

From Claypole's American Daily Advertiser of January 15th 1794.

The situation of our country appears at this moment to be very delicate; perhaps the only mode to avoid a war, is for a Republic to retrace every claim that is not founded in justice and equity, and to prevent every the smallest usurpation, as there is true dignity in this, so in the end, the history of all nations teaches us there is true policy.

War is the greatest of all evils, but whether submission and pusillanimity will not tend to bring it on a country, more than a firm tone, a decided and manly resistance to the first approaches of insult or injury, in my mind is not at all questionable—the greater the submission, the greater will be the imposition until nothing is left us.

The influence of Britain is intolerable, her desire of revenge, and the disposition of a wounded pride and vindictive spirit, appears in all her transactions towards us, prohibition of their trade, a confiscation of their debts would be a fair experiment, the latter is nearly as honorable as privateering, I could not refrain uttering the feeling of my mind to you on this subject, at a distance from information in the country we may be mistaken, but those appear to be the prevailing sentiments of the people.

A strict union with the Republic of France our interest and our honor require; the conduct of Cenei has nothing to do with the cause of the nation.

The above was published at a time when Britain, and not France, was the aggressor, what is the language of such writers now, (they who at that time felt so much for our wrongs, our insults, and who were so tenacious of national honor that they wished by a single legislative act to despoil innocent men of their PROPERTY,) look in the Aurora, the Argus, and papers of the same stamp, you will find that those very characters, from the Virginia Mammoth down to Callander the vagrant, the very men who cry up non resistance to the Grand Republic, they can now see no national degradation in submitting to France; they are now like the fawning spaniel, that licks the hand that strikes him; nay, they are base enough to justify the insults to our government, the piracy on our commerce and the hellish murder of Americans.

Extract of a letter from captain John Frankford, of the ship Belvidere, to Messrs. Nicholson and Griffith, dated Fort Mifflin, August 11, 1799.

I left Corunna the 1st of April, and on the 4th fell in with two French ships in the gut of Gibraltar, one of which engaged us three quarters of an hour, but bore away for the shore before the other came up. We continued our course and arrived at Gibraltar the same evening.

On the 13th, left Gibraltar for Alicante, and at 10 o'clock the same day, off Malaga, the sail hoisted in fight, which gave chase to us, and proved to be a French privateer brig and two shebecks, the brig began to fire, which we instantly returned, and the engagement continued till dark, when they all bore away for the Spanish shore, and we continued our course and arrived at Alicante the 19th April.

I failed from Alicante on the 28th May, and on the 2d of June, off Malaga, fell in with a French shebeck, and engaged her two hours in a calm. She rowed twenty sweeps, but as soon as a breeze sprung up, that we could handle the ship, she made sail and pulled for the shore.

In all the above actions there is much credit due to the spirited exertions of both officers and men under my command.

Leaving Gibraltar, the 1st of July, in company with the Alert of Boston, and the America, of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. saw ten sail of French cruizers getting under way from Algiers; upon which we stood back for the bay of Gibraltar and anchored: at 10 in the night, got under way in company, and run through the gut.

You have here an account of the different fleets in the Straights. The French fleet passed Alicante, on the 10th May, of 24 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 2 brigades. Lord St. Vincent passed with his fleet, on the 13th of May, consisting of 17 sail of the line, and some smaller vessels. The Spanish fleet, consisting of 24 sail of the line, put into Carthagena, on the 23d of May—7 sail dismasted. Admiral Gardner, passed Gibraltar on the 11th of June, with seventeen sail of the line, one 40, and a frigate.

I also annex an account of the American vessels in Algiers:

The ship General Washington, of Boston, captain John Roberts, captured by the Spanish gun boats, and detained by the Captain General of St. Roque.

The ship Hope, of Philadelphia, capt. George Hardie, captured by the French and ransomed.

The brig Sally, of Philadelphia, capt. William Bell, captured by the French and ransomed.

The brig Ceres, of Philadelphia, captain Thomas Norris, arrived without capture.

