

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.
Most shameful account of French depredations are received by the arrival of the schooner Liberty. Capt. Barner, in 12 days from Cape Francois.

Their capture of American vessels extends even to those bound to their own ports. The *Fehr*, *Hetty*, *Capt. Heythem* of this port, was cleared out, bound to Petit Guave; on her passage, she fell in with a British cruiser, who ordered her for an English port, endorsing upon her register, that if detected in a second attempt to enter a French port, or if taken coming from one, she should be condemned both vessel and cargo. Having got then clear of the English cruiser, *Capt. Heythem* still directed his course for his first destination, and was captured by a French privateer, carried into Port de Paix, and there vessel and cargo were condemned.

The sloop *Gen. Green* of this port, bound to the Cape was taken on her passage by an English cruiser, sent into the Mole forced to sell 200 bbls. of pork of her cargo and allowed to depart, which she did, and in pursuing her destination was taken by a French privateer, carried into the Cape, and there cleared by the interest of *Capt. Buschman*, when through the villainy of the *capt. one Lewis*, she would have been condemned, he having voluntarily signed a declaration that the *General Green* was bound to the Mole.

The market at the Cape is glutted with all kinds of American produce, except pork which will command 18 dollars cash per barrel, if the administration at the Cape do not seize it.

The administration at Cape Francois seize yet, all cargoes and pay for none; they give receipts for the seizures, payable next crop. Their practices and their payments have been and are well known, and the merchants are not to be pitied, who thus foolishly sacrifice their property.

Accounts were received at Cape Francois before the Liberty failed, of a very valuable American Indian, a Prize having arrived at Porto Rico; is supposed to be the *Asia*, belonging to Philadelphia, captured on the 9th ult. off the Capes of Delaware.

The brig *Friendship*, *capt. Hodges*, of and bound to Salem from Bengal, (which ten days ago we mentioned to have been captured by the French privateer brig *Triumphant*, on the 26th of June, and part of the crew put on board *capt. Woodman*, of the brig *Aurora* of this port from Rochfort,) had arrived at Fort Dauphin, and vessel and cargo been condemned.

Extract of a letter from Pendleton county, Washington district, July 4, 1797.

"We have just finished a most pleasing day, made so by a combination of happy circumstances. The recurrence of the anniversary of our independence, although our sensibility may have been awakened, has been hitherto witnessed in silence; but the return of the present, the 21st, when America arrived at age, made it too strikingly interesting to be passed over without fixing upon it the marks of our sincere joy and exultation.

"General notice of the celebration having been given by the managers during the sitting of our court, on the 27th ultimo, and that general Anderson had very politely accepted a request of the volunteer company of light horse, to deliver an oration on the occasion, as large a concourse of the inhabitants of the county assembled as was ever before known.

"At day-break this auspicious morn was ushered in by the firing of a field-piece.

"About ten, *capt. Earle's* volunteer company of light horse paraded before the court-house. The uniform, with the ensigns or colours, being quite new, and the men well armed and mounted, their truly martial appearance afforded great pleasure to their fellow citizens. The corps afterwards retired to exercise, in doing which they shewed great proficiency. After going through a variety of manoeuvres, the party divided, returned to the town, and having made a spirited charge in the presence of all the spectators, dismounted.

"At twelve a signal gun was fired to form a procession to the court-house. The ladies were placed in the front, conducted by *major Farrar*; general Anderson, preceded by the cornet with the colours, followed, saluted *en passant* by a field-piece, and accompanied by Messrs. *Thomas Hunter*, *Striplin*, and *Miller*, the managers for the day. *Capt. Earle* at the head of his company of horse, succeeded; and the whole was filled up by the large body of citizens.

"The ladies and gentlemen having taken their seats, general Anderson delivered a patriotic and well adapted oration, replete with political information and judicious advice to his fellow citizens.

"The oration being closed, the company returned, in the same order, to a civic harbour prepared for the purpose, under which a handsome dinner was served up, and of which the ladies first partook. The gentleman succeeded, general Anderson presiding.

"During dinner, the following toasts were given by the President, each accompanied by the discharge of a cannon:

1. The United States of America—May wisdom preside over her legislative councils; and justice her judiciary; and prudence and resolution, her executive.

