

and finally and that of his Majesty's enemies, who are therewith provided with the means of prosecuting the war which has proved so ruinous to Europe. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the king cannot delay a moment to apply a proper remedy to evils of such magnitude; revoking, as he has been pleased to revoke, the said Royal Edict of 18th November, 1797; and also every other permission, general or particular, which may have been granted either by his Majesty's or his Vice-Roy's, Governors, Intendants, and others in office; the laws of America, and the regulations of free trade remaining in their full force. And the said chiefs are bound, under their own personal responsibility, to take such steps as they shall think most proper not only to ensure a punctual execution of these laws, but to repair an injury practised under cover of the said Edict, without admitting any excuses or pretences whatsoever, which may lead to thwart the execution of this order.

These means, his Majesty hopes, will encourage the merchants of Spain and America, to use their endeavors to enjoy the benefit held out to them from reciprocal commercial transactions, adopting the usual methods (instruments) and others pointed out by necessity; but though the assistance of government be required, the commercial tribunals of this kingdom and America, may apply to his Majesty, representing whatever their duty shall dictate, with a full confidence that a due attention will be paid to the same, provided they confine themselves to point out the means of supporting our trade and industry, without soliciting any thing that has opposed it hitherto, to the great loss of our subjects, and the benefit of our enemies.

All which I communicate to you in compliance with the King's orders; and you will pay the greatest attention to its execution, as far as concerns you; advising the reception thereof, and of what steps you shall take for the interest of his Majesty's government.

Madrid April, 1799.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The Meed of Merit.

Captain Webb, arrived at New-London from St. Thomas, full-d in company with a fleet of 44 sail of Americans, under convoy of the United States sloop of war Baltimore, captain Barron, and the brigs Eagle and Richmond.

Captain Webb wishes to make this public testimony of thanks to commander Barron for the vigilance, attention and politeness constantly displayed towards every vessel under his care, and thinks that too much praise cannot be given to his affable and officer-like conduct on the occasion.

NASSAU, June 18, 1799.

Arrived.—sloop Mars, O'Connor, Cuba; Mr. William and Mary, Mozey, N York; Facha, Eldridge, Boston; Fetnah, Bell, North Carolina.

Detained and Prize vessels sent in since our last. American sloop Polly, from Virginia, to New-Orleans, partly laden with Nails, Paints, Tin Ware, &c. by the privateer Three Brothers.

Mackey, of the Three Brothers } In the Court
versus } of Vice-
The sloop, Freeport & Cargo } Admiralty.

ON the 11th inst. this cause was argued before the Hon. Moses Franks, Esq. Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, and on the 14th, sentence was pronounced; by which the vessel and cargo were condemned to the captors, who nevertheless were ordered to pay the Costs of suit, it appearing that undue means had been attempted to influence the crew of the Freeport upon their examination, which his Honor the Judge highly rebuked.

Upon the trial it appeared that the Freeport had been furnished with regular American papers, and sailed from Bolton to Cadiz with a cargo belonging to the master and another American citizen, where the same was sold, and from the proceeds a cargo of Wines and Brandy, purchased with which she returned to Bolton, where the cargo was landed, and at the expiration of a fortnight re-shipped. The Freeport then sailed for New-Orleans and a market, with new clearances, &c. in the prosecution of which voyage, she was intercepted by the Libellant, and sent into this port for adjudication.

Condemnation of the cargo was argued upon the ground that the same was Spanish property, and much time were taken by the Proctors in their respective arguments upon that point but in pronouncing sentence, his Honor the Judge declared, that he did not conceive the question of property of much consequence to either party, because it was manifest that the vessel had evaded the vigilance of the British cruisers, and entered a blockaded port with provisions, without a licence for that purpose, and had thereby aided the enemies of his Majesty with the means of prosecuting the war; that after arming in the port of Cadiz, she had again escaped the blockading fleet, and returned to B R n, from whence she was proceeding for an enemy's port when captured; that such conduct was a departure from Neutrality, and in direct violation of the laws of Nations, and as such or otherwise, both vessel and cargo became forfeited.

The Proctor for the claimant, upon sentence being pronounced, prayed his Honor the Judge for a rehearing of the cause upon the grounds that his Honor had misconceived the question in a matter of fact, when he declared the blockade of Cadiz to extend to neutrals, and that the vessel had entered port without a licence; but after argument, the application was refused.

QUEBEC, June 12.

