

polluted by violence or civil discord, nor its fair fruits blasted by the infamous machinations of those canker worms of society, false but pretended patriots.
9. The Chief Justice of the United States, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of London—May his mission be successful; otherwise may America be unanimous in asserting her honor, and avenging the unprovoked insults of her citizens.

10. The Secretary of the Treasury—May his talents, integrity and industry receive their best reward, the grateful acknowledgements of his fellow-citizens.

11. The means of Education—May the sentiment be universal that intelligence and virtue are indispensable to the support of republican government.

12. The most useful and honorable class of citizens, The Husbandmen of America.

13. May every self-created society which attempts to obstruct or controul the expressions of the public will, by the Constitutional Representatives of the People, meet their abhorrence and destruction.

14. Our Fair Countrywomen.

15. Freedom and happiness to all mankind.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick.—The good People of Berkshire.

By Col. Larned.—The Orator of the Day.

By Eliza Lee, Esq. The only orthodox Political Club, The whole People—May this Club bruise the heads of faction and sedition.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 17.

The "Courier Francoise" of this morning, referring to the engagement between the French and English fleets, reported by Capt. Green to have taken place the last of May and beginning of June, says—"We shall give to-morrow some details of this action."

A letter from New York, by this day's mail, informs that the six vessels, (one of which was armed) captured out of the convoy from the Capes, were taken by one of the British frigates—that the master of a vessel from New-Providence arrived at New York yesterday morning, reports that he saw the Concorde frigate strike her colours to a British ship of 62 guns. One of the convoy, commanded by Captain Dillon has escaped, and is arrived in the Delaware.

Chretien and Hugues, the two commissioners arrived at Guadaloupe with the forces from France, on the 7th of June, at Point-a-Petre issued their proclamation communicating the decree of the convention relative to the freedom of the negroes.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in this city, received by the ship Therefa.

"I hope before this that you are satisfied that no war can take place between America and this country, as Great Britain means to pay for every American cargo that has been condemned since the war."

SIR,
THE inclosed papers from Captain Denny came to hand yesterday, which with two other letters directed to your excellency, and one to General Knox, I now send to you by express, as they contain matters of the utmost importance to the state.

The British have at length succeeded in accomplishing their long wished for object, in getting the Six Nations to join the western Indians against the United States, and I am afraid our frontiers will feel the effects. Your excellency may rest assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to afford them and Capt. Denny every assistance in my power.

I was under the necessity of promising forty dollars to the express for his service, as none could be got to engage lower, you will please to order him to be paid.

I have the honor to be,
With sincere regard,
Your excellency's
very humble servant.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, July 7th, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Israel Chapin, Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Six Nations, to the commandant at Le Boeuf.

Presqu'Isle, Tuesday 24th June, 1794—3 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir,
I HAVE just arrived at this place with a deputation from the Six Nations,

consisting of sixteen chiefs and warriors, with a message we were desired to deliver to some people whom they supposed were here. I thought it would be consistent to inform you of my arrival, and that I shall be at Le Boeuf to-morrow at 2 o'clock with this deputation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

ISRAEL CHAPIN, Superintendent of the Six Nations.

At a council holden at Fort Le Boeuf, June 26th, 1794, by Andrew Ellicott, and Captain Denny with General Chapin and a deputation from the Six Nations—General Chapin opened the business, by reading the proceedings of the council at Buffalo, which were as follows:—

At a council holden at Buffalo Creek by the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794. General Chapin was addressed as follows:

Captain O'Neil, Speaker.

Brother,
WHEN we sent for you, it was because we placed great dependence upon you—we expected that you would not fail in doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother,
We now hope that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our lands, we know very well what they have come on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother,
We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together, and remove those people back over the line, which we have marked out upon the map.

Brother,
If those people remove off immediately we shall consider them as our friends—if not we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother,
We wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together upon this business, and we shall send ten warriors to attend you, and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum.

