

26th ult. They were taken in the day, in sight of a frigate, one of the convoy, which showed no inclination to rescue them.

The three prizes are computed to be worth 100,000.

The Britannia has 6 guns and 20 men.

The prize-master came up for lighters to lighten the ship, and enable her to come over the bar.

A small ship was seen to leeward of the Britannia last evening.

The brig Vengeur and the Carmagnole have both arrived 3 days ago in Savannah.

In the ship Venus came passengers, Mrs. La Roque, and two children, Capt. Hisham, Capt. Woodworth, Mr. Sheall, and three French gentlemen.

A French privateer brig, supposed to be the Intrepide, of 16 guns, and that has now been upwards of 4 months out, had taken 18 prizes, 16 of which she had burnt and ordered the other two for Savannah, one of which, a brig, had arrived there.

We are informed that a Captain Antoine, of a French privateer, in Savannah, has had the masts of his vessels cut away by the citizens, in consequence of his improper treatment of American vessels.

By Capt. Cameron we are informed that about the 15th ult. twelve sail, conveyed by a frigate and a schooner, left the Havannah with 350 troops for New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, July 9.

On Tuesday night last, six men, charged with criminal offences, and confined in the goal of this city, contrived to cut a hole through the roof, from which they descended by the aid of ropes which they had manufactured out of the tow with which their mattresses were stuffed; the rope broke with the last one, named Eckels, who fell, and was considerably hurt; the noise of his fall alarmed the gaoler; several deputies of the sheriff pursued those who had escaped; they retook three, viz. Campbell, Ains and Crofts; the two others, named Bryant and Robinson, are yet at large.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's, to his friend in Savannah, June 30.

"On my arrival yesterday, I found that the several families who had been driven from East-Florida last fall by that government, had lately returned there, under the influence of the tri-coloured flag, to which the people are flocking from every part of the province; in short they are in a complete state of revolt. A captain Lang commands at present the republicans; he has taken the greater part of the Spanish fort, all the active spies in the employ of the old government, a large number of beef cattle, and other public provisions; and I have no doubt but that, in the course of three or four days, they will have full possession of the whole province, except the garrison of St. Augustine. Lang was a Spanish subject, and a captain of their militia, but had been confined in the dungeon of Augustine for eleven months; on suspicion of being favourable to the French government: he made his escape from confinement, and is now at the head of the revolt; he has marched this day with the greater part of his force for St. Augustine; he has left a guard at Old Town Bluff, where they are erecting a garrison for the protection of the port of St. Mary's. I am just now returned from visiting them, which I did for the purpose of collecting their views and their prospects; they assured me that they had the strongest assurances of ample support, and that they had already received considerable supplies. I cannot pretend to say what influence this affair will have on the affairs of our country, but it will effectually close my commercial views with that province."

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, to a gentleman in this city, dated 29th June, 1795.

"We are badly situated here; but for fear the letter may be stopped and perused, I dare not tell you the various alarms some are under. Poor capt. Hervieux is close shut up in a dungeon, and all his men; and I fancy it will require some spirited exertions of the French consul to get them liberated, if death does not do it without. We have all been sick, owing chiefly, I believe, to having nothing but a little very bad beef to live upon."

The person who received the above letter, says he has indisputable information, that a large majority of the people in St. Augustine, and the two Floridas, are much dissatisfied with the Spanish government, and will undoubtedly succeed in their attempt to throw it off, if they are supported by the French with any degree of spirit.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Savannah, at the city hall, on Thursday the 2d day of July, 1795; Mr. Stephens was called to the chair.

