

By Arrivals yesterday.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nancy, capt. Swaine, from the coast of Fumas and the Island of Defolation. She sailed from New-Bedford where she belongs, on the 19th of February, 1798, for the above places, where she obtained her cargo of Elephant and Spermaceti, oil, valued at 50,000 dollars. Left the Island of Defolation on the 13th of January last. February 21, spoke the ship Sierelone, 40 days from Milford Haven, bound to the coast of Fumas, then in lat. 37, long. 32. March 18, arrived at St. Helena, where they were treated with uncommon civility and attention by the Governor, English East-India company, &c. where they left the following English vessels:

The Lord Cambden, Danu; Henry Dundas, Caruthers; Dover Castle, Jamplon; Good-Hope, Hilton; Admiral Garder, Bradford; Atlantic, Howard; Busbridge, Dobson; Varuna, Thomas; Georgiana, Lee; Mals, (whaler) Jock; another whaler, a Portuguese ship, and a ship just come in supposed to be the Alexander.

May 9, at 7 A. M. was captured by the French privateer Reliance, Capt. Dupeu, of 14 guns, and 72 men, from Guadaloupe—a prize-master and 10 men on board—took out of the Nancy, the mate and 11 seamen, and ordered her for Guadaloupe. Two days after took the brig Mehitable, Orne, from Surinam, to Newburyport, and ordered her also for Guadaloupe. On the 16th of May, these two vessels were RETAKEN within 15 leagues of St. Martins, by the United States brig Eagle, and carried into St. Kitts. The same day, the United States brig Richmond, Capt. Speaks, commenced a chase of the above privateer which continued 14 hours, when the latter being near the rocks, took the advantage of the night, and got off. The same night this privateer went into St. Martins, where her American prisoners, 32 in number, were driven from on board over the sides of the vessel like so many cattle, several of whom were bayoneted as they were getting out. This safe and savage conduct was preceded by every species of cruelty and robbery, on board; for they were left without hat, shoe, or a farthing of money. When they were landed, they were driven into a Church, the door of which was broken down for their admission, not being able then to get the key from the Sexton. In this sacred altar their hellish career was continued—They tore cushions from the pulpit to lie on, made pillows of the Bibles which they found in the pews, and otherwise scoffed at every sacred creation to the Church. The next morning, they were permitted to see the commandant who appeared to be displeased, because the captain of the privateer did not give the prisoners their clothes—He gave them a passport to go to a neutral island.

This intelligence is not exaggerated—We have it from the lips of Mr. Matthew Ray, mate of the Nancy, who was put on board the privateer, affidavit of the truth of it; Mr. Ray got down to St. Thomas under convoy of the George Washington and Pickering, in co. with the fleet—June 9, in a gale, left it—Two days after saw a rudder cast—supposed some of the fleet, must have been wrecked. June 13, in lat. 38, long. 71, at 9 A. M. heard the report of 13 cannon, to the W. S. W. At 11, saw a brig bearing S. S. W. with a schooner in possession, supposed to be a prize to an American brig.

Mr. Ray further informs, that the Reliance had captured 15 vessels, all of which were American except an English Letter of Marque from Liverpool to New-Providence, and a Danish vessel from Hamburg to Jamaica; and that eleven of them had got in safe.

We have here to observe, that the Nancy is the first American vessel that ever made a voyage to the island of Defolation; and but one English ship had been there.

The ship John, Freeman, sailed from Port Antonio May 10, in company with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 200 sail. Left the fleet June 6, in lat. 25. The conveying ship Jamaica, had captured an American schooner under Danish colours, in a contraband trade; and classed several privateers out of the fleet. June 14, spoke two whaling schooners from Boston, in lat. 38—one of them (Capt. F. Atwood) had caught a whale, from which he got 60 barrels of oil. Captain Freeman saw several whales just off the Hook.

The English ship Empress of Russia, for New-York, left the fleet before the John. Passengers in the John—Mr. A. Livingston, of New-York, and Edward Campbell of Philadelphia.

