

By this Day's sail.

SALEM, June 25.

The privateer which captured the *Jeffe Smith*, of this port, was soon taken by an English cruiser. We are informed that her consort was also chased by the Englishman, and by crowding all sail she could be carried under, and even longed to have Barney; and, in the didactic language of newspapers, their sad fate should be a warning to Americans not to be traitors to their country.

BOSTON, June 26.

General Maitland has completely effected the object of his mission to St. Domingo, and it is said Rigaud has relinquished all opposition to the new arrangements. Free admission is allowed to Americans all ports of St. Domingo, and the Mole to be gar- risoned by British troops. Eight hundred troops from Ireland have arrived at Martinique.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday last, to the second Wednesday in January next.

SAVANNAH, June 26.

On Wednesday Evening in the Hon. Matthew M'Alister, mayor, attended by the City Council, Mr. Recorder, another city officer, met the Trustees, of a intended Exchange, and in an addressable to the occasion, delivered the lease of the ground on the spot whereon the building to be erected. Mr. Stephens one of the trustees, received the Deed, and delivering a counter- part to the Mayor, made acknowledgments to the Corporation for the conveyance placed by them, in the State holders of the Exchange and generally observing at the same time on the rising consequence of this state in agriculture and commerce, and of this City in particular—the great depot of the vault productions, and valuable staples of rice, tobacco, cotton and lumber, which induced great trade and intercourse with the world, and which was requisite to be encouraged, under the present situation of the country, and of equal consequence to the Union. As an instance of the increase of population, industry and wealth, Mr. Stephens observed, that although it appeared the valuable staple of cotton, the growth of this State was not noticed by the politicians of the year 1793, as an article of export; it must at this time be very satisfactory to observe, its (albeit, not a favorable season) of the last year's growth there was exported from this city 2,500,000 pounds weight of cotton to manufacturing countries. As to the immense quantities of tobacco, rice, and lumber exported, and daily at market, it is in the knowledge of those whose pursuits are in the mercantile line; the truth of his fact however could be easily ascertained, by recurring to the Custom-House books, but those staples were equally valuable, an advantageous, and ought to fill the mind with a reverential awe for the kind dispositions of Providence in placing us, in a climate, calculated for the production of not only the necessaries but the comforts of life. Hence the propriety of erecting an Exchange, for the resort of Merchants and others whose dealings call them frequently together, and for the accommodation of public officers whose duties require a central situation.

It was like wife observed, that the mayor and all present, who had with him the welfare of the city at heart, might be highly gratified, when calling to mind, that on the spot whereon the audience were assembled, stood a small but public building, used as an Exchange from the early settlement of the city, by its ancient inhabitants, which was consumed by fire, little more than two years past, that the almost so humble a shed, should rise to so stupendous a building now about to be set up; and that the trustees, and share holders, of the Exchange, trusted that the building would be only be ornamental but useful, and that the business, conducted therein would be marked with principles of justice, integrity and punctuality, which consequently would insure it a character, equal to any similar Edifice it the world.

At the same time the corner stone of the City Exchange, was laid by the Right Worshipful William Stephens, Grand Master of Masons, in this State, assisted by the Honorable the Mayor of this city. The Mayor and Aldermen, having honored the Grand Lodge with requesting their presence on the occasion, joined the Masonic procession from the City Hall, after the ceremony of laying the stone and depositing a plate with the following inscription.

A. L. 5795

A. D. 1795

Of the Independence of America, the 23d year.

Ma thew M'Alister, Mayor.
William Stephens, Grand Master.
The Grand Master, in an address to his brethren, congratulated them on the honor done them, by the invitation, to assemble there, at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, and enforced the duties of the craft as men and masons, the necessity of encouraging arts and sciences, as illustrative of their original institution, being from time immemorial; the principles of which, he insisted were pure, and he shewed, that they were so, was, for the brethren to continue, to square their actions as to be in *compass*, with all the world.—This conduct, would insure them an honourable reward in having a conscience void of offence; and as men and fellow citizens, at all times ready to support government and good order, as necessary to the very existence of an ancient society; the harmony of which is attempted to be disturbed, by the malignant interference of persons, ignorant of the grand design of masonry, and concluded with the following, amongst other solemn invocations.