2. The Congress of the United States—May their councils be governed by moderation and firmness.

3. The President of the United States—May the manly determination of sentiments delivered in his speech on opening the present Congress, tend still to secure the blessings of independence on terms compatible with the rights, interest and honor, of the American nation.

4. The Vice-President—May his great abilities be continued in exercise for the happiness of his country.

5. Major-General Pinckney, our beloved fellow citizen—the determined patriot, and the enlightened statesman.

6. May we while deprecating any efforts which may be made to dissolve the connexion of the people with the government shew our sensibility of injuries, our determination to retain the government of ourselves; and, above all, that in supporting our independence, we are an united—not a divided people.

7. May the tone of the American people, united with their government, manifest to all nations a sincere and unchanging solicitude for peace, accompanied with a fixed resolution, if it cannot be obtained by negotiation, to repel hostility.

8. The Congress of 1776.
9. The memory of those magnanimous heroes who fell in defence of the independence of our country—May they long live in Columbia's warm remembrance.

10. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of his country—May the evening of his days be as happy and tranquil, as his life has been illustrious.

11. La Fayette, the disinterested and gallant assertor of our freedom—May the happiness reserved for him in this land of liberty, be commensurate with the unparalleled severity of his sufferings.

12. Agriculture and Commerce—the basis of prosperity at home, and respectability abroad.

13. The Fair daughters of Columbia—May they be equally distinguished and honored for their virtue, as for their beauty.

14. Captain Earle's volunteer company of Light-Horse—May they excel in discipline—and, when glory and their country calls, in their patriotic zeal be exceeded by none of their fellow-citizens.

15. Pendleton County—May her population and civilization ever go hand in hand.

16. THE DAY—May its due influence be wafted into the regions of slavery!

After drinking the toasts, the following song, on the Fabric of our union and independence, was sung, to the tune of, *the top-gallant*, &c.

Fair freedom, lend thy gracious aid,
To sing our fabric's fame;
By patriot's rain'd, celestial maid!
It boasts thy sacred name:
On thy bread basis, may it be
The pride and safeguard of the free!

Here justice holds her even scales,
And grasps her rightful sword;
As truth directs, the never fails,
To punish or reward:
Here equal law is virtue's guide,
And virtue's sons therein confide.

Here blue ey'd peace with gentle way,
Extends her blessings far;
Though by her dictates rul'd, we may
Be still prepar'd for war:
The force which from our union grows,
Shall aid our friends and crush our foes.

This is our independence rear'd
On freedom, strength and peace;
By virtue lov'd by faction fear'd,
For faction's self must cease:
Contented now we'll happy live,
While industry and trade shall thrive.

Come! Ceres, come! in golden pride,
Adorn each waving field;
Come! with Pomona by thy side,
And fruitful harvests yield:
The heav'nly pair their favors show,
And agriculture owns their pow'r.

See Commerce with extended hand,
Flies the restraint of kings;
And foreign riches to this land,
From ev'ry climate brings:
Bless'd by her smiles, we soon shall find,
That where she's free, she's always kind.

May Science and her handmaid, Art,
To this new world belong!
And infant muses joy impart
In strains of sportive song!
Apollo see! with glory dress'd,
Appears resplendent in the west.

America is thus become,
A seat to freedom dear,
Where virtuous strangers find a home,
And no oppression fear:
These rising states shall be renown'd,
By plenty, art, and science crown'd.

"After dinner a select ball was given by the gentlemen, at which appeared a considerable number of most respectable ladies.

"The business of the day, throughout, was conducted with great order and decorum; and the citizens in general returned at an early part of the evening to their respective homes, highly delighted with a scene so novel and interesting.

MEMORY.

