

mation, that in the parts of France he shall subdue, he will allow the assignats to circulate. This is saying, in the Austrian tongue, that, were he to be allowed to do so, he would inundate the whole of the territory of the Republic with forged assignats.

Letters from Toulouze state, that the regiment of Angoumois is on its march to the valley of Arau, which has been taken by 800 Spaniards. Letters from Bayonne also state, that a Spanish army has invaded the French territories.

No less than eleven Theatres, with performances every night, Sundays not excepted, are at this time open in Paris. The *Caillotine* Tragedies, however, draw away much of their good company.

By letters from the Hague, dated the 24th ult. we have accounts from Paris as late as the 19th April. A decree of confiscation of the property of M. Egalite, had passed, without prejudice, however, to the claims of his creditors.

One of the first mercantile houses in the city has received advices from Holland, stating, that the French convention had passed a decree, prohibiting the subjects of France from paying any bills accepted by them, drawn by subjects at war with that country, and that even a punishment was annexed wherever this decree was disobeyed.

The Suffolk, of 74 guns, with the General Godard and Lafcelles East Indiamen, and a large convoy, sailed the 3d inst. for the Downs.

The Captain of the Spanish Register ship bro't in here, took the French privateer, to be an Algerine, having never seen the new National colours, or heard of the war; and from a dread of being made slaves, took an action of 5 hours, in which he had ten men killed, and 37 wounded. His upper works were entirely shattered, and his people having been at sea from the time he left Lima, could no longer support the fatigue of the action. The mate of the privateer, strongly recommended a run to America with the prize.

The Spanish Register ship is found to be of much greater value than at first estimated. She will certainly produce a million sterling, which is the richest vessel that ever put to sea. But some go so far as to say, that she will fall nothing short of 1,300,000l.

The cargo that remained on board the Spanish Register ship, on the 14th of April, which was the day on which she was recaptured, consists of the following articles, viz.—16 chests of money, 1 ven of which are gold, the rest plate; 72 cwt. of red wood; 2662 quintals of bark, of different weights, from 100 to 300 pounds each; 2400 quintals of cocoa; 4887 quintals of copper; 520 quintals of lead; 112 quintals of wool; 162 quintals of sugar; 224 pounds of medicine; 238 pounds of extract of bark; 75 pounds of grease of cocoa; 150 pounds of balsamic Peru; 250 prepared hides; 119 skins for rasping; 8 dozen of fine leather; 3 barrels of honey; 3 dozen of Peru wine; 11 cases of different productions of Peru.

On the recapture from the French by the *Phœton*, of the valuable Spanish prize Register ship, part of the effects of which, to the amount of 500,000l. had been put on board the French privateer, it is many, on the question, whether the English captors are not entitled to the whole of the latter, as a complete prize from an enemy—tho' only to salvage for so much as remained on board the Spanish ship.

tack of Lille, in which place there is a garrison of 20,000 men, who have made several successful sallies. Accounts from Lille, dated the 17th April, state it to be surrounded on all sides. Conde was still invested, but no place has yet surrendered to the allied army. It seems to be their intention to enter France by Landrecy and St. Quinton.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

The commercial credit of Great-Britain, from the war it is engaged in—the want of a sufficient circulating medium—the numerous bankruptcies, and the impediments to the sale of its manufactures, has recently suffered a severe shock. To remedy the evil, an act has passed the British parliament, for the loan of Exchequer bills, to the amount of five millions sterling; on the deposit at the exchequer office, of goods, or other securities. Twenty commissioners are chosen to put the act into execution. The smallest sum to be advanced to any individual, will be 4000 pounds, and not more than 50 per cent. will be admitted on manufactured goods, and 60 on raw materials. From this measure the British government anticipates a cure for an evil which threatens the kingdom with a ferocious disaster.

June 19.

It is impossible, but that in the hurry-burry scenes of war and legal blunder in Europe, some of the American vessels must suffer inconvenience from all nations; but it is as impossible to prevent the execution and increasing advantage of the American commerce—Possessing such mines of resources, situated and enlightened as she is, and containing in her bosom so active a race of enterprising sons, it is as fixed as Fate, that America must become one of the greatest suppliers and carriers of the world, as well as the asylum of persecuted millions.

