

Extracts of two letters from Charles Thomson, Esq. Secy. of Congress during the Revolution war, to the Vice President of the United States.

Sir, Harrisburg, March 9, 1795. I did not till yesterday receive your letter of the 4th of Feb. with the enclosed letter to you from Dr. Barknap, dated Jan. 7, &c.

Though on reading these remarks I could not hesitate a moment in contradicting them, because Congress never did express a disapprobation of the directions issued by Dr. Franklin; nor did they ever direct that especial care should be taken to seize Capt. Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred; yet I thought it proper to pause, and try to find from what source this misrepresentation sprung.

It is true that in the year following, viz. on the 2d of May 1780, Congress passed a new form of a Commission for private vessels of war, and new instructions to the Commanders; in which the ships or vessels with their cargoes belonging to the inhabitants of Bermuda, and other vessels bringing persons with an intent to settle and reside within the United States are expressly exempted from capture; and no notice is taken of Captain Cook. But I very much doubt, whether at the time of passing this act, Congress had any knowledge of the directions issued by Dr. Franklin, and I am inclined to think that upon examining the dispatches received from him between March 1779 and this time, it will appear, that they had not received any notice of them.

Though from this act, in which there is no exception in favor of Captain Cook, an inference might be drawn, that Congress reversed the orders which their Ambassador had given; yet, there is nothing in the commission or instructions—nor in any other act of Congress which will warrant the assertions, "That it was directed by Congress, that special care should be taken to seize Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred, and that all this proceeded from a false notion that it would be injurious to the United States for the English to obtain a knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

With regard to Dr. Kippis's note of his having obtained the account from Joseph Banks; as Sir Joseph could not have given it from his own knowledge but must have had it from others, I am led to conclude, that this has arisen from misinformation; or from some of those spurious pieces which were fabricated and published within the enemy's line, as acts and resolves of Congress, with intent to vilify Congress, or to answer some hostile purpose. I am, &c.

CHARLES THOMSON.

Sir, Harrisburg, March 17, 1795. The day after receiving your favor of Feb. 4, I wrote the enclosed answer. But as my mind has been so long withdrawn from the occurrences in Congress, and so wholly bent on a different object, I was not in haste to send it until I refreshed my mind by looking over the Journals. After all the search I have made, and all the recollection I am master of, I see no reason to alter it. I have the honor to be &c.

CHARLES THOMSON.

The Vice President of the United States. Mr. Thomson has employed himself in his retirement in translating the Septuagint, and in making a new translation of the Greek Testament.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

AN EXTRACT.

"THE practice of domestic slavery could not fail to give a savage turn to the disposition of the free-born Romans, particularly in their later times, when they made so much use of slaves. What humanity and delicacy of sentiment could be expected from a people who were not ashamed to suffer their old and useless slaves, when worn out in their service, to starve on an island in the Tiber, as was the common practice at Rome. It was a professed maxim of the elder Cato, to sell his superannuated slaves at any price, rather than maintain what he esteemed a useless burthen. A chained slave for a porter was a common sight at Rome. Viduus Pollio used to throw his slaves who had disfigured him into his fish-ponds, to be prayed upon by the mullets. In the Roman laws, slaves were always considered not as Men, having any rights of their own, but as Res, the mere property of their masters."

What a happy contemplation for mankind that the times are changed, and that they are changed with the times.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

HAVING seen in Citizen Greenleaf's Patriotic Register of Saturday last, an extract of a letter from Rensselaer county, on the subject of the late election, in which the writer supposes judge Yates will be elected by a large majority; and also a note of Citizen Greenleaf's, that you have presumptuously dared to guess the majority of votes in our city was in Mr. Jay's favor, I have been led to send you the following estimate of the majorities for the two candidates in the several counties of the western and eastern districts. It will no doubt be highly gratifying to your numerous readers. So far as the nature of the subject will admit, you may rely on its being accurate, as it was formed from calculations made by gentlemen in different parts of the districts, who have the best opportunities of being informed.—As the canvassing of the ballots will commence on Tuesday evening, the public will soon be able to determine the truth of my statement.

