

Canada in the month of October 1774, and emphatically declared "that you are subjected to the imposition of Excises, the horror of all free States; thus wresting your property from you, by the most odious of taxes, and laying open to insolent tax-gatherers houses the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and called the Castles of English subjects in the books of their law."

As freedom your memorialists thus instructed do not hesitate to assert their horror of the recent attempt to impose without the pretext of a want of more eligible resources, an excise system upon the people, and although they will forever discontinue a lawless opposition to the government, they cannot suppress their apprehension that measures of this nature may undermine that confidence and attachment to the constitution and laws of the nation, which would eventually be found essential to their prosperity and operation.

That the propriety of expressing your sentiments on the occasion may be questioned, your memorialists beg leave to observe that what is right to be done by an individual citizen cannot be wrong when it becomes the act of a collected body possessing a knowledge of the interests, and appointed to transact the most important affairs of the community. But the house of Representatives has already set an example on this very subject by the vote which they passed on the 22d of January 1791, and unless a difference of the subject makes a difference in the right your memorialists confidently refer to the authoritative precedents established by the Legislatures of various states in the union, who have made the proceedings and acts of Congress matter of deliberation and animadversion.—To those legislatures, indeed, the public is indebted for the access which has at length been obtained to the debates of the Senate of the United States, & for the measures taken to declare that the judiciary power of the Supreme Court, shall not extend to render a state amenable to the suit of an individual citizen of another state.

That under these circumstances and impressions, your memorialists confidently expect your aid, to restore them to the equal rights of citizens, to protect their families from impoverishment, and to shelter the infant manufactures of the United States, either from ruin, or from a competition, in which the honest man must yield to the knave. By a reasonable interposition, likewise the harmony and order of society may be preserved; and when it is recollected that in other nations even despots, and parliaments as tyrannical as despots, have been obliged to consult the feelings of the people, and to abandon a tax which (to repeat the language of Congress) is the horror of all free states, it is to be hoped that the general government, upon a false notion of power and dignity, will not persevere in the pernicious and oppressive course which it has unhappily commenced by the imposition of an odious Excise.

Snuff-Makers.

Thomas Leiper, & Co. Hamilton & Son, John Hankart, Isaac Jones, Jacob Benninghove, Conrad Beates, John and Jacob Rhebe, Frederick Beates, Christian Gally & Son, Jacob Benninghove, jun. Philip Scoble, George Brown, John Hill, Frederick Hyle, Casper Farmer, Henry Millar, William Miller, Christian Cemp, Mary Rechner, Richard Brown, Philip Varner.

Sugar-Refiners.

Muhlenberg and Lawerlywyler, Isaac and Edward Pennington, Charles Schaffer, Cornman and Lawler, J. Bartholomew and J. Dorsey, Morgan and Douglas, Peter and Henry Mierken.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 2, 1794.

"The Embargo laid on by your States, gave us much alarm; to me, and every person possessing property in the West-Indies, particularly; but I am happy to learn with some degree of certainty, that Mr. Jay has settled every thing with our administration in the most amicable manner, so that I hope the blessing of peace will be preserved between us and the States.—Did you but know the accumulated distresses the war has occasioned in Europe, it would and ought to be the wish of every good Citizen among you to remain neutral, and avoid the horrors attending on war."

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, September 2.

REALLY GLORIOUS NEWS.

Yesterday information was circulating in town, relating to Restitution for captives of American vessels, Release of Prisoners in Algiers, &c. said to be received by a vessel arrived at Marblehead from Halifax. The Editors conceiving it their duty to correct and authenticate such important information if well founded—immediately repaired to the above place, and obtained the following particulars, which may be depended on.

ON Sunday arrived at Marblehead a small schooner, in 12 days from Halifax. The steward of the Pigou, who came in this vessel informs, that the day before they sailed from Halifax, a day of war

arrived with the July Packet from England. He endeavored to procure some of the late papers to bring them to Boston, but could not: However from an attentive perusal, he is enabled to say, they contain a Commercial Treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, and signed by Mr. Jay on the American part. That among the articles* of this Treaty, one provides for the restitution of all property captured from the Americans by British subjects during the present war, the circumstances of capture and ratio of allowance to be considered and determined by six Commissioners three to be chosen on the part of the United States, and three on the part of Great-Britain.—Another article mentions, that all American subjects, whatsoever unlawfully detained by his Britannic Majesty's subjects, shall be restored, and it is expressly declared that the release of the American prisoners in Algiers shall be procured. And further, in the boundary lines between the United States and the British dominions, those fixed by the Treaty of Peace should be faithfully observed on their part.

