

in them, and the other, because a decision of the town at large would have less weight perhaps with the President, than a respectful remonstrance from the merchants, who must be supposed to have a more perfect knowledge of the commercial interests of our country, than individuals of other professions can possibly have. Besides, it will be known that one of the Printers of the *Chronicle*, a paper which has by no means complimented the President or the Federal Government, carried about the petition for a meeting; and so convinced were the Jacobins, that this was the very moment to attack the Federal Government, that Notifications, far different from those officially issued, were printed even before the Selectmen had acted upon the Petition for calling a meeting, or had issued their warrant. I say, these things will be known, with many other circumstances, which will have a more direct tendency to injure the cause which almost every one wishes to espouse, than will perhaps be readily conceived. It becomes therefore every class of citizens, in a time of political confusion, to be extremely cautious, especially those who have suffered by the unjust spoliation on our Commerce; for an imprudent, impolitic, and improper conduct of the Citizens of Boston, may not only cast a stigma upon them in the eyes of the world, but will probably render them objects of jealousy among all commercial nations.

[From a London Paper of May 27.]

WAR WITH HOLLAND.

By the Paris papers received yesterday, we have a copy of an Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the French Republic and the States General of Holland!—Thus, is the fate of that country decided. Holland has just gained its Independence, by the loss of all its strong places, by the payment of the sum of one hundred millions, by the annihilation of its commerce, by the opening of the River Scheldt, and by the seizure of its ships by the Belligerent Powers. At this price Holland is become a Republic, one and indivisible! and has established within it, the reign of Liberty and Equality. Many countries may perhaps admire these new decorations, but few would like to purchase them at so dear a rate. By this Treaty, Holland becomes the Ally of the French Republic, and declares war against this Country. It appears to us, that this declaration will lead Holland into its original insignificance, from whence it sprung about two centuries since. At that time it gained its liberty, by breaking the chains imposed on it by a tyrant: To day it will lose them, by placing itself under the yoke of 700 tyrants, infinitely more vexatious and dangerous.

FROM BERMUDA.

Arrived this morning the Ship Nancy, Smith, from Brest, but left from Bermuda, where he was taken in by the Louisa Bridger, privateer, commanded by John Fowle, mounting 2 guns, and 2 swivels, belonging to the Messrs. Goodriches of Bermuda. He was captured within 7 leagues of Cape Cod, May 25, and taken in under pretence of having French property on board. The Nancy had on board a few pigs of lead, belonging to the mate, and it seems these Bermudians had flattered themselves they contained bullion; to the great chagrin of the captors, as well as owners, on examination it turned out otherwise. So certain were they of their suspicions being well grounded, that nothing was heard of in the Island, but the ship with money on board. The Nancy was detained at Bermuda 18 days, her cargo, consisting of a few trunks, were taken out of the ship, and ordered by the Admiralty Court to be continued in custody in case any claim should be interposed within the time prescribed by law. The captors libelled the ship as well as cargo; but as far as related to the former the libel was discharged, and the ship allowed to depart.

Capt. Smith left the following vessels at Bermuda, viz. the Maryland of Georgetown, Speaks, from the Isle of France, cargo condemned. Justina of New-York, Nickels, from Demerara, trial not come on. Mehitable of Newbury-Port, Knapp, from Brest, with the freight of his outward cargo on board, in French crowns, the ship was cleared, the money condemned, also part of the property was the Captain's own, the remainder belonging to Messrs. Nicholson of Philadelphia. Active of N. York, —, from Bourdeaux, cargo condemned. Brig —, of Little York, Virginia, Mickle, from Madeira, trial not come on. Maria of Baltimore, Nelson, from C. Francois, trial came on, but an error appearing in the libel (being libelled from a British port instead of a French) the Judge allowed the cause to be withdrawn, and a fresh libel filed with the error corrected. Dispatch of Boston, Young, from Guadalupe, vessel and cargo condemned—After quitting Guadalupe was boarded by two English frigates, who, without hesitation, allowed her to pursue her voyage. Dolly of E. Had. dam, Smith, from Guadalupe, trial not come on. Tania of Philadelphia, the Captain died after he was taken, and Hunt, a passenger, took the command, trial not come on. Sloop —, Hall, came in with provisions. Ann, Cobb, of New-York, bringing as passengers, Mr. Vander Heuvel and Mr. Rutgers, who came on the business of the Justina from Demerara. We learn the captors were desirous of relinquishing all claim to the ship and cargo, but the fortunate arrival of Mr. Heuvel has greatly changed the face of things, for he is determined to prosecute for damage, there not appearing the slightest grounds for capture under the British commission.