The ship Ardent, of Baltimore, capt. Alexander Smith, captured by the French; the captain was killed by some powder taking fire on his deck: the ship ransomed.

The ship Mary Ann, of New-York, capt. Adams, captured by the French, and had one man killed and seven wounded;

the ship is ransomed and sailed for Barcelona.

Left at Gibraltar, the ship Ambitious, of Philadelphia, capt. Bray, waiting for convoy.

On the 4th of June, spoke the United States brig Sophia, captain Geddes, bound to Lisbon, with a British convoy.

On the 26th of July, in lat. 36, 29, N. long. 59, 30, W. spoke the United States brig Scammel, capt. Mark Funnell, 8 days out from the Delaware, bound to Surinam.

On the 2d of August, in lat. 35, 42, N. long. 62, W. spoke the United States frigate Constitution, capt Talbot, 7 days out from Boston, bound to Norfolk, all well.

I have this moment arrived, and put under quarantine.

From Mr. TATEM, Supercargo of the William Penn, from Batavia.

There was but one merchantman at Batavia, a ship called the Copenhagen, Captain Mullens, to sail in a few days for Copenhagen. There was but one vessel passed through the Straits of Sunda, that I know of, a ship from Canton, bound to America.

On the 31st July was boarded by the British ships Supply, capt. Pittigrew, of 24 guns, the Kitty, capt Farmer, of 18 guns, the Harriot, capt. Lacey, of 18 guns, all of Liverpool, from Barbadoes, bound to Liverpool, in lat. 23, long. 62, out six days. Aug. 4, was boarded by the brig Rebecca, Howard, of and from N. York, out 12 days, bound to Cape Francois. We touched nowhere, nor have I any news of Tippeco Saib. There were two French ships about Java, one of 44 guns, the other of 28. They had captured nothing lately, as I had heard.

A few days before my departure, the general in chief of the military forces in Java was arrested by the regency. It appeared, that his intention to have arrested the governor general, director general and such of the council as were opposed to him in sentiment; what form of government he intended to establish, or how afterwards to act, does not appear. He was, however, closely confined to his own house, by a guard of 50 soldiers, all his papers seized, and the government taking every precaution that would be likely to prevent disturbance. The French Admiral Sercy has removed from the Isle of France to Java, and it was generally believed that the government had made some agreement with him not to capture neutral vessels bound to Batavia, with specie on board. The pirates of Banca assembled about the 10th of April in the Straights of Sunda, to the number of 50 or 60 well armed prows, but were dispersed without doing any damage, by a 20 gun ship, and a brig of 16 guns, sent from Batavia.

There was a slight report at Batavia, by the way of Malacca, that 3000 of Buonaparte's army had arrived in India. It was not generally credited, and I believe wanted confirmation.

Yesterday arrived at New-York, the Norfolk sloop of war Capt. Bainbridge, from St. Thomas, with a large fleet under convoy.

Extract from Captain Bainbridge's Journal.

Sunday, 4th Aug. 1799, lat. 25, 40, N. long. 67, 15, W. part of the fleet bound to the southward and some of the fast sailing vessels bound to the northward, left us last evening. At meridian, counted 84 sail, at 1 P. M. discovered a strange sail—bearing north, we immediately gave chase and prepared for action, at half past 1 saw the was a large ship standing on wind for the fleet, at 2 made the British private signal of the day, it was not answered, I then fired a gun to leeward and showed my colours, but fired no gun.—Tacked and gave chase to us under full sail.

At half past 2 I made the American private signal, also repeated the English signals, neither of which was answered, by this time we could distinguish her hull, and saw that she was a large frigate, with a poop, sailed very fast and gained on us considerably. At 3 P. M. the breezes being very light, and gained on us considerably, she hove her boat—with sails, and sent her in chase of the fleet—whilst she continued chasing us, from this as well as other circumstances, left no doubt in my mind or that of my officers—but what she was a French 44 gun frigate at least thought it highly necessary to disperse the fleet.