After this speech was read Mr. Ellicott and Captain Denny desired one hour to prepare an answer, at the expiration of which, Mr. Ellicott delivered the following reply to the message sent by General Chapin and Mr. Johnson.

Brothers of the Six Nations,
Your brethren of Pennsylvania have always been attentive to the interest of the Indians especially to that of the Six Nations, and happy to meet them in peace and unity.

Brothers,
We have heard your message by General Chapin, and Mr. Johnson, and have considered the request.

Brothers,
By the peace of 1782, the King of Great Britain added to your brethren of Pennsylvania, all the lands which they claim, but from a regard to justice, and considering you as the real owners of the soil, could not consider themselves as entitled to it until fairly purchased from yourselves.

Brothers,
The lands which you have requested us to move off have for several years past been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations, and the lines bounding the same were opened and marked with their consent and approbation. The purchase north of the north boundary of Pennsylvania west of the Conewango river, Lake Chataque and the path leading from thence to Lake Erie, and south of the said lake was made of your chiefs at Fort Harmar by Gen. Butler and Gen. Gibson, and the money and goods punctually paid to them.

Brothers,
Your brethren have fairly and openly made the purchase of all the lands and which they claim, and having sold those lands to such people as chose to settle and work them, they think it now their duty to protect such settlers from the depredation of all such persons as may attempt to molest them.

Brothers,
The present military preparations of your Brethren of Pennsylvania were intended to protect the citizens against the western hostile Indians only—not supposing any protection necessary against the Six Nations whom they consider as their friends and allies.

Brothers,
The line which you have marked on the map will take back from your brethren of Pennsylvania a large tract of land which they have purchased from you. We cannot therefore consistently with our duty remove from those lands, unless directed by the great council of our people, to whom we shall immediately send your message.

Brothers,

We should be very that continuing on our lands which you have sold to your Brethren of Pennsylvania should be the cause of an uneasiness, or why we should not be considered by you as friends.

Brothers,
Your brethren of Pennsylvania, are a generous people, they have never wished for more than they were willing to pay for, and have never attempted to take what did not belong to them: they will be glad to meet you at all times, & afford relief to the weak and hungry of your people who may take the trouble to come and see them at this place; in the mean time, as we are ordered here by the great council, your brethren of Pennsylvania cannot consistently with our duty, remove from hence until orders come from them for that purpose. Your message however, shall be immediately forwarded by express to them for their consideration.

(Signed)
ANDREW ELlicOT
E. DENNY, Captain.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman of this city, dated May 22.

"Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the Spaniards have had a severe beating near Rouffillon:—Report says, that they have lost 260 pieces of cannon, all their baggage, provisions and stores, a great many men killed, wounded and missing, and the rest retiring, or rather running away, towards Barcelona."

We learn by the arrival of the French sloop of war Cornelia, that the La Concorde, Perdrix, Lascasses & Prompte with a fleet of 25 sail under convoy, sailed from the Delaware on Sunday last, and on Monday, about 27 leagues from the land, they fell in with 2 British ships of the line and 2 frigates. Six of the merchant ships were unfortunately taken: the convoy and the rest of the fleet it is supposed effected their escape.

The Perdrix has since arrived within the Narrows, and several ships were yesterday evening seen standing for Sandy Hook, supposed to be part of the above fleet.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Captain of the Amelia, who arrived last evening informs, that the fleet of 30 odd victuallers sailed from the Delaware last Sunday, under convoy of the Concorde of 44, the Partridge of 26, and the Lascasses of 18 guns; that about 27 leagues out they fell in with two 74 gun British ships, and 2 frigates; that he saw the signal of distress, 6 of the vessels manned, and the 2 ships in chase of the Concorde, which seemed to leave them fast.