A Sloop of War was to be dispatched immediately to the British Minister at New-York with these advices—Probably to be by him communicated to the American government.

The vessel that brought the above gentleman from Halifax, was chartered for the purpose of carrying Capt. Lewis there—his attendance being necessary, from the probability of the release of his ship, no evidence of consequence having appeared against her.

* Preliminary Articles we suppose.

The Resolution, of 74, Africa, 64, Argonau, 64, and two frigates of 36 guns, were lying at Halifax.

Yesterday arrived, and anchored in this harbor, a French brig of 16 guns, one of the late escort which sailed with the Concorde, &c. and which were met by Admiral Murray. Also arrived yesterday a brig from Alicante.

SALEM, September 2.

The Selectmen of this town have, agreeably to authority vested in them, executed a deed of cession to the United States, of land necessary for the erection of fortifications for the defence of the port and harbor.

Last week, at a legal and very full meeting of the inhabitants of Marblehead, it was unanimously voted, to make a cession to the United States of land for building fortifications for the defence of that port; and the Selectmen were authorized to execute a deed, in pursuance of this patriotic vote.

The Town of Gloucester has also passed a similar vote, for the like public-spirited purpose.

Capt. Murphy, from Petersburg, on the 20th of July, off Fair Island, fell in with a French Squadron bound on a cruise into the North Sea, consisting of five frigates and two sloops of war. One of them boarded Capt. Murphy, but did not detain him ten minutes. They informed him, that Ostend and Bruges were taken by the French; the latter part of June, without firing a gun; and that neither place was destroyed, as has been reported of the latter. The Squadron will probably make a great cruise, as there was no British ship of force in the Baltic, and Capt. Murphy left 100 sail of Englishmen at Petersburg, many of them about failing—besides what were at other ports in the Baltic. Capt. Murphy failed from Elsinore with a large English fleet, having only one frigate for a convoy, the whole of which must have fallen into the power of this Squadron, had the latter been a few days earlier. The fleet, however, are supposed to have all safe arrived.

PROVIDENCE, August 30.

Thursday last Capt. Coates arrived here, in 36 days from Jamaica. On his passage, he took from the Dolphin's Head (a dangerous reef off Cuba) the crew of the ship Sophia, Capt. Coldstream, from Jamaica, bound for London, 16 in number—also a Lady, Mrs. Reeves, of London, who was passenger. The Sophia had been wrecked about 24 hours when he first saw her, vessel and cargo lost. On the 8th inst. he put the Captain, Lady, and 6 others, on board the ship Emerald, bound for London—off the Havannah, 4 more of the Sophia's crew, took her long-boat, and went ashore—the remaining 5 were brought in here.—A tribute of praise is due to Capt. Coates, for the exertions he made to save these distressed people; he spent 4 days in getting them on board, and the weather being bad, his sails were split to pieces in effecting it.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

By various communications from London, by the July mail, we learn that Mr. Jay has succeeded in accommodating all differences with the Court of Great Britain, and that a durable peace will be secured to the United States.

Lord Howe, with 30 sail of the line, was to sail about the 12th July.

LONDON PRINTS to the 5th of July, we have received by the arrival of the English July mail; which do not afford later advices than those by the Prudence from Londonderry. The following paragraphs, however, we have copied from papers of the 3d and 5th.

LONDON, July 5.

Late on Wednesday night, a Messenger arrived at the house of one of the foreign ministers, from Brussels; which we trust will now be preferred, altho' the government has many days since evacuated the place.

Besides the remuneration which his majesty was pleased to make to the sailors of every ship, he presented two thousand guineas to the men in the Dock-Yard; he likewise gave an hundred and fifty guineas to the poor of Portsmouth, and fifty to the poor of Gosport.

On this subject, it may not be improper to mention, that Lord Howe and every admiral of our victorious fleet, have resigned their shares of prize-money for the benefit of their respective crews.

The numerous and liberal donations made by individuals in this country during the present war, will be an eternal monument of British liberality. We do not recollect, in the history of any former war, to have had such immense sums subscribed for different public purposes as during the past year and half the present one. It is the most certain and substantial proof of the willingness of all ranks of people to support the government of the country in the measures they have pursued.

In our paper of Tuesday it was stated that serious alarms were entertained for the safety of Captain Hutt; that brave officer is since dead.

The remains of Captain Hervey were on Wednesday carried in military procession, attended by Earl Howe, Sir Alexander Hood, admirals Gardner and Sir Peter Parker, with all the Captains of the channel fleet, to the gates of Portsmouth, with every honorable solemnity, where it was put into a hearse to be conveyed to Sandwich.

