

Bahamas, it was reported there, that a French fleet of considerable force, had fallen in with the British East and West India outward bound fleets, under convoy of two men of war and four frigates, off Cape-Finillere, and captured 160 sail. This report had been corroborated there by accounts from Cape-Francois, Jamaica, and some other places.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 17.

On the 10th instant, arrived here in good health, by the way of Detroit, Niagara, and Genesee river, Oliver Spencer, of Columbia, in the Western Territory, from whence he was taken last July, by two Shawanese Indians, and carried into their nation, where he was detained a prisoner, until redeemed a few months past, at the price of sixty pounds, through the kind interposition of Col. Richard England, on the application of the lad's numerous connections and friends.

STAUNTON, July 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern Territory of the United States, to the Printers hereof, dated Knoxville, June 17.

"I can assure you from good authority, that the Spanish government does not take an active part with the hostile Indians—but that on the contrary, the government of Louisiana, has wrote more than one letter to the Cherokee nation, dissuading them from pursuing their hostilities against the United States. These letters together with the exertions, appeared to have the desired effect on the minds of the Indians, they had agreed in council to go to Philadelphia this summer, to visit the President agreeable to an invitation from him, and had assembled at the Hanging Maw's to consult on the time of starting, and the route they should pursue, when on the 12th instant, Captain John Braird, who had been ordered out for the protection of the frontiers of this territory, with express orders from Gov. Blount not to cross the Tennessee, having crossed it the preceding night, attacked the house of the Maw about break of day, killed seven fellows, one woman, and a white man, and wounded five others, among the wounded was the Hanging Maw, his wife and son, and among the killed were Seantie and Charley, two chiefs more distinguished for their friendship to the whites, than any other Indians in the Cherokee nation.—I sincerely hope, and it is the wish of every friend to order in this territory, that the strong arm of the federal government, may be exercised to bring to justice such daring violators of the laws of our country.

"The Indians still continue to infest our frontiers, particularly Mero district; and though all the chiefs of both the Cherokee and Creek nations were to go to Philadelphia, I am afraid our situation would not be bettered—the friendship of these wandering aborigines of this country cannot be purchased, and the manner in which Congress attempt it, is of all modes the most unfavorable to the attainment of the object, they pick up some who are considered the principal characters in the nation, and to these they give extraordinary presents—and who are they but those who have killed the most whites; and when the young fellows see such high rewards bid for the scalps of the citizens of the United States, they are encouraged to take their hatchet or gun, and repair to our frontiers, as the only way to secure an honorable and friendly introduction to Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

The Inhabitants of Cape-Francois TO THE Inhabitants of Baltimore.

WHAT a painful and at the same time con-fusing spectacle does the town of Baltimore now present! What scenes of woe and afflicting sympathy! What a picture of wretchedness and benediction!

times, acquired by the labors of from twenty to thirty years; in a state of absolute woe—most of us separated from our husbands, our wives, our parents, our children, our friends.—A painful resignation to the dispensations of providence was alone capable of arresting the effects of our despair:—But this Providence has graciously reserved us once more to take of happiness—favoring us with a most prosperous navigation, it has conducted us to a hospitable shore, where all the citizens have received us with open arms—where every heart has expanded with pity for our disconsolate situation—where every com-ort and assistance has been most bountifully afforded us—scarcely were our misfortunes known to this generous people, when an asylum was offered us in the bosom of their families—a large subscription opened—and all that relief, only to be expected in a great and populous city, at once found in the single town of Baltimore.

Generous inhabitants of Baltimore! receive these public expressions of a gratitude that shall possess our hearts till our latest breath—that shall be perpetuated in the hearts of our children, whom it shall be our duty to bring up in these sentiments for you: We will inform them of the benevolent reception you have given us; we will tell them that it is you who have restored us to life—but how will it ever be possible for us to describe to them the obliging cares, the delicate attentions, the engaging and kind concern you have manifested to us—the marks of sympathy, the tender compassion you have shown for our suffering—the sweet consolation you have procured us—the tears you have shed with us—and, in fine, the deep sense you have discovered of the horrors of our wretched situation.

Receive the assurances of a gratitude whose weight sits lighter on our hearts, from your accompanying your benevolence with a touching sensibility, that marks true generosity with all those shades of delicacy that infinitely enhances its value.

Receive the assurances of all those sentiments with which we are so deeply penetrated, and of our fervent wishes for a continuance of that prosperity of which you are so eminently deserving, from the honorable use you make of it.

Citizens, a base calumny may possibly strive to pursue us to the friendly asylum you have opened: but we beseech you not to listen to its suggestions—to the kindness you have already shown us, add that of being on your guard against it.—Our enemies, envious of that humane concern with which you endeavor to make us forget our misfortunes, may endeavor still to persecute us, by attempting to rob us of your esteem. Alas! we trust we may with confidence say that we deserve it—we deny with that assurance that innocence alone can give, the dispositions most injurious imputed to us, of making resistance to those laws dictated for us by our country.