WHEREAS, from the mischiefs which the people of St. Domingo, and other French islands have experienced, from the insurrection of their negroes and people of colour, the precautions taken by the people of South-Carolina, and of the British West-India islands, to prevent the importation or landing of any such negroes or mulattoes amongst them, and the information the citizens now assembled have received, that a vessel is now lying at Cockspur, recently from Kingdon, with near one hundred negroes on board, whose landing may be dangerous to the inhabitants of this state, with the daily expectation of many more; therefore, to prevent the evils that may arise from suffering people of this description, under any pretence whatever, from being introduced amongst us, the citizens pledge themselves unanimously to support the city council in any salutary measures they may adopt; and agreed upon the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That any vessel that has arrived, or may arrive, in this port, with seasoned negroes, or people of colour, from any of the West-India, windward, leeward, or Bahama islands, East or West-Florida, or any other port whatever, with seasoned negroes, or people of colour, who have been one month in the said islands, or East or West-Florida, shall not be permitted to come over the bar, nor anchor within the anchorage ground of this port; and in case any vessel having such negroes or people of colour on board, shall come over the bar, such vessel shall be immediately ordered to depart; and in case of failure to depart in such term as shall be prescribed by the city council, then the said vessel and slaves shall be sent to sea, by an order of the said council, under the hand and seal of the mayor, or any two of the aldermen, in conformity to the said order, at the expense of the owners of the said vessel and cargo.

An application of Monsieur Borel to council, to land negroes of the description above alluded to, was read to the people, who unanimously advised the rejection thereof.

The citizens recommended that the foregoing resolutions be made known on the sea coast, and pledge themselves to support a committee of inspection, to be appointed in each ward, to carry the laws and regulations into effect. The following were then appointed a committee of inspection, agreeably to the recommendation of the inhabitants: Dr. John Brickell, Owen Owens, Matthew Johnson, Justus H. Schuber, Joseph Roberts, Robert Bolton, James Robertson, William Lewden, George Jones, Nichol Turnbull, William Moore, John Armour, William H. Spencer, Peter S. Laffitte, James Clark, Thomas Hogg, Robert Watts, William Belcher, William Coates, and Frederick Shick, whose duty it shall be to superintend their different wards, and enforce the regulations agreed on by the

citizens and the city council; and all the city constables and other officers are required to aid and assist the said committee of inspection in respect to the said resolutions.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 20.

It is matter of regret, that many citizens are extremely lavish of their censure against Mr. Jay, in consequence of the supposed demerits of the treaty. It evinces a most glaring deficiency in point of charitable sentiment, and an equal want of common-sense. Whatever may be the result of any undertaking, if the individual who embarks in it, is unsuccessful, after having made every possible effort to obtain his object, must ever be viewed by every liberal and ingenious mind as meriting, in every respect, that esteem, confidence and commendation, which mankind are ready to bestow on those who engage in a mission that has a more fortunate issue. While the treaty was undergoing a discussion before the Senate, copies of the whole correspondence between Jay and Grenville were laid before them. In this correspondence, every concession which equity could warrant in favour of this country, was most strenuously urged by our Envoy; but as obstinately withheld on the part of Britain.—If advantageous terms for this country could not be obtained it was undoubtedly Mr. Jay's duty to submit to such stipulations as Great-Britain thought proper to accede to, if not totally repugnant to our interests, and to annex his signature thereto: but if ultimately sanctioned by the President and Senate, and its principles found not to accord with the sentiments of the people, or to be destructive of their rights, then where must the censure rest?—Every soul that is not incapable of justice, or shamefully warped by prejudice, will not rashly cast it upon an individual whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and for whose exertions she is much indebted, who is acknowledged to be a man of the most distinguished abilities, and whose patriotism and integrity are unquestionable.

WIT AND CANDOR!
From a Portsmouth (N. H.) paper of 9th Inst. COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent observes that some forty or fifty years past, when he was a boy, he used to catch Jays, with a board fixed with hair on it, so as to ensnare the bird when he came to take the corn laid on it for that purpose.—Our modern JAY, is not caught with the same sort of a trap, for instead of a board, a Treaty is substituted, and instead of corn, he probably is caught with British gold? If the last Gunn, in the Senate, which ought to have been loaded with indignation, had gone off, there would have been an end of the worsted. God bless the ten noble Independent Nays! CAIRA.

PHILADELPHIA July 22.