Captain Hutt was buried at Gosport with the like solemnities.

Three officers of the Spanish Navy; le comte de Casa Montata, don Francisco de Arango and don Joseph Lequeira, are arrived at London from Madrid; charged, it is said, with an important mission to our court.

Major Congreve has transmitted a copy of the thanks of the Emperor to the British Artillerists on the Continent, which was on Thursday publicly read at the head of the artillery companies at Woolwich.

Before the evacuation of Ostend, a number of vessels, both British and prizes, were burnt for want of seamen to work them out. The underwriters are pledged to the amount of 50,000l. the fate of which, by this evacuation, they do not know. Several vessels were got out, but it is still doubtful what is become of them.

The whole force of Sir Sydney Smith, with which he goes immediately on some secret expedition, is said to consist of near 50 gun boats, two floating batteries of unusual strength, two sloops, and two frigates; that in which he goes is the Diamond.

Wednesday a Court of Admiralty was held in Doctors Commons, when the trial of the Britannia came on. This was the case of a ship and cargo, claimed to be property of American merchants.

The ship sailed from St. Lucia at the time that island was in the hands of the French, and was laden partly with provisions, the produce of the French West-India islands. It was bound for Bourdeaux in France, but instead of directly sailing for that place, it went to Boston, where the goods were landed and put into ware-houses. The cargo was then sold, and afterwards reshipped into the same vessel, and set sail for Bourdeaux, when it was captured.

The vessel was correctly documented; and it was sworn by the witnesses for the claimants, that it was bona fide sold at Boston, and was a neutral American ship, bound to Bourdeaux on a lawful voyage.

Three mariners were examined on the part of the captors, who said they had heard and verily believed, that the said ship had been captured by an English privateer, and carried into St. Kitt's; that while it was there under legal process, the master, in the absence of the English captors, cut the cable, and piratically carried the vessel to Boston, from whence it sailed again for Bourdeaux.

The Counsel for the captors contended, that the case, on the part of the claimants, was marked with great suspicion. It appeared, they said, that the sale at Boston was merely colourable, and the circumstance of running away with the ship at St. Kitt's amounted to a confession, that it was liable to confiscation.—They said the ship came within the law contained in the instruction of the English government, which declared all neutral vessels carrying

the produce of the French West-India islands to any port in Europe to be liable to adjudication.

After counsel was heard on the other side, the learned Judge said, that the case was pregnant with suspicion, and therefore he could not order restitution, without further proof.—The King's instructions could easily be evaded, by running into some American port, making a colourable sale, and then shipping the cargo for the enemy's port. Under all the circumstances, he felt, it his duty to disallow the claim, both of the ship and cargo, without farther proof being adduced.

Saturday night three of the French prisoners broke out of Portsea Castle at Portsmouth—they proceeded immediately to the shore, and taking possession of a fishing smack, they put off to sea, taking with them the master and a boy, whom they found in the smack.

On Monday last a horse belonging to Mr. Jones (which won at Epsom on Friday) was engaged to gallop 11 miles in half an hour, for fifty guineas, which he performed, on Sunbury common, two minutes and a half within the time.

The following letter was yesterday morning received by the master of Lloyd's Coffee-House:

"Margate, July 3, at half past 11 o'clock, P. M.

"Ostend is now taken indeed! The Trial cutter is just arrived, and the dispatches are forwarded from hence. The French marched in on Thursday. Our troops are all safely embarked, and gone to Holland. Almost, if not all, the shipping gone out; one large one run ashore in coming out, to which they set fire; and as the French had but one small boat to cross with, one of our frigates annoyed them very much in passing. They were not permitted to fire into the town, or they could have done much mischief to it."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Queen Charlotte, at Portsmouth, dated June 28.

"I have been assured, that during the late action the French officers put many of their men to death for deserting their quarters.—The prisoners, like true Frenchmen, appear very well reconciled to their situation. They seem to make very light of the business, but they accuse us of not fighting them fairly, by coming so close to them; and alledge, that had it not been for the numberless accidents that befel them, they should have gained the day. One thing I observed very general among them, they dislike the idea of returning to France, until the Government is in a more settled state."

The Portuguese, although they acceded to the grand alliance, have contributed very little to this war in defence of religion. The reason perhaps is, that they have so much of what is commonly called religion in their country as to be able to lose a good deal, and have enough left.

The Emperor and Colonel Mack, instead of visiting the Allied army on the Rhine, as was expected, have thought it necessary to pursue the direct road to Vienna, without turning to the right hand, or to the left. Their haste to get thither, is supposed to have been occasioned by their eager desire to sit down in quiet, and chalk out a new road to Paris, all the old roads being found impracticable.