On Saturday evening last the 8th inst. a very melancholy accident happened at Joseph Savarre's, near Dorchester Bridge on the Beauport side: The following are as near as can be ascertained, the circumstances

of the unfortunate event. Alexis Fouchin, a servant to Savarre, went down on a ladder into a well about 20 feet deep, which had been dug in December last, to bring up a bucket which had fallen into the well some time before. It appears that the well had been kept covered till the time of the accident, and that this unfortunate man, immediately on descending the ladder, was suffocated by the noxious air, which is commonly formed in such places when shut up for any considerable length of time; attracting the attention of Savarre, who was employed near the spot, he immediately went to the assistance of his servant and met with the same fate; the family was now alarmed, and Jean Langevin, of Dorchester Bridge who was pausing at the time, went to the assistance of Savarre, and perished with him;—by this time some of the neighbours had assembled, and Jean Roderique, a labourer, unconsciously of the danger, proceeded to the assistance of Langevin, he was advised to make himself secure by a rope fastened round his body, this he refused, and soon met the fate of the other sufferers; a fifth person, named Bougie, now proceeded to descend into the well to the assistance of the others but before he reached half way down, he began to totter, but having had the precaution to fasten a rope round his body, he was drawn up senseless, but recovered on breathing the fresh air. Sunday morning the bodies were taken up with iron hooks fastened to the ends of ropes, in the manner of Grapnels. In the course of the day the depth of the water in the well was measured, and it was found not to exceed 15 inches, a lighted candle was let down which was immediately extinguished; a live cat was afterwards let down, and taken up in less than a minute apparently lifeless, but which recovered on being exposed to the fresh air.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 10.	
Eight per cent.	par
Ditto Scrip, 1 per cent. below par.	
Six per cent.	15/6 to 7d
Deferred 6 per cent.	14/4
Three per cent.	9/ to 9 1/2d
BANK UNITED STATES.	
North America,	44 to 45 do
Pennsylvania,	13 to 14 do
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	20
Pennsylvania, shares,	27 to 28
East-India Company of N. A. 5 per cent. advance	
Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres.	

By intelligence from the American consul at Leghorn, it appears that the French general (Molis) received him with civility, and assured him that upon his proving to him American property, it should always be sacred.

A letter from Spain dated the 17th April says, that letters of service had been recently given to some of their best officers, that several corps of troops, had been ordered to march towards Valencia and Alicante—and a great number of transports directed to be in readiness; whence it was conjectured that the recapture of Minorca was the object in contemplation.

Extract of a letter from —, at Marseilles, to Mr. Young at Madrid, dated 1st April 1799.

"Yesterday I received intelligence from Leghorn, that the French troops took possession of that city last Monday; in consequence of which the British squadron now blocks up the port, and will continue so to do, as there is one seventy four and several smaller vessels lay at anchor in the road opposite the port, where, and at Porto Ferraro, the squadron will continue this summer; so that all business is at an end in Leghorn—in short, in all Italy, there being not one neutral port in the Mediterranean at present. All the American ships, to the number of ten or twelve, left the port of Leghorn the day before the French took possession of it, and anchored in the road under the protection of the British men of war."

Copy of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated

CADIZ, 26 APRIL, 1799.

Since closing the copy of my last of 11th inst. I have read a decree from this court, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, any commercial intercourse between foreign nations and the Spanish settlements in America: it is not yet published, but will be in a few days: it was shewn to me by Messrs.

It also annuls the special licences which were formerly granted, and which have been the means of introducing West-India produce in American bottoms. I leave you to calculate the effect it must have upon the price of West India produce. It is a prohibition of Cocoa; but the foreign duty on sugar is not much. This has been done in consequence of a representation from the merchants and consuls of this place, and is particularly aimed at the trade of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated 16 May 1799.

"The decree referred to in my copy on the other side, has been put in force in this place, and several vessels who were ready to sail for Spanish America have been prevented. The French fleet of 24 sail of the line, frigates, &c. passed up the Straights about 10 days ago. The English fleet under Lord St. Vincent, of 18 of the line, pursued them five days after; and the Spanish fleet of 17 sail of the line and some frigates left this place on the 12th and 13th inst. Their destination is not known. Reports and opinions are as usual various; but certain it is, that we are on the eve of some great event. In Switzerland and Italy the shattered remains of the French ar-

mies are forced to retreat with the greatest precipitation from every place they formerly possessed, except Mantua, which is now besieged by the Russian and Austrian. I suppose another English fleet will blockade this port before the news of its being open can arrive in America."