"May the present undertaking prove prosperous to the adventurers, useful and ornamental to our city, and answer the designs intended."

"May the building shew strength and beauty, duly proportioned, and stand the test of time, an honourable pile to our city, and a lasting monument to the good intentions of its founders."

A collection being made, and deposited on the stone for the workmen, the procession returned to the City-Hall and were dismissed.

The lease and counterpart of the ground, whereon the Tobacco Ware House is erected, being executed, were exchanged at the same time.—This building will be ready for the ensuing crop of Tobacco—the subscribers thereto engaged to endeavour to have the inspectors appointed from amongst the most approved characters, and judges of Tobacco.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

The faction, or real republicans as they style themselves, have done every thing, in their power, to induce the United States, to begin with France, where Carthage ended with Rome. They laboured, that we should deliver up our vessels to France, in other words, that we should not protect them; that we should renounce the right of making war, in other words, that we, should draw ourselves up, within our own shell; and through the cunning Gerry, that we should for the sake of peace, pay them by way of Loan, an annual tribute, which this winking politician, thought, was not forbidden by his instructions.

It is certain, that Carthage was destroyed by its factions, and by want of wisdom and resolution in its government to lend to Hannibal, the reinforcements and succour he required, after the battle of Cannæ. Said the faction, by their leader Hanno, no succours, hear me good people, there is but one part for us to take, let us make peace, since war ruins us, notwithstanding our advantages. The ignorant multitude were deceived, they cried, our burdens will be lightened by peace. Hannibal was recalled from Italy, and beat by Scipio, at the battle of Zama. Then it was, that the poor Carthaginians found, in what consisted peace with the Romans; they engaged to pay, ten millions of talents, in the space of fifty years; they delivered up their vessels, and renounced the right of making war, by consenting not to arm themselves; without the permission of the Roman Republic.

Should we be cursed with such a faction, and weak executive, and make the fatal experiment, of drawing ourselves up within our own shell, and making a Roman peace, in the foolish hope of avoiding war, and saving expence; then shall the United States experience the fate of Carthage, and, stripped of every shilling, by requisition or tribute, and every right, fall, never again to rise.

One trait of a Jacobin is, a cold blooded indifference, to all the cruelties, dilapidations, and outrages, on men, property, morals, and justice, committed by the French Directory. Another, a bold, unvaried and traitorous approbation, of all their revolutionizing practices, and conquests, without the least apparent dread of the fatal consequences of such practices and conquests, to the peace, safety and independence of the United States.

The system of the French Directory, which is no longer equivocal, to those who have observed its progress, with the least attention and which is no longer, even attempted to be concealed by the Jacobins, is thus described by Carnot, who though he escaped from their power, is still devoted to the interests of France:

"Their system (that of the French Directory) is to found the National power, less upon the real grandeur of the republic, than upon weakening and destroying its neighbours, by combatting one after another; in treating them as friends, so long as it is necessary to paralyze them, or extract from them succours in some form or other, and when the proper time arrives to crush them, their fertile genius soon invents pretexts, to realize, as it respects them, the fable of the wolf and the lamb. One may see their conduct to the little Swiss Cantons. It was not against the Bernoise Oligarchy, that they preferred to many grievances, that is to say, those who had thirty millions in reserve, and a magnificent arsenal. It was against the children of William Tell, democrats, poor,

having almost no relation to, or connection with their neighbours. No matter; they must be revolutionized. The liberty which had rendered them happy for 500 years; that liberty, formerly so much the envy of France, is not true liberty. They must accept in its stead, a constitution which is presented to them, or death; they do not like this constitution, which they find less democratic than their own; they are murdered, it being clear, that intrigues and fanaticism alone, could prevent them from accepting this pledge of their new felicity. To kill them was the surest means, to make them cease to believe in intrigues and priests. Nevertheless this handful of simple men, who for 300 years, were ignorant of fighting, dared to resist: their republican blood is mixed with that of French republicans, not in a common defence of the sacred rights of the people, but in mutual efforts to destroy one another."

