

SAVANNAH, May 31.

A match for the Bottle Conjuror!

In consequence of notice given, about 300 people assembled at the filature, last Monday evening, to see the wonderful feats which were promised to be performed by John Perry's daughter, himself, his horse, pigeon, &c. After suffering much for an hour and a half, from the heat of the weather, and the house being greatly crowded, they were obliged to dismiss without having their curiosity gratified, for some of the company going behind the curtain found John and his associates, by means of a ladder fixed to one of the windows, had made off with the cash they collected, leaving only a little girl behind them on the stage. The tickets were signed Juan Penez, or Perez, and there seems also to have been concerned in this cheat an Italian, who went by the name of John Jontson, a hair dresser named Williams, and some others whose names are now unknown.

S A L E M, June 19.

ESSEX BANK

Will begin to discount on Monday next, if no unexpected occurrence occasions a delay.

This Bank is kept in the same building with the Custom House, in Bank-Street, Salem, a few rods from the Sun Tavern.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of it, viz.

- Mr. William Gray, jun. President. Capt. George Dodge, Edward Pulling, Esq. Mr. John Norris, Jacob Ashton, Esq. Capt. William Orne, and Capt. Joseph White, Directors. Mr. James King, Cashier.

We are assured that speculation, that bane of industry and integrity, is no part of the system on which this Bank is instituted. Situated in the midst of an enterprising, commercial and manufacturing people, it is intended to facilitate the operations of their industry; and we understand that infant manufactures will be the particular objects of its favor. By this institution, the profits which have hitherto been drawn from the citizens of Essex by other banking houses, and which have not been inconsiderable, may be retained among ourselves, and applied to the promotion of our own business. And as the associates are not only jointly, but individually, answerable for the credit of the Bank, the inhabitants of this county will find a superior degree of security, co-operating with their general interest, to give a currency to the Essex Bank Bills.

A particular convenience arises to the inhabitants more immediately in its neighborhood: that every man may deposit his cash in the Bank for security, free of expense, however large or small the sum, and make use of checks for the transaction of business.

While the good of the community is promoted by this institution, it is hoped that the stockholders may derive a reasonable advantage for their enterprize.

BOSTON, June 21.

Capt. Kellsa, from Bilbao, which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the Declaration of War by the French Nation against the House of Austria, and the other powers who have succoured and encouraged the French chemists, and who have been menacing hostilities, and dictating terms to France.—He further adds, that a merchant of great repute in Bilbao, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the French Patriots, and the Germans in Austrian Flanders—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that accounts had stated the loss on both sides at 7000 men, the action continuing from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which side Victory declared herself, he did not understand, but supposes from the silence on that head, that it was dubious.

The Captain further informs that the Spanish government entertained great fears of a Revolution in that kingdom—that, as far as possible, all correspondence on political subjects was interdicted, and that the Inquisition-Boat visited every vessel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters or newspapers, but such as were previously inspected. The Captain and crew of all vessels were also forbid speaking on the government or religion of Spain.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The Governor of the State of Georgia has issued his proclamation requiring the citizens of that State resident in the lower district, to elect, on the 9th of July, one Representative in the Congress of the United States, in the room of Anthony Wayne.

Philadelphia, June 30.