The late decisions of the Admiralty Judge in Bermuda, will, in all probability, turn out much to the disadvantage of the captors, for little doubt remains of most of the judgments being reversed in England. It is surely a reflection on Great Britain to give an appointment of such moment, to a man seemingly so incapable of performing its functions. We are informed by a Bermudian gentleman, that the Admiralty Judge was actually brought up a *Portrait Painter*, if so, his appointment to the above important office, is scarcely *colourable*. All Americans carried into Bermuda, speak in the highest terms of the Governor, whose unprejudiced conduct excites general approbation. The Commanders of the several Privateers from Bermuda have instructions to stop all Goods and

Freight from France, and they are particularly instructed to stop all Goods consigned to, or from the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Delard and Swan, Paris; Mr. W. Alexander St. John, of the island of Antigua; Messrs. Fenwick and Mason, Bourdeaux; Mr. George Lane, Brest; Mr. Anderson, American Consul, Brest; Mr. Robert Morris, Philadelphia; Mr. Henry Jackson, Bolton; and several others whom they conceive mere coverers of French Property. The Privateer Owners obtain their information of the several characters, by stopping the Papers of every ship they meet, and by a general connection come at facts with tolerable accuracy.

The Nancy spoke the ship Alliance of Nantucket, from the Brazil coast, a Whaler, off Long-Island, bound home, she had been out ten months.

On the 28th ult. died at Bermuda, the well known privateer owner, Mr. BRIDGER GOODRICH. He is said to have died worth an immense property, totally resulting from that disgraceful employment. His funeral was splendid to a degree, and the ceremony was very generally attended.

On the 8th inst. a very unfortunate accident happened on board the Nancy, in Holmes's Hole, Marthas Vineyard: As John Chefman about nine or ten years old (a native of Broadway, Virginia, and an apprentice to Capt. Smith) was looting the main-top-mast, he unfortunately fell from the yard, on the main deck, and fractured his skull in so dreadful a manner, that he instantly expired: It was nearly calm, and the accident is more to be lamented as he was generally beloved, and had the most promising appearance of making a figure in his profession.

This morning, also arrived schooner William, Capt. Thomas Rogers, in 23 days from Cape Francois. Nothing New.

Tuesday, July 7. Arrived, schooner Nancy, Cassell, in 22 days from Martinique. June 25, lat. 32, 31, long. 66. Spoke a schooner from Baltimore for Hispaniola. July 6, 9 leagues E. S. E. of Cape Cod, was boarded from the Sir Charles Grey, privateer.

Same day, Arrived sloop Sally, Stacy, Martinique, 25 days. Spoke only the Sir Charles.

Wednesday, July 8. Arrived brig Bedford, Freeman, in 28 days from Fayal. June 24, lat. 38, 38, long. 34, 40, spoke brig Columbia, from Philadelphia for the East-Indies. June 20, lat. 40, 30, long. 55, 35, spoke captain Bunker, in 50 days from Surinam, for Holland. June 23, lat. 41, 27, long. 48, 17, spoke ship Peggy from New-York for London.

Same day, Mary, Titchomb, in 45 days from Brest. June 8, lat. 44, 27, spoke a schooner, 30 days from Charleston, for Corunna. June 9, lat. 44, 31, long. 40, spoke the John and Joseph 18 days from Baltimore for Bourdeaux. June 18, lat. 41, 56, long. 64, spoke Union, Leer, from New-York for Hamburg, out 5 days. June 24, lat. 42, long. 60, spoke a schooner, 5 days from Salem for Rochel. June 30, lat. 42, 15, spoke a schooner 3 days from Cape-Ann bound to Lisbon.

Same day, arrived brig Katy, Rider, in 24 days from St. Croix, spoke no vessels. Left there Speedwell, Lovell, of Boston; Polly and Betsy, Gordon, Providence; Venus, Mason, Philadelphia, all to sail in about ten days.

Same day, Arrived Danish Galliot, Neptune, Barum, in 56 days from Gibraltar. June 10, lat. 42, long. 52, 30, spoke the Lucy, Seward, from Boston for Hamburg. June 20, lat. 43, 26, long. 55, 30, spoke captain Goodridge, of New-York, last from Halifax, bound for Hamburg. July 1, spoke a packet 29 days from England for New-Brunswick.