A number of machines, or Watering Carts, are now provided for watering the streets of this city, and they appear to answer the design perfectly. This plan was suggested one or two years since—and, from past experience, there is reason to suppose the omission has not been attended with salutary consequences. The expense of this valuable improvement will doubtless be considerable—but contralled with its beneficial effects, diminishes to nothing. The Watering Machines appear to be very ingeniously constructed; and much praise is due to the officers of our police for carrying the plan into execution.

Extract from the 5th Section of 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States.

"Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member."

"Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment, require secrecy."

The Citizens of Philadelphia, the District of South-west and Northern Liberties, are invited to attend a Meeting proposed to be held at the State-House on Thursday Evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing their sense of the Treaty, lately concluded at London, between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay.

July 20.

Price of Stocks.

6 per Cents	19/9
3 per Cents	11/9
Deferred	14/4
Shares Bank of the United States	39 pr. cent. adv.
- Pennsylvania	35
- North-America	50
- Insurance Co. North-America	45
- Pennsylvania	9

The LETTER-BAG of the Ship CAMILLA, Capt. Irwin, for FALMOUTH, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. 21st July, 1795.

The Letters by the British June Packet, were received at the Post-Office this day.

It is asserted as a fact that the standard bearer of the Democrats on Saturday last, was a Nova-Scotia refugee, lately returned to this city. By this action he is said to have acquired vast honors among the new made heroes of 1776.

It is said that many of the most violent wigs of 1776, who were under the command of P—R—, on Saturday last, at the notable feat of burning the treaty, have not been in the country long enough to become citizens—others of them were not born on the day of Lexington battle.

A correspondent enquires how many of the heroes of the Standard, on Saturday last, ever read a treaty in their lives?

The meeting on Saturday was disgraceful to the city, but it will shew the world that the weight of sense, patriotism, talents, wisdom and numbers, is infinitely against the ridiculous method of deciding important national questions by tumultuous and irregular assemblies.

N. Y. Minerva.
A very candid Lawyer, speaking on the subject of the Treaty, and the precipitation with which our Boston brethren have decided on its contents, declared he had read the Treaty with attention, but the subject required so much examination, that he would not undertake to pronounce his opinion on it without a week's investigation.

In order to decide on the Treaty, the following qualifications are requisite:

1. To read the Treaty and understand it.
2. To understand the law of nations.
3. To read and understand all our other subsisting treaties with other nations.
4. To know the state of the commerce, not only of the United States, but of most of the trading nations of Europe.

Without these qualifications, no man is capable of determining the real merits or demerits of the Treaty; and without these requisites any general decision will be materially erroneous. Minerva.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

By the ship GEORGE from Liverpool

LONDON, June 1.

Saturday an American vessel arrived in the river, from Dunkirk, on board which were upwards of an hundred masters of merchantmen, who have been several months prisoners in France.

On Saturday last, eight persons, seven of whom are members of the society of people called Quakers, were brought to York from Lotherdale, and committed to the cattle. The cause of imprisonment was their refusal (according to the known religious principles of that society) to pay tithes. They were prosecuted in the Court of Exchequer, for the accumulated tithes of many years, by George Markham, vicar of Carlton in the West Riding of York, and rector of Tattenhall, in Cheshire; and a decree was given on behalf of the prosecutor, for the tithes and costs of suit.

The prince of Wales's regiment of Fencibles; upwards of 1000 strong, is arrived at Waterford from England.

Two camps, to consist of 5000 men each, are to be formed immediately in the vicinity of Dublin, viz. Malahide and Laughlinstown.

The quantity of bad silver at present in circulation is excessive. The great deficiency of good silver coin renders the currency of this base metal easy.

June 2.

The young KING of SWEDEN has accepted a subsidy from the PORTS, which latter power appears to be preparing an extensive alliance in Europe, for opposing, at the present favorable period, the views of the Emperors of Russia.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION,
May 22.