European accounts by the Packet, and by a late arrival at Charleston from London, further inform—That proclamations are stuck up in all the streets of Luxembourg, purporting that the Governor General of the Low Countries have been informed that the Jacobins have formed a design of sending emissaries into that country, under the disguise of peasants, to distribute seditious pamphlets among the people—they therefore offer a reward of 100 ducats to any one who shall cause any of these emissaries to be arrested.—That the trial of M. Lesart before the High Court, had commenced; his first hearing lasted three hours.—That the French ports in the channel were menaced by privateers who were preparing to put to sea under imperial colours the moment war was declared.—That the Prince de Nassau had arrived at Coblenz.—That the Princes of Hohenloe, Bartenstein, &c. have concluded treaties of subsidy with the French Princes.—In the late fire at Gottenburg, 120 houses were destroyed, the university and the shipping were preserved.—The new King of Hungary has dismissed all the retainers of the Italian opera, by which he saves 300,000 florins per annum;—that he had lately received a note containing these words, "If you value your life, do not meddle with the affairs of the French nation."—That reports are in circulation at Paris, that the Prince of Brunswick was assassinated in his closet; that the Elector of Bavaria is dead; and that the Empress of Russia was arrested.—That the celebrated Captain Pacha, who was Admiral of the Turkish fleet the late war, is deposed, and succeeded by a page aged 30, who has never seen any service at sea; this appointment has much displeased the officers of the navy.—That notwithstanding the discontents which reigned in Sweden at the conclusion of the Diet of Gesele, the assassination of the King has contributed more to reconcile those to the royal authority who were opposed to it, than to forward the views of the conspirators—of this, the young King and the regent have received proof by a deputation from the four orders to assure those Princes of their loyalty and attachment.—That the death of Gustavus has not altered the determination of the Swedish government to unite with the confederate sovereigns of Prussia, Austria and Russia.—That the Imperialists are in full force every where, and their troops in the finest condition—that they have an army of 16,000 men in the neighbourhood of Brussels, and that Ostend is guarded by a chosen body of troops.—Notwithstanding the preceding accounts, there is the strongest reason to believe that the confederates against the revolution of France entertain the greatest apprehensions for the internal tranquility of their respective territories—the French are enthusiastic, and will be invincible, for the spirit of liberty, where a contest can be maintained, will most assuredly triumph.

Sailed on Monday last from this port for England, the ship Ceres, Capt. Marsh. In this vessel the honorable Mr. PINCKNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Great-Britain, and family, Mr. COLLET, Mr. ONGAL and Mr. ROMESON, went passengers.

Electioneering for seats in the House of Representatives of the United States, under the law providing for an increase in that branch of the legislature, is begun in Virginia. The Winchester paper of the 18th inst. contains an address to electors from Mr. Robert Rutherford, of Berkley county, an old servant of the public, on the subject.

Articles in the British papers received by the Packet, speaking of the conduct of the English Ministry at the present crisis, insinuate—that they have not only changed their system of a balance, but that they have surrendered all the ancient and established policy of England, and because they have been foiled in undertaking needless armaments, are at length determined to suffer no occasion to provoke them to hostility. They have called out Wolf! Wolf! so long, with needless terror, or with artful design, that they are now afraid to announce a real danger.

The latest accounts from France contain little more than details of the patriotic spirit which the declaration of war has brought into action, and the zeal with which contributions are made to support it. This is the critical period to provide those permanent resources for the support of Liberty and the Constitution, which may be wanted when the present ardor shall abate. Our allies will doubtless profit by the experience of this country.

The Salem Gazette of last week contains a particular account of a disagreeable affair that occurred in Table Bay, between Capt. Sims, of the ship Fame, of Philadelphia, and Captain Bligh, commander of the British ship Providence. Capt. Bligh, it seems, took one of Capt. Sims' men, and notwithstanding the spirited remonstrances of Capt. Sims, refused to deliver him up.—On various pretences, it is said that the seamen have in a high-handed manner been lately taken from several American vessels.

We hear that the distilling business is in so flourishing a way of late, that for the want of a sufficient quantity of new copper, the smiths are making use of old copper kettles, for stills.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, received by yesterday's post, contains nothing new.

From a Bennington paper of June 15.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the report published some time since, stating that Judge Powell was sent to Quebec in irons, is wholly premature; that piece of calumny was undoubtedly framed by some of his enemies—for, like all men of merit, he is not without them.

The account of the assassination of the King of Sweden, as published by authority at Stockholm, contains the following particulars in brief: That it appears from the confessions of the criminals themselves, that Ankerstrom and Count Horn had agreed, that the removal of the King was the only thing that could effect their wishes in a change of the government.—That Ankerstrom says he was also actuated by a spirit of revenge on account of a prosecution carried on against him last year, which induced him to be the instrument of removing the King.—That several plans of carrying the design into execution had been contemplated, but had failed.—That Count Ribbing entered into the conspiracy; shortly after which, it was resolved by these three persons, that the King should be assassinated by Ankerstrom, either with a dagger or pistols, at a play or masquerade, where a great concourse of people would be collected, that the assassin might be easier concealed.—That these three conspirators were at the play on the 16th January last—that Horn placed Ankerstrom in a covered passage, which the King used to pass through, where he was to have been shot; but the King did not that evening go into this passage, by which means Ankerstrom's murderous intention was frustrated.—Two days after this, he was at another play, but could not get a favorable opportunity.—A masquerade between the 19th and 20th of January was then fixed on, but the company being small, prevented the execution of their design.—They then set out for Gesele, where the murder was to have been perpetrated at a masquerade on the 2d March, but was again prevented in consequence of the small number of persons present.—A masquerade was advertised for the 16th March; this was fixed on as the time; previous to which, it appears, that Major Liljehorn and General Pechelin had been let into the secret—the latter of whom was to provide for the revolution which was to take place after the assassination.