The forged letters, circulated in certain Philadelphia papers, contain sentiments and assertions, which ought to be despised by every friend to the liberty and prosperity of the United States; and could the forgers be brought to public view, their names, if not too insignificant for public notice, would be pointed at as unworthy the countenance or friendship of Freemen: But their attempts are in vain—they too plainly betray the cloven-foot to do much injury.

It is conjectured, that the ship seen by the *Embucade* frigate, was an American Indiaman—probably that arrived at Salem—It is pretty certain no two-deck man of war is on our coast.

If the *Ambucade* did not go out of the Delaware to fight, those who condemn the Captain for making the best of his way to New-York, on discovering a large sail, do not deal justly. It yet remains to be ascertained, whether fighting or prize-catching is the business of the frigate. But as it is said, she is bound for this port, and as there are British frigates on the coast, we may calculate, that the dalliances of the "hoary God" may soon be disturbed by the found of hostile cannon.

Mr. JAMES THWING is appointed Cashier of the Massachusetts Bank, vice JOHN LOWELL, Esq. deceased.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) June 15.

Tuesday last, arrived here, the ship *Industry*, in 17 days from Tobago. The third day after she left there, the Captain [John Moore, of Kittery] was taken sick with the disorder called the black vomit, and the fifth day after died. The Mate [Mr. Elijah Hodgdon, son of Major Hodgdon, of Dover] was taken with the same disorder, the day after the Captain, and died about 36 hours after him. John McKichan, Esq. merchant, of Tobago, took passage in the ship to come here for his health, and also died, three days before the ship arrived here.—Mr. William Hanson, of Dover, took the command, and Mr. Samuel Holbrook, the mate's birth—both fortunately having navigation) and conducted the ship safely into this port.

Philadelphia, June 26.

The British Packet *Portland*, Capt. James, sailed from Halifax for New-York the 6th inst. A vessel arrived at New-York which left Halifax the 10th, brought this account.

The President left town last Monday, on a visit to Mount Vernon.

The frigate *l'Embucade* was seen on Saturday morning off Egg Harbor, standing in for the Capes, having lost her fore and mizen top masts, and main-top gallant mast. There was a considerable gale last Friday on the coast.

Mr. [Name obscured] (Federal Gazette) who arrived here Monday morning, from Cape May, informs, that the schooner *Citizen* was cruising off, and had attended his pilot-boat two days, chasing every vessel he hid, but she had not taken any thing on Saturday evening.

Captain Fullord informs, that when he left Cape-Francois, about the 8th or 9th of this month, there were eight French ships of the line and three frigates, and that no intelligence had reached that place of the capture of Martinique or Guadaloupe, nor of the bombardment of St. Pierre.

In consequence of an application from the Executive of the United States, to the Governor, as commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania, a party of the militia was, on Saturday last, put on board the ship *William*, now in this port as a prize to the *Citizen* Genet, for the purpose of detaining her, until, by negotiation, it is decided whether she is a legal prize; the court of admiralty for this district having pronounced the case not within its jurisdiction.

The business of a parliamentary reform is again agitating with spirit in England. Petitions from a great number of towns and parishes have been presented to the House of Commons: these, after some small objections as to form, have been committed. This is the only effectual remedy for the evils of the British government; and perhaps in a country where prejudices and even abuses have acquired an unjust veneration from their antiquity, is the only mode of seeking a radical cure for political ills.

A letter from Barbadoes to a gentleman in this city, informs, that the ship *Pilgrim*, a Letter of Marque from Liverpool, has taken and carried into Bridgetown a French Indiaman, supposed to be worth upwards of 200,000l. sterling. The captain and first mate, and a number of the hands, were killed on board the French ship. One seaman was killed and several others were wounded on board the *Pilgrim*.

The Court of Admiralty of this state has determined, on Friday last, in the case pending respecting the capture of the ship *William*, and the brig *Fanny*, prizes of the schooners *Citizen* Genet and the *Sans Culottes*, that it had no jurisdiction to decide the legality or illegality of the said prizes.