The late Doctor Franklin, in the more early part of his life, belonged to a debating society in Philadelphia. At one of their meetings, it was the doctor's turn to propose two questions, which were as follows:—Who of all people in the world, have the best memories?—second:—Who of all people in the world, have the worst memories? This occasioned much learned disquisition among the members. One argued that people of the best memories, are those blessed with health and strength, strong nerves, vigorous apprehensions, and in the prime of life.—Others pretended that as memory, like all other human faculties, is improvable: those have the best memories that had during a long course of education, been obliged to learn much by heart, and thus became adepts in the art of remembering.—Multitudes of arguments were brought according to every one's fancy; but on the other question it was universally agreed that very old people must have the worst memories of any, as in the declining stage of human nature the nerves become weak, and the organization of the brain so far callous'd as to retain but weakly the impression of past events. There was no end to the learned theories broached on the occasion. At last Franklin got up, and with the gravest face in the world, informed the society, that of all men living, CREDITORS had the best memories, and DEBTORS the worst.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, (Chestnut-Street.) July 19.

NEW-YORK, August 26.
National Debt and Resources of France and England.

Citizen St. Aubin has just made a comparative statement of the public debt of France and that of England. He states the capital of the debt of England to be 400 millions, that of France to be 200, 833,666l. sterling. The population of England 10 millions; that of France 28 millions. Share of each individual in the debt of England, 30l. sterling; in France, 7l. 3s. 4d. sterling. Each acre is loaded with a portion of the capital, in England, about 6l. 5s. in France, 1l. 13s. 4d. sterling. Effective specie in England 25,000,000l. in France 60,000,000l. sterling.

The Fashions at Paris for Women—White, violet, slate-blue Shamoy robes, with a triangular opening upon the bosom, with a neck a Pantique, like men's shirts. Head-Dress—Wigs of chestnut, lighter colour, or ash colour; chignon turned up, Spencer hats, caps tied under the chin with black velvet; iron grey or slate coloured stockings, and flat shoes.

The Hull Advertiser of July 8, says—Monday, July 3, died, *capt. John Eaton*, who had been appointed by lord Bridport acting captain of the *Marlborough*, of 74 guns. He arrived in town on the preceding day, and attended on Monday at the admiralty about ten o'clock, and sent up his name to earl Spencer. The messenger brought down word that his lordship could not be spoken with until twelve o'clock. *Capt. Eaton* waited in the lieutenant's room till near that hour, and several persons passed in and out without observing anything particular in his conduct. A *capt. Oughton* was the only person in the room, and was looking out of the window, when hearing some noise, he turned round, and saw *capt. Eaton* had stabbed himself in the belly with a kind of dirk, and was making further attempts to destroy himself. He immediately called for assistance, but before any could reach him, *capt. Eaton* had stabbed himself in the side and in the neck, but the first wound was mortal, as part of the entrails had burst out. During the agonies of death, several loose expressions escaped the Suicide. He cried out, "Justice, lord Spencer, justice!"—"I have done my duty!"—"D—n to all Traitors!" and then mentioned the names of two officers. A medical gentleman was called in, but the unfortunate officer died in about 20 minutes, and was laid out on the floor of the room, with a sheet to cover his body. It was to remain there till the morning, then to be removed to the duke of Clarence public house adjoining, where the coroner's inquest is to sit. *Capt. Eaton* was about 30 years of age, had the character of an excellent officer, and orders had been given for his being made post as yesterday. It is difficult to account for this paroxysm of rage; but he is supposed to have been much affected with the mutiny on board his ship.

Price of Liberty.

The Belgians have paid for their union to France 850,000,000 of livres, besides 1,500,000 of the finest trees in the forests. When John Bull was told this, he shrugged his shoulders, and declared "all the liberty and equality in the world is not worth a quarter of the sum!"—850,000,000!!!

LONDON, June 21—22.
Earl, the messenger, we understand, on Saturday, brought advice that the property of the English, at Venice, had been seized by the French, who had also attached in the bank a very considerable sum belonging to his majesty.

June 23—24.
Genoa has followed the fate of Venice. The Senate has yielded, and the whole power is conceded to Buonaparte, who has placed it in a provisional council.

The Lion and Agamemnon still hold out; they refuse to give up their delegates. The Neptune, it is said, is expected in a day or two to take coercive measures against them.

Stanton, a seaman, at the time of the Leopard's escape from the mutinous fleet, drove a half pike through an officer's body, but he was shot in the back by a marine. The ball is at this moment in his groin, and he will not suffer it to be extracted.

A neutral vessel arrived at Dover on Saturday, with passengers from Calais. The *capt.* has given information, that on Friday morning an English smack arrived at Calais from the Nore, with 17 or 18 seamen, and four women, who were all committed to prison immediately on their going ashore.