The whole plan was further matured at Count Ribbing's country seat—who was to get a number of people to the masquerade, in which business Pechelin promised to assist. Horn, Ankerstrom, and Ribbing, met at the lodgings of the latter on Friday evening, where Ankerstrom loaded his pistols with balls, shot and nails; besides which he took a large knife, ground sharp on both sides, and to which a barb was made; after which they all three went to the masquerade.—When the King, presently after, came into the room, Ankerstrom in the crowd approached him, took the pistol from his side-pocket and shot the King, who stood with his back towards him, so near that the mouth of the pistol touched his cloaths. Ankerstrom, who, when the King did not fall, was about to complete the murder with the knife, was so agitated, that he dropped it on the floor, and let the pistols also gently fall at the same time; as he drew himself back among the people, to create a general confusion, he cried out, Fire! which was repeated by many others.

It appeared that Baron Bjelke was deeply concerned—that Lieut. Ehrensvard was also of the party—that the Counsellor of Chancery, Jacob Von Engestrom, was acquainted with the design—besides whom, Major Hertsmansdorf, of the Artillery, the Secretary of Protocol, John Von Engestrom, are accused, and have made partial confessions.

General Pechelin denies the charges against him, but Baron Bjelke poisoned himself, and the court of justice ordered that his body should be taken by the common hangman to the gallows, and buried there—which was done.

The Council for the prosecution has given in his final pleading against Ankerstrom, and the Royal Court of Justice is proceeding in the business with respect to the others.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend in this city—received by the Packet—dated May 1st, 1792.

"Before I enter upon the special business, that occasions my writing by the packet; I must congratulate you upon the rising spirit of humanity and liberty in my native country, which has at length shewn itself in the House of Commons, where it was carried the last week that the British African trade in human flesh shall cease Jan. 1st, 1796. You will now be furnished with continual news from Europe. The despots having persisted in their plan of attempting to force the French to submit to their former slavery, notwithstanding the providential warnings given them to the contrary in the unexpected deaths of the Emperor and the Swedish King; the National Assembly and the King of the French, have wisely declared war against the King of Hungary, with the design of giving a home thrust, before the confederates are fully provided to parry it off. A stranger to the language of France, and too far advanced beyond sixty, I cannot serve them in any shape by crossing the channel, beyond what I can do here, by openly and publicly, as well as privately advocating their cause, and imploring the favor of heaven on them that they may be succeeded, that the judgment of war may be changed into a blessing to them, by proving the mean of firmly establishing their constitution, and that it may also prove the introduction and confirmation of sacred and civil liberty in its utmost extent through other European dominions. The present is a new kind of war; royal and imperial despotism against national liberty. I pretend not to the knowledge of court-secrets; but can easily conjecture, that the royal undertakers have the hearty sanction of all the crowned heads, the Polish only excepted; and they that have faith in the sincerity of Louis, will except him also. Many think that our court are strong in favor of the anti-revolutionists; and would willingly aid them out of the public purse; but it is my own private opinion, besides that of great numbers, that no minister will dare to do it; for it is certain, that a sense of what are the rights of men spreads; the many excellent publications, that Burke's political yeast or barm has raised into existence, have greatly diffused civil knowledge. Paine, and some others go into an excess; but they are of great use, and tend to bring off individuals from the other extreme, and nearer to that middle wherein lies the greatest safety. I have lived to see one revolution terminate most happily, in the best government that exists; and I hope to see the other in Europe end gloriously:

