilities of their right honorable member.

No papers were received by the Southern Mail this day.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, DEPARTED, SHIP, CAPTAIN, DESTINATION, DAYS. Lists various ships like Brig Ruby, Lady Washington, and others.

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge. July 12. 6t

A quarterly Meeting.

Of "The Society for the Institution and support of First Day or Sunday Schools in the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," will be held at JOHN ELY'S school room in Third near Mulberry Street, at half past 7 o'clock this Evening. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Sec'y. June 12.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bower, about forty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubey Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place. AUG. DAVIS. N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A. D. Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubey Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place. AUG. DAVIS. N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A. D. Richmond, June 11, 1797.

For New-York, THE BRIG Little Sally,

James Taylor, Master. Lying at Chestnut-street wharf, will sail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply on board, or to Joseph Anthony & Co. July 12. d3t