TRUE COPY.

The Barbadoes of Tripoli has ordered away the American Agents, who had arrived at Carthagena. Said Barbadoes has made some new demands on the United States; and declares, that if they are not complied with, that his corsairs will be ordered by him to take American vessels. This information capt. Smith will communicate to all Americans he shall meet, that they may use the necessary precautions, and that capt. Smith will proceed with dispatches for the United States, and follow his original instructions, which he has received from the underwritten Consul for the United States.

Algiers, April 16th, 1799.
RICHARD O'BRIAN.
To capt. Smith, commander of
the U. S. sloop The Dev.

IN THE AURORA

On Monday last, an account is given of a meeting held at Kurtz's, Hamilton township, Northampton county, for the purpose of fixing on the man to be supported as our succeeding governor, which is utterly false—the true proceedings of this meeting may be seen in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity and character, who attended the meeting:—

"I wrote you last night in such haste that I could not be sufficiently circumstantial; I will now give you an account in detail. The people assembled at Kurtz's a little before two o'clock, and at three they had pretty generally met. At a quarter past three, Smith, finding his party rather weak, requested those who were for M'Kean, to wait until the rest were gone, as the intention of the meeting was to promote his election. It was observed on the other hand, that by the advertisement, all Republicans were invited, to fix on a suitable person for Governor; and that we were all Republicans, and that we wished to have the liberty of choosing for ourselves. He at length acquiesced, and we proceeded to appoint a chairman. Mr. P. nominated Smith. —, nominated John Huston. Huston was accordingly elected. This ascertained the strength of parties—the anarchists seceded—we proceed to business without them—a committee is appointed to frame resolutions—the disappointed seek to interrupt us, by re-joining the meeting, and making disorderly motions—they are uniformly over-ruled—the resolutions are produced by the committee, pass through the usual forms, and are ratified—much chagrined, they bluster, attempt to wrangle, and finally, that they may not be entirely defeated, proclaim a meeting to be held there in the night, which was not to open until all the aristocrats were gone. We had not the assistance of our friends from the river, as S. —, and C. —, were about settling the settlement. I forgot to mention that the generous spirited Dr. Smith, publicly threatened to sue immediately some of his customers for siding with the friends of Mr. Ross."

Thus we see by what means these friends of equal rights endeavor to carry their purposes, and with what palpable falsehood they would cover the disgrace of a defeat. It should be stated that the Dr. Smith above mentioned, is a cracked brained French doctor, as poor a creature, perhaps, as ever existed—he is not worth another word. The chief justice knows him, and will be sorry to see him among his friends. It is a bad omen of the respectability of his party, in that part of the state; one of the principal leaders of the Democratic gang was one Fates, a brother of the infurgent now confined—another omen.

The following are the true and legitimate resolutions passed at the meeting alluded to:

A respectable meeting of the electors of the fourth and eighth election districts of Northampton county, was held on Saturday the 22d day of June instant, at the house of John Casper Kurtz, in Hamilton township, for the purpose of fixing on a suitable character to succeed his excellency Thomas Miffin, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth; and after maturely and impartially weighing the qualifications of the different candidates, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we will with our votes and interest support JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, as candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

2d. Resolved, That John Stroud, John Huston, Jacob Poffens, Frederick Brotzman, Joseph Drake, and Nicholas Brotzman, be a committee to correspond with the other committees of this state, and to co-operate with them in all proper measures calculated to effectuate the end proposed.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN HUSTON, Chairman.
JAMES HOLLINGSHEAD, Sec'y.
Hamilton, June 22, 1799.

We are informed that a meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday, between the Mayor and the joint committee of the Select and Common Councils, managers to the plain for watering the city, now in progress under the direction of B. H. Latrobe, and the commissioners who were appointed by ordinance to invite and receive subscriptions to a loan of 150,000 dollars, the capital contemplated to be necessary for defraying the expence.

This meeting, we understand, was called for the purpose of communicating to the commissioners the advanced state of the works, the actual expence of executing therein to the present time, and the probable sum it will require for the full and entire completion of the whole plan, by an estimate founded on expences ascertained and known by the execution of very considerable parts of the works.

We learn, that an accurate statement of disbursement, was exhibited at this meeting, detailing, with much precision and minuteness, the sums expended on the several different parts of the plan; and we are authorized in saying that on fair inferences from well ascertained facts, the whole expence of completing the necessary works, so far from exceeding, will probably be under the sum contemplated.