In the name of the committee of public welfare Treillard announced that the principles of humanity which the convention had substituted for the reign of terror and of blood, continued to inspire foreign powers with the happiest confidence, which would remove all obstacles.—The most important treaties were at that moment negotiating—their result would conduce to the peace and happiness of Europe.—Those would be culpable indeed who should retard the maturity of so salutary a work. (Applause.)

"This day, (continued he) your committee of public welfare has to give an account of a new treaty concluded at Balle on the 27th Floreal, May 16, between the French Republic and the king of Prussia. That treaty is relative to a secret article contained in the seventh article of the same treaty. It may be considered as the basis of a general pacification.—These conditions are the neutrality of such members of the Germanic Body as withdraw their contingents from the empire, and engage that they shall not furnish any troops to the enemies of the French Republic. The king of Prussia guarantees this neutrality, and the open communication of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, of Hesse d'Armstadt, and the Elector of Saxony, have adhered to this agreement, and will all unite to drive out the Hannoverian troops. The object of this negotiation is to remove the theatre of war from the North of Germany, to re-establish the commercial relations, and to reduce Austria to her own power. Such of the German members as will not fulfill the conditions of this treaty, will be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

The reporter concluded by demanding that the treaty and other papers should be printed, and that the ratification should be adjourned for three days.

Lanjuinais demanded that an address should be sent to the 48 sections, inviting to seize all whom they consider as culpable, and delirious of disturbing the public peace. Decreed.

PARIS, May 2.

Precy, the infamous chief of the rebellion of Lyons, is returned to France. He now lives undisturbed at a country seat in the vicinity of that city. The royalists have become as daring and ferocious as the terrorists their predecessors and accomplices. Lyons offers the picture of a second counter revolution. The first movement of a just indignation of at least an excusable fury, caused some reputed terrorists to be immolated at Lyons; but now every republican is treated as a terrorist, and the pignard of the assassin is continually lifted over his head. Many republicans have already been assassinated. The General Staff of Precy is recognized. None but such as have borne arms during the rebellion of that city are received in this corps. Swarms of emigrants arrive at Lyons.

Extra of a letter from Hamburg.

"All Germany cries for peace; but England keeps some of our princes in perpetual deafness. The Austrian power is ruined by Prussian politics; but Prussia itself is almost exhausted. Denmark and Sweden alone prosper, through the wisdom of their government. The behaviour of the French in all German conquered countries, is greatly praised; but the Austrians and the English are execrated; as also the murders and robberies of the French emigrants with the allied army. There is such a panic spread among all of them, that five French always are sure to beat twenty of the allies. I know for certain, that an Hungarian regiment, lately threw their arms before the feet of their officers, saying, we will not fight against people who are in the right."

BRUSSELS, May 18.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by General Jourdan, is now in motion:—some large bodies of that army have been detached to join the army of the Moselle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enemy was preparing to cross the Rhine.

The position of the republican armies is now such as must certainly disconcert all the projects of the Austrian Generals.

From Bonn to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three armies of the Sambre and Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine.

General Jourdan has even taken the precaution of forming a communication with the army, which is carrying on the siege of Luxembourg, by posting some corps between them.

In short, nothing can be better contrived, than the disposition of the Republican armies, to surmount insurmountable difficulties to the enemy, in case they should attempt the passing of the Rhine.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

On Saturday morning last departed this life, Mrs. ELIZABETH RIVINGTON, the worthy and much lamented wife of Mr. James Rivington, Bookseller of this City; and in the afternoon of the same day, attended by a great number of respectable relatives and friends. She was buried in the New Dutch Church Yard. At the same time, in the same family vault, were deposited the remains of her sister Mrs. SEBRA, who died after a very short illness, just before Mrs. Rivington. Several circumstances rendered this funeral procession peculiarly melancholy. Mrs. Sebra who had been for some time past confined by la nephelie, went with great difficulty to take a last farewell of her dying sister. As she approached Mrs. Rivington's bed, overcome with excessive grief, she instantly fainted, and in the course of a few hours expired. They had lived in warm mutual affection; their kindred spirits fought at the same time the realms of rest; and their bodies were carried together, and deposited in the same grave.

