

whole nation was employed in a continual effort to promote harmony between the two republics. Mr. Monroe then adds, "nor did I pursue this policy upon my arrival in France from the impulse of my own head and my own heart only, the basis of my communications to the Government, and of my general conduct there, in those respects, was laid by OUR ADMINISTRATION, under whose orders I acted, and by whose instructions I was guided."

It is quite fashionable with some to speak of those as attached to the British, who represent the conduct of the French towards this country in its proper light: this may be attributed to the spleen of party. An American may detest those who speak to undermine the pillars of our happiness, without indulging an unjustifiable predilection for another foreign nation.

Mr. M'Kean, in his address to Mr. Monroe the late Minister to France, observes—"Of you, Sir, we have heard nothing for which an American republican ought to blush, from any source of information which a candid man ought to believe."

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, July 17. Saturday afternoon the out houses of Major Hunt, at Powles Hook Ferry, were struck by lightning, and consumed, together with 3 horses, hay, &c. Also, a brig, at Bowne's wharf had her topmast shivered to pieces. A row boat, with several people, in attempting to cross the North river, over-set and sunk, fortunately no lives were lost.

The Thermometer in the shade, on Saturday, between 11 and 12 o'clock in town, stood at 91 1-2 degrees.

We learn by the last arrival from Bordeaux, that there were but three American vessels left at that port—that there was great talk among the people of a rupture between France and the United States.—that in consequence of this, and by advice of the American Consul, the Americans in that city were quitting the place. The people of Bordeaux were however opposed to a war with the United States.

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.

Extract of a letter from Holland, April 3, 1797.

"I send you by this opportunity a recent work of Mr. Necker, upon the French revolution; it has been some weeks published, but I have not been able, until a few weeks ago, to procure a copy of it here; I have not yet had the time to read it through myself. I know not whether the government of the United States have ever thought an attention to the literary part of European politics a subject of instruction to their ministers abroad. There is a certain class of publications which have a direct and important connection with the course of events and with the views of nations, courts, parties, factions and individuals; this is no secret to you. In the present situation of our affairs, and the designs which at least one European power has with regard to the United States, it is necessary to be upon the watch for every gleam, that may cast a light upon the systems which comprehend us.

"My situation is not peculiarly favorable for this particular: I find it difficult to procure the publications which appear in England, and very seldom can receive them, until a long interval has intervened. Even those of France do not reach this country very early; and there are none that originate here. There is not any more certain and unequivocal mark of the deplorable declension of this nation in importance than this; not one publication of the least note has been produced by the Dutch press since I first arrived here; and whenever I get intimation of any new work, I find myself obliged to wait for it, until it can be procured from London or Paris, from Lausanne or Balle, Hamburg or Berlin.

"As it is I am getting into a way which will perhaps supply me better and more speedily than I have been hitherto, and I shall constantly forward to you such works, as may appear to contain any thing interesting to America, with some of the observations which occur to me upon perusal, tho' I am sensible that this last will be the most unnecessary part of the plan.

"To judge accurately upon this work of Necker, it is necessary to remember who, and what the author has been, and what he possibly has hopes of becoming again. I sent you not long since the work of his daughter, Madame de Stael, and mentioned one of her objects in writing that book. She has now returned to Paris; let me further observe, that it was by her exertions the decree in favor of M. de Talleyrand, permitting his return, was passed; the same party procured the same decree in favor of the general Montaigne; they are endeavoring to obtain the liberation of M. de la Fayette. Lally, in London, who belongs likewise to the same party, has lately published a book in favor of the emigrants, and in this instance, with the same effect, which his former efforts have uniformly produced, of injuring his own cause by his impetuosity. This whole party is detested by the present French government. Every one of the five directors hates them, with the inveteracy of a neighborly hatred; but the force of the opinion publique, to which they are all equally slaves, has made a sort of composition with them absolutely necessary. They, on their part, advance as far as they can, to meet the system of the day; and thus you can observe, in the midst of the most violent oppositions, a disposition to conciliate benevolence, even by courting prejudices, and sacrificing principles, all but those in which the views of the respective individuals are involved. This circumstance accounts for the great difference between the sentiments of Mr. Necker now published, and those of Madame de Stael, in the work which I lately sent you.

"She very evidently paid her court in that to the present directory. This work offers no composition to them, but apparently looks forward to a different state of the opinion publique, when the execration against them may be as freely indulged, as that against the Jacobins may be at this time. There are numerous indications in these volumes, that that the author has an idea of being called again to act an important political part in France. I shall not undertake to state all the passages which have led me to this conclusion, nor to discuss what probability there might be, that the thing will ever happen. Considering the work as proving such a wish, and hope on his part, it becomes necessary to remark, with special attention, what he says upon the subject of the United States, and the American republic. It is in the first section of the fourth volume, which I think curious in this point of view. I shall request you to compare it with a fact which I related to you in my No. 16, written from London; the conclusion seems inevitable, that the plan which I then stated to you as existing, is not confined to the present governing power in France.