The Industry, Nye, from Liverpool. June 1, lat. 46, 43, long. 43, 30, spoke a ship from Norfolk for France. June 26, lat. 41, 49, long. 62, 8, spoke a brig 4 days from Nantucket for the Cape de Verdes. July 4, lat. 42, 27, long. 70, 30, spoke a brig from Salem for Barbadoes.

Of the Algerines.

Since our last arrived a Danish galliot, from Palermo and Gibraltar, 72 days from the former, and 56 from the latter place. At neither of which places, though so conveniently situated for receiving news from Algiers, was there any news of those pirates being out of the Straights.

Captain Freeman from Fayal, in 28 days, heard nothing of the Algerines being out, tho' a Portuguese Frigate arrived there a few days before he failed. In fact, the news by her was, that they were actually in port.

From St. Croix.

By a late arrival from St. Croix, we received a file of late St. Croix papers; they are, as usual, barren of news; but a manuscript forwarded thro' the same medium, contains the following interesting intelligence. How true it is, we cannot decide.

ST CROIX, June 9.

By a Danish sloop direct from St. Pierre, Martinique, we learn, that just before her departure from thence, dispatches were received from the General, informing that General Meyer, with 1200 troops, had taken possession of Demerara. These dispatches the Danish captain saw.

About the beginning of June, off St. Thomas's, an action took place between the Alarm British frigate of 32 guns, and the La Liberte French corvette of 20 guns. It was oblique and bloody—it lasted through three glasses, and soon after the Frenchman struck the funk; chief of the people however, were saved.

It is also reported, that a battle took place about the same time between the Thorn British sloop of war of 16 guns, and an armed 20 gun ship, going from America for St. Domingo, for a commission. The action was lengthy, but ended in favour of the Thorn. The prisoners, said to be mostly Americans, were sent up to St. Kitt's.

Capt. de Young, just arrived, spoke a French fleet of one 50 gun ship, a frigate and a brig, cruising off St. Thomas's, Tortola, &c. The same fleet that visited the coast of Africa.

DOMINICA.

Captain Caldwell, in 20 days from Martinique, informs, that the French from Guadalupe had effected the landing of 400 men on Dominica, who had marched back of the island and fortified themselves, and who were receiving continual reinforcements by the revolting of the Negroes: in a short time they were expected to begin operations against the English, and would soon possess the island. Many attempts had been made to land on Martinique, but they had all failed.

Yesterday afternoon by the accidental catching of some shavings, the house of Mr. Durell, and the adjoining one tenanted by Mr. Cobb, situated in the west end of West Boston, were consumed by fire. The exertions of the citizens prevented that

element from doing damage to any of the neighbouring buildings.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

It is curious to observe the rule and progress of popular ferment; and how the tide of popular censure and declamation in the United States, resembles the inflammatory proceedings of the Jacobins in Paris, in its ebbings and flowings. What is called in England, Opposition; in France Jacobinism, and in the United States, Antifederalism, or more recently Democracy, will be found on close examination, to arise out of the nature of man and a free government. It is a collection of the discontented disappointed, restless and irritable passions, perpetually in action, and operating successfully on great numbers of weak, credulous minds, and drawing them into the turbulent vortex of party.

Men who lead the opposition, are usually men of some talents which are most ill-directed; and they are seldom or ever equal to the forming any great and extensive plans. These men just know enough to find fault with others; but rarely, if ever have talents to form better plans as substitutes.—Every dunce can pull down an edifice; but only a skillful architect can build one.

The materials of Jacobinism being the more inflammable passions, make a violent blaze for a time, and then gradually expire. Jacobinism relies on the populace—the populace, when agitated, rage with fury—they bear down all before them for a moment—then disperse—go home—reflect—and repeat of their folly.

Steady wisdom always gets the better of this frantic enthusiasm. The ferment excited by the treaty already begins to be allayed—the more the treaty is read, the better it is understood, the less objectionable it appears—and many men who execrated the treaty before they had read it, now say, “it is not so bad as they thought,”—and others do not hesitate to say, they believe it is as good as could be obtained, and all candid men agree, to exonerate Gov. Jay from any censures.

The issue of this nine days wonder will be still more favorable to our late Envoy; and our Jacobins will have the mortification to see all their efforts to shake the steady administration of our government, totally blasted; and all the fire of popular rage end in smoke.

