

boa, Capt. Coftin, taken and brought in. Brig Mehitabel and Mary, Captain Fernald, bound to Hamburgh, belonging to Portsmouth, in New England. The ship Minerva, of Peppercorrough, Capt. Cuts, arrived from Hamburgh.

The bark Apollo, of Baltimore, Capt. Magruder, failed out in company with us, bound to Baltimore.

Ship John, of Norfolk, Capt. Bogus, was to sail the day after us. Spoke on our passage, Sept. 8th, the schooner Violet, of Gloucester, from Boston bound to France, in lat. 47, long. 12 W.

Spoke the brig Sukey, of Boston, from Boston bound to Bourdeaux, Smith, master.

Spoke the Ship President, of Baltimore, Capt. John Smith, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, bound to Baltimore. Capt. Smith informed that he spoke the Henry, of Salem, from Calcutta, bound to Holland. Off Portland, he spoke the ship Grace, of New-York, Armour, master, from New-York bound to Amsterdam, off the Isle of Wight, 39 days passage, all well. He likewise informed that Lord Howe's fleet was to sail from St. Helena the first fair wind, consisting of thirty sail of the British, four Portuguese, and two Spanish; their destination is for Brest, it is thought.

September 14th, lost sight of the President, Capt. Smith, bound to Baltimore, from Cowes, in lat. 44, 11, long. 24 west, blowing heavy from the westward.

On the fifth of October spoke the ship Neptune, of and from Philadelphia bound to Liverpool, out seven days.

On the 6th of October spoke the brig Fly of Newbern, from Bermuda bound to Rotterdam, out 8 days. From the Log Book of the Belvidere.

Sept. 4th, spoke a fleet of 24 sail of men of war and Indiamen, bound up Channel; was boarded by the ship Sampson, of 64 guns.

Sept. 30th, long. 49, 10; spoke the ship Atlantic, 14 days from Virginia, bound to Falmouth and a market; people mostly sick of the fever and ague, and scarcely capable of working the ship.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.

Arrived the 18th inst. ship Republican Simpson, Amterdam, 40 days passage; ship Jane, Rodgers, Bourdeaux, 63; barque Apollo, Magruder, Brest, 45. Capt. Magruder informs, that the store houses in Brest were so full of prize goods and provisions, that room for his cargo of flour could scarcely be found. That 50 sail of the line and as many frigates lay in the harbor ready for sea, and only waited orders to proceed. That the people were in the highest spirits imaginable, and would not fear a combination of all the powers in the world; and that during his stay there prizes arrived daily, one day in particular 10 came in.

Brig Batavia, Hufman, Bremen; ship Anthony Mangin, Stafford, 50 days from Bremen and 42 from the Downs. By her we learn, that the militia of England are called out, and that the coast between Dover and Lizard is lined with them in consequence of their apprehending a visit from the French.

Brig Prosper, N. York; Brig Lydia, Salem; brig Rambler, Rhode Island; schooners Indultry, Martinique; Nancy, Potton, Aux-Caves; sloop Regulator, Ward, Hispaniola.

October 22.

A correspondent wishes a Town Meeting may be speedily called, to take into consideration the strange and unwarrantable conduct of some people in Philadelphia, who, without being authorized by the executive of that state, or by the corporation of the city, have in a most ridiculous manner stopped all communication with this town, under the idea of their catching some disease from us, when it is notorious, the town of Baltimore never has been more healthy than for some weeks past; and as to any disease that has existed, no notice would have been taken of the mortality, if the Yellow-Fever had not raged with such fury last year in Philadelphia, and which they are not clear of to this day; but in order to cover their own situation, to injure our rising prosperity, and to get the whole of the back country trade this fall into their own hands; a number of interested people have stopped all persons coming from Baltimore, and obliged them to remain several days without the city before they were admitted; if all communication is stopped forever, this town can receive no injury from it, but a partial stoppage for the intent of spreading fear and near the tidings of malignant disease, (for sinister causes only) should be immediately taken into consideration by the town at large, and proper resentment shewn at such shameful conduct.

October 23.