"But there appears to prevail at present a design still more pernicious, as it strikes directly at our national union. From the present conduct of the directory, it cannot be questioned, that they are determined upon a war with the government of the United

States. There are also numerous proofs that in the prosecution of this war they are preparing to derive support from a part of the American people. The policy upon which they proceed, appears to be this; that the Atlantic, or at least the eastern states, cannot be governed by the influence of France, and therefore, that a southern republic must be formed, in alliance with France, to serve as a balance against the others; but in order to form this republic, France must make war against the present government of the United States, in the progress of which she can send an army to support and assist her allies of the new republic, and hereby they will effect two purposes at once; that of weakening by division a rising power which they behold with suspicion and jealousy; and that of disencumbering themselves from a considerable portion of the army, the return of which into France they already dread. They wish to form a republic in America, they are now forming a republic in Italy, to provide for the subsistence of their troops, or at least to be themselves rid of them—and thus you will observe that they step towards war with America, regularly as they step towards peace with the house of Austria; they are constantly in expectation of this peace, and it will probably be made in the course of this spring or the following summer.

"In one of my letters I wrote that they had no idea of sending an army to America, and I formed my opinion from the state of their marine, and the impossibility they are under of restoring it for a long time. But various circumstances now lead me to a different opinion; and with respect to the marine, they are preparing to turn all their exertion towards it, as may be collected clearly from the pamphlet of Theremin, which I sent you a few days ago. You will find in the newspapers which I send you at this time, that Thomas Paine has left Paris, and is going to America; another of the French papers says he is going with Mr. Monroe to repair the mischief done by the administration of Washington.

"The plan of the western republic, in alliance of France, to oppose against the rising republic of the United States, must have been formed as early as the time of Genet's instructions; how much earlier it was formed, it is perhaps not necessary to conjecture—that Paine was in the secret, originally, seems probable—that he is now going to America to promote the design, I firmly believe. I see in some late American papers, that he wrote to Bache last summer, the necessity which the French government found themselves under to distinguish between the American government and the people; his pamphlet against the late President, I have not seen, but am told, it is another addition of Adet's appeal to the people. What his conduct will be, is easily foreseen. The French government calculate, that in the war they intend, the eastern states will side with the government; but that our western country, and perhaps the southern states, will side with them; Paine, therefore, is going "pour semer cesinvidieuses d'embrasement," for which Madame Roland judged him so proper. Paine, indeed, is pursuing his vocation; he has no country—no affections that constitute the pillars of patriotism, but going with Mr. Monroe! Where can the imagination stop in reflecting upon these things; can Monroe! Can!—I have done. I remember the late President's advice, not to admit hastily, suspiciously against the designs of citizens in distant parts of the union; and I will yet hope, that a formal proposal to sever the union into parts, by the help of a French war against the whole, is at least not extensively extended or known, and that it will never meet with encouragement or support from men who ought to consider union as the principle paramount to all others in the policy of every American."

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

BOSTON, July 12. ARRIVED. Ship William, Wales, Lisbon 50. Brig Hannah, Brown, Surinam 50. Caty, Carter, Jamaica 37. St. Peter, Nelson, Naples 70. Frederick, Bennet, Valencia. last from Gibraltar 41. Sch'r Industry, Tuck, Martinique 22. Hawk, Gifford, St. Michael's 35. Schooner Industry left at St. Pierre's, ship Josephus, Wilkin, Philadelphia; brig Anthony, Miller, do. brig Mercury, Smith, Baltimore. Sailed from St. Pierre's, 19th June, under convoy of the Woolwich 44, in company with the following American vessels:—brig Phebe, Taylor, New-York; brig Joseph, Wait, Portland; brig Commerce, Gardner, Baltimore; schooner Guardian, Blackwell, do. sloop Nancy, Mitchell, do. schooner Industry, Russell, Salem; do. Harmony, Hartford; four sch'r's belonging to Plymouth, captains Taylor, Davy, Holmes and Harlow. 23d—capt. Taylor, Blackwell, and Gardner, left the convoy—24th, lat. 22, 9, N. long. 60, 33; schooner Harmony, Industry, of Boston, and sloop Nancy, left the convoy. July 5th, spoke ship Columbia, from New-York bound to Hamburg, 3 days out, all well, lat. 38, 50, long. 61. Brig Hannah, June 29, lat. 57, 50, was boarded by a French privateer named the Espiegle, commanded by citizen Barron, who, after searching his papers and plundering him of live rock, &c. put on board the crews of two vessels, one American, captain Godfrey Wood, from Liverpool for New-York; and the other, a British letter of marque, captain Pitt, from Dominico for New-York, who had been captured a few days before—the vessels were sent to Porto Rico. Spoke no merchantmen.

