

MINATION of EVERY SHAL-
LOP approaching their wharves, as it
is to be much dreaded that a market will
be sought for the above article, by
ANY CONVEYANCE that may be
least suspected.

We think it a duty we owe to hu-
manity—to the tender and affectionate
ties of society, thus to ALARM OUR
NEIGHBOURS OF THE AP-
PROACHING PESTILENCE; if
it turns out contrary, we will not feel
ourselves blameable, by rousing the at-
tention of THE PEOPLE to their
own welfare and happiness.

ADAMS & SMYTH.

Yesterday, arrived in this harbour, the
brig Isabella and Ann, Wm. Hampton
Master, 16 days from St Kitts and St
Eustatius; by whom we are informed,
that on the 2d of July last, the British
army under the command of Gen. Symes
made a fierce attack on the French
Republican troops at Point a Petre, ha-
ving previously demanded a surrender of
the fort and Batteries assuring them that
in case of resistance they should not re-
ceive any quarter, but that every soul
should be put to the bayonet. The brave
Sans Culottes, regardless of British
threats, returned for answer, They wish-
ed to meet them—that their motto im-
pressed on their hearts and their colors
was, Conquer or Die: that their stan-
dard would be relinquished but with
their lives, therefore would not accept of
nor give, quarter.

Whereupon a council was called,
which determined, that all the volun-
teers from the different colonies, and
even the officers and seamen from the
fleet should be collected, to participate
in the expected glory of the day; and
that every man should unscrew the flint
from his musket, and depend entirely
on the bayonet. In the mean time the
French were not idle; they had sunk a
mine, that extended under the only
passage by which the enemy could ap-
proach, and appearing in a large body
under cover of their guns, the van-
guard of the British, consisting chiefly
of the 6th regt. and all the picked men,
valiantly approached them under a steady
charge; but the French appearing
panic-struck, made a feint retreat, by
which the entire column of the British
was so far decoyed on the fatal spot, as,
on a signal given, to be totally destruyed—
being precipitated into the air,
like as many wild geese—legs, arms,
and heads flying in every direction; not
a soul of 300 men and 28 officers escap-
ed, the remainder were drove off the
island, to their shipping, and the
French are now in complete possession
of Grand Terre. The French women
were under arms during the attack,
and stood their ground with firmness.

It is further said, that Gen. Symes is
under arrest on board the Boyne, for
some alleged misconduct—that Sir
John Jervis and Charles Grey are likely
to lose all the credit which they gained
at Martinique—that business is almost
at a stand in the Windward Islands, and
it is supposed that if the British do not
receive large reinforcements from Euro-
pe, the French will retake all their
possessions in the course of the hurri-
cane season—that Arnold had arrived at
Point-a-Petre, but a short time before
the French, and was there captured
with the rest; but, mistaking his per-
son, had put Mr. Anthony Sommerfall,
of St. Kitts in irons, who, it is supposed,
can never survive the ill treatment,
if not already dead; that Arnold secer-
ed himself until the day of action, when
he made his escape on a plank across the
river Sal, to the British, where he is
now a volunteer without any command
—and that, on the 12th July last, the
Resource, an English frigate, had ar-
rived off Eustatius, from Windward,
and confirmed the Duke of York's de-
feat—also gave an account of a severe
engagement having happened between
the English and French fleets, about
the end of May last.

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 4.

Says a Correspondent.

Those who propose an alteration in the
system of taxation for this country, by
changing indirect for direct taxes, do not
appear to consider the consequences of
their plan. In those states where im-
mediate taxation has been adopted such
has been the remissness of the people,
especially in the interior parts of the
country, that nearly one half has been
levied by executions—the number of
officers employed in the collection is
almost innumerable—the receipts al-
ways deficient—and the expences of
collection in one of the eastern states
has been estimated by a person well qual-
ified to judge at not much less than 50

per cent. Indirect taxes in this coun-
try are principally confined to articles of
luxury—as such are paid voluntarily—
direct taxes admit of no option—direct
taxes cannot be collected to a large
amount, unless they are assessed by the
poor—for it is absurd to suppose the
rich will voluntarily incur the whole ex-
pence of supporting Government. Direct
Taxation therefore is nothing
short of creating an opposition between
two classes of citizens who cannot long
exist separate and independent of each
other.

Copy of a Letter from an American Cap-
tain to his friend in this city. Dated
Cape Nichola Mole, July 9th 1794.

"I arrived at Fort Dauphin June
28th but found nothing there, but sick-
ness and death, no sales for any thing,
and at this place, things are very little
better; we are going to see to-morrow,
the only place we have any prospect of
doing any thing at, and for my part I
think prospects are bad. Beef at this
place, 5 Dollars, Pork 9 And Flour
7 dollars per barrel.
I remain, &c."