Tuesday last arrived brig Portland of Portland Moody from Leogane. Schooner Mary of Petersburg, Newcomb from St. Mark's—By this vessel we are informed, that the Republicans retained their ground at St. Mark's only three days, when a reinforcement arrived from some of the neighbouring ports and enabled the British troops, with the assistance of frigates, to resume their former position. Previous to the Mary's departure, an embargo had been laid on the American vessels, for the purpose of transporting such of the troops and inhabitants as might have been driven from the town; but the frigates have now placed them in security. It is said, several of the negroes, mulattoes and some whites were taken prisoners at different times, and that it was always customary at first to drive them into the water, then shoot at them, and if, per chance, they were not drowned or shot, the British troops would cut them to pieces with cutlasses. Markets for American produce, all through the West were extremely low—West-India produce proportionably scarce and high.

RICHMOND, October 20.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, to the commanding Officer of Fort Recovery, dated July 3 1794.

I most sincerely feel and lament the loss of that good and excellent officer, Ma or M'Mahan, and the brave Capt. Harshorne, Lieut. Craig and Cornet Torrey! together with the brave non-commissioned officers and soldiers who so gloriously fell in the charge upon vastly superior numbers on the morning of the 30th June.

Permit me to communicate through you my most grateful thanks and highest approbation of the conduct of the escort and and garrison at Fort Recovery; for their gallant defence of that important post, and compelling from one thousand to fifteen hundred ferocious savages, to retreat with slaughter and disgrace, from the same field, where they were proudly victorious on the 4th of November, 1791.

Present my best compliments to those intrepid wounded officers, Captain Taylor of the dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry, and assure them of my anxious wishes for their safe and speedy recovery.

You will also please to accept my best thanks for, and highest approbation of your own good and officer like conduct upon that trying occasion.

Garrison Orders, Fort Recovery, July 1st, 1794.

The commanding officer, feels happy in having the opportunity, this publicly to express his most grateful and sincere thanks to every non-commissioned officer and soldier of this garrison, and must do them the justice to say that they merit the highest applause for their attention to orders, their firmness and bravery on the 30th ult. by which he and his brother officers have acquired the highest approbation and most grateful thanks of the commander in chief.

He wishes in a more particular manner, to return his thanks to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Drake, who sallied out of the garrison as volunteers, and so nobly sustained the charge of so powerful a body of savages, and when elated with every appearance of success, to the last extremity, covered and defended the retreating escort, by which means some officers and many brother soldiers were saved.

ALEXANDER GIBSON,

Captain Commanding.

Return of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, exported from the District of Bermuda Hundred or City Point, commencing the 1st July, and ending 30th September, 1794.

To Germany—10 barrels flour, 10,000 hoghead staves, 385 hogheads tobacco, To Holland, 9,800 hoghead staves—1,300 barrel ditto, 463 hoghead tobacco. To England, 75 tons pig-iron, 6000 lb. salafra, 65,875 hhd. staves, 28,450 barrel ditto, 1000 pipe ditto, 3,473 hhd. tobacco. To Scotland—1000 hhd. staves, 4,000 barrel ditto, 320 hhd. tobacco. To Ireland—28 hhd. oak bark, 1 bag cotton, 1 keg and 1 box indigo, 45 tons pig-iron, 6 tierces rice, 8,800 hhd. staves, 28,100 barrel ditto, 1,000 feet boards, 1,032 hhd. tobacco, 3,473 bushels wheat. To British West Indies—1,100 bushels Indian corn, 270 barrels flour fine. Total—28 hogheads oak bark, 1 bag cotton, 1,100 bushels Indian corn, 280 barrels flour fine, 1 keg and 1 box indigo, 120 tons pig-iron, 6 tierces rice, 600 lb salafra, 95,475 hoghead staves, 61,850, barrel do. 1,000 pipe do. 1,000 feet boards, 5,604 hhd. tobacco, 3,473 bushels wheat. Total amount of exports, 218,746 dollars and 8 cents.

Nett value of every species of merchandise imported into this district within the same period, £. 3699 9 1-4

equal to 16,425 dollars and 73 cents. Collector's Office, Bermuda Hundred, Oct. 11, 1794. D. FERGUSON, Deputy Collector

Of the finances of France—From a late French writer.