The lords of the admiralty have selected the members of the court martial wholly from the ships fitting in the river; not one captain of the rebellious ships being chosen on it.

A convey is petitioned for and expected here the first of July, to take to Spithead the ships now loading for Portugal.

The embargo on vessels trading between this port and London is now taken off, and we understand, that armed ships will frequently be sailing from hence to the Nore, to give protection to such vessels as shall put themselves under their convey.

Capt. W. Clayton, of the *Prince William* armed ship, falls this day for the Nore with the London traders. She has fourteen 24 pounders on her main deck.

June 24—25.
QUARRELS—AT PARIS—

Also betwixt the Council of 500 and the Directory.

We have received the Paris journals up to the 22d inst. The spirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with that facility of temper which has always characterized them, seem on the point of being led to retrace the steps of the revolution, and to recal some principles which they so totally overthrow. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to apo-

logize for prejudice. The emigrants of all descriptions are crowding back into the country, and aristocracy no longer shelters itself under the mask even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the correction of republican ideas, and a venal press is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the superstition of their ancestors.

The arrogance of the French directory lately received a mortifying check. *Gilbert Desmoliere*, at the close of a masterly speech on the finances, said, addressing himself to the council of 500, "The directory presumes to criticise your opinions. It has been proposed that my report should be sent to the directory. I do not wonder at this motion, since one of the directors demanded, in my presence, that I should be obliged to lay the speech I delivered on their table.—(The council shewed it the most marked disapprobation.)—It is high time that the directory should be taught not to alarm the public by indecent messages, but to confine itself to its functions, to wait your orders, and not to meddle with your discussions." This speech was listened to by the council with the utmost attention, and received with strong indications of general applause.

The discussions in the council of five hundred, on the subject of finance, have been long and violent. In the course of them, the directory have been treated with little ceremony. Males, one of the members of the council, observed, that there was the greatest danger in leaving five men masters of the public fortune; and that their responsibility would be of little advantage when all the public resources should be exhausted. The project of *Desmoliere* was adopted; the object of which was, to deprive the executive directory of a discretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late message of the directory to the council of 500, read in secret, contains a most alarming picture of the actual state of the finances. It begins communicating to the councils a memorial of the Bureau of Police, respecting the hospitals, the prisons, and all the institutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony must be shed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hospital at Paris, since the month of last December, 1500 have perished in consequence of bad nourishment, or rather the want of nurses, who were obliged to quit the hospital as their wages were not paid. The prisons suffer the same penury, and there is good reason to believe, that for want of care, the prisoners may escape. The public functionaries experience the greatest delays in the payment of their salaries, and several of them have destroyed themselves. A long silence of consternation succeeded the reading of this message. *Gilbert Desmoliere* broke this silence by reproaching the directory with the bad system of administration which it continued to pursue, the practice which it had of swallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributors, on the privilege which it regularly gave to the contractors on objects the most sacred, such as the hospitals and the prisons. A warm discussion took place, which ended in the message being referred to the committee of finances.—(Tableau de la France et de l'Europe.)

On Thursday there was a meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England, when it appeared, that government had already repaid to the bank a part of what was owing, and that in the course of the year the whole debt of 5,500,000l. would be discharged; besides 1,200,000l. lent on the malt and land taxes, 500,000l. on exchequer bills and other advances, making in the whole about 8,000,000l. sterling.

TRIAL and SENTENCE OF PARKER.

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yesterday on board the *Neptune*, lying off Greenhithe. The charges against the prisoner were—for causing or endeavouring to cause mutinous assemblies on board his majesty's ship *Sandwich*, and others of his majesty's ships at the Nore, on or about the 12th of May last—for disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers—and for treating his officers with disrespect.

The court was composed of the following officers:

President, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

Commodore, Sir Erasmus Gower, *Neptune*; captain Stanhope, do. *capt. Williamson*, *Agincourt*; *capt. Markham*, *Centaure*; *capt. Wells*, *Lancaster*; *capt. Sir T. Williams*, *Endymion*; *capt. Rion*, *Princess Augusta*; *capt. King*, *Sirius*; *capt. Lane*, *Acasto*; *capt. Pierrepont*, *Naïad*; *capt. Ramage*, *Prince Frederick*.

