

son, he gave him permission to visit any city or province throughout China.

The following, which is a literal translation of the Pekin Gazette, will inform you of the particulars of his reception, &c. It may be necessary to observe that the left side of the Emperor, as it is termed, the West side, is the place of honor. In respect to the presents, I must remark that it is the custom in China that every Ambassador yearly makes some presents to the Emperor, which are specified in the Gazette.

PEKIN GAZETTE.

On the 8th day of the seventh moon, July the Hook Sue, a very great Mandarin named Ho Cane, informed the Emperor a very great Mandarin had arrived at Pekin, at nine o'clock, and that he was at the Emperor's Palace; that the King of England had sent him as his Ambassador to the Court of Pekin, and that his Lordship wished to be admitted to the Emperor's presence. The Emperor immediately ordered all his Court and relations to put on their best apparel, to be in readiness to receive his Lordship, and to wait till the Emperor was ready.—The Emperor soon arrived and being seated in his state chair ordered the Hook Sue to desire the great English Mandarin Lord Macartney, to walk in. His Lordship entered, holding forth his credentials to deliver to the Emperor. The Emperor desired a very elderly Mandarin of his Court named Hockchune un, to receive the paper of his Lordship, and to read it. He then read to him that the King of England had sent to different articles, the manufacture of England, as a present to him the Emperor of China. His Lordship then addressed the Emperor by prostrating himself nine times with his head to the floor, according to the Chinese custom, and the Emperor ordered him a chair on his left hand, the greatest honor he could pay him in the Court of Pekin, ordered him a cup of tea, and took one with him. After some time the Emperor retired to his dinner, and ordered four of his greatest Mandarins to dine with his Lordship. After dinner the Emperor returned. His Lordship, with four great Mandarins, also returned, and his Lordship returned the Emperor thanks for his repast, the Emperor then begged him to be seated as before, and spoke to his Lordship as follows: "The King of England has sent you with 19 different articles as presents to me I beg that your Lordship will send them to my Palace." He then retired.

The following is the account:

- First an orrery.
- One pair of globes.
- One thermometer.
- One pair of Merlin chairs.
- Two large brass guns.
- One bottle of phosphorus.
- A view of Windsor.
- A carpet of gold thread.
- Two large handsome woolen carpets.
- One pair of gold embroidered saddles.
- One summer coach.
- One winter ditto.
- Ten broad swords.
- One pair of elegant chandeliers.
- A model of a hundred gun ship, richly ornamented.
- One ball containing very fine cloths, camblets, &c. &c.
- A Country called Simlo.
- One pair of Elephants.
- One fowl, which eats daily 50lb. of grain.
- One piece of cloth which, when dirty and put into the fire is burnt and cleaned.

BENGAL.

- Four very small handsome dogs.
- A bird.
- Three horses which can go through water.
- Arabians.
- One pair of large looking glasses.
- Twenty very fine English knives.
- COCHIN CHINA.
- Twelve China Josses, or the images they worship, made of sandal wood.
- A very elegant bedstead.
- One pair of very handsome lorrys.
- A very small Elephant, 14 inches high.
- Two hundred pieces of broad cloth.
- Small Portuguese, Uppose Goa.
- One very handsome musical clock.
- Two hundred figures, small, of clock work.
- One large marble slab, very handsome.
- One pair of beautiful birds.

JAPAN.

- Twelve very handsome women, virgins.
- Three very handsome horses.
- One large coral bead.
- A Coral branch.
- PORTUGAL.
- One handsome Chinese belt-buckle.
- One pair of pearls, not very large.
- One feather Chinese jacket.
- Tea large lances.

ROYEY COUNTRY.

- One man } Dwarf
- One woman }
- One tiger with wings,
- One female Joss or god.
- One pair of pearls.
- A box of medicine to cure the blind.

Lord Macartney's arrival at Canton.

About the 20th of November last Lord Macartney and his retinue arrived at Canton, by water; I was not a little astonished to see the great preparations that were making for his reception, many weeks previous to his arrival; the troops, such as they are, were exercising continually; one of the most superb houses I ever saw in China was by order of the Emperor fitted up for him, in a style truly elegant, and, to their credit I say, without the least idea of expense; the ornaments of the Chinese and English fashion; the grounds in the Chinese; and such an abundance of provisions of all kinds collected for the occa-

sion that it was impossible to consume them while they remained in Canton. His Lordship was attended by all the principal people in the country: the shores were lined on all sides with troops; and the river with their men of war boats, who all went through their evolutions on his appearing in sight. A Chinese camp was pitched in the way to his house, and the whole of the passage was covered and lined with silks and cloths of different kinds, in the Chinese style; and lest he should find a difficulty in landing, they erected a bridge out into the river for a hundred yards, and decorated in a grand style, to prevent that inconvenience. On the first day of his arrival a grand dinner was prepared by the Emperor; on the 2d, the Viceroy of Canton and all the great officers of state gave him one, and also dined with him; but to give you an idea of what they expected to see on his Lordship's arrival, the Viceroy, and the greatest men of state, were practicing for a week before to make use of a knife, fork, and spoon according to his own custom. On the 3d day, the Security Merchants of Canton gave him another great dinner, at which, however, none of them were present; I believe his Lordship had hinted he would not allow it.