Extract of a letter, from Point Petre,
Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July, re-
ceived at Wilmington.

"The British army, commanded by
Gen. Symes, made an attack on the
French; the British force was great,
having volunteers from all the British
islands, with 300 men from Martinico,
and all the seamen and officers of the
fleet.

"The action was very severe, occa-
sioned by many serious rencounters some
time before, and the French were well
prepared for the attack; they made a
feint, and retreated, by which means
they drew the British on a mine which
they had sprung, and blew the flower
of the British army in the air. The
sixth regiment, to a man, was destroyed.

"What remained of the British ar-
my, retreated in great disorder, aban-
doning Grandterre; and left it in full
possession of the French.

"The loss of the British is comput-
ed at 800 men, and 28 officers."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
St. Kitts, dated 7th July, to his cor-
respondent in this city.

"It is with great satisfaction we find
that England will probably make com-
pensation to America for the property
illegally captured and condemned; and
that in consequence, a good understand-
ing is likely to subsist between the two
countries."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius,
dated July 15.

"Vast sums of money must be lost in
the late flour shipments, as no French
produce can be procured at present, to
make up the losses on return cargoes;
but I hope it will not be long so. The
French have defeated the British at Point
Petre, Guadaloupe—800 men, with 24
officers fell in the first attack. Grand-
terre is entirely abandoned by the Bri-
tish, and I expect they will soon leave
the island totally.

"The Sans Culottes have given the
honors to all the aristocrats in the West-
Indies, even here they are afraid of
being attacked before the hurricane
months are over, which makes the mer-
chants more cautious in their specula-
tions on flour than heretofore."

EXTRACT.

It has been remarked, that if the al-
lies continue the war against France, it
is not unnatural to apprehend that she
may become the scourge of every na-
tion: driven to make exertions which
cannot fail to ensure victory—her sons
born as it were on the field of battle—
trained to arms from their cradles—the
toils of war their chief delight—a na-
tion of soldiers—they will easily be led
from a just defence to unjust conquest,
and, like ancient Rome, swallowing up
the nations around her, become a second
Mistress of the World.

Carter and Wilkinson of Providence
R. Island, have Published, Price 3/-
in Boards, or 4/2 in neat Binding. An
Apology for Christianity. In a Series
of Letters, addressed to Edward Gib-
bon, Esq; Author of the History of the
Decline and Fall of the Roman
Empire. Being a necessary and in-
structive Appendix thereto. By R.
Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop
of Landaff, and Regius Professor of
Divinity in the University of Cam-
bridge.

Of this work Mr. Gibbon himself
says,

"When Dr. Watson gave to the pub-
lic his Apology for Christianity, in a series
of Letters, he addressed them to the Au-
thor of the Decline and Fall of the Roman
Empire, with a just confidence, that he
had considered this important Object in a

manner not unworthy of his Antagonist,
or himself. Dr. Watson's mode of think-
ing bears a liberal and philosophical cast;
his thoughts are expressed with spirit, and
their spirit is always tempered by po-
liteness and moderation. Such is the man
whom I should be happy to call my friend,
and whom I should not blush to call my
Antagonist. But the same motives which
tempt me to accept, or even to solicit a
private and amiable conference, dissuade
me from entering into a controversy with a
Writer of so respectable a character; and
I embraced the earliest opportunity of ex-
pressing to Dr. Watson himself, how sin-
cerely I agreed with him in thinking, that
"as the World is now possessed of the O-
pinion of us both on the subject in ques-
tion, it may be, perhaps, as proper for
us both to leave it in this state." *

* Gibbon's Vindication of some Pas-
sages against several Opponents.

Relative to the Hides mentioned in the
Wilmington Paper, the General adver-
tiser of this morning says,

Having learnt that some hides arrived
by that vessel, had been actually landed
here, we made some enquiries into the
state of the facts, and find: that the
captain absolutely denies losing any
hands, ever since his departure from
New Orleans; that two had died it is
true, one upwards of a year since, the
other near two months before he left
New-Orleans. We also find that the
hides landed here, were sold immedi-
ately at a good price, which they could
not have commanded if they had been
in the least injured. These, however,
have been ordered to be re-shipped and
sent back to Wilmington.

From this it appears, that but little
cause of alarm exists, the occurrence
however, should serve as a caution.
Either the state of Delaware for her
own safety, and that of her neighbors
should not admit immediately vessels
from sickly quarters, or precaution
should be used in our intercourse with
Delaware. It is to little purpose, that
we attend strictly to the health of our
city, by obliging vessels from places
where contagious disorders do or are
supposed to prevail to ride quarantine,
if those vessels can run into Wilmington,
and thence send us immediately what
otherwise would not have been here ad-
mitted.