Virtuous Americans! be not surpris'd that we cannot convey to you the sense of all we feel on this occasion; the great sensations of the mind are far beyond the most impassioned powers of language, and your hearts are sufficiently acquainted with them to judge what must be the extent of our feelings.

TRENTON, July 17.

The exports of the United States for the year ending on the last of September, amounted to 21,095,568 dollars. They stand thus:

Table with 2 columns: State and Dollars. Includes New-Hampshire (181,407), Massachusetts (2,889,922), Rhode-Island (698,084), Connecticut (749,925), New-York (2,538,085), New-Jersey (3,820,646), Delaware (133,972), Maryland (2,552,258), Virginia (3,529,499), North-Carolina (522,294), South-Carolina (2,917,979), Georgia (458,973). Total: 21,095,568 Dollars.

MR. FENNO,

In the following extract from Mr. TRUMBULL'S McFingal may be traced the genuine features of those writers in the National Gazette, who are incessantly laboring to render the government of the union odious to the people. By giving it a place in your paper you will oblige A Reader.

"YE dupes to ev'ry factious rogue, Or tavern-prating demagogue, Whose tongue but rings with sound more full, On the empty drum-head of his skull, You do not know what noisy fools Use you, worse simpletons, for tools? For Liberty in your own by-sense Is but for crimes a patent licence; To break of law th' Egyptian yoke, And throw the world in common stock, Reduce all grievances and ills To Magna Charta of your wills, Establish cheats and frauds and nonsense, Fram'd by the model of your conscience, Cry justice down, as out of Fashion And fix its scale of depreciation, Defy all e editors to trouble ye, And pass new years of Jewish jubilee; Drive judges out, like Aaron's calves, By jurisdictions of white slaves, And make the bar and bench and steeple, Submit t' our sov'reign Lord the People; Assure each knave his whole assets, By gen'ral amnesty of debts; By plunder rise to pow'r and glory, And brand all property as tory; Expose all wares to lawful seizures Of mobbers and monopolizers; Break heads and windows and the peace, For your own int'rest and increase; Dispute and pray and fight and groan, For public good, and mean your own."

Philadelphia, July 24.

Yesterday arrived here a ship from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nantes, said to be worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

The privateer Sans Culottes, which captured the brig Betsey, belonging to this port, 'tis said, sailed from Nantz the 23rd April—consequently the account of that city's being taken by the Royalists the 21st, is premature.

The letter from Baltimore in our last, informing of an arrival in 32 days from Cork, with an account of the defeat of the combined army, turns out to be a mistake.

An express arrived in town last Saturday from the Commissioners to the hostile Indians, and we hear, brought favorable intelligence respecting the progress of the treaty.

By the Sally, Capt. Egger, from Cape-Francois, which she left the 4th of July, we learn, that at that time about one fourth of the town remained standing, but entirely deserted by the white inhabitants. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commissioners Santhonax and Polyverel remained at Haut du Cap, a small distance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes, and their other adherents. The Commissioners had issued orders to one of the mulattoe generals to disarm all the whites, as it was supposed peace could not be restored to the island until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the Commissioners, whose express business was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France, granting certain privileges to the people of colour.

A report is in town of the capture of Fort Dauphin by the Spaniards.

In the Georga Packet, from Charleston, came passengers, PIERCE BUTLER, Esq. Senator of the United States, and WM. SMITH, Esq. a Representative in Congress, of S. Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Captain RICHARD O'BRYEN, a prisoner at Algiers, dated December 25th, 1792, and eighth year of his Captivity.

"In November last I gave you some information relative to the Spanish Ambassador, being commissioned to try to obtain a Peace with this Regency for Portugal, but I believe this proposition was strongly opposed by the Algerine Ministry; at present there is nothing said on this subject.

"Prussia has obtained Peace with the Algerines through the mediation of Spain; the terms are seventy thousand sequins, a tribute every two years, and consolatory presents.

"This Peace appears very mysterious to me—I suppose it is a temptation held out to Prussia by the Spanish Court, to join the confederacy of despots against the French.

"Should the Portuguese be so happy as to obtain a peace with the Algerines, what would be the fatal consequence to the American commerce? A most tempting argument has been held out to the Regency here, by the Spanish Consul, namely, that they would become masters of the great sea, as no maritime power would then be capable of preventing their cruizers from visiting the Atlantic ocean, whenever they thought proper.

"We are daily expecting to hear something from America relating to a peace;—the sum has been ascertained since last April by Messrs. Buhara and Dianio, and I hope Congress will take this matter into their most serious consideration.—If the terms are rejected no peace will be afterwards concluded.—I say nothing as to the victims of American Independence.