Carnot continues "O! impious wars, in which it would seem, that the object of the Directory was, to make the experiment how many chosen victims it could immolate, to its caprice, among freemen, the most poor and the most virtuous; to strangle liberty in its own cradles; to furnish the Helvetian rocks, for having given it birth. Worthy rivals of Griser, the Triumvirs have also wished to exterminate the race of William Tell; the death of the Tyrant has been avenged by them; the chiefs of the Democratic families have been offered up in expiation; they died in defending the entrance to their small territory, and opposing the violation of their fire sides; their affrighted flocks, have fled into the desert; the icy mountains have re-echoed with the cry of orphans, devoured by hunger, and the sources of the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Adde, have carried to all seas the tears of desolated widows. Happily, I cannot be suspected of having had a part in these dishonourable acts. Had I continued in the Directory, it would have been I, who would one day have been accused of them. May they (adds Carnot) never be fatal to France."

These are the men, praised by the minister of the American faction (the observing, penetrating, travelling and learned Doctor Logan) for their religion and morality. "Let the disciples of Machiavel despise the laws of nature. Let their doctrines boast a little temporary success, or individual elevation. Providence does not descend to our minute span. Political villainy may prosper for a single life, or mould the fortunes of a particular man; but where is the nation which has prospered, for despising the laws of Heaven?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

There is considerable ground for exultation on the lamentations of those contemptible wretches, the United Irish, in this country, over those of their brethren who are finding their way into the military rank, and discipline, of his majesty of Prussia!

That commiseration which is due to the truly unfortunate (and of such a few might be found, possibly, among the Irish at home) has long been forfeited by those miscreants, who have found their way to these hospitable shores.

Are those wretches who have (most unfortunately!) been admitted to a participation of our comforts, and the privileges of freemen, but who have been instantaneously, ready to sap the vitals of our government, by originating, or giving aid to, the most diabolical licentiousness, to be thereafter commiserated for any severities which they, through their wonderful sympathy, may experience? So far from it, it must be the devoted wish of every real friend to the cause of humanity, or good order, that every Irish patriot now in this country, were consigned over to the excellent subordination, and humane treatment which they would no doubt receive at the hands of the dear friend and ally (in fact) of their blessed redeemers, the French republic!

If there remained any source for surprise at the assiduous courtesies of the Irish patriots who have fled to these safer shores; it would be in their distant rejoicings at the assistance they still flatter themselves, that their suffering brethren are likely to receive from foreign aid—the equally abandoned Frenchmen!

The Aurora says, that the safety of all republican governments depends on the success and exertions of the French. This same lying vehicle is daily founding the alarm of danger to this republic; and this assertion is only an additional proof (which indeed was not wanting) of the traitorous views of the Irish and native rebels amongst ourselves!

A circumstantial account of the capture of the Ship Harmony, on her passage from London to Philadelphia.

The ship Harmony, parted from the convoy on the 22d May; she met with nothing material until the 27th, when she fell in with and was captured in lat. 41, 42, by a French corvette (La Seriente) of 36 guns,

who took part of her cargo, capt. Small and five seamen, three boys and one female passenger.

The commander of the corvette sent on board the Harmony, a second lieutenant, 2 other officers, and seven men.—Of the crew Mr. John Nelson chief mate, cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board, with two ladies, passengers, Mrs. Ardly and Mrs. Clayton, of London. One of the ladies fortunately requested permission to retain the steward, whom she passed as her waiter, and which was very politely granted: Another circumstance still more fortunate, was her strenuously pressing that Mr. Clayton might be permitted to stay, which was, after several messages to the commander of the corvette refused, and he was ordered on board; but she wrote to a lady on board the corvette, who spoke English, (wife of the late captain of the Insurgente) begging she would use her influence with the captain to permit him to return, which, together with his own entreaties prevailed, and he returned with his baggage, which contained a blunderbuss and pistols, with ammunition.