In the case above stated it is but just
to add, that the Lark was not carried
into Wilmington to avoid our quaran-
tine, but that the vessel, and chief of
the cargo is owned in the city. New-
Orleans, it is true, was sickly when the
Lark sailed.

The Empress of Russia has offered
the Jews, that if they will collect for
her 30 millions of pounds, she will guar-
antee the holy land to them, where
they might build their temple, agree-
ably to their expectation grounded on
the 8th chapter of Zachariah.

Con. Paper.

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, July 29.

We have a report in town, that a vessel
has arrived at Wiscasset from England,
bringing an account of an INSURREC-
TION in LONDON, of a vast body of peo-
ple, and that the military had been un-
successful in attempting to suppress it. A
short time will determine whether the ac-
count deserves any credit.

PROVIDENCE, July 26.

On Tuesday arrived the sloop De-
light, Capt. Homes, from Philadelphia.
She sailed from the Capes of Delaware
with the fleet which was lately dispersed
by two British ships of the line, and
some frigates.

CONCORD, (N.H.) July 24.

Melancholy Accident.

On Saturday last, at Swett's Ferry,
a few miles below Haverhill, in Massa-
chusetts, 8 persons were drowned by
the upsetting of a pleasure boat, occa-
sioned by a sudden squall of wind.
There were only 9 or 10 persons in the
boat consisting of men, women and
children.

HANOVER, (N.H.) July 28.

The Public are assured by a gentle-
man of credibility, direct from Canada,
that Gov. Simcoe's frightful invasion
was by no means hostile, but with the
most kind and benevolent views imagi-
nable; viz. to build us a Corn-Mill!!!
How noble and generous in his Ex-
cellency to stoop to so servile an office;
merely to oblige us—because he has no
use for such an instrument, at home.

A Wit begs leave to enquire, whe-
ther said mill is to go by water only,
or like the Duke of York, by land and
water BOTH!

From the New-York Diary.

Messrs. Printers,

I find an opinion prevailing in this
city, that there is an Insurrection in Ca-

nada.—This is not true: though you
may rest assured that the majority of the
people in Lower Canada are much dis-
satisfied with the present government;
and if the opinion of a good political
connoisseur of that country is to be cre-
dited, many of the inhabitants have got
affected with the French Mania, but it
is hoped by some, and though doubted
by a great many, that the two following
clauses of an act of their legislature,
passed 31st May, 1794, will totally era-
dicate every symptom of that Anti-Roy-
al disorder.

VERAX.

Persons who hold seditious discourses,
utter treasonable words, maliciously
spread False News, publish or distribute
libellous or Seditious papers, written
or printed, or in any manner disturb
the peace and happiness enjoyed under
his Majesty's government in the provin-
ce, may be seized and detained by any
Captain of militia, Sheriff, Constable
or Peace Officer, and by warrant of
any justice of the peace be committed to
any jail of the district, there to be de-
tained, until bailed by the Chief Justice
of the province, or one or more judges
of the Courts of King's Bench, or two
or more justices of Oyer and Terminer,
or by warrant under the hand and seal
of the Governor or Lieut. Governor
directed to any Justice of the Peace.

All persons charged as aforesaid, may
be tried in any of the courts of King's
Bench, or Oyer and Terminer and Jail
delivery, of the district, wherein his or
her offence was committed; and for the
first offence he punished by such fine and
imprisonment, and find such security for
good behavior, as the court shall ad-
judge; and for the second offence may
be transported for such period of time,
as the court shall adjudge.

From the EAGLE.

From the shop of Messrs. Colon and
Spondee.

Messrs. COLON & SPONDEE

Regret that their ignorance of the
Jacobin lyle forbids them to forward,
by some citizen vessel, a card to citizen
Robespierre, on the subject of his late
decree and report on the institution of
national festivals. Could they write the
language of Danton and Marat, they
would express their surprise, that Ro-
bespierre should so far depart from the
principles and practice of his predeces-
sors, as to acknowledge that, "Succor-
ing the unfortunate, respecting the
weakness of men, defending the op-
pressed, doing good to all, and injuring
none," were the new duties of French-
men. After first begging the pardon
of all France, for such an unfashionable
mode of thinking, Messrs. Colon and
Spondee are decidedly of opinion that it
was, on the whole, a little unlucky
that this decree was not "unanimous-
ly" passed before the 10th of August,
and the 2d of September; before it was
the mode, at Paris, for pikes to be li-
terally headed, and for men, instead of
lamps, to be dangling from the Lan-
terne.