FAELNEERG.

Western District	Jay.	Yates.	Total.
Albany County	600	600	
Herkimer	1000		

Otsego	800		
Ontario	400		
Onondaga	300		
Tioga	150		3450
Saratoga	300		
Montgomery	150		450
		Majority for Jay	2800

W. and E. districts maj. for Mr. Jay 2000
NEW-YORK, May 19.

The following Address of the Roman Catholics of Dublin to Mr. Grattan, and his reply, which we have extracted from the Hibernian Journal of the 18th March, (just received from a Correspondent) explain more fully than any thing which has yet appeared, the causes of the late political differences in Ireland.

To the Right Hon. HENRY GRATTAN.

Sir, WE are instructed by the Catholics of Dublin to offer you their humble Tribute of Thanks and Gratitude, as well for the eminent services which you have rendered to this Kingdom, on various Occasions, as for your able and generous Exertions in their cause. It is not easy to do justice to the merits of a man, whose name is connected with the most brilliant events of his time; and who has already obtained the highest of all titles, the Deliverer of his Country; but tho' it is impossible to add to your fame, by any terms we can employ, it must be grateful to you to learn, that you have a place, not only in the admiration, but in the affections of your countrymen.

To be thus loved and admired is surely an enviable distinction.—It may not, perhaps, be sufficient to preserve or purchase station or power at court, but to a well formed mind it is a source of purer satisfaction, than the favour and protection even of monarchs or their ministers.

Few men have had it in their power to do so much for their native land, as you have done for Ireland.—When you first entered into public life, garrison habits, and provincial prejudices were opposed to Irish interests, and feelings; and what was still more discouraging, the different descriptions of people in this country, far from being ready to meet in a common point for their mutual advantage, were kept asunder by perverse and unintelligible antipathies of a religious nature. Into this chaos of contradictions, you infused your spirit, and brought order in some measure out of confusion.

The first effort of your eloquence was to rouse the Irish Parliament, to assert its own independence, and notwithstanding the habits of subjection which particular causes had induced, you were successful. At present you are engaged in a pursuit equally honourable to your head, and still more to your heart. As mover of the Catholic Bill, you are endeavouring to inculcate the necessity of moderation and justice, where you before inspired courage, and urging men who triumphed over foreign supremacy, to an act of much greater dignity and difficulty, a sacrifice of the prejudices of their youth and education.

In this work, so full of genius and public spirit, and which goes to the creation of a people, as your former exertions went to the forming of a constitution, you have already made considerable progress; and when you and your illustrious friends were called to the councils of a virtuous viceroy, we looked with confidence to the accomplishment of your patriotic intentions. Some enemy, however, to the king and to the people, has interposed his malignant and wicked suggestions, and endeavoured to throw obstacles in the way of our total emancipation. But we are far from giving way to sentiments of despondency and alarm. We feel the justice of our pretensions, and we are persuaded that what is just will prevail over the arts of perfidy and falsehood.

What gives us the most sensible satisfaction is, the general union of sentiment that pervades all ranks and descriptions of Irishmen on the present occasion. Never before did Ireland speak with a voice so unanimous. Protestants and Catholics are at this moment united, and seem to have no other contest but who shall resent most the outrage that has been offered to Irish pride in the intended removal of a patriotic Viceroy from the government—and you and your friends from the councils of this kingdom.

For our own part, it shall be our study to cultivate an union so happily begun. We have no selfish or narrow views. We do not wish to acquire privileges for ourselves in order to abridge the privileges of others; for we know that in matters of liberty and constitution, to give is to gain. With regard to the men who may have the hardihood to take the situations which you and your friends are about to lay down, if, unfortunately for this country, such an event should happen, we shall only say that we do not envy them the sensations which they must take up at the same time. That man's temper must be of steel, who can hold up his head amidst the hisses of a betrayed and irritated nation.