In Finances, the convention is richer than united Europe. Seven-ninths of the soil belonging to the republic; and this continual pledge of paper credit is now become inexhaustible, by the rapidity with which property is exchanged, and always to the advantage of the assembly. They have already conceived the project to nationalize the whole soil of France; to register the territory, like a public debt, in the Grand Livre; and to resume the property of the clergy and nobility, purchased, as they pretend, at a price much inferior to their actual value. Near five hundred millions (about twenty million pounds sterling) in gold and silver, are deposited in the coffers of the National Convention. The mint of Paris, to which was transported all the bullion of the suppressed provincial mints, contains near 70 millions, [about 3,000,000 sterling] of metals, and daily additions are thrown in, by deposits, collections and penalties. The plunder of the churches produced thirty-two millions [near 1,350,000 sterling] and through the whole extent of France no longer now remains a sacred vale, not even in the domestic chapels. Though improbable, it is not impossible, that the French Republic will one day present itself to combat with the money of every other nation, at a time when they have spent all theirs, when France is free from taxes [the public domains making this easy] and when all the powers are reduced to the last extremity.

Famine impossible in France.

We must no longer think of the famines of which newspapers have so long given us hopes. Only some parts of France, particularly Guienne, experienced a total want. But beside the motive for spreading this plague over a province where the Convention dreaded the effects of the federalists, the corn was every where taken away, and sent to the frontiers, to which, abundance called new defenders. A portion was restored to the inhabitants of the interior, after the frontiers had been sufficiently provided. The exact distribution which has been adopted in the departments for four months, and the subsequent economy, have taken away all reasons of inquietude. France is far from wanting grain; productive harvests will be peaceably gathered in from their most fertile soils. Agriculture has received the superintendance it demands, and the encouragements which give it new force; and from a government where the field of the soldier must be cultivated by his fellow-citizen, from a country where population, still sufficiently numerous for the extent of the territory, restores in an instant to the fields the men which the cities had received, we must banish famine from the number of plagues which the divine wrath seldom sends amongst men. If bread was less abundant, more soldiers would flock to the frontiers, famine and robbery might desolate them in concert, but the allies would then have a new despair to combat, another obstacle to conquer, and a greater danger to avoid.

Opinion of Public Spirit.

Every day augments our fears; the crimes of France are exhausted, but the crimes of Greece and Rome begin. A new costume has taken place in this nation, destined to preserve nothing of its habitudes and antiquity. The empire of the senses rules the multitude, and the Grecian and Roman Robes, will soon deprive Frenchmen of the remembrance of their country. Gymnasia, courses and wrestlings, triumphal festivals, branches of oak and the Pantheon, theatres dedicated to the people, and formed upon the great models of antiquity, which ages have respected, will long mitigate their slavery with the varnished colours of liberty. A religion whose augurs bring down the goddesses of victory and justice upon this renovated earth, may perhaps make their old regrets less poignant, and their new vows sincere. These principles which have given birth to public schools, sufficiently illustrate their intentions, and this generation whose infancy has been nourished by crimes, they will make dangerous to the universe from the necessity of exercising its courage, and maintaining a military republic; and by dissemination of principles, the most false, but yet the most seductive that men had ever to combat, we should every where see a sovereignty usurped, a lawless equality, and robbery legitimated.

To the Managers of the Old American Company.

Gentlemen, It is enquired why you refused to perform an American Dramatic piece lately offered to you; and in its place, bring forward the altered, revised, and corrected "BEGGAR'S OPERA," or School for Thieving, with other pieces, rather foreign from the habits of Americans.

One who wishes fair play to Native Genius.

NOTIFICATION.

It is recommended from a respectable quarter, that all vessels, bona fide American property, and insured in America, be furnished with proper certificates of such assurance, to prevent capture and adjudication, under the decree of the National Convention (said to have passed) making all property insured in England, Legal Prize to the Republic.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Nancy, Towns,	Barbadoes	30
Recovery, Bunker, St. Eustatia		19
Schooner Polly, Caldwell, Jamaica		30
Kitty, Brow, L'Arcahaye		25
Phoenix, Weeks, Bolton		9
Sloop Betty, Brinton, P. au-Prince		25
Ship Triton, Frederic, Curacao		
Swanwick, Egelson, St. Marks		21
Glasgow, Williams, Dublin		
Gen. Washington, Karney Ferrol		
Capt. Williams in lat. 43, long. 50,		

spoke the brig Fame, from Charleston, for Hamburgh, 16 days out, all well. In the Glasgow came 16 cabin passengers. Also arrived at the Fort, the brig Gratitudine of Philadelphia. Capt. Linnett, of the brig Edward, informs, that Sept. 28, in lat. 28, 30, long. 66, he spoke the schooner Bedford, Capt. Maxwell, from Philadelphia bound to Hispaniola, all well. Oct. 18th, in lat. 36, off the Chesapeake, he was brought to by the Revolution, a 74, which supplied him with 56 pounds of bread and some water. Capt. L. being short of provisions.