We have nothing by the ship Friendship, capt. Hammen. He failed from Christian-sands on the 10th of April, where he put in in distress.

His Britannic Majesty's frigate Boston, capt. Douglas, arrived at the watering place yesterday afternoon, having seen the remainder of the American vessels to the latitude of safety. She is to take in some provisions, and proceed to Halifax.

Capt. King, of the Brandywine Miller, failed from Oporto on the 17th of April, in company with the ship Pomona, for Alexandria. Left there brig Aclanta, of Norfolk, to fail in a few days—spoke nothing. The brig George, of Philadelphia, and Jane, of Boston, are both captured and carried into Vigo, the latter, vessel and cargo, condemned; and, part of each of their crews are now on board the B. Miller.

The brig Elizabeth, from Virginia, five days before capt. K. failed, appeared off the Bar, took a pilot on board, and was captured.

Capt. Bourn left St. Croix June 2, in co. with to fail, most of them for Philadelphia. The Jefferson, and a brig, both of Philadelphia, were armed.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Bank United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp N.A. shares, East-India Company of N.A., and On London.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in New-York, dated 4th April, 1799.

Sixteen hundred pounds has been voted by the Merchants at Lloyd's (exclusive of the five hundred guineas before subscribed) to purchase a hide-board of plate as a present to captain Truxton, for his gallant conduct in the engagement with the Infargents.

The Aurora a few days since, gave circulation to the following notorious falsehoods and calumnies, taken from the Richmond Examiner, an infamous paper, printed in the capital of Virginia, as the Aurora is in the capital of Pennsylvania.

Of Mr. William Smith, minister from the United States to the Court of Portugal, it is observed "Mr. Smith was Generalissimo, of that band of Brothers, in the first Congress, who bought up the certificates of the old Soldiers, and then funded them at twenty shillings, which is the cause of our present national debt."

This national debt is a charming engine, wherewithal to amuse, abuse and mislead a certain part of the community. The statements concerning it, are always adapted, true or false, to the object attempted by these patriots. At one time it was Sedgwick who began the debt; at another, Hamilton became its Father; and now it is William Smith, and his band of brothers in the first Congress.

It will be remembered, that the national debt existed previous to the meeting of the first Congress; that it was created by our revolutionary war; and that nothing more was done by Congress, than to provide for its payment in the easiest, honestest and simplest mode; That the scheme proposed by Mr. Madison, for the same purpose, while it would have inundated the country with oaths, had the misfortune to be visionary and impracticable, besides being glaringly vicious and corrupt in principle.

Notwithstanding all this is well known to every man, who understands any thing of the subject, yet an outcry is still occasional, ly sported, and the system of calumny kept up, left those who have been deluded by it, might on reflection return to their senses, or obtain more correct ideas upon the subject.

It ought also to be remembered, that it was stated, and not controverted by any the most impudent bob-tailed politician, at the time; that Mr. Smith so far from increasing had decreased an ample private fortune, by his attendance in Congress—and of this proofs luminous as day, were ready to be exhibited.

The Aurora also propagates, from the same libellous paper, that "Mr. Smith lately got nine thousand dollars, for his outfit, in going to Lisbon, over and above a salary of nine thousand more, and that now he gets thirty thousand additional, for going to Constantinople."

The fixed salary for ministers of Mr. Smith's grade, is nine thousand dollars per annum, and as much more for an outfit; but nothing can be more abominably false, than the assertion, that Mr. Smith is to receive thirty thousand dollars additional, for going to Constantinople. I have taken the trouble to enquire, into this fact, and find that he is not to receive a single cent.

What ought to be the punishment of the inventor (Callender) and the propagator (Dunne) of such libels upon government, and calumnies against individuals? Ought grand juries to sleep, and justice shut her eyes? Of what events are such a torpid state of things, and inattention to such flagrant offenders, the harbingers?