Mr. BLANCHARD, in a publication of Monday, says—"I am under the greatest obligation to the Philadelphia public, who, overwhelming me with their plaudits, have put me into the rank of the God, who do not stand in need of any thing."

The price of Stocks is stationary—this appears portentous of a rise—There is another circumstance—

Some, whose voracious thirst no gains allay, Now count their premiums, at so much per day.

In the National Gazette of the 8th instant, is an article denominated, authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Correspondent in New-York, June 7, 1793. On which a writer in the American Mercury makes the following comments:

IT appears a little extraordinary, sir, that an authentic letter of this tenor, should have found its way into the National Gazette.—The writer of such sentiments would hardly have carried them to the printer himself: His own safety would have prevented such an action. Nor can it be imagined that his correspondent would have procured its publication in that paper. If his disposition had led him to extend a private correspondence to the eyes of the world, he would probably have employed a printer in New-York, and not taken the trouble to transmit to Philadelphia (the residence of the writer) such a proof of his own vileness.—I say vileness—because so flagrant a violation of the laws of friendship, in any instance, would merit a reproach equally severe. Besides, the letter must have travelled with surprizing rapidity, as it is dated the 7th of June, and printed the 8th.

But sir, I have not entered into this reasoning, because I suppose it necessary to convince any person, that this piece was veiled under the form of a letter, to conceal its origin—Its own complexion loudly announces its birth. My object was to place the testimony in a train not to be gainstayed by the boldest effrontery.

The probability is, that this "Authentic extract" is the offspring of that virtuous, and patriotic horde, which has long filled the National Gazette with every species of inflammatory, and treasonable composition; A horde, the sole merit of which exists in a fixed enmity, not only to the constitution of the United States, but to every idea of political peace and subordination.

From the same source, springs the clamour in Congress, respecting "true republicanism," "aristocratic influence, and court intrigue," which if suffered to operate freely, and extensively, would destroy the peace of the happiest country on earth, and change a terrestrial paradise into a field of blood. From the same source, issues that storm of abuse and invective, which is wickedly designed to darken the character of the greatest and best of men, and is rendered harmless only by its own impotence and baleness. To the members of this political adulation, law is a scourge, justice a fiend, and national felicity a state of infinite torment. These are the patriots, who to save their country from British arms, would proclaim war against that nation, aided by all the powers in Europe.

NEWBERN (N.C.) June 8.

Yesterday Claude Paine, Philip Manner, Robert Roberts, John Edwards, Henry M Daniel, and Thomas Boyle, were tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, for Murder and Piracy, when Thomas Boyle and Robert Roberts were found not Guilty, and the rest Guilty.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and agent. Includes entries like Ship John & Richard, Knowlton, E. Indies; Thomas, Betham, Portsmouth (N.H.); Brig Katy, Grozer, Boston; Noah's Ark, Knight, Bolton; Isabella & Ann, Hampton, Martinique; Elizabeth, Wellman, Marigalante; Liberty, Field, R. Island; William Pinnock, Holliday, St. Croix; Chance, Ofwald, Egg Harbor; Schooner Dolphin, Watts, Kennebeck; Hester, Bailey, Port-au-Prince; Betsey & Hannah, Falford, C. Francois; Two Friends, Weir, New-York; Helen, Dunham, Bolton; Ceres, Robinson, do.; Sloop Hope, Webb, do.; Dove, Merchant, Newburyport; William, Lunt, do.; Betsey, Moss, New-York; Dispatch, Werks, Portland.

Price of Stocks as in our list.

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrears for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource, to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

- 1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-Town & Carlisle.
2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.
3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.
4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.
5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.
6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.
7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.
8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.
9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.
10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.
11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.
12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.
13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.
14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.
15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.
16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.
17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.
18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.
19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie towards the Jadagque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadagque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.
20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.
21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.
22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.
23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.
24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.
25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouitanon, and at Ouitanon.
26. At any place or places from Ouitanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.
27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.
28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee to Ocochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.
29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.
30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.
Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.
The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 2/3 of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.
It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.
The contract for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an extension of the term of two years.
The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.