not that either is perfect. The French should have an upper House or Senate, where the aristocrats may collect and share in government. There will always, in a large commercial community, be persons, whose superior abilities and fortunes will raise them above the generality, and who will of course entertain aristocratic sentiments; and I apprehend that it is much safer for the body politic, that these should form a separate branch, than mix with the common mass in one representative assembly, where by joint and covert policy they secure a majority to support their own dangerous, though invisible plans. Your American Constitution has provided that no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; it should have provided also, that no honorary distinguishing titles (which are really titles of nobility) shall be hereditary, or permanent from one generation to another. You will perceive that I have my eye to the Cincinnati, for the individuals of which I have the greatest veneration and esteem, and let them enjoy the honorable order while they exist; but then let it cease with them: but if their sons, and sons-sons are to inherit it after them, they have a privilege annexed to them, that exalts them above their fellow-citizens, which is actual nobility. Hereditary honors or offices, I abhor (as being repugnant to common sense) with one exception—honors and offices are bestowed as the reward of merit, and should therefore be confined to merit; but merit is not hereditary. The patriotic and courageous soldier, may be succeeded by a cowardly selfish son. The firmest friend of liberty may leave behind him a man of the most unprincipled and despotic cast. The pious and good magistrate and minister, may be the fathers of profligate and vile wretches. I have made a single exception, in favor of a peculiar hereditary succession, being apprehensive that the first magistrate, whether titled King, Emperor, or President, should be hereditary to prevent the horrid contests that must be the attendants of renewed elections.—To avoid which for the future, the Poles have in their new constitution provided for an hereditary sovereignty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Kentucky, to his correspondent in Carlisle, dated May 21st, 1792.

"The Indians have been doing a considerable damage about Frankfort—They were pursued over the Ohio by a party of Volunteers, but they found the Indians too strong to attempt an attack, and returned without doing any thing."

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"Our Convention did in one week make a Constitution; the next week that Constitution was unanimously adopted; and now our Representatives, Electors, Sheriff and Coroner, being chosen, and after them our Governor and Senators, viz.—Governor, Isaac Shelby,—Senators, John Campbell, for Jefferson county—John Logan, for Lincoln; —Caldwell, for Nelson—William M'Dowell, for Mercer—Robert Todd, for Fayette—Thomas Kennedy, for Madison—John Allen, for Bourbon—Robert Johnson, for Woodford—Alexander D. Orr, for Mason. Extra Senators, Alexander S. Bullet, Payton Short; and the wheels of that constitution will on the 4th of June be put in motion. The large brick market house is now converted into an elegant Assembly Room. The buildings carrying on here are really surprising."

Ignorance is said to be the effect of tyranny, but it may be doubted whether an enlightened people were ever enslaved except by the application of superior external force.

Certain it is, that freedom and ignorance cannot long exist together; for mankind will not naturally prize those things, the advantages of which require an enlightened understanding justly to appreciate.

"Oppression will make men mad"—and resistance to tyranny is an impulse of nature, whether enlightened or not; but, the blessings of revolutions depend on a wise improvement of that change in society which they produce—for the want of due information, and just principles how many enterprizes in favor of the rights of man have proved abortive?

Friends of the human race! would you lay the foundations of liberty on a basis that can never be moved, evince your patriotism by taking effectual measures to enlighten the GREAT BODY OF THE PEOPLE.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, agent, and destination. Includes Skip Nelson, Wilmington, Martha, Brig Cremore, Norfolk, Pomona, Union, Schooner Dispatch, Harriot, Eagle, Sloop Dove, Sally, Rabia, Birkit, Jefferies, Durant, Barras, Shectan, Frankford, Dryburgh, Kendall, Davis, Cross, Lowe, Edgar, Macklin, Cork, Wilmington, Whitty, G. B., Jamaica, Cape-Francois, Port-au-Prince, Hamburg, Honduras, Cape-Francois, Charlestown, Newbury-Port, Curacao, New-York.

Arrived at Boston, Brig Lively, Capt. Kellsa, from Bilbao (Spain) 42 days. In lat 43, 27, long 17, (off Cape Finis) was chased and brought to by a copper-bottomed Cruiser, of 18 guns—and 100 men. The Captain of which asked Capt. Kellsa many questions, but the latter being under English colours, the former did not see fit to come on board him, although the boats boarding-crew were prepared for the purpose. Capt. K. was so nigh as to discover them to be Moors, or Algerines, by their turbans and beards.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the State of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the said Creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined. Salem, June 25, 1792. (*3)