The French officers look on this as the cause of their disaster. The French ship and the Harmony, both shaping their course for France, kept company part of two days, but as soon as the corvette was out of sight, she consulted on the means of retaking the prize which was affected by surprise, in the following manner:

The prize-master and his mate being in the cabin alone, at 12 o'clock, immediately after taking an observation, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Clayton being provided with a blunderbuss and pistol, which the French had neglected to take from Clayton's trunk, and the Steward and cook armed with an ax and poker, Mr. C. attacked the prize-master by presenting a pistol, and commanded him to surrender; he immediately endeavoured to wrest the pistol from Clayton.—Mr. C. then snatched the pistol but it did not go off; the prize-master then strove to gain the deck, to inform his people of the mutiny; but seeing the steward at the head of the stairs with an axe, and Mr. C. dragging him back, and giving him several severe blows with the pistol, which knocked him down, broke the pistol and cut his head in so severe manner, that it was conjectured his skull was fractured. Mr. N. with the blunderbuss was engaged with the mate, a youth of about 17 years of age; he overpowered, threw him down, and secured him, without any blows. In the mean time, the cook and steward engaged the French sailors on deck, two or three of them being asleep, and the others, though provided with weapons had none at hand; they however made a strong resistance with knives, &c.

The prize-master seeing no probability of overcoming Mr. C. and being severely wounded, demanded quarters, and relinquished the prize. The behaviour of the ladies after the re-capture of the ship, deserves the greatest praise; they not only dressed the wounded, but kept watch, never sleeping both at once, until the pilot came on board. The gentlemen passengers, rendered every assistance to Mr. N. The French sailors were assured by him, that they should be rewarded and well treated if they would assist in navigating the vessel, otherwise they should be confined on bread and water; they thought proper to accept his terms, and were treated with the greatest humanity by all on board.

The prize-master took the utmost precaution to prevent being surprized; he armed his people with axes, and made them keep watch during the night, which operated much in favour of the people of the Harmony, as the French were rendered less powerful by day.

It is said, in the New-York Daily Gazette, that the infamous Burke, the United Irishman, has left the country.

L'Insurgente, capt. Truxton's prize, is fitting for sea, and will be ready to sail in a few weeks. Capt. Murray, late of the Montezuma, is to command her.

The Constellation goes round to New-York, to exchange her 24 for 18 pounders.

Agreeable to notice in the public papers, a number of the persons appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the poor sufferers at the late fire, met at the sign of the Buck, June 29th, and having chosen Samuel Wheeler, Chairman, and Amos Wickerham, Secretary—then agreed to the following resolutions:

1st. That Samuel Wheeler, Thomas Baris, John Inkeep, Amos Wickerham, Joseph Herzog, Levi Hollingsworth, and William Penrose, be a committee to investigate the losses sustained, and distribute the money that is or may be collected, to such individuals as they shall deem suitable objects, and in such proportions as they shall think proper.

2d. That the said Committee choose a Chairman and Secretary, and that four of them be a quorum: That all orders for money be signed by the Chairman at the board, and minuted by the Secretary, and drawn on the Treasurer for payment.

That the abovementioned Committee have their first meeting on Tuesday the 2d. July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the sign of the Buck, in Second street, and in the mean time the several committees of collection are requested to be as expeditious as possible in closing the duties assigned them, and placing the money with Thomas Norton, the Treasurer.

Signed per order, by SAMUEL WHEELER. Philadelphia, June 29th, 1799.

The several printers in the city are requested to publish the above.

DIED at Nassau (N. P.) after a few days illness, Mr. THOMAS CLEVELAND, comedian. He has left a wife and three children.