Brig Frederic, June 7, spoke schooner John, captain Lovell, from Cape Ann, for Gibraltar, in sight of the rock, 47 days out. July 3, long. 62, 30, lat. 41, spoke ship Jane of Baltimore, 8 days out. July 4, lat. 63, 49, spoke brig Mary, of Boston, from New-York, for Havre de Grace, 9 days out. July 7, long. 65, 15, spoke brig Abbey, from Malaga, for Philadelphia, July 9, spoke Nabby, of Wiscasset, 3 days out. June 3, parted with ship Lark, of Boston, captain Munroe, bound to Madeira, in company with captain Billings of Philadelphia. Brig St. Peter left at Naples, 20th March, ship Clopatra, Seton, belonging at, bound to N. York, to sail in about three weeks. Ship Hibernia, Young, of Newbury-Port, arrived at Naples, from Alicante, 25th March, Brig A. B. C. Le Pelley, belonging to Richmond, to sail in about 3 weeks; brig Sally, Douglas, was to sail for N. York in about 3 weeks.—Ship Perseverance, Kennedy, of Charleston, and a brig belonging to Melrose, Neil and Getty, of Boston, were at Alicante, April 26.—Brig Triton, Isaacs, of Boston, was at Barcelona, April 15.—Sch. Aurora, of New York, came in to Gibraltar Bay, May 24.—June 5, off the Western Islands, fell in with the Mahonese English frigate on a cruise, in co. with two other frigates, belonging to Ad. Jarvis's fleet, then off Cadiz; the officer who boarded us informed that the Admiral, about a week before had sent into Cadiz, 9 Transports, with Spanish prisoners, taken at Trinidad.

He mentioned there being French privateers off the western Islands. July 1, lat. 42, 20, N. long. 62, 10, spoke schooner Aurora, Bennet, 16 days from Boston, all

ger, which the want of experience prevents them from being sensible of. The only consolation that remains to their fond parents is the regret of the whole city at the fate of these unfortunates. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, the body of the young Perrault is the only one which has been found.

Table with columns for PRICES OF STOCKS, COURSE OF EXCHANGE, and GAZETTE MARINE LIST. Includes entries for Ship Fame, Wilton, Malaga 49, and various other ships and prices.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Ship Fame, Wilton, Malaga 49. NEW-YORK, July 17. ARRIVED. Ship Olive Branch, Sands, Bourdeaux 91. Brig Pearl, Földick, do. 65. Sch'r. Jane, Cameron, Shelburne. From the Olive Branch's log-book. Sailed from Bourdeaux the 21st April. On the 12th May was boarded by the Dart English letter of marque, treated politely. On the 9th June spoke with the ship Henry, of and from Salem, bound to Bourdeaux, out 12 days. On the 4th July spoke with the brig Hannah, from Surinam, bound to Boston, out 40 days, short of provisions, who had two ships company on board—hove too, went on board and took out nine people, the crew of the ship Commerce of New-York, Godfrey Wood, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, who was taken by the French privateer Spear Eagle, capt. Barry, and sent to Porto Rico. The ship Kitty, from the Ile of France, was also captured by the privateer Spear Eagle, capt. Barry, in lat. 13, and carried into Porto Rico. The time is not recollected. Captain Barry is determined to take every American vessel he can find and swears he will accomplish his designs at the risk of every thing. (He is well known to many gentlemen in New-York.)

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well. July, 2, lat. 42, 29, N. long. 63, W. spoke ship Martha, belonging and bound to Newbury-Port, 60 days from Bourdeaux. At same time saw to windward, two large ships, under jury-masts, spoke by one, the English frigate Prevoyante, had lost her foremast and all her topmasts, in a heavy gale, 29th June. The other was also a frigate, which had been entirely dismasted.

For Bourdeaux, The Ship E. C. H. O., Captain G. Boys, AT WING AND FRANCIS' WHARF will sail in 15 days. For freight or passage, apply to FRANCIS COPPINGER, No. 221, South Front Street. July 18. d3st

No. 183. District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit:—"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, containing a Description of a Portable Laboratory, containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a great number of Chemical Agents, by which any person may perform an endless variety of amusing and instructing Experiments, designed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and intended to promote the cultivation of the Science of Chemistry in the United States of America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, &c."

"At present every thing that is not denominated Chemistry, is but a small part of a system of natural knowledge." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania. July 18. d3t—wstf

The History of Pennsylvania, By ROBERT PROUD.

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers. July 18. 2awtf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York.—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied. JOHN EDIE, Clerk. July 18. eot85

Stolen or Strayed,

ON the 12th inst. out of the Commons of Philadelphia, a brindled Cow, marked with the letters I. N. S. in different places, a white face which extends over one of her eyes, a little white on the back near the rump, her body and end of her tail white, a piece cut off the under part of her off ear, and the top cut off her near one. Any person returning the said Cow to JOHN SIMPSON, Catharine-street, will be handsomely rewarded. July 18. 3t

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents. Elegant, printed on Wool paper, and Hot-pressed. By John Thompson, A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, Of South Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States. N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chelms-street, The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States. The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents. An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795: A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets. D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET, Have for Sale, Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection 350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings 500 bushels Wheat 5 casks Ginsang. ALSO, Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback 200 pieces Bandannoes, and 100 cadies India Sewing Silk. June 15. chwt