As to you and your friends, your departure from power will not disturb the serenity of your minds. The veneration and gratitude of the people will attend you in retirement, and will preserve you from reflections which must be the portion of those who may be your dismal and melancholy successors.

Signed by Order,
THOMAS BRAUGHALL, Chairman,
JOHN SWEETMAN, Secretary.

* Published in the Gaz. U.S. last Tuesday.

MONTEGO-BAY, April 4.

Thursday arrived at Lucrea, the ship Carlisle, M^r Arthur, from Plymouth, in six weeks and three days. Capt. M^r Arthur on his arrival off Plymouth, on the 16th of February, finding the fleet had failed the day before, consisting of near 600 sail for their several destinations, under convoy of six sail of the line, and some frigates, proceeded immediately in order to join, but not falling in with them, he pursued his voyage.

Sunday arrived the American ship Roba and Betsey, from Norfolk, in five weeks.

Tuesday arrived the brig Phoebe, Wilcox, from Savannah.

The ship, George Hunter, from New York, is arrived at Rio Bueno.

The brig Dolphin, Sturton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah-laMar last Monday morning.

ARRIVED.

Endeavor, Simpson, Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	
Roba and Betsey, Limbun, Norfolk	
Sitters, Nutty, New-Castle	
Almy, Cutter, New-York	
Phoebe, Wilcox, Georgia	
John, Potter, Boston	

Arrived the brig John, Potter, from Boston; and ship George, Hunter, New-York.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 24.

On Tuesday a house of the first eminence in this City, the Principal Partner in which is a Director of a great Commercial Company, was under the necessity of stopping payment, in consequence of the losses which it has experienced from the capture of the King George Packet, and the many other evils incident to the present unhappy war.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

There are Paris Papers in Town of the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. They make no mention of a decree of accusation having passed against Barre and his associates. They state, that Seyes on the 8th, made a speech in favor of the outlawed Deputies, which was ordered to be printed.

As Vadier, had absconded, the letters that had been addressed to him were ordered to be opened by the Committee of General Safety.

Andre Dumont made a motion, that the decree for the annual celebration of the 31st of May, should be repealed.—The majority of the Convention supported the motion, and no member opposed it.

The Order of the Day was passed on a motion of Lecointre de Versailles for repealing the decree for restoring the outlawed Deputies to their Seats.

The sections of Paris on the 11th protested against the proceedings of the 31st of May, and requested that the authors of the September Massacre should be punished.

Boissy d'Anglas proposed subjecting the Advocates of Royalism to penalties and publishing an address to inform the people with respect to the machinations of their enemies.

These propositions, after some debate, were referred to the Committee of Legislation.

Louvet, one of the outlawed Deputies restored to their seats by the decree of the 8th, proposed declaring, That the citizens of the Departments, who after the 31st of May took up arms to support the Convention, deserved well of their country. The Convention passed to the Order of the Day.

MR. BROTHERS—The PROPHET

Yesterday a Jury was summoned to decide on the State of mind of this singular man. It was called under a Writ de Lunatico inquirendo, at the King's Arms Tavern, New Palace Yard.

The following is a copy of the Subpoena which was issued on the occasion.

"By virtue of a Commission in nature of writ de Lunatico inquirendo, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 16th of March, 1795, to us whose names are hereunder written, and others in the same Commission named, directed to inquire whether Richard Brothers, residing at the House of Mr. Rois, one of his Majesty's Messengers, be a Lunatic or not; There are to require you, that you personally appear before us at the King's Arms in Palace yard, on Friday the 27th of March inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, and there, on oath testify the truth, according to your knowledge; touching the Lunacy of said Richard Brothers; and of all such matters as shall be demanded of you by virtue of the said Commission.

THOMAS EVANER,
WILLIAM COOKE,
March 24, 1795 ANTHONY PYE,

As the verdict of the Jury is to be first communicated to the privy Council, nothing of the result was last night suffered to transpire.

The tribunals established by the Ruffians for judging the Polish patriots will be opened on the 27th February. In case of necessity they will continue their sittings two years, that not a single patriot shall escape.

