

a division of which is said to have failed for the East Indies. Salted provisions are very plentiful at Brett, and even sell below prime cost; but rice and flour are very scarce.

The Russian Squadron intended to act under the orders of our admiral, is commanded by admiral Hannikott, and is destined to protect the north seas from the naval forces of the States General, should they be brought into action; which, according to present appearance is, however, very doubtful, from the general discontent which prevail in Holland