At half past 3 made the signal to tack with an intention of separating myself from the fleet—with a view if she continued her chase of the Norfolk, it might prove the means of saving the fleet—and if she chased the fleet the Norfolk would get clear, and her being captured would have assisted in capturing a number of the fleet, and as I could not render the protection against a frigate.

I conceived it prudent to act in this manner—Part of the fleet obeyed the private signal and part continued their course to the northward—at 4 P. M. made the signal for the fleet to disperse, set our canvas—yet still she gained on us—

At 6 P. M. being so near as to distinguish her ports repeated both the American and English private signals to which she paid no respect, but continued her chase, at 7 P. M. they had got such a distance from her boat, that she gave the chase after us up, took in her light sails and hauled her wind, her boat being a considerable distance from her and equally might coming on. I am induced to believe that the greater part of the fleet escaped, at five A. M. saw several sail astern, hove too and made a signal to close—at eight A. M. had got forty eight sail together, the Retaliation was amongst those that tacked to the southward, being well to windward every doubt remains of her being taken.

It appears from the advice of the command-

er of the Retaliation, that those vessels that tacked to the southward had got clear and there is reason to hope few were taken, if any.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

DUEL.

Last Saturday morning, Captain Robinson, who superintends the frigate which the merchants are building in this city, and Mr. Richard Dennison, of New-Brunswick, had a meeting on the Jersey shore, in consequence, we hear, of some reports unfavourable to the honour and courage of captain R. which Mr. Dennison had propagated. The gentlemen, in exchanging the first shot, were both wounded in the head. Capt. R. received a ball a little above the left eye, and is dangerously ill. Mr. D. was slightly wounded. (N.Y. paper)

Late Foreign Articles

Further Extracts from LONDON PAPERS, Per the Boyae.

DUBLIN, May 31.

With pleasure we have it in our power to declare, that internal peace, order and submission to the laws, is so far re-established among us, that permanent duty will on this day, by order of government, cease with the yeomanry corps throughout the kingdom.

Letters from Cork advise, that orders have been sent to Lord Brador to fall from the Irish coast on other service.

It is the general opinion that the greatest part of Lord Bridport's fleet have sailed for the Straights, to reinforce the fleets under Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, leaving a strong squadron to scour the Bay of Biscay, (and we hope pick up the Ferrol ships in the Aix road) afterwards take a station off Ushant, to protect the British channel from the depredatory cruizers of the French privateers.

It is said, that the Chidders sloop sent from Lord Bridport's fleet to Lord St. Vincent's, off Cadix, with an account of the sailing of the Brest fleet, was also to proceed to the island of Madeira, to apprise the homeward bound trade from the East Indies of the news.

A rumour has prevailed for some days, upon what authority we cannot tell, that Lord Malmshury was about to refuse a pacific mission to France. This report has risen probably more from this dreadful and pretraded war, which is depopulating and impoverishing Europe, than from the wishes of those who are the sufferers from any foundation in fact—it were, however, most devoutly to be wished, that at a moment when France may be supposed gladly to accept peace, and England to offer it with dignity, that pacific efforts were made by some party to terminate the miseries of Europe, and shew its population that they were designed for other purposes by the Almighty Creator, "whogave them this fair world to dwell in," than that of destroying each other like the fabled creation of Cadmus. Gracious God! why is it that man alone, of all other animals, is in a state of constant and deadly warfare? Man, who lays exclusive claim to reason! Who assumes a portion of divinity, and peculiar protection of Heaven!—'Tis strange, but there is nothing monstrous in creation, in the physical or moral worlds, that man may, not claim as his own, or match in the extent of its deformity its folly, or its vice.

JUNE 5.

[CIRCULAR.]

Dublin Castle, 29th May.