On Christmas day he dined at the Company's factory, where most of the Company's officers were invited; he was in good health, but did not express himself by any means pleased with the result of his embassy; in fact, he has not done anything material to the interests of Great Britain or the Company at Pekin; the only object he accomplished was to induce an order from the Emperor, that all officers under government should wear woolen cloths three months in the year. I must say, so far from this embassy having been of service the time I was there, it was much on the contrary, as I never saw such a stagnation in trade in China during the many years that I have been engaged in the service; not an European article would sell for its original cost, and money was so scarce, that it almost put a stop to all commerce.

Lord Macartney was expected to remain only a few days in Canton, and then to go to Macao. The Lion was lying higher up than any ship of war was ever suffered to go before, at Whampoa. I understand the Chinese were so jealous of his Lordship at Canton, that they limited the time of his remaining there, and intimated that he must then leave it. They fixed his residence on the contrary side of the water from the city of Canton; apprehensive, I understand, lest he should wish to be in the city, which they did not approve, though I believe, had he wished it, they must have admitted him, as it was the Emperor's orders.

I understand all the presents were accepted but one, and an immense quantity returned to go to Europe from the Emperor. So much respect did they pay to the English; that not even one man belonging to the ships returned without receiving some present. I was informed by the Security Merchants, when I observed the great expense of the Embassy to the King of England, that the expense of it to the Emperor of China would amount to one million of dollars.

August 15.

A letter from Geneva of the 30th ult. says, the executions had been ceased for two days; seven self-elected members of the Revolutionary Tribunal had been dismissed their office; several of the imprisoned clergy had been released; and the people in general, seemed extremely averse to the abandoning Geneva, to the power of the French Republic. The Swiss Cantons had stopped all kind of provisions and ammunition from being sent to that city.

Among those guillotined at Paris on the 18th and 19th of July, were M. M. Magon de la Blinaye, aged 80, at St. Maloes; Coureur, receiver of rents at Paris; De St. Pera, at Rennes; Magon, wife of the Ex-Marquis of St. Pern; le Cris, intendant of the Duke d' Havray; Lalande Magon, jun. and M. Gardy, his Secretary; Scionnet de Chefues, Ex-Advocate at Versailles; M. de Cornuyllier, and his wife; Conin de St. Luc, Ex-President of the Parliament of Rennes, his wife and daughter; Guy, Ex Curate of Villers; Vancappelle, curate of Leidrezel; the Chevalier de Gaucher; Cacez, Ex Judge of the Bailiwick of Monastet; Tiffere, Ex-garde du Corps; de Blanchelande, Aid de Camp of the Ex-Governor of St. Domingo, his father; and de Laurion, Ex-Noble of Bearne.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.

Last Sunday the Prince Royal, accompanied by his two aid-de-camps, paid a visit to Amiral Wachmaister of

the Swedish fleet, on board of the Admiral's flag ship. His Royal Highness was received with a salute from the whole Swedish fleet of sixty discharges of artillery.

To-morrow two more ships of the line will fall out, next day, two more, and on Friday next three more. Two frigates entered the road this day. Several hundred sailors arrived yesterday from the provinces to serve in the fleet. All Danish & Norwegian sailors, who were found on board of foreign ships in our ports, have been pressed for the service of our fleet.

Admiral Fleugel is to command seven ships of the line, which are destined to remain in the road, for the purpose of defending our harbor—after the combined fleet, which at present is lying in the road, shall proceed to sea.

In consequence of this, the admiralty has received orders to put in commission ten more ships, which shall remain ready in the dock until further orders.

Measures of defence have likewise been taken on the land side; amongst others, the Castle of Cronenburg has been put in the most respectable state of defence, and considerable artillery has been transported to the Island of Soltholm, before which all the vessels coming from the Baltic, are obliged to pass.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

July 17.

Read a letter from Commissioner Gillet to the Committee of Public Safety.