Mr. McLean, Sir,

Although the news of the victory obtained over the Spaniards, contained in the proceedings of the National Convention of France, and other pieces published in your paper, particularly in that of Saturday the 12th inst. bear a very shameful contradiction of the bombastical defeat of the Spanish army, with the loss of several thousand men, 200 pieces of artillery, and possession of most of the Province of Catalonia by the French, as announced to the public a few days ago in Letters supposed to have been written in Bourdeaux, and which probably never crossed the sea; still I think myself justifiable in authorizing you hereby to acquaint the public with the truth of the operations of both the Spanish and French armies in the eastern Pyrenees, from the 28th of April, till the 4th of May; which is as follows:

The French army, three times as numerous as the Spanish army, attacked Puigarda, a town but at the entrance of Catalonia by the Pyrenees, situated between the rivers Coral and Segra, and capital of a small district under the name of the Earldom of Cerdagne, which they took, having been abandoned, with the loss of 3 men killed, and 600 made prisoners, by the small force of the Spaniards who withdrew to Urgel, a town on the banks of the Segra.

The French summoned the garrison of Urgel to surrender, and, upon the answer that the Spaniards would not surrender to them, the French attacked Urgel, and it having been evacuated by the Spaniards, the French took it with ease.

The views of the French being to draw a column of troops from Urgel to the sea coast, in order to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards from Ceret, Coliebre, Portvendre, Bellagarde and other places of the Rosellon, in possession of the

Spanish troops—When attacked by the French, falling from Perpignan, were soon discovered by count de la Union the commander in chief of the army, who immediately attacked the French with what few troops and country people he could collect, re-took Urgel, made the French retreat, crossing the river with more haste than they had passed it before, killed 400 of them, among whom was the General in Command, Doagbert, made some prisoners, destroyed the bridge, and lastly, the perfidious Spaniards, (a very modest title given them in the newspapers of a neutral nation) obliged the French to take quarters in the so much boasted trifling district of Cardane, where they rested in peace the 4th of May, the latest accounts received from that army, while the Spaniards kept possession of the principal places of Bellagarde, Portvendre, Coliebre, Ceret and other small villages in the Province of Rosellon.

So much for the fabricated French news.

A Friend of Truth.

⚡ The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to republish the above TRUE intelligence, to liberate the citizens of America from imposition.

A gentleman stepped in last evening just as this paper was going to press, and informed, that the persons who parted from the brig Union, as mentioned in this gazette on Saturday last, had made Long-Island the next day—the lady, (we are sorry to observe) having been drowned.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

Captain Frankford of the ship Venus, who arrived here yesterday from Amsterdamm informs, that on Friday last he spoke the ship Bowman, Capt. Bell, who left London on the 26th of May, bound to Norfolk: Capt Bell informed him, that the Newfoundland English fleet, consisting of 70 odd sail, had, except one sloop that had arrived at Exeter, been captured by the French—that the Tower and all the Fortifications in England were garrisoned by foreign troops—and that the Duke of York had been defeated with the loss of one thousand men.

Yesterday arrived, in six weeks from Oporto and Figueria, in Portugal, the brig Atlanta, Capt. Hawley. On the 12th ultimo, in lat. 31, 30, long. 46, spoke the ship Liberty, of and from Philadelphia, Capt. William Caldwell, bound to India, out 27 days, all well. On the 25th of the same month, spoke the British sloop of war FLY, Captain Mobery, out 14 days from Port-au-Prince, bound to London, with dispatches. He requested Capt. Hawley to inform the Americans, that they might depend on a ready sale for all kinds of provisions, at Port-au-Prince, and would be protected by the British arms! On the 4th instant, in lat. 33, long. 64, spoke two ships from St. Croix, bound to Copenhagen, out 14 days, who informed him, that provisions were very scarce and dear at that place. On the 5th, in lat. 33, long. 65, spoke the schooner Betty, of and from Salem, Capt. Burchmore, bound to Point-Petre, Guadaloupe out 10 days, all well.

Capt. Low of the ship George, arrived here yesterday in 49 days from Liverpool, informs, that a few days before he sailed, the French fleet which sailed some time since from the Chesapeake had safe arrived in France, with the loss of 2 or 3 sail which were missing, and no positive accounts given of them. Capt. Low further informs, that the French were every where successful—that two or three days previous to his sailing, news had reached England of the American embargo—that there were great apprehensions of an embargo being laid there, and that he, consequently halted away with all possible speed.