SIR,

It having been represented to the lord lieutenant that several persons have been conveyed in packet boats and other vessels from this kingdom to Margate, Holyhead, Liverpool, and other ports in Great Britain, without being provided with the necessary passports, his Excellency desires you will notice in the most public manner in the several ports in your district, that if the commanders of such packets or other vessels shall permit any person to take their passage on board their respective ships, without being provided with the necessary passports, such commanders and persons so offending will be sent back to this kingdom, and tried by a court martial for a breach of the order of the Lord Lieutenant and council made in this behalf, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1798. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

[Signed]

CASTLEREAGH

LONDON, June 8.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday June 7.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. PITT, in a committee of supply, mentioned, that although he had already presented a statement of the finances of the country, yet, that it was his duty to recapitulate his former estimates, in order that the committee might be enabled to form an accurate judgment. He observed, that if he had formerly occasion to congratulate the public on the prosperous state of affairs, and the retrenchment which would safely be made in various departments, he now came forward with a new cause of public congratulation, on account of the large but wise increase and expenditure, rendered necessary by the vigorous and successful operations of our allies. Every one anxious for the peace and happiness of society, would rejoice with him on the favorable change, and general state of affairs, on the Continent of Europe. It was this favorable change which he hoped would be attended

with the happiest effect, that induced his majesty's ministers to propose the vote to which they had just now agreed.

THE SUPPLY.

In recapitulating the various estimates, gentlemen would recollect the leading heads of those mentioned in the mouth of December last:

The total for the navy was stated at 13,600,53 but after deducting the diminution of the navy debts, and the savings expected in 1799, amounting to 1,403,000, the remainder total for that service would not exceed £12,250,000

The army estimates, on the most accurate calculation that could be made, amounted to £8,840,000

To which was to be added, first, the vote of credit for 1798, amounting to 1,000,000

And the extraordinary of the army for 1799, 2,500,000

Among other statements, there was the interest of the loan and lottery of the preceding year—and the interest also of the exchequer bills—all of which ought to be classed in the deficiencies of the year. The saving of the last article for the last year was nearly 90,000, which, notwithstanding the general deficiencies, deserved notice.

The voluntary contributions, so highly honorable to the country, amounted at least exclusive of the sums from the East Indies and our other Colonial possessions, to 2,000,000. "When I contemplate the bravery of individuals on this great emergency, it is impossible for me (said Mr. Pitt)—it is impossible for the house to pass over the generous act, without expression of the highest gratitude. It is also a satisfaction for me to state, that no dilance of place, no dilance of time no length of absence, has so alienated the affections of the Natives of Great Britain as to make them forget the interest and happiness of the mother country. Officers and privates come forward with the utmost felicitude and affection.—From India itself has been received a voluntarily contribution—amounting to no less a sum than 300,000. Such a handsome pecuniary aid deserved the particular notice of the committee and of the House it came from a description of persons whom Rumor had falsely stated as regardless of the interest or Glory of the mother country, while doomed to exert themselves in the accumulation of fortune and aggrandisement. But in this quarter of the world, the bounty of our subjects did not rest. It extended itself to the West Indies and our other settlements, where similar affections actuated the conduct of Englishmen."

The next Article which should attract their attention, was that of the Ordnance. A variety of savings had been made in this department. The Ordnance, however, exclusive of Sea Service, he would estimate at £1,570,000

The Article which followed was that of the Miscellaneous Services to the amount nearly of 3,264,300

The Subsidy to the Emperor of Russia, about which there could not be the smallest difference of opinion, having every recommendation in its favour, amounted as already mentioned in the preceding part, to 6,253,000

Another sum yet remained—that of the National Debt, amounting to 200,000

While he noticed a Vote of Credit for 1799 to the amount of 3,000,000, and recapitulated various Deficiencies, recurring to the different sums now stated, he concluded by estimating the whole Supply at 30,946,000

THE WAYS AND MEANS,

To meet these necessary demands were arranged thus:—

The Land and Malt 2,750,000
The Lottery 200,000

A variety of observations then followed upon certain quartermen due in October, which would tend to the diminution of the public expenditure. Mr. Pitt then proceeded to specify the happy effects of the Consolidated Fund, on which considerable sums towards defraying the Public Exigencies might be calculated, viz.—

Serious of consolidating Funds in. January and April, 1799 - £521,000
Growing Produce of Ditto - 3,229,000

In these funds, there was an increase arising from several causes to the amount of 1,700,000.