To carry on and complete this great object so important in every point of view to the welfare of the city, and in the estimation of some, essential for its preservation from ruin, it appeared that, instead of 1500 shares at 100 dollars per share, the loan subscribed to this day amounts only to 672 shares, and consequently the corporation are not possessed of efficient means to perfect even one half of the plan. This scanty means, in 5 or 6 weeks or sooner, must be entirely exhausted; and of course, unless further aided by the patriotic loans of intelligent citizens, the value of whose property is deeply interested in its successful completion, a full stop (of necessity) will be put to the further progress of these works. (A. D. A.)

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED.

Sloop Jay, Jackson, New-York.

CLEARED.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hughes, Kingston.

Union, Sheffield, New-York.

Arrived at the Fort.

Schr. Frederickburgh Pucket, Ben'er, Cadiz.

Ship Prudence, Mitchell, of this port, was at Cadiz the 23d May, to sail for home in all June.

Brig Friendship, O'Connor, of this port, on her passage from Belfast to the Isle of May, has been captured by a French privateer, plundered of Linen, &c. and then given up—since arrived at Cadiz. The United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, went to sea on Thursday last.

List of Vessels at Nassau, New-Providence, June 20th, 1799.

The schooner Freeport, Weld, from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, taken by the privateer Three Brothers, on the 29th May, condemned vessel and cargo. Ship Adams, of Philadelphia, from New-York, for New-Orleans, captured in June by the same privateer, waiting trial; sch. Polly, from Virginia, for New-Orleans, captured in June by the same privateer, waiting trial; ship Harmony, from Cape Francois, taken in April, bound to Baltimore, ship and one third cargo condemned; sch. Ann Pennock, Hamilton, from Cape Francois, for Baltimore, captured in May, one third cargo condemned; sch. Pegasus, of New-York, from Jamaica to the Havanna, captured in June, who had previously been carried to Kingston, Jamaica, there acquitted, trial not commenced; brig Nancy, Coffin, of New-York, captured in April, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York, captured in April, from New-Orleans, bound to the Havanna, with lumber, vessel and cargo condemned.

New-York, July 11

ARRIVED

Ship Olive, M'Call, Cadiz

Schr. Laurel, Wilton, Savannah

Sufannah, Jones, Bermuda

Sloop Abigail, Loyd, Virginia

Schr. Dispatch, and Bellona, have arrived in the Millisippi.

Brig Apollo, Waddle, is taken by the French and carried into Malaga.

Ship Mary Ann, Adams, is taken and carried into Algieras.

A list of American vessels at Cadiz and Algieras, when the ship Olive sailed, May 23, 1799.

Ship Hope, Hasty, Philadelphia taken by the French 21st April, carried into Algieras after a smart engagement.

Schooner Rachel, Giles, Beverly, to sail from Cadiz for New York, the first of June.

Schr. Augusta, Benet, sailed the 21 May for Gloster.

Brig Betty, Loring, Charleston, bound to Malaga.

Brig Union, Leonard, New York, sailed May 22d for New York.

Ship Venus Dalhiell, Baltimore, at Gibraltar bound to Batavia.

Brig Commerce, Dawson, of New York at Gibraltar.

Ship Mary Ann, Adams, of do. taken by the French into Algieras after a smart engagement.

Bark Columbia, Dorgan, of do. at Cadiz to sail in all June for New York.

Ship Columbus, St. Lucar, Wood, of do. to sail for New York.

Ship Prudence, Mitchel, Philadelphia, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in June.

Brig Friendship, Owner, Philadelphia, in Cadiz bound to New York or Philadelphia.

Brig Apollo, of New York, taken by the French and carried into Malaga.

Brig Commerce, Bowers, Charleston, arrived into Cadiz the 21st May

Ship Advent, Smith, of Baltimore, taken by the French and carried into Algieras, Capt. and several of the people wounded, after a smart engagement.

We have also received a list of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz, under the command of the general Josef de Mazarodos—Which is as follows:

Guns, Ships, Commanders.