General Scherer, with a division of the army, in which were incorporated the National Guards, and young Citizens of the Communes of Avesnes, Maubeuge, and the neighboring territory, having invaded Landrecy, immediately opened the trenches, and traced out the first parallel at 130 toises from the place. This venturous conduct favored great effusion of blood: the enemy, not thinking the besiegers so near having directed their fire in such a way, that the shot went 100 toises over the ground on which the workmen were employed. Without firing a single gun on our side at the besieged, we summoned the place, giving the garrison to understand that every kind of capitulation was inadmissible. It consisted of 2000 men, and surrendered at discretion on the 15th.

"The fortifications were unhurt—and besides 91 guns, which Landrecy formerly had for its defence, we found 26 others, which the enemy had added for further security."

Barrere.—While the army of the Eastern Pyrenees is so successful against the Spaniards, the united armies in the North are completing the conquest of Belgium, the troops to whom the frontier of the Rhine is intrusted are on their side by no means inactive; Victory in that part still declares for the Republic. The Conventional troops, after having contended against the obstacles of the soil, and repeatedly defeated the enemy's cavalry, proceeded against a fort strongly garrisoned with Prussian soldiers. Of this fort they made themselves masters, putting the whole garrison to the sword. They have also carried Tripstadt, and have there taken eight guns, two howitzers, and a large quantity of forage and ammunition.—Two of the enemy's generals were killed, and wounded. The loss on their side was immense.

Barrere then read a letter from St. Maloes, stating, that the head-quarters of the army of the coast were to be removed thither, and were to be accompanied by three National Representatives. No less than 400 transports in the port were under sailing orders, and 22,000 men were expected to arrive for embarkation, not comprehending the numerous bodies of troops stationed along the coast.

July 18.

Barrere announced the surrender of Malines and Louvain to the armies of the Republic, and communicated a letter from General Pichegru, to the following purport: "We have just entered Malines, and found some difficulty in crossing the canal, on which occasion General Proteau was killed, and Gen. Salme slightly wounded. The troops behaved with their wonted bravery; and a great part of them, impatient at the delay occasioned by the construction of a bridge, threw themselves into the canal and swam over to the other side. We made 200 prisoners."

July 21.

Cambon, in the name of the Committee of Finances made the following report:

"The present conquest of Belgium is very different from the invasion made by Dumourier. We were then obliged every month to send 35,000,000 in spe-

cie—now, on the contrary, it is the money of Belgium that pours into France. We have already imprisoned in the great national chest the advanced guard of the Austrian cash—that is to say, 700,000 livres, not comprehending the contributions laid on the different cities. For the future, the Committee of Finances will give in a monthly account to the Convention, of the monies, which shall reach the capital from Belgium.

HULL, July 26.

A most melancholy affair happened on Saturday last night on board the ship Sarah and Eliza, of this port, returning from Davis's Streights. About 4 o'clock on that day, being nearly 9 leagues off St. Abb's Head, she was fired at by the Aurora frigate, Captain William Ellington, when she hoisted her colours, and, the being to windward, at the second shot bore down on the frigate; most of the crew had in the mean time got between decks, and secured the hatches, to prevent their being impressed; a boat from the Aurora then came on board, and shortly after another, filled with armed men, upon which one of the Aurora's people took charge of the helm.

Soon after 5 o'clock the Aurora came along side, and as the men would not come upon the deck, the boatwain of the Aurora, holding a hand-grenade in one hand, and a lighted match in the other, asked Captain Ellington if he should fire the hand-grenade amongst the people, which the Captain ordered him to do; but on representation of the master of the Sarah and Elizabeth, that the ship was full of oil, and if the hand-grenade was fired the would immediately blow up, he desisted. The crew then proceeded with crows to break up the hatches, and as the men still refused to come upon deck, one of the officers from on board the Aurora hailed his Captain, and said, "Will you give us leave to fire?" to which Capt. Ellington answered in affirmative, and the marines, to about 18 in number, fired down the hatchway, by which one man of the Sarah and Elizabeth's people was killed, and three badly wounded: the boatwain of the Aurora was wounded in the leg.—The crew of the Sarah and Elizabeth begged for quarters long before the people from the Aurora ceased firing, notwithstanding the orders of the Captain and others officers. The greater part of the crew of the Sarah and Elizabeth, with the wounded men, were then taken on board the Aurora, and put in irons, where they yet remain. The Sarah and Elizabeth arrived on Wednesday, when the body of the dead man was landed, and a verdict was taken before William Watson Bolton coroner. The jury were unanimous in bringing in a wilful murder against the Captain and part of the crew of the Aurora.

Whether that the owner of the Sarah and Elizabeth have instituted a prosecution against them. The foregoing facts are the substance of the deposition sworn before the coroner and jury.

Names of the killed and wounded on board the Sarah and Elizabeth—Edward Boggs, carpenter's mate, killed; Hugh Brooks, boatwain; William Barker, line coiler; and K. Hubcy, seaman wounded. Capt. Ellington has written a letter to the Mayor of Hull, defending his conduct; and says, that the crew of the merchantman were in a state of mutiny, and fired first on one of his officers.