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

Towards the close of the last century, when marshal Catinat invaded Piedmont, it was of the highest importance to the present king, then duke, to march in time for putting Turin in a better posture of defence. To this end he dispatched count de Santena, then a major, and since general, with a few hundred men, to Avigliano, an old castle about three German miles from Turin which commands the road and valley of Souza. As the French army, which consisted of thirty thousand men, was for passing by, Santena refused. Catinat was no less surprised than provoked at this insult, sent, to the castle, threatened to hang up the commanding officer; who returned him for answer, he should never have him alive, and that till the artillery should be brought before the castle, no surrender was to be expected. Catinat, now more intened, ordered a battery to be erected, and summoned the castle a second time. Santena answered that a breach must first be made, which being begun he offered to capitulate. Catinat sent a lieutenant into the castle to fetch the articles of capitulation; but as a preliminary condition demanded that the soldiers would be made prisoners of war, and officers hanged. Upon this Santena took the lieutenant into his chamber, shut the door, and conducted him between two barrels of powder, with two lighted

matches lying by. Santena taking one of the lighted matches got upon one of the powder barrels, and desired the lieutenant to follow his example, adding, that since he must die many more of the French should take a spring into the air, before all the Piedmontese in the castle should see the r. lives. The lieutenant so little relished this compliment that he begged of Santena to lay aside such a desperate design, promising to do all that lay in his power for obtaining an honorable capitulation for the garrison. Upon this assurance the commandant dismissed the lieutenant, who having made his report to Catinat, the marshal said, "I must see this man of such extraordinary spirit and resolution;" and allow that he and his men should march out with their swords. As Santena passed by him, the marshal said, "that he did indeed deserve to be hanged; but to show him that he could esteem courage and bravery in an enemy, he should dine with him that day." At table some French officers upbraided Santena on account of the Duke of Savoy's forming a league with heretics against the most christian king. Santena remained silent some time, till at last he asked the marshal whether he would allow him freedom of speech? Cat not consenting; he replied, "That his master had indeed, for self defence, taken arms against the king of France, and had entered into alliance with heretics, such as the English and Dutch; nay farther that his master was for doing something worse, and had sent to Constantinople, to negotiate a league with the Turks but his most christian majesty had unluckily been before hand with him there. Catinat laughed at the officers, who had forced this keen repartee from Santena, saying, "this might teach them never to insult brave men under misfortunes. However, Santena, by his extraordinary behaviour had the good fortune to obtain for his master a suspension of arms for some days.

Patrick Henry, Esq. of Virginia, one of the Envoys appointed the last session of Congress, to treat with the French republic, died on Thursday the 6th of June inst.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED, days

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Days. Includes Schr. Betsey, Barnet, Richmond; Dove, Potter, Norfolk; Sloop Mary, L'Hommedieu, N. York; Ship Spy, West, Surinam; Ship Louisa, Champlin, of this port, from Havana; Brig Moses, Meyers, from Kingston; and several other vessels.

ARRIVED, days. June 19, Schr. Experiment, Crane from hence, has arrived at Kingston. Brig Fair America, Labree, from hence, has arrived at Kingston in 10 days from the Capes, and proceeded to the North-side. Arrived at the fort Yesterday.

ARRIVED, days. June 18, Frigate Boston, Douglass, Cork; Ship Providencia, Gardiner, St. Sebastian 41; John, Freeman, Jamaica 41; Brig Friends, Wheaton, Savannah 15; Friendship, Harsham, Christian Sand 75; Swift, Bown, Santa Cruz 15; Brandywine Miller, St. Croix 6; Schr. Adamant, Freeport, Boston 6; Debby, Heldreth, St. Thomas 22; Cynthia, French, St. Marys 9; Nancy, Rhodes, Santa Cruz 15; Sloop Charlotte, Ingham, Curacao 15; Exchange, Everitt, Havana 15; Hopefull, Bent, N. Orleans 15; Porcupine, Leghorn 15; The brig Paramaribo, capt. Chew, has arrived at the Havanna.