It is a remarkable, but undeniable fact, that the most violent clamors about our losses at Sea and about the treaty, come from people who have lost nothing, and who have nothing to lose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

From the New-London paper of July 9.

Capt. A. Sheffield arrived here yesterday in 21 days from Turk's Island, and gave us verbally the following intelligence:—Captain Anthony, in a vessel belonging to Newport, arrived at Turk's Island from St. Thomas's the day Capt. Sheffield failed from thence, and informed him that twelve French ships of the line and 19,000 troops had arrived at Guadalupe, and that 4 ships of the line had arrived at St. Thomas's to purchase provisions. Two days before the arrival of the French ships at St. Thomas's, flour was offered there by the captains of two vessels from Philadelphia at 9 dollars per barrel. A captain of a vessel belonging to Halifax, arrived likewise the day before Captain Sheffield failed, and informed that the British cruising frigates were all driven into Barbadoes by the French. Capt. Tracy arrived from St. Bartholomew's, likewise informs, that the same intelligence was at that island, but not fully authenticated.

In a late communication to the national assembly of France, from one of their armies in Spain, it is stated, that one thousand French, defeated, and pursued for several miles, four columns of Spaniards, each consisting of eight thousand men.

From CORRESPONDENTS.

It is in vain, says a Correspondent to expect a perfect calm in the political world, it is not best, that such should be the state of things. Let the friends of this Country know, let them constantly bear in mind that unremitting unceasing vigilance is necessary on their part to preserve “the peace liberty and safety” of the United States, under the auspices of the Federal Government.

So long as human passions exist, so long will envy ambition and avarice plot in secret to undermine public happiness.

The reflection is natural, that the agents, under divine providence, who have conducted the affairs of this country so ably and so prosperously, would receive the thanks of the People, and that almost unlimited confidence would have been the reward of their talents and integrity—but is this the state of things? I trust it is, says our Correspondent, in respect to a very great majority of the people. Notwithstanding our Gazettes, and the Toast makers hold up a quite different picture to the world—according to these, no country was ever so badly governed, or had a set of greater knaves in power.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday arrived the ship Liberty, capt. Caldwell, from the ill of France, which place he sailed from the 18th of March, and left there the following American ships, &c.

Ship Hancock, Cree, of Boston; Washington, Donaldson, Providence; Eliza, Swaine, Boston; Betsy, Miller, New York; Lucia, Blanchard, Salem; Brig Neptune, Slagowney, Boston; Rose, Felt, Salem; Sloop Betsy, Gibbs, New York.

The ship Baring, Cooper, of Philadelphia, sailed in company, for Hamburg.

On the 9th instant, was boarded by the Europa of 50 guns, Adm. Wood, from Jamaica bound to England, having a fleet of 120 sail under convoy, lat. 35 35' N. long. 69 00' W.

10th, spoke brig Fame, of and from Philadelphia, bound to St. Bartholomew's, out 36 hours, all well.

Cádiz, 6th May, 1795.

Stranded, at the entrance of the harbour, the ship Mary of Boston, captain Stephen Ham, from Brest, with flour, beef, and pork. The greater part of the cargo saved, but its proceeds will little more than pay the immense expenses with which the saving of it has been attended. The vessel will not fetch much. JOSEPH M. YZARDI, Consul of the United States.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Clark, St. Bartholomew 14
Swan, Stott, L'Arcahayes 21
Maria, Wilson, Port au Prince 18
Ship Liberty, Caldwell, Ile of France 110

Ship Washington, Smith
Ship Lavinia, Jones } Sailed in Company
Schooner Illinois, Wroth } with the Maria.
Sloop George, Chapman,

The story of a second engagement on the 23d March, in the Mediterranean, appears in the Coffee House book, as from Capt. Baines, of the brig Polly, from Nantes, who, 'tis said, went on board the Sophia, from Leghorn, and had the particulars from Mr. Dixon, a passenger in said vessel. Since the arrival of the Sophia, the account is contradicted by Mr. Dixon, who says that he heard of no second engagement. Mr. Dixon, 'tis said, reports that the French Fleet, consisting of 22 sail of the line, had left Toulon, and that he heard a heavy cannonading as he passed Minorca. The accuracy of Marine Intelligence may be judged of from the foregoing.

LONDON, May 17.

