

orders of commodore Barney is the restraint imposed on the crews of his ships, and of which he some time ago informed us, as an additional proof of that gentleman's desire to keep undisturbed the peace and harmony of this borough. Well knowing the propensity that sailors of every country possess to enter into broils—we more readily acknowledge that the conduct of the crews belonging to the Medusa and Infurgent, has generally been proper, nor are we unmindful of the sacrifice which necessity and a regard to the public peace has imposed upon them.

With respect to your questions, "Is it true that the officers and sailors in the service of the republic, have been insulted and assaulted? And that the aggressors experience only the slight inconvenience of furnishing a security (always ready to be found) for their future conduct?" We have only to observe, that whenever complaints are made to the magistracy, by an injured party, redress, so far as our laws extend, was never denied. We presume it to be perfectly within your knowledge, that a security for future good conduct involves a pecuniary obligation, and that a violation of recognizance, produces a recovery of the penalty. We feel a satisfaction in the contemplation, that such is our jurisprudence! Acting under a government of laws, and not of men, the will of the magistrate cannot be substituted for the established law of the land. Your principles being known to us, we entertain no doubt of your according with us in the sentiment—that arbitrary summary proceedings, and consequent punishment form no part of the police of a free government. We lament that acts of individual indiscretion, should be wrought up to manifestations of national hatred: this conclusion cannot, we think, be just, when it is contemplated, that in every attempt to preserve the public repose, we have fought for the aggressors among our own citizens only.

So far as relates to the outrage committed on the house of Mr. Blondel, we have further to observe, that the laws are open to him, and a redress can only be obtained by a recurrence thereto.

Most assuredly will the magistracy of this borough, unite with you in every endeavor to ensure the peace and harmony between the citizens of the two republics, and it will afford them the highest gratification if such mutual endeavors prove successful in preventing future uneasiness.

In behalf of the court of aldermen,
I am, with respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO: LOYALL, Mayor.

Norfolk borough, July 1, 1797.
Citizen Duhail, consul of the
French republic, Norfolk.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 13.

The following is the conclusion of a letter to the Secretary of State from the Spanish Minister—published this morning in a Pamphlet from the Office of the Aurora. The whole letter shall appear to-morrow.

"After having followed you step by step through the various points of your report to the President, I shall make a short compendium of such as arise from this letter; from which it results.

1. That on the 27th of February, I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government.
2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the President had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month, and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him.
3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the Secretary of War, that Government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected.
4. That you made to the English Minister a communication, which in my opinion you ought not, and that even if you thought it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is, from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object.
5. That the Baron de Corondelet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand.
6. That the Baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a complaint, but as an observation, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms.
7. That the proofs you allege to exculpate Mr. Ellicott, respecting his intentions of taking the Fort of Natchez by surprise, are purely negative.
8. That it is not merely pretences, but very powerful reasons, which have impeded the evacuation of the Posts, and the running of the Boundary Line.
9. That the insinuations with which you are willing to persuade the American People that our army is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence.
10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British Minister, in whose private notes, without signature, and perhaps not of his hand writing, you place such implicit confidence.
11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifested

to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foundation for my suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right.

I have thus fulfilled a very disagreeable duty. Always desirous to contribute to strengthen the bands of friendship which unite Spain and America, and to which their situation, their wants and resources, invite them, I have seen with the most profound grief, that the language and tenor of your communication to the President, is not, in my opinion, calculated to promote so desirable an object to us all. For my part, although I shall leave nothing undone, to cement the union and harmony with a nation which I respect; neither shall I ever suffer the interests of the king, my master, in any case whatever, to be sacrificed to an unjust partiality.

I pray God to preserve you many years.
Your most obedient humble servant,
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1797.

COMMUNICATION.
There can be no doubt that if the Revenue Cutter only had accompanied the Mount Vernon for a few leagues the last season, and had been on the look-out for the Asia to return with her to port, the price of 4 flocks of war, completely manned, &c. would have been saved. A correspondent asks whether the Ganges, &c. for which the pirate below is now waiting, is also intended to be presented to these plunderers?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability dated Savannah, July 1, '97.
"We have nothing new here, but what we have from your quarter, unless it be worth informing you that forty or fifty Frenchmen in uniform arrived here by water from Charleston, whose destination is said to be Augustine, from whence it is inferred by some, that the Spaniards will shortly surrender to the French. There are said to be some among us endeavoring to procure men to go to the same place; but their conduct, tho' it has excited some suspicions, has not, from any thing which I have heard authorized a belief of such intention.

"People appear to be here as they are in Congress, and elsewhere, divided about the politics of the day. But tho' my retired situation prevents me from having the best opportunities of judging of the public sentiment, yet if I may determine from the observations I have made, I should conclude that the number of those who from an improper partiality would oppose the interests of this country is few: Under this apparent impression, and I suppose from a view to evince an attachment to that interest, I found on my arrival in town a very prevalent disposition to pay particular attention to the ensuing anniversary of our independence.