LEGHORN, July 25.

The nobles of Tuscany have offered their services to his Royal Highness, to oppose, if there be any need the daring enterprises of the destroyers of France. Several malcontents among the people have openly declared their resolution to join the French, if they should arrive. We know not why the audacity of these wretches remains unchecked by government. The Neapolitan cavalry daily expected joined with the garrison might seize the leaders, and quench at once every spark of insurrection.

Our new recruits practice the exercise of the great guns with astonishing zeal and success.

The Toulon fleet, which is expected to sail the end of the month, is said to consist of eight ships of the line and several frigates. This is imagined to be gasconade, for it is asserted that the Spanish fleet has joined the British squadron and that they block up the French in the harbour of Toulon.

Admiral Goodall has already failed escorting the transports and fire ships, and to protect the disembarkation of 1200 French in Corsica, where it is thought the assembling of these emigrants may be useful in the end to make descents on the Southern provinces of France.

STOCKHOLM, July 25.

Though sentence of death has been pronounced against Thyelcius, the fanatic preacher by the Aulic court, the superior court has mitigated the same to a confinement upon bread and water for eight years.—Next week will determine the fate of all those who were concerned in Baron D'Armfeldt's conspiracy.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To the CITIZENS of Philadelphia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
HAVING observed in some of the public prints an invitation to the inhabitants of the City, to meet this day at the City Hall, in order to form a ticket for the ensuing election; and having some reason to suspect that it has been given by agents of a certain party, whose members have been for this time past assembling in obscure corners, in order to organize themselves previous to the day of trial, I think it highly necessary to call your attention to an object which may involve very serious considerations, and to suggest to you the propriety of having a numerous meeting in order to defeat the unfair views of these designing men.

You have doubtless seen with regret that within these last two years a total innovation has been effected in our mode of election—previous to that time the friends of the candidates were satisfied to use their influence in private amongst their own particular friends; whilst the objects of their choice observing a reserve and decorum, evinced a becoming respect for public opinion and permitted it to take its own direction without an unfair bias. But now our conduct is totally changed, and we have before us the hopeless prospect of seeing all the arts of undue influence and corruption supplant the purity which formerly reigned on this interesting occasion. A man who, through your carelessness and inattention, thinks he has acquired some right to public favor, and who dares now to offer himself as your representative, was the first to move forward in this new style; and yet you permit him to flatter himself with the hope of receiving your support in his unwarrantable pretensions—It is high time that you should rouse from your lethargy and support the important rights of election with becoming dignity.

As the mind of the public seems to have selected two persons, one of which is to represent us in Congress, I think you have a fair right to canvass their respective claims, and to fix your choice by the opinion which you may form of their private as well public merits and qualifications.

The person who has represented us in Congress for several years can never be impeached on the score of talents—His judgment is sound and has the aid of experience—His conduct and opinions are uniform—His services in promoting the resolution were not inconsiderable, and his attachment to our present constitution is inflexible—What more do you require in a man to excite your respect and to encourage you to serve yourselves by keeping him as long as he will serve you in a post where he can do it so essentially?

What can you say in favor of his antagonist? 'Tis true his enemies must allow he possesses talents; but here his very friends are at their *plus ultra*. Does he possess a sound judgment, or are his conduct and opinions uniform? I hope your conduct towards him will convince even himself that his judgment is none of the best; and as to his steadiness you must all know that his inconsistency is proverbial—If he has in any respect been uniform, it has been in his attachment to money, and his perseverance in getting it, and I believe it may be added, that in the disposal of it, he has never been known to stray into an act of indifferet liberality.—What were his public services in the revolution? The knowledge of them are I fancy, pretty much confined to himself 'Tis true you have heard him vapour about the men of '76, and probably he may have a few scars obtained in that glorious year!—Is he known by his attachment to the present constitution? He was not known at all as a public character 'till he heided with its enemies and became their tool.

In this hasty sketch I have endeavored to trace the outlines of the two characters, on whom you seem to have fixed as candidates for the representation in Congress; it remains with yourselves to take measures for supporting your own dignity, and suppressing the ill-timed vanity of impudent pretenders.

T. T.

KINGSTON, Jan. August 9.

His Majesty's ships Intrepid, Capt Carpenter, of 64 guns, and Chichester of 44 guns Captain Fancourt, arrived Sunday afternoon at Port Royal from Martinique which they left the 24th ult. when Guadaloupe was closely blocked up by the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Thomson.

On the coast of St. Domingo the above mentioned ships fell in with the French sloop of war La Syrene, and