A ship below from the South Seas. The brig Rosetta, Robins, is condemned at St. Domingo. The brig Union, Burke, from New Orleans, at Staten Island. The ship Nordiske Van Skapen, Skogstrom, has arrived at N. Orleans. The ship Providencia, Gardiner, arrived yesterday in 41 days from St. Sebastian, left there.

Ship Diana, Smith, N. York, ready to fail. Matilda, Travis, do. Orlando, Smith, do. Sch. Peggy, Palmer, do. Elizabeth, Stevenson, do. Sch. Friendship, Watts, Philadelphia. Sch. Adventure, Freeman, Boston. Ship Suzeab, Lee, do. to fail on the 5th April.

Schr. Betsey, Brigs, New London. June 7th, in long. 59, spoke the ship Fame, Rogers, from Portland, bound to Liverpool, out 12 days, all well. June 11th, in long. 67, spoke the ship George and William, from Newport, bound to Hamburg, out 3 days all well. June 15, Sandy Hook W. by N. 22 leagues, spoke the ship Brandywine Miller,

King, 40 days from Oporto, bound to N. York. Four privateers, from 18 to 22 guns, lay in St. Sebastian at the time Captain Gardiner failed: their intention was to cruise to the northward and westward of the Western Islands, from 42 to 46 N. lat. A number of small craft were along the coast from Cape Ortugal to Bayonne, so as to render it almost impossible for a vessel to get in. American vessels are in general condemned at St. Sebastian—the masters compromising at a low rate for the vessels and cargo. S. W. of Bilbao capt. G. was boarded by a Guernsey cutter of 18 guns, who treated him politely, and offered to convoy him out of the bay of Biscay. The brig Swift, capt. Brown, arrived here yesterday from St. Croix, which place she left the 2d inst. The ship Jefferson, capt. Morris, and the brig Janer, for Philadelphia; the brig Rainbow, Williams, for Baltimore, and 8 fail more for America, failed with the Swift. She parted with them the 2d day out; and on the 15th, at 8 A. M. in lat. 38, 20, long. 75, 30, spoke the ship Jefferson, capt. Morris, all well. Capt. Brown discovered, the day after leaving St. Croix, a mulatto boy, that had concealed himself in the hold of the vessel, unknown to any person on board. The brig Nancy, capt. Swaine, from St. Helena, arrived yesterday, left from St. Thomas. She was captured by a French privateer, on her passage from St. Helena to this port; and afterwards taken by the Richmond and Eagle floops of war, and carried into St. Thomas. She failed from St. Helena on the 30th March, with 130 tons of oil, and left there the following English East Indianmen, bound home: Ships—Dover Cattle; Barbare; Lord Camden; Admiral Gardner; Warren; Atlantic, and South Whaler, named Moore. On Saturday last, in lat. 38 33, N. long. 73, W. spoke the brig Lady Washington, capt. Sterrit, from Philadelphia, bound to Surinam, all well. The brig Rainbow, Williams, for Boston, failed from St. Croix in company with capt. Rhodes. Vessels left at St. Croix. Brig —, Thompson, for Connecticut. Schr. —, Mooney, for Providence.

Baltimore, June 17. Schooner Hope, capt. Dennis, 42 days from Jamaica—Come out in company with 12 sail of Merchantmen, bound to different parts of the continent, under convoy of 9 British ships of war. Brig Sandwich, captain Forte, 10 days from St. Thomas. Arrived this day—Ship Hannah, captain Small, 26 days from New Orleans.—Spoke a brig, name unknown, the 8th of May from Havannah to this port. Ship Catharine, capt. Kearney, 3 months from Liverpool, and 8 weeks from Cork parted from the fleet 6 days after she left Cork. Brig Isabella, of New York, capt. Prince 23 days from St. Domingo, came in as a cartel with 30 American prisoners. Schooner William, of Baltimore, captain Cox, was lost on the 18th of April, in lat. 35, 40, long. 70, 30, w. The crew were five days in the boat, and were allowed to half a pint of water and three crackers per day, when they were taken up by a schooner from Richmond, and carried into St. Domingo.