Savannah Price Current.

	From	D. C.	to D. C.
TOBACCO,	6	0	6 2 1/2
Rice,	1	10	0 6 1/2
Sea-Island Cotton,	0	50	0 0 0
Up-country do,	0	30	0 0 1 1/2
Scantling, per M.	10	0	0 0 0
Boards do	10	0	0 0 0
Shingles do	4	25	4 50
W. Oak Hhd. Staves	20	0	0 0 0
Red Oak, per M.	12	0	0 0 0
Coffee	0	32	0 32
Sugar	14	0	13 0
Jamaica Rum	1	37 1/2	0 0
New-England	0	83 1/2	0 27 1/2
Salt	0	56	0 62 1/2
Corn	0	62 1/2	0 75
Bacon	0	11 1/2	0 0

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the Montgomery county Light Dragoons, commanded by capt. Frederick Beiteman, the Light Infantry commanded by capt. Frederick Heebner, the Rifle Company, commanded by capt. Jacob Houck, a number of other military characters, and private citizens (all friends to our liberty, constitution and a good government) will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Frederick Wise, in Douglas Township (being the spot where the Liberty Pole was erected, but since robbed of the flag) in order to celebrate the glorious day of independence; therefore the friends to good order, and supporters of government, are invited to attend on the time and place aforesaid.

June 26.

The above is John Richards hand-writing, who is always at the head of a mob. Since the advertisement of the 7th instant, he saw the author of the piece against him, and instead of calling the person to account, he got drunk in Portersgrove. Such is the appointments of the justice of peace in Montgomery county. Is this man fit for a senator?

Enquire of the Printer for the author of the above, who will give satisfaction to any disorganizer of government in Montgomery county.

June 29.

MACPHERSON'S BLUES.

Legionary Orders, July 1, 1799.
The first and second Troops of Horse, capt. Howell's company of Rifle-Men, the artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry, including the Germantown company, are ordered to parade in Market-street near Tenth Street, on the fourth instant, precisely at half past 9 o'clock A. M. completely equipped.—The Artillery will assemble at the Arsenal at 8 o'clock, A. M. to fire a salute.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Macpherson.
JNO. M'CAULEY Adj.

Bank of North America.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of Six per Cent was declared for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the Board.
RICHARD WELLS, cashier.

July 1

Bank of the United States.

July 1st, 1799.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of sixteen dollars per share, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, after the 10th inst.

G. SIMPSON Cashier.

Gazette Marine List.

Salem, June 25.

ARRIVED.
Schr Polly, White, Havana; Fishhawk, Townsend, Norfolk.

Captain White left Havana the 8th inst. An English fleet of 13 sail was cruising off there, intercepting all vessels coming from any part of Cuba, except Havana, and sending them into Jamaica for adjudication. One of the cruisers captured a French privateer the night capt. W. failed.

New-Bedford, June 16.

We hear the ship Nancy, of this port, Z. Swaine, master, on his returning from a whaling voyage, was captured by a French privateer, and afterwards retaken by two American armed brigs, and carried into St. Thomas; came out from thence under convoy of the ship Washington, being a heavy gale, the Washington took her in tow, and in a gale of wind parted from her in the Gulf Stream.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SNOW ABIGAIL, WILLIAM KNOR, master. BURTHEN about 2200 barrels—in complete order—apply at No. 109, South Water-street. July 1 6d

MEDOC CLARET, A small quantity, of the first quality, in cases and a few Pipes of

Old London Particular Madeira, FOR SALE, Enquire at No. 200, Arch street. July 1 6c

TODD & MOTT, THE Creditors of the Estate of TODD & MOTT, are informed that they may receive their respective dividends, by calling on W. MOTT, 145, Market-street. Jno. Waddington, assignee. July 1 6d

TO BE SOLD, THE TIME OF A Dutch indentured servant Boy, who is healthy, active and strong, and has eight years to serve. Enquire of the printer. July 1 6d