If citizen Robespierre had, perad-
venture, proposed this decree at an ear-
lier period, certain "weak and oppres-
sed" individuals, known, among French-
men, by the familiar and endearing
names of Louis Capet, Antonietta,
and Elizabeth, might possibly have
worn soft muslin round their necks, ra-
ther than the coarse cravats of the guil-
lotine. The royal infants, if that pro-
fane phrase may be permitted and par-
doned by the Convention, might have
been at some of the municipality schools
conning over the speeches of Santerre
and Marat, to perfect them in their na-
tive language, and to instil into their
tender minds the first principles of mer-
cy. They might have walked and play-
ed in the Thuilleries, rather than have
wept and groaned at the Temple; even
Robespierre himself might have read
and expounded the constitution of 1789,
to Monsieur the Dauphin; modified
monarchy might have been the govern-
ment of France, and some two or three
thousand of saucy Swiss, who had the
loyal audacity to fight for their sove-
reign, might now guard his palace, in-
stead of staining it with their blood, for
lack of a decree.

But Messrs. Colon and Spondee, can-
not help entertaining the most flattering
presages of the future clemency of the
relenting Robespierre. They already
behold the Sans Culottes of the suburbs
of St. Antoine, the fishwomen of the
Seine, the fingers of CAJRA, the pike-
men of Paris, and the deputies to the
Convention, guided by the mild beams
of this new star in the east, boldly ex-
ploring their way through the new and
untried paths of mercy. Fired by the
light, Messrs. Colon and Spondee feel
the enthusiastic fit approaching; they
can no longer smother their sensations,
and they shout aloud huzzah!—Counter-

Revolution in France!! having extir-
pated, or expatriated all the royal fa-
mily; having wrenched ribbons from
the knees, and stars from the left breast,
of nobility; having crowded the cler-
gy out of their pulpits, and coined
their church bells to pay the funeral
charges of Christianity; having suffo-
cated all the patriotism and three-fourths
of the eloquence of the kingdom, with
the same cords, which bound Brissot,
Vergniaud, and La Source; having
done all this, and more, the sovereignty
of the people now determines, in the
spirit of Shakespeare's Richard, that—

"Grim visaged War shall smooth his
wrinkled front,
"And stern alarms change to merry
meetings."

For Robespierre has decreed, that
bloody pikes become olive branches, that
the Jacobin Club dwindle into a knot of
merry fellows, and the acute guilotine
be transformed to a tickling feather.

Copy of Mr. Hastings's
VERSES

to John Shore Esq.

Imitated from Horace, 11d Book,
Orium Divos rogat.

FOR ease the harras'd fear a prays,
When equinoctial tempets rage
The Cape's surrounding waves;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and fees or fears
Beneath his watery grave.

For ease the starv'd Maratta spoils
And hardier f ik erratic toils,
And both their ease forego:
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft best
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither wealth, nor toils join'd,
Can heal the soul of suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies!
Perch'd on his couch distemper breathes;
And care like smoke, in turbid wreathes,
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys (nor covets more)
The lands his father own'd before,
Is of true bliss possess'd:
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the path of knowledge lead;
And wile as well as bliss;

No fears his peace of mind annoy;
Left pointed lies his fame destroy.
Which labor'd years have won:
Nor pack'd committees break his rest,
Nor avarice lends him forth in quest
Of lands beneath the sun.

Short is our span, then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why fight the gifts of nature's hand?
What wand'rer from his native land
E'er left himself behind!

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives.
At sea care follows in the wind;
At land it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives

He who would happy live to-day,
Should laugh the present ills away,
Nor thinks of woes to come:
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at birth is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honor crown'd,
His valor's well earn'd;—
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An earlier death was J Elliot's doom—
I saw his op'ning virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold.
Too soon to fade! I bade the stone
Record his name 'midst hoards unknown,
Unknowing what is told.

To thee, perhaps the fates may give
(I wish they may) in wealth to live,
Flocks, herds, and fruitful fields:
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine,
With thee the muse, already thine,
Her present bounties yield.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit not to seek for fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love Heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

* It was written at sea, near the Cape
of good Good-Hope, about the 21st of
March, 1785.
† Barbarous tribes of the East.
‡ Brother to the present Sir Gilbert El-
liot, Bart.

Died suddenly last evening, Mr.
ELIJAH HOLLINGSWORTH, Printer,
of this city—his funeral will be attend-
ed at 5 o'Clock this afternoon from Leti-
tia Court.

Captain Thompion arrived from
the island of Barbadoes, informs, that the
Ship Cleopatra of Bolton, Capt. Camp-
bell, from the Ile of France, was cap-
tured by an English Letter of Marque,
and brought into Barbadoes for legal
adjudication.

Money to be Lent,

On Mortgage of
REAL ESTATES,

Within the City and Liberties of Philadel-
phia Apply to

Nicholas Diehl, jun.

Attorney at Law.
No. 19, south Fourth street.
Aug. 4

mw&tf