"The appointment of additional envoys was doubtless a judicious measure, and should it effect the desired object, it will prevent our being involved in that calamity which all well disposed men must deprecate. Should the French still determine to reject our advances, it will tend to unite us the more in any measures that it may be found necessary to adopt."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
The brig Dispatch, Braum, of this port, has been condemned at Malaga, by the French Consul.
Ship Gov. Mifflin, Dove, of this port, at Carthagena, do.
Ship Nancy, Billings, of this port, Fame, Wilson, do.
Brig Abby, Elliott, do.
Dispatch, McIntyre, do.
Sailed from Malaga, May 27, under convoy of the British frigate Andromache, Mansfield. The Nancy put into Gibraltar.
Brig Minerva, Bray, of this port at Cunta, waiting trial.

NEW-YORK, July 12.
ARRIVED, DAYS.
Sch's Polly, Freeman, Havannah 12
Adventure, Doal, Antigua 22
The American ship Paty, sent into New-Providence by the private vessel of war, Campbell, capt. Coppinger, has been tried by the Vice Admiralty court, and released. The captors have entered their appeal.
The ship Confederacy of this port, capt. Jenks, sailed from Canton on the 11th Jan. in company with the Russell, of Newport, and left that ship two days after, off the Great Ladrades—all well. Capt. Jenks was bound to Hamburg.

For Boston,
The Schooner
S A L L Y,
ASA SCUDDER, Master,
NOW lying at Chestnut-street wharf; will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
Joseph Anthony, & Co.
For Sale on board said Schooner,
A few barrels of flat MACKAREL.
Persons having freight on board the said schooner, are desired to call immediately for the same.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.
HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, lid-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragements, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, repeat, swell, and French harp stop, which he dares himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.
N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.
Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20.

For Sale,
THE time of a Mglatio Man, who has about 9 years to serve, understands the care of Horses, and is a good waiter.
June 26.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 11.
Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Romayne of this city, was taken by order of the Executive of the United States, and with his papers conducted to Philadelphia, in custody of the Marshal. We understand some letters from Mr. Blount were among his papers.
It is well known that Dr. Romayne has been lately in England and France.

We are assured that capt. Nathan Haley, who was said to be taken in the ship Hare, was himself the man who conducted her into France. It seems capt. Haley went to France a few days before the ship failed, and returned. The ship was taken by a boat, and on trial it was necessary to identify the captor, when capt. Haley himself appeared and proved himself the man, by producing his commission.

Capt. Haley appears in France in the national uniform of a marine officer, and is fitting out a privateer. A representation of the circumstances of this capture has been made to the proper authorities in France. This intelligence is from respectable and undoubted authority.

We further learn that the French are very particular in taking American vessels, unless furnished with papers exactly in conformity to their regulations—and no hopes of any indemnity to our merchants, until we break the British Treaty. Preparations are making to invade Portugal. [Minerva.]

An account is received in a New Providence paper of June 2d, that the British had taken Jean Rabel in St. Domingo, and released 17 sail of American vessels.

An attempt has been made to break open and rob the vaults of the Branch Bank in South Carolina, which did not succeed. The Directors have offered 500 dollars reward for securing the offender.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in the Western country, to his friend in Albany.
"Geneva, 10th June, 1797.

"DEAR SIR,

"Our business of the road goes on like magic. I am aided beyond my expectation by the inhabitants of the county of Onondago. By my last report from that quarter, I shall have the assistance of not less than 4,000 days work, voluntarily subscribed, on the two roads from the Cayuga lake to the deep springs; and as a stage is to run from Whites town over the new bridge at Cayuga, and from thence through the town of Seneca at the fall [where a good bridge is nearly completed] and from thence to Geneva, and Canadaraque, by first September next; the inhabitants on each road are striving for the preference, and this competition will draw from them the utmost stretch of their exertions. We have much also to hope from the liberality of the state in consequence of the law of last session for a lottery; however, as we cannot anticipate much aid from this resource the present season, and as it will be of great importance to the community at large, particularly proprietors of land in the western country, to have a good road communication from the county of Ontario to the Mohawk river—and as little aid can be obtained from the scattering inhabitants in the Oneida Reservation, we flatter ourselves that we shall receive substantial support from Patriotic citizens in the lower part of the state."

Schooner Rajah, 134 days from the West Coast of Sumatra, John Carnes, master, and 76 days from the Cape of Good Hope, informs.

That on the 14th of April, 1797, there was a sharp dispute in the British army, between the Irish artillery and English infantry, at the Cape of Good Hope, concerning the landing of the French in Ireland brought on an action which lasted some time. It began in the barracks where they would admit of no officers for thirty six hours. The artillery had six men wounded; the infantry three killed and eleven wounded. The latter part of the second day General Craig entered the barracks, armed with a hunger and pistols, and demanded the cause of the disturbance, and if any soldier or officer had any thing to say to him, to advance; which caused a silence on their part—the next day two corporals, and sergeant of the artillery were shot, and so ended the riot.

SALEM: July 7.