112 Concepcion, Brig. Don Antonio de Ecano.

112 Principe, Brig. Don Juan Vincente Variez.

123 Santa Ana, Brig. Don Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros.

112 Mexicana, Cap. Nav. Don Josef Gardogai.

112 Conde de Regla, Brig. Don Josef de Ecano.

84 Neptuno, Cap. Nav. Don Bernado Munoz.

74 Conquistador, Id. Don Colme Churrucua.

74 Velayo, Id. Don Cayerato Valdes.

74 San Pablo, Brig. Don Luis de Vallabriga.

74 Alas, Id. Don Josef Lorenzau Guicocchea.

74 S. Juan Nepomuceno, Cap. Nav. Don Francisco de Ecano.

74 Oriente, Brig. Don Nicholas Echea.

74 Sozruavo, Cap. Nav. Don Rafael Vazquez.

74 Babama, Id. Don Josef Aramburu.

74 San Telmo, Id. Don Juan Marinca.

74 Paula, Id. Don Augustin Figueroa.

74 San Joaquin, Id. Don Marcello Elpinola.

FRIGATES.

Cap. Frig. Don Francisco de Moyua.

36 Carmon, Id. Don Fernando Buffillo.

40 Atocha, Id. Don Ignacio Olseta.

36 Matlice, Ten. Nav. Don Josef Gonzalez Ortiz.

BRIGANTINES.

16 Vivo, Ten. Nav. Don Juan Deslobbes.

14 Vigilante, Id. Don Josef de Cordova.

14 Descubridor, Id. Don Pedro Pantoja.

The brig Friendship, captain O'Connor, from Belfast, bound to the Isle of May, one of the Cape de Verdes, was taken on the 15th May, in lat. 36, 13 long. 15, 00, by a French privateer brig, from Rochelle, in France; and after being robbed of linen, money, quadrants, charts, &c. was given up to the captain and crew, who arrived in her at Cadiz.

Ship Hope, of Philadelphia, George Hattie, master, mounting 6 three pounders and ten men, was taken on Sunday, April 21st, in the Straights of Gibraltar, by two French privateers, after engaging them one hour and a quarter; one mounting 8 eights and 2 twelves, and 65 men; the other 2 threes and 25 men. John Copperham, belonging to the Hope was killed.

REPORT

Of the SIXTEENS of the different CHURCHES of the number of Funerals at their grounds the 24 hours preceding 12 o'clock, July 12, 1799.

Christ Church, 1 child.

St. Peter's, 0

St. Paul's, 0

1st Presbyterian Church, 0

2d do. do. 0

3d do. do. 1 child.

Scots Presbyterian, 0

Associate Church, 0

St. Mary's Church, 0

Trinity Church, 0

Friends, 0

Free Quakers, 0

Swedes Church, 0

German Lutheran, 0

German Reformed Presbyterian, 0

Moravians, 0

Methodists, 0

Baptists, 0

Universalists, 0

City Hospital, 0

Jews, 0

African Episcopal Church, 0

African Methodist Church, 0

By order of the Board of Health,

WM. ALLEN,

Health Officer.

THE Proprietors of the New

Theatre are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Monday the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, to elect their agents.

N. B. The election will open at half past 7 and close at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES BIDDLE,

Chairman.

July 12

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the Officers and Crew of the Constellation will receive their prize money for the Frigate L'Inturgent, by calling on CHARLES BIDDLE, No. 243, Market street, or

HENRY BENDERIDGE,

July 12

Sale by Auction.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Proposes offering for Sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, early in the next month,

ALL that valuable square of GROUND lying on the East side of Jones's Falls between the Quaker Meeting-House, and the old Stone Play-House.

This elegant piece of Ground will be laid off into Lots of about 30 feet front, and 150 feet deep, fronting on Market-street extended, and on Pitt-street, and divided by an alley of about twelve feet. An alley of 20 feet runs from Market-street to Pitt-street, between them and the meeting-house and play-house.

These lots lie very convenient to the centre market, and are inferior to none in the city of Baltimore, for healthfulness, of situation, purity and softness of water—and from their central, high and healthy situation between the town and Point, afford an eligible retreat for family residence, particularly to those who occupy warehouses and stores, either at Fell's-Point, or on the new improvements above and below Jones's Falls.

A plan of the whole is now making, and as soon as completed will be lodged at the office of Yates and Campbell, and a particular day of sale made known as soon as possible.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Baltimore, June 22. July 12 dt17.

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE PREMISES,

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant,

At 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

ALL that beautiful piece of Ground, as advertised by Mr. Archibald Campbell, situated on the east of the Falls, in the city of Baltimore, which is now laid off into 30 large and commodious lots, 12 of which have a south front on Baltimore street extended, and run north 180 feet to a 30 feet street.

The other lots front on Pitt-street, and extend to a new street opened by the proprietor, agreeable to a plan which may be seen at our Auction room, previous to the sale.

Yates & Campbell, auctioneers.

July 7. dt17.