Capt. Wilson of the ship Fame, from St. Marc, informs, that he left there the ship Diana, Clay, Philadelphia; Brig Two Silers, Roach, do. and sloop Livey, Moore, to sail in two days after him for this port—The snow Boston, Morgan, had sailed from St. Marc about the middle of September for the Mole, and was to sail from thence for Philadelphia.

Capt. L'Connell in 6 days from Norfolk, informs that last Sunday morning he saw 3 British ships of the line going into Hampton Roads.

Capt. Caldwell of the schooner Polly in 24 days from Jamaica informs that the ship Matilda of New York lay at Montego Bay bound for New York.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 25.

Will be Presented,

The celebrated COMEDY of WILD OATS;

Or, the

Strolling Gentlemen.

To which will be added,

For the only night this season the celebrated Grand PANTOMIME of

DON JUAN;

Or,

The Libertine Destroy'd.

As performed upwards of one hundred nights in London.

With all the Music, Songs, Dances, &c Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1794

The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pittsburg, closes every Saturday precisely at half past 11 in the morning.

The Mail for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg and Carlisle, closes every Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Translated from the GAZETTE FRANCOISE of the 15th inst. [This is a new French paper established in New York.

Liberty—Equality.

Department of Guadaloupe.

The Commissary deputed by the National Convention to the West India Islands, considering that among the patriots who have fled from the colonies on account of their hatred of the English government, or of the vexations they have experienced, there are some, who, unworthy of the name of patriots, take advantage of these circumstances to avoid the dangers and hazards of the war, Decrees, that all the French patriots and others, who being vexed by the English Government, have withdrawn from their respective Colonies and taken refuge in a neutral country, and who shall not return by the 15th of next Thermidor, or prove, by a certificate from the Consul of the French nation, the impossibility of their returning to the possessions of the Republic, re-conquered by her arms, shall be declared emigrants and treated as such, conformable to the laws relative to this subject. Port of Liberty, 30th Messidor, 2d year of the Republic one and Indivisible—Signed Victor Hugues.—Certified, &c.

The foregoing order is in analogy with the whole chain of revolutionary proceedings in France. The whole system of the violent party has been to force all indifferent, all moderate people and all men of doubtful sentiments, to renounce their neutrality, and take an active part in the measures of the day. Perhaps this may be good policy; necessity or the exigency of the times will at least furnish a pretext for such rigorous steps. It should however be remembered that such edicts tho' ushered into the world with the fascinating titles of Liberty and Equality, are in essence rank despotism. It is said of the English Test laws, that tho' they may make hypocrites, they can never make Christians or churchmen; so the French decrees respecting the Priests, Emigrants and lukewarm revolutionists, tho' they may make hypocrites they will never make patriots. One thing however they will certainly do, and this seems to be the end of all such rigorous measures—they compel many to quit their possessions, which by a non compliance with the terms of the law, become forfeited, and are confiscated.

LONDON, August 29.

The dispatches brought yesterday by Mr. Major from Earl Spencer, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, at Vienna are, we are informed of a very satisfactory nature. The Emperor at the expense of this country, is now willing to defend his own territories, and to co-operate, in the most decided manner, in the views of the British Cabinet, in prosecuting the war against France.

That is, he has agreed to take our money, and has promised to send his armies against France; which, we have no doubt he will perform with as much punctuality as our faithful ally the King of Prussia. We have not learned whether there is to be any article in the agreement between the two countries, stipulating that the conquests shall be at the disposal of Great Britain, as was the case in the treaty with Prussia, from which we received so many substantial benefits.

The brave Poles are likely to reap important advantages from a jealousy that subsists between their combined oppressors respecting the disposal of the conquests which they have already made, or may in future make.

The King of Prussia insists on having Warsaw when he has conquered it;—for which reason the Empress has refused him the least aid in that enterprize.

At Frankfort it is reported, that some of the circles of the Empire in alliance with Switzerland, are upon the point of entering into a negotiation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

According to the accounts received by the Admiralty, the French have 25 ships of the line in Brest water, ready for sea:—and 12 others fitting. According to our accounts, they have at Brest 42 ships of the line, 22 of which were not in the action of the 1st of June.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a Continuance of their favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made-up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He will thankfully receive any orders & pay a prompt and punctual attention to them. Oct. 25 2awtf