He next advanced to that part of his calculation, on which he reckoned by a modification on Exports and Imports, the sum of 1,500,000.

The Article which followed demanded the particular attention of the Committee. It was that of 10 per cent. on Incomes. Although its real extent had not yet been fully ascertained, yet he had no hesitation in saying, that on this subject they had in some degree been disappointed, the Tax being considerably short of what he had estimated. The Commercial Income was far, very far, under his expectation. He had stated it at 4,000,000, but from what he could learn, it would not produce quite the one half of that sum. On this particular head, so very interesting to the Public Service, much allowance ought to be made for the deficiency, as from several remote parts of the country the Returns had not yet been made. This temporary disappointment ought not to make us conclude, that the original estimate will

not this following year be fully adequate to his expectations. But be that as it may, it became him, for the present time, to take Credit for a loose Sum. He would therefore say 7,500,000.

After many observations about the various inflations of the Income Tax, he next advanced some remarks on the Loan, and its mode of settlement, which he proved was highly advantageous to the public: he stated, that he had not made a provision for the Loan by the irregular issuing of Exchequer Bills.—All such temporary resources he had carefully avoided; neither had he added to the accumulation of Navy Bills. These he had very considerably diminished; for within the course of the year there would not be less than ten millions absorbed; therefore, if there was a necessity—there was ample room for the circulation of Two Millions of Exchequer Bills, to answer, the exigencies of the moment.

While on the Loan, he could not dismiss the subject without bestowing the highest encomiums on the gentlemen with whom he had concluded the bargain. He had always entertained an opinion, that the best mode of receiving offers was by public competition. On this occasion, he had, however, the satisfaction to state, that the contract was not as formerly, which should have the least quantity of long annuities, but, by the junction of the three great Monied Interests in London, the whole was happily settled without any Long Annuities, a mode highly honourable to the parties, and for which there ought at least to be this instance of public gratitude.—It was also great satisfaction for him to learn, that these gentlemen entertained similar sentiments with him on the application of the sum of 825,000, for the deliverance of Europe.

INCOME TAX.

The following correspondence has taken place in the execution of the Income Tax Act:

To John Horne Tooke, Esq.

Office of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the act for taxing Income.

SIR,

Wansworth, May 3.

The Commissioners having under their consideration your declaration of income, dated the 26th of February last, have directed me to acquaint you that they have reason to apprehend your income exceeds sixty pounds a year—they therefore desire that you will reconsider the said declaration, and favour me with your answer on or before Wednesday the 8th inst.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. LUTTLY, Clerk.

TO MR. W. B. LUTTLY.

SIR,

I have much more reason than the Commissioners can have to be dissatisfied with the smallness of my income. I have never yet in my life disavowed, or had occasion to reconsider any declaration which I have signed with my name. But the Act of Parliament has removed all the decencies which used to prevail between gentlemen; and has given the Commissioners (through under the signature of their Clerk) a right by law to tell me that they have reason to believe that—I am a LIAR! They have also a right to demand from me, upon oath, the particular circumstances of my private situation. In obedience to the law, I am ready to attend them upon this degrading occasion so novel to Englishmen; and to give them every explanation and satisfaction which they may be pleased to require.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, '99.

OFFICE OF

Schuylkill & Susquehanna,

AND

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Companies.

ALL persons having claims against either of those Companies are requested to exhibit their accounts at this office within thirty days from the date hereof.

GEO. WORRALL, secy.

august 12

HORSE MARKET.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday morning next, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the Horse Market, A TEAM OF

Four valuable Canada Horses, Cart and Geers complete. Also—Two draft Mares & one breeding Mare & Colt.

Wm. Davidson, Auctioneer.

august 13

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 4 1/2 and 5 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by

PETER BARKER, & Co.

No. 149, High-street.

3 mo. 2

WANTS A PLACE,

AS WET NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, enquire at No. 104, Chestnut-street.

aug. 10

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife BETSEY D'PPE, has left my bed and board, all persons are forbidden trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

his

HENRY D'PPE.

mark.

august 9