List of masters and supercargoes of American vessels, imprisoned in Basseterre goal (Guad.) on the 10th April, falsely communicated by captain Forte. Schr. Port-Royal, capt. Wm. Smith, J. C. Niemeyer, supercargo, from Baltimore to St. Thomas, taken April 29th, by schooner African, of 12 guns and 90 men, in lat. 19, 3 long. 59. Schr. Little Betty, captain John Ollin, John Lewis, supercargo of and from Philadelphia, bound to St. Thomas, taken by the same privateer on the same day. Brig George, captain Jabod Greenleaf, of and from Newburyport, bound to St. Thomas, taken by the same on the 27th April, lat. 22, 20. Schr. Betty, captain Moody, of Portland, from Surinam, bound home, taken by the same, May, 1st, lat. 18, 10, long. 60. Sloop Charlotte, capt. Charles Wilson, of and from New-York, bound to Curacao, taken by the same, May 1st, lat. 17, 30, long. 61. Schooner Industry, captain John Butler, John Bernard, supercargo, of Boston, from Charleston, bound to Curacao, taken by a privateer schooner of 4 guns and 30 men, April 28th, within 3 leagues of Martinique. Schr. Washington, Timothy Grow, of York, (Mass.) from England, bound to Martinique, taken by the same April 28, 5 leagues N. E. of Martinique.

Schr. Rachel, Samuel T. of and from Portsmouth, bound to St. Bartholomews, taken by the Bonhomme, of guns, the 4th May in lat. 17, 20, long. 61. Brig Atlanta, Wm. Hughes, from N. London. Schr. Atlantic, capt. George Howe, Stonington, taken in lat. 23, 30, long. 58, bound to Tobago. The brig William, captain Lutwhait, came out with the Sandwich, and may be daily expected. Left there Wm. America, captain —, of this port. Also arrived, schr. Hope, capt. Francis. June 3, spoke the schooner Theoda, James M'Kinley, of and from Baltimore, bound to New-Orleans, and the armed brig Mary, of and from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Sharp Delany deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers. Those having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated. J. M. S. DELANY } Administrators. THOS. R. DELANY } June 79.

Philadelphia Rifle Company, A RE to parade on Thursday next, precisely at 3 o'clock, at the corner of 9th and Me. ket Streets, with their arms in good order and provided with powder and ball—Pun-Quality is particularly requested; as arrangements will then be made for celebrating the birth-day of our glorious independence. JOHN COYLE, captain. June 19

WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A WOMAN who understands Cooking, and will undertake a part of the other work of the House; also, a MAN SERVANT, who is accustomed to wait at Table, and master of this business—any persons suitable, with an unexceptionable character would find a very comfortable situation—Enquire of the Printer June 19

Valuable Lands FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Tuesday the 23d day of July next, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, 28,000 acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the county of Tioga, state of New-York, Southerly of the military tract and Northerly of the town of Chemung, being part of the tract, commonly known by the name of Watkins and Flint's great tract; this tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and quarter Townships, and the premises hereby advertised for sale, consist of the North East and North West quarters of Township No. 1, the South West quarter of Township No. 6, the North East quarter of Township No. 7, South East quarter of Township No. 10, North West quarter of Township No. 9, and two lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining the Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 acres. Two of the above mentioned quarter Townships are divided into lots of from 250 to 200 acres; there are a number of settlers on the tract, and several good roads pass through it, and the surrounding country is in a rapid state of improvement. These lands will be sold in quarter Townships, or smaller quantities to accommodate the purchasers, on the following easy terms.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the Residue in three equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, or other good security. The title is indisputable, and the maps and field books containing a description of the lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Roberfon, or Marinus Willet of the city of New York, who will treat with any person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above day of Sale. New-York, May 23. 25 318

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. March 11th, 1799. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 11th day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren—preparing the gospel among the Heathen" &c. and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:

I. THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due South, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river;—thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tulasoras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence;—thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river;—thence along the line to run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV. The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, delegate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be held to be locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Sec. of the Treasury.