"Our humane countrymen in Europe have made out to remit us a monthly allowance to alleviate our sufferings, for which they received the orders of Congress fourteen months ago.

"Suppose a peace should take place—is it just, that an unfortunate remnant of Americans should remain in captivity, at a time when a great part of the world are enlightened by the flame of Liberty.

"We are all in the marine except Sloan—Slaves have become very scarce—Every nation are ransoming their subjects except the Americans, a number of whose brethren have been eight years in this city of bondage. I have just returned from a hard day's work."

A special session of the Supreme Court of the United States is now holding in this city. We hear that the important question will be determined, whether it is compatible with the principles of neutrality for the citizens of the United States to enter on board French cruizers.

A vessel is arrived at Boston, which left Liverpool the first of June; she brings no account of the capture of the British fleet—nor any other intelligence of a later date than has been already published.

A new CITY DIRECTORY is just published by Mr. DOBSON, corrected to the present time—Sold by the Booksellers generally, price five eights of a dollar.

A HINT to the Commanders of French Ships of War.

YOU have now a fair opportunity of disposing of your prize money, or part of it, to truly charitable purposes. Numbers of your brethren from Cape-Francois, are in suffering circumstances, dispersed through the several cities and towns on the Continent; driven to save their lives from their country by the cruel hand of murderous war and anarchy—Surely their distressed deserve commiseration and relief!

This hint is not intended to lessen the charitable donations of our citizens—who, doubtless, will manifest their zeal, in supplying the wants of these distressed strangers.

What is a state of War? Ask the unfortunate from Cape-Francois? Enquire of the mechanics, the merchant, the farmers of Great Britain; behold thousands and tens of thousands of the sons of industry and ingenuity dismissed from their looms, their shops, their manufacturing houses—not knowing which way to turn or what to do; the streams of support are exhausted—their pockets fail receiving their weekly wages—their families are destitute, their children cry for bread, in a land which perhaps the day before "flowed with milk and honey."—Can human nature contemplate the scene without horror? But if this sketch contains the bright side of the medal, what must the reverse be? There are but as the negative miseries of war; though in every commercial manufacturing and agricultural country, similar evils are inevitable. Yet when we extend our views to scenes where havoc leads the front, and famine closes the rear, what an exquisite edge is given to our painful sensations—And can it be possible that there are in this peaceful happy country, beings in the shape of men, who advocate measures exactly calculated to plunge us into this dreadful situation?—Forbid it Heaven!

There are a thousand particulars, says a correspondent, in which the circumstances of the people of the United States are altered for the better, in consequence of the operations of the general government. Let any man of the least candor advert to the contrast between the present situation of the mechanics of the United States, particularly in our seaports, and what it was immediately preceding the adoption of the New Constitution—and if it does not produce emotions of patriotic gratitude and pleasure, it must be owing to the want of every principle which enters into the composition of a good parent, or a good citizen.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Destination. Includes Ship Washington (Capt. Cayenne), Brig Georgea Packet (Capt. Burrows, Charleston), Gayola (Capt. Graybury, New Orleans), Carolina (Capt. Carpenter, N. Carolina), Sch'r. Peggy (Capt. Skelly, Charleston), Sloop Driver (Capt. Wilson, Port au Prince).

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Friday morning July 19.

"News of the day is, That a privateer which sailed from Boston for Cape-Francois to get a French commission, on her way thither took an English ship, which was retaken and with the privateer carried into Halifax by a British cruiser, and the privateer's crew hanged."

Yesterday arrived here the brig Betsey, capt. Clark, of this port, from which she sailed some time ago, and arrived at St. Bartholomew's, where she took in a cargo of coffee, &c. sailed for Hamburg, and on the 13th of June, off the Western Islands, was boarded by the French Xebeque privateer belonging to Nantes, called the Sans Culottes, of ten guns, 9 pounders, and 100 men. The commander of the privateer, capt. Mulinez, took possession of the Betsey, upon suspicion of her cargo being Dutch property. The Sans Culottes had captured a Portuguese brig from Opo to bound to Bremen, and the ship Flora of Glasgow, laden with dry goods for Antigua and Jamaica, and had on board 14 male and female passengers amongst whom is Doctor Robertson of Antigua. The Flora's cargo is valued at 40,000 sterling. Capt. Clark parted with the privateer and prize ten days ago, about 150 leagues from the coast, both bound to this port.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents (18 3/4), 3 per Cents (10 1/4), Deferred (11 1/4), Full shares Bank U. S. (6 per cent, adv.).

HALLAM and HENRY beg to inform their friends and patrons, that they have completed their Steam Ventilator, and flatter themselves the Theatre will be found in future much cooler than any other public building in Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me Suffolk County, N. J. directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suffolk, beginning at a Chestnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B, and thence extending along Cox's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and five minutes, west ninety chains and sixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B, another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways.—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grind Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1798.