They ordered the bodies of their partisans, condemned by national laws during the revolution, to be dug out; and pompous funeral ceremonies are now preparing in the bosom of Warsaw for these remains raised out of the tomb: horrible ceremonies, at which the several corporations of tradesmen of the capital will be forced to assist in the midst of Ruffian bayonets. See here the baneful consequences of a counter-revolution.

Several papers tell us of a new invented mortar, which, by the help of wind instruments, may be loaded and discharged several times in an hour, and at every discharge will throw into a besieged town or fortress, a bomb, containing twenty-five armed men. It is worthy remark, that the papers which gravely relate the feats of this extraordinary bomb, pretend to disbelieve the divine mission of Mr. Brothers, and the inspiration of Mr. Halhed.

It has been remarked that the latest Madrid gazettes have much softened the tone of their strictures on the present government of France; they even bestow encomiums on the moderate principles of the faction now prevailing in that country.

By a letter from Tellicherry we are informed, that a Dutchman, made a prisoner by Hyder Ally the war before last, at Chatwa, has escaped from Seringapatam, and arrived at Cananore: he relates, that Tippoo was very ill of the same complaint of which his father died; that he is throwing up a number of new works, to strengthen the neighborhood of his capital; and surrounding his lines with ditches, and adopting as much as possible the European system of fortification. That since the peace, Tippoo had rejected from his service all Portuguese and English, and dismissed them from his dominions; that Budder al Zuren Cawn, who so bravely distinguished himself at Dauvar, was promoted to the highest honors.

From Madras we learn, that letters from the Northward and Southward confirm the reports recently received from those quarters, of the scarcity of grain; a circumstance severely felt by the natives.

On the 17th of September last, his highness the Nabob made a formal visit to Lord Hobart, at his lordship's garden house, and was saluted at his entrance and retiring with twenty-one guns.

Several of the late wealthy fugitives from Holland and Germany, have looked towards, and have vested considerable property in the American funds, which, from their regular transfer, and interest, paid half-yearly in London, as well as from their progressive rise for many years past, and the probability that the wife rulers of that rising country will avoid the warfare and broils of European nations, have of late much attracted the notice of the city speculators in money.

We are favoured by a correspondent with the price of American stocks, at some one period in each month since June last:

3 pr. sts. 6 pr. sts. Def. Stock. B. Shares			
June 49-2	89	56	105
July 50	90-2	59	106
Aug 50-2	90-2	58-2	108-2
Oct. 50	90	60	108
Nov. 53	92	66	118 & 121
Dec. 55	94	68	126
Jan. 56	96	69	129
Feb. 56-2	96-2	70	130

The par of bank shares is 400 dollars, or 90l. British money, and the nature of the stocks are fully known to many brokers in this city.

February 23.
Mr. Pitt, in his late agreement with Mr. Jay, has effected an object of great general benefit, namely, a contract by which America is to furnish, at a reduced price, an immense quantity of corn during the ensuing season.

February 26.
Le compte de Montgaillard, whose profound knowledge of French affairs has been admitted by the most enlightened politicians throughout Europe, is reported to be now suffering, in common with the emigrants captured in Holland, all the agonies of confinement.

Montgaillard has certainly been very instrumental in exposing the crimes and miseries of his countrymen.

In his last pamphlet he represents the fall of Robespierre as the consequence of a conspiracy, the seeds of which had been engendered so long ago as April last; and that Bentabolle was the author of the conspiracy.

Montgaillard's authority being so deservedly high; it may be worthy of notice in what estimation he holds the present rulers of France.

The only distinguished qualities which he allows Tallien, are those of a bafe and sanguinary villain. Destitute of those shining talents which command the admiration of mankind, it is very improbable that he will, for any length of time, re-

tain that conspicuous situation in which his impudence, aided by accident, has placed him. He must give way to abler heads who will soon precipitate him from his eminence.