St. JOHN'S (ANTIGUA,) June 23.

On Saturday last a vessel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous explosion of mortars and cannon were heard in Point a Petre quarter, Grand Terre, which continued without intermission until ten o'clock, when it ceased for about an hour, and then recommenced with equal violence, and lasted for about two hours longer—From this circumstance we concluded that Fleur d'Espe and the other posts of the French had been attacked from all quarters, by his Majesty's land and sea forces, but by an arrival yesterday we learn that it was occasioned by two French frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two Gun Boats, and a detachment of his Majesty's troops. The frigates were beat off, but not before they sunk one Gun Boat, which has since been got up.

The British, consisting of 2,200 men exclusive of seamen, had gained the heights

above Fleur d'Espe, without the loss of a man; in this situation affairs stood at Grand Terre, on Friday last.

LONDON, May 17.

In consequence of the proceeding of the secret committee of the House of Commons, respecting certain seditious persons, Mr. Pitt moved yesterday in the House for leave to bring in a bill "to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiracy against his person and government—Leave was granted, and the bill was read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

Letters were yesterday received from Poland, which confirm the reports of a victory obtained by General Kosciuszko over the Russians, between Cracow and Warlaw. The latter lost 4000 men, and 26 pieces of cannon. This affair was subsequent to and entirely distinct from the contest which restored the Polish authority in Warlaw.

The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons who were last night chosen of the secret committee.—The Right Hon. William Pitt, Henry Dundas, Charles Townshend, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Thomas Powys, Loce Mulgrave, Sir John Scott, the Earl of Upper Ossory, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Welbore Ellis, Edmund Burke, William Wyndham, Sir John Mitford, the Earl of Mornington, Thomas Grenville, Thomas Steele, John Anstruther, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Isaac Hawkins Brown, Thomas Stanley, and Sir Henry Houghton, five to be a quorum, with power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Mr. Bache,

Will please to correct a mistake in the 8th toast given by the officers of the 2d regiment of Philadelphia, the toast as given, is as follows:

8th. The opposers of an American excise; may their opponents and measures become the contempt of freemen.

Those Printers who have published the toasts as given by the above regiment on the 4th July last, will please to give this insertion.

⚡ The Address of Messrs. Johnson, Stuart and Carroll "To Mr. Samuel Blodget" on account of its length is unavoidably postponed till To-morrow—when it shall appear.

NEW THEATRE.

Positively the Last Night.

In Aid of a Fund,

About to be established for the Relief and Support of those, who from Age or Infirmities, may be obliged to retire from the Stage.

ON FRIDAY EVENING,
JULY 18.

Will be Performed, a COMEDY, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony:	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Ore n
Porter,	Mr. Warrell
Edward,	Mrs. Francis
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Shaw
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. Bates
Miss Woodburn,	Mrs. Morris

End of the Play, an occasional ADDRESS. To which will be added, a NEW PANTOMIME, called

The Birth of Harlequin;

Or, The FRIENDLY WITCHES.

Harlequin,	Mr. Francis
Pantaloon,	Mr. Bologna
Miser,	Mr. Blisset
Clown,	Mr. Milbourne
Principal Witches, Messrs. Darley and Marshall,	Mrs. Oldmixon, and Miss Broadhurst.
Workmen, Messrs. Lee, J. Warrell, &c. Columbine,	Madame Gardie

To conclude with
A grand Chorus and Bower Dance, in the Temple of Liberty.

The Vocal Parts by
Messrs. Darley, Marshall, Lee, Robins, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Willems, &c. &c.
The Scenery entirely New—Designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

Machinist—Mr. Cox.

(The Dance composed by Mr. Francis.)
* Tickets to be had at the Office near the Theatre, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, Market-Street.—Application for Boxes, it is respectfully requested: may be addressed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.