At Oakhampton, in Devonshire, on Friday, the last market-day, the people insisted that beef and mutton should be sold at four pence halfpenny per pound, for which seven pence was asked; wheat at 6s. 6d. and 7s. which was charged at 20s. the bushel; butter at 8d. 6c. &c. The Staffordshire militia were called out, when they all, to a man, joined the people, and, after taking possession of the whole market, sold off the whole at the above prices. The inhabitants are under great apprehension lest the farmers and butchers should not come again to their market, and there is no other nearer than fifteen miles.

All the French journals, as well as all the private letters from France, state, that since the last decree concerning the freedom of religious worship, that of the Ancient Roman Catholic Religion is every where re-established; that the sacred vessels, buried under ground by pious hands, begin to re-appear; that books which contained the liturgy of the church, and which the former Vandals, under Robespierre, Herbert, &c. had condemned to the flames, are re-published; and that several Communies retained their ancient churches, confiscated as national property by the Convention. In the sitting of the Convention of the 10th ult. the commune of Belleville laid a claim on this kind before that Assembly, which was neither granted nor rejected.

Legendre, the butcher.—This sanguinary ruffian, after being made a deputy to the National Convention, used generally to appear in his place, with these professional indignities, his apron, his cleaver, and his steel, and distinguished himself *en un loire* by the barbarity and ferocity of his character. One day, hearing Manuel propose the affording some accommodation for the unhappy Louis XVI. then in prison, he moved that the Assembly should decree Manuel to be a madman. The proposition of course was treated with contempt, upon which Manuel gravely expressed his astonishment that the purpose of Legendre's motion had not been to decree that he was an ox! “For,” said he, “you see how he is equipped, and had such a decree passed, he would naturally think himself authorized to lead me to the guillotine!”

Manuel indeed, then escaped the block and cleaver of Legendre; but was soon after confined to the guillotine, directed by the unerring hand of Samson.

The town of Aylesbury has of late been alarmed by the rising of the populace, in consequence of the high price of bread. A few days ago, a numerous mob, consisting chiefly of women, seized on all the wheat that came to market, and compelled the farmers, to whom it belonged, to accept of such prices as they thought proper to name.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, May 30. It is a most curious and important fact, that the late insurrection in Paris was anticipated in London, and looked forward to with confidence of its success. Nay, it is said, that the motion of Mr. Wilberforce was indolently postponed until the accounts should arrive of the event! If this be true, we should only say that the cabinets, whose intrigues are to produce bloodshed, ought to be sure that blood will not be shed in vain. It is a horrible policy to promote massacres that are to be useless.

The very day that the Emperor issued an *Act* for accepting of four millions of money from England, he published a proclamation that he was ready to make peace with France. There is certainly no inconsistency in this double dealing—he takes the money as king of Hungary, and makes peace as Emperor.

Ministers have not attempted to call in question either the authenticity or the sincerity of the Emperor's Rescript to the Diet of Ratisbon; but their partisans have hit upon a most notable solution of the difficulty, viz. That, after making peace with the French, as head of the Germanic body, he will continue the war as king of Hungary and Bohemia. This solution, if not invented, was as happily illustrated by that great political and military genius, Mr. Jenkinson, as the facility of Colonel Mack's march to Paris last Session of Parliament.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

Nothing confirmative having yet reached us respecting the burning of Mr. Jay's effigy at Philadelphia; and as not the faintest intimation is given of it in any of the city prints, we are induced to believe that the report is void of foundation. The citizens of Philadelphia might, probably, have been much agitated on not finding all the advantages in the treaty which they had anticipated; yet a reflection that it is not yet the Supreme Law of the Land, must have arrested the execution of so hasty and anti-republican a measure: beside, their prudent and excellent police would not have permitted the licentious to make a foothold of the sovereignty of the people.

THOMAS NOBLE,

MONEY, LAND, &c. COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 149 Chestnut street,

RETURNS grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business.

Continues sales and purchases of real estates and public securities—transacts every species of money negotiations—discounts approved notes to any amount, &c. &c.

Tickets in the CANAL and other Lotteries, may be had at the above office.

The WASHINGTON LOTTERY being now on the eve of drawing, a numerical book will be kept; from which the public will have the advantage of examining the fate of tickets, three days earlier than by the usual communication of incorrect printed slips, irregularly sent by post, and which arrives twice a week only.

June 24

For BOSTON,

The Sloop
PHOENIX,
AMOS OAKMAN, Master,

WILL sail in a few days, for freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

Who have for sale, received by said Vessel,
Demerara Sugar, in hhds.
Coffee in Bags and
A few Bales excellent Cotton.

July 15