Capt. Bray, in the brig Mercury, arrived at Marblehead yesterday; in 30 days from Lisbon.—She left there June 4.—By Capt. Hinckley, a passenger in the above brig, we are informed, that two days before he failed, he was told by Mr. Dorman, a reputable English merchant in Lisbon, that an English frigate had that moment arrived from Portsmouth, having slipped her cables, & brought intelligence that the mutiny on board the grand English fleet had arisen to such a height, that an engagement had actually commenced between several ships, and it was conjectured, that this frigate was dispatched to give intelligence to the grand fleet of Admiral Jervis.—The passage of the English frigate is not mentioned, nor was it known by Capt. Hinckley.

N. B. Capt. Hinckley had read, previous to this intelligence, in the English newspapers, the accounts of the mutiny in the fleet at Portsmouth.

Previous to the arrival of this frigate, there were three mails due at Lisbon from England—which had excited considerable alarm.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, and generally believed, that Mr. Pitt had absconded, from England—or rather he dared not appear in public, and was obliged to continue in cog.

Admiral Jervis still continued the blockade of Cadiz—and expected every day to receive orders to attack and take the city—which it was said he would effect, as the Spanish ships were all dismantled, and could make but a feeble resistance. Several English men of war lay almost within reach of the cannon from the Spanish batteries.

Capt. H. informs, that 5 American vessels were carried into Vigo—two of which belonging to Bolton.

BOSTON, July 8.

We still continue in anxious expectation of intelligence from Europe later than before communicated. In Ireland, as late as May 16, the latest from that kingdom—the voice of complaint assumes a louder pitch and presents a bolder aspect—the government tho' evidently agitated appears determined to suppress every effort of the people—and numerous arrests, prosecutions, punishments and other coercive measures, are the consequence. Reform, civil and religious, is the ostensible object—Union the watchword and hope. Associations multiply, and affiliate, and every thing bears the strong marks of some important crisis! Conjecture is divided between a civil war, and a complete reformation in the civil concerns of Ireland.

The reports said to have been received by the arrival at Marblehead from Portugal, are various and in part contradictory. In our opinion, the prominent part of the report is founded on the fracas which happened on board admiral Colpoys's ship, in which six sailors were killed; as has been before mentioned.

Had we known the passage of the English frigate, and the reason why, if bound to admiral Jervis, who was known to be off Cadiz, the should put into Lisbon, we should be better enabled to calculate the amount of the intelligence.
REMARK.—Capt. Clark, in the private armed ship Hope, has arrived at New-London, and with an English ship of 6 guns, and 16 men, convoyed 27 sail of American vessels, home, from Cape Nicholas Mole. Several French families came in those vessels.—The British West-India fleet of about 100 sail, was to sail from the east of Jamaica, on the 3d of June.—Capt. George Clark, late of the brig Neutrality, of Bath, has arrived at New York, from Jamaica, in the Eleven Sons.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 7.

FIRE! FIRE!

This cry, of all others the most distressing, filled the ears of our citizens yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. It commenced, by accident, in the kitchen on the lot occupied by Mr. Thomas Cochran, and in its progress destroyed six dwelling-houses, with all the out-houses annexed thereto; the most valuable of the houses were two the property of Mr. Zachariah Lucas (occupied by Miss M. Hume, and Mr. J. Gunnell) whose lots we think may be estimated at 2000.—The house in which he lived, and those on the opposite side of the street, were happily preserved by the providential circumstance of the prevalence of a light fourth-well breeze, without which the utmost exertions of our citizens would have been of little avail in arresting their progress. We are happy to say no one got hurt.

On Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. John Gore, of Culpeper, was struck with lightning and consumed, together with most of the furniture. His daughter, a young woman of about 20 years of age, who was standing in the door, was knocked down by the lightning, and expired in a short time.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Olive, Capt. BLAIR, from Famburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.
June 26.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potomac river."
"And be it enacted, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares to neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company; and of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars; on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars; and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.
By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12w3m

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE,
No. 64 South Second Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commences drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.
Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 3, City of Washington, No. 2, and Patent Lotteries.
Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkinson Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.
The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, 1 and 2, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to, by Mrs. Groombridge and masters, exceeding in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797.

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.
Best English Crown Window Glazs.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glazs, of the following sizes:
10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14
212 BOXES.
Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.
Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 8.
Sherry Wine.
A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,
Thirty Boxes Chocolate.
For Sale by,
Samuel Brock, Junr,
No. 89, South Third-street.
June 27.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Cin. of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hds
Old Hock, in casks of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glazs, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazelnuts, in sacks
Whiting
Coppers
White Lead } in hds
& Spanish Brown }
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT,
January 4

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Junr. & Co.
No. 8 Chestnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By **ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.**
No. 40 South Second Street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable **THOMAS ERKINE.**
May 15

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House; SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chestnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.
For terms apply to **John Clement Stacker,** 3aw15

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Matthias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.
Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Wimer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.
The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appearance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.
For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, to that passengers desirous for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.
N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Perce, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward, and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday, performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.
mwl