Capt. Mofs of the *Sandwich* appeared as prosecutor.

Vice Admiral Buckner was the first evidence against Parker. He was cross-examined by the prisoner, as were most of the witnesses; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his situation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be supposed, was clearly established, as was also that of his being one of the most active in getting the ships to fire on the *Repulse* when aground, in endeavouring to escape from the mutinous fleet. *Thomas Barry*, a seaman of the *Monmouth*, deposed that Parker came on board that ship, and ordered one Vance to assist in directing the *Monmouth* against the *Repulse*. The prisoner said, "damn you slip your dower, and go along side the *Repulse*, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarters in the least." Parker cross-examined this witness.

He said, "you have been telling a great deal about hell; I wish to know if you have been promised anything for advancing this hellish account." The witness replied in the negative. The evidence took up two days. At the close, the president then informed the prisoner, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and

desired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The prisoner said he must beg some time to prepare for his defence—it would be necessary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him, and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the same time it must be recollected that there were several officers kept from public service, and therefore all unnecessary delay must be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very submissive letter to Sir Thos. Pasley, expressing his satisfaction at so respectable a character being chosen to preside over his trial. The wife of Parker has presented a paper to the admiralty, stating to the board that her husband is at times in a state of insanity; and has included in her address to them a certificate of his discharge from the Royal William, in 1794, on account of symptoms of mental derangement; which of course will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27. This day Parker entered upon his defence. He read it himself, and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a person of his talents, and in his situation.

The president advised him, as there were very heavy charges brought against him, to consider whether there was not any other person whose evidence might weigh in his favour.

The prisoner asked whether, if any thing occurred in the course of day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The president told him that was impossible—if he let slip the present opportunity he would not have another.

The prisoner expressed his confidence in the Court, that they would lean to the side of mercy, and the strict Justice would be done him; he thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the *Sandwich* had been delivered up to the command of her officers, and that instead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpose of leaving the members to deliberate upon the sentence.

In two hours and a half the court was reopened, and the prisoner being called in, the sentence of the court was read by the Judge Advocate, which was.

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both sides, the Court was unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought against him; that in consideration of those crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no less destructive of the interests of the navy than they were injurious to the prosperity of the country, the court were unanimously of opinion, that the said Richard Parker should suffer death, and be hanged until he be dead. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ship, and at what time the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may be pleased to appoint.

Parker, the prisoner, with a degree of fortitude and undimmed composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

"I bow to your sentence with all due submission, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of good conscience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that those brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am satisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity!"

President, It is in the break of the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Prisoner, I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

Statement of Mrs. ANN PARKER'S unremitting endeavours to obtain an interview with her husband, on board the *Sandwich*, previous to his execution; with the extraordinary manner in which she recovered the body from the place of interment at Sheerness, and other events subsequent to its arrival in London, as related by herself.

After delivering her petition in favour of her husband to Earl Morton, who promised to present it to the Queen, Mrs. Parker waited at St. James's till five o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday the 29th of June; when losing all hopes of a favourable answer, she proceeded into the city, and got into a coach setting off for Rochester, where she arrived about 11 o'clock that evening. She immediately agreed with a boatman who was going to Sheerness with garden stuff to take her on board at 4 the next morning, which was that fixed for her husband's execution. She embarked accordingly, as soon as the tide would serve, and got down along-side the *Sandwich* about seven. The sentinels ordered the boat off, she desired permission to speak with Richard Parker—the answer was, that if the boat did not put off, they must fire into it. In spite of her remonstrances, the boatman now proceeded to Sheerness, assuring her, that as the yellow flag was not up, no execution would take place that day. She instantly procured another boat from the dock stairs, and as she was rowed up to Blackthames, she observed the fatal flag hoisted on board the *Sandwich*—her application was renewed with tenfold entreaties to get on board, but to no effect, and again she was taken back to Sheerness, the waterman having stipulated only to put her on board the *Sandwich*, and being obliged to go back for persons he was engaged to carry. She hired a third vessel with no more success; for just as she approached the ship, she saw the fatal procession of her husband from the quarter deck to the fore-