HARTFORD, July 20.

Last week passed through this City, an Express, charged with the Proceeding of the late Town-Meeting in Boston. It is said he is to proceed into the four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, with as much expedition as possible, and that the several Democratic Societies are to furnish him with fresh Horses, as they may be wanted. We are also told he carries the proceedings of the other meeting relative to the destruction of a British vessel which lately arrived in Boston armed with Pine-Apples.

It is expected the inhabitants of those Counties will decide on the merits of the Treaty in the same manner as their brethren in Boston, without giving it a reading.

BOSTON, June 18.

Wednesday last was the Anniversary of Commencement at Harvard University. A larger number of graduates received their diplomas as Bachelors of arts on this anniversary than any other. The Theses were well chosen, extensive knowledge and brilliancy of genius were conspicuous in their discussion, and a judicious display of energy and pathos in their delivery, combined to secure them the most unbounded applause.

FROM SURINAM.

By an arrival on Tuesday last, in 38 days we learn, that the old Dutch Flag was still flying at that place, neither the English or French being able to persuade the Government to give up to them. The Stadtholder, has many friends there.

Letter from Halifax, June 26.

"All the ships, except the Thibe frigate, on this station, are now in the harbour viz.

Resolution,	74 guns,	Admiral Murray
Argonaut,	64	Capt. Pender,
Africa,	64	Capt. Ball
Thetis,	138	Capt. Cochran
L'Oiseau,	36	Capt. Murray
Hussar,	26	Capt. Beresford
Cleopatra,	32	Capt. Penrose
L'Esperance (lately captured)	20	Capt. Rose
Lynx Sloop,	18	Capt. Rowley

The prizes, La Prevoyante, of 20, and La Raison, of 18 guns, will be put in commission by the Admiral.

The National Cockade, tender, in port—the Prince Edward, cutter, of ten guns, Lieut. Saville, sailed on a cruise yesterday.

We are all anxious to know the terms of the Commercial Treaty, and whether it will be ratified or not. On the 4th of June (the King's Birth Day) a large number of merchants and others, dined at the Prince's Hotel—a number of toasts were drank, with appropriate airs, by a select party of the Prince's band—one of the toasts was—"The Commercial Treaty, and harmony between the two countries." This was accompanied by "Rule Britannia" and "Tankee Doodle," which was clapped and huzz'd by many of the company. I just mention this little and otherwise insignificant anecdote to shew that the acrimony, which to the disgrace of both countries, has heretofore been but too conspicuous, begins gradually to subside—Pray heaven it may! and that the time may arrive, even in our day, when men may consider themselves as "Citizens of the world," and break those narrow shackles of prejudice and discrimination, so productive of rancour and animosity."

ARRIVALS AT THE FORT.

Ship American, Shaleroofs,	St. Kitts
Old Ton, —, Londonderry, 353 passengers	—
Snow Venus, Mafon,	St. Croix
Brig Polly, Cuthing,	Jeremie

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commissioners of Loans, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with Legal Evidence of their respective appointments, and of the time of the decease of the invalids whose pensions they may claim.

Hereafter, all invalids on the pension list are to apply to the respective Loan Offices for their pensions on the fifth of March and September in every year without further notice.

By Order of the President of the United States,

Timothy Pickering,

Secretary of War.

July 2

SAMUEL COATES,

At his Store No. 82 South Front street,

HAS FOR SALE,

100 Pieces of Russia Duck,
150 Barrels of excellent New-England Bee,
25 Sheets of Copper,
2000 Yards of new Linen,
A quantity of men's and women's Shoes and Slippers,
Ditto of Wool Hats,
16 Casks of Claret,
32 Casks of Sherry Wine,
A few bags of Jamaica Molasses.

July 22

NOW LANDING,

From on board the Snow Mercure, Hulings Cooper, thwait, master, from Havannah.

215 Hogheads of MOLASSES;

FOR SALE BY

PRAGERS & CO.

22d July.