The Marquis Cornwallis followed them a good part of the way, protesting with all his might, that if they would but stop, they might hear of some thing greatly to their advantage; but the making of the postillion's whips, the rattling of the carriage wheels, and the roaring of the cannon in Flanders, made such a noise that they could not hear him.

MADRID, June 16.

The news from the frontiers are most alarming; and our fears are aggravated by the general distrust and want of cooperation, both in our armies, and among the members of our cabinet.

Our losses on the 1st of June are attributed to the misconduct of M. de Solano, who commanded one of the divisions of our troops, and the cowardice of our militia, who were panic struck by the first sight of the French.

Our Generals affirm, that Collioure would not have been lost, if our gun-boats had had the courage to come near enough to impede the operations of the besiegers, and if Admiral Gravina's Squadron had not been thirty-six hours too late.

Notwithstanding these disasters, our troops, we are told, have not lost their confidence in M. de la Union. We are even assured, that he has taken two batteries, erected by the French before Bellegarde, and that he has opened the communication between Bellegarde and

the army. We dread, however, that the French, in their usual manner, will soon return to the charge with great reinforcements; that we should not be able to check their progress; and that they will enter Catalonia, the passes to which are difficult, but weakly guarded.

To add to all this, the French have penetrated into Navarre with 14,000 men, and taken possession of a post, which we thought impregnable. The Court endeavours to conceal this, but we know the French have made a road for their artillery over the mountains, and believe the report of the invasion to be true. The militia, the only troops to oppose them, are very ill officered, and not much animated by religious zeal.

As we must ascribe none of our misfortunes to ministers, we say they are all the consequences of treasons and conspiracies.

The court has removed from their offices, and banished four counsellors of Castile. A clerk in the office for foreign affairs, suspected of corresponding with M. D'Aranda, has suffered the same punishment.

The friends of ministers say, that grand discoveries have been made from M. D'Aranda's papers, and that he is to be taken into custody at St. Jean, the place of his exile.—In Spain, as in other countries, whatever the court pleases may be discovered in the papers of a man whom the court is pleased to prosecute; and M. D'Aranda will probably be tried and condemned to die by a tribunal of the Minister's own appointing.

We are fully convinced of our own inability, either to repel a foreign enemy, or to suppress internal discontents; but fortunately the progress of the allies in Flanders will soon restore a government in France, upon which in all cases, we can rely for support.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 8.

Yesterday dispatches were received from the Commissioners at Pittsburgh.—We hear that the information is in substance, that forty-seven only of the Committee of Sixty, voted in favor of acceding to the propositions. This is considered as an unfavorable result of the business.—We learn that the Commissioners are on their return. The Ship William Penn arrived in London the second of July.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived

Ship	Days
Ship Concord, Thompson, Amsterdam	60
Brig Rose, Meany, Havana	16
Flora, Cassin, do.	17
Sch'r Delight, West, North-Carolina	10
Scalloway, Tillet, do.	4
Dolphin, Cunningham, Boston	13
Rambler, Denton, Virginia	7
Sloop Three Friends, Tice, do.	10
Salem, Elkins, New-York	7
Ranger, Dunn, do.	2

The ship Concord failed from Amsterdam the 8th of July. Captain Thompson spoke the following vessels: July 11, in the Straights of Dover, was brought too by the Childers brig, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, who after examination, permitted us to pass.

July 12, at 8 A. M. Portland, N. N. E. five leagues distant, spoke the ship Minerva, Captain James Scott; of and from Boston, bound to London.

July 25, in lat. 48, long. 21, 30, was brought too by his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Lynx, Captain Penrose, destination not known.

August 16, in lat. 43, 30, long. 51, 30, spoke the brig Hannah, Captain —, from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth, out 15 days, all well.

August 19, spoke the Maria Wilson, Captain John Halkins, from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, lat. 42, 58; long. 54, 60.

Now Landing,

From the ship St. Marks, Capt. Hayfell, at Maffey's wharf,

Lisbon & Port wine,

In pipes and quarter casks

Florence oil, box & jar Raisins, Figs & soft shell'd Almonds, Currents, Fresh Lemons, walnuts, and A few casks Vinegar, with a

QUANTITY OF

Clean Lisbon SALT,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony & Son.

Sept. 8

d1w

For Cape Nicholas Mole,

The very fast sailing ship

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Of Philadelphia,

GEORGE LOWTHER, Master.

For freight, or passage apply to

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No. 117, north Second Street.

Sept. 3

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