Bourdon de l'Oise, and some of his associates, are represented in similar features with those of Tallien.

But the men, above all, calculated by a superior source of intellectual powers to combat with vigor and effect the operations of the allies, are Silvester and Delmas. With a persuasive eloquence, they unite to the sagacity of deliberation, the boldness of enterprise, that unbounded portion of human depravity, which surmounts every obstacle, for the attainment of a particular object.

Of Tallien and Legendre, from a German Paper

Tallien some times attempts to argue, but much oftner on subjects of finance, and is always contradicted by Cambon, who has long been at the head of the finance department. But so far is he from being principally employed in the affairs of government, that he seems to be totally excluded, and to apply himself only to the affairs of parties in Paris and in the convention.

For some time past he has enjoyed an apparent weight and popularity, much of which is evidently lent him by Legendre, who is intent on avenging the execution of his friends, Danton and Camille Desmoulins, upon Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes and Barrere, and perhaps, some others of the old committees of government.

Legendre is a man of strong character, a vigorous, tho' uncultivated understanding; cautious in his measures, though resolute and vindictive; plain in his manners, economical in his mode of living, and from the reputation of being incorruptible by money, highly popular. If he succeeds in bringing those whom he considers as the murderers of Danton to the scaffold he will drop Tallien, or perhaps give him up to Cambon's charges of peculation, of which it is pretty generally believed there are sufficient proofs.

FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon we were favoured with PARIS MONITEURS to the 24th of March, received by the ship Iris, M^r Call, arrived at New-York from Nantes; from which we have selected the following interesting intelligence, by 14 days the latest from France. [AURORA.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

March 15.

At the end of a very lengthy report by Boissy d'Anglas, containing grounds of alarm on the score of a scarcity of provisions in France, which is attributed and justly, to the oppression which, under the reign of Robespierre, weighed heavily upon the merchants, and also to the plans of the combined courts—and after a very warm discussion, the following decree was passed.

Art. 1. The distribution of bread by the bakers will be made as heretofore, on the exhibition of cards delivered to each citizen by his section.

2. Each citizen living by the work of his hands will receive a pound and an half of bread; all other individuals, without regard to age or sex, one pound.

3. The distribution shall be superintended by commissioners named in each section by the civil and beneficent committees united.

4. These commissioners will attend at the bakers before the distribution begins.

5. They shall remain in place for the space of one month, and renewed by thirds each decade.

6. The committee of public safety, that of general security, and the commission of provisions, under the superintendance of the committee of public safety, are directed to take every necessary measure for the execution of this decree.

7. The present decree and report to be published in Paris, and inserted in the bulletin.

The discussion on this decree was continued for some time. In the course of it Merlin de Thionville made the following observations:

Representatives of the People: I declare it to your enemies, I have my eyes open upon them. I am possessed of the thread of an immense conspiracy, which I shall unravel in proper time; and were I to fall amongst those generous citizens, who at the first signal are ready to make for you a bulwark of their bodies! Yes, Yes, exclaim a great number of citizens sitting on the petition bench and in a majority of the tribunes, waving their hats at the same time; the left tribune alone remaining silent.) Yes, were I doomed to perish, I will combat your assassins; let them not believe that our resources are exhausted, they are immense.

A citizen in the tribune cries out, bravo. A woman in the left tribune exclaims, Bread. (Violent murmurs in the assembly and other tribunes.)

Merlin continues: "I do not seek for applause; but I owe the people truth; I will declare that truth without fearing the hisses or vociferations of the seditions. Yes I repeat it, the country is strong enough to crush the vile reptiles who now crouch in the mire, after having bathed themselves in blood. (Warm applauses.) After five years of revolutionary labours, after a stormy passage, would you be shipwrecked in sight of the coast. Your union and courage will dispel the tempest prepared for you. Woe to those who wish to make the revolution take a retrograde step; the day on which in their perverse breasts they are resolved to lay their sacrilegious hands on the National Convention, that day will be their last.

"I move for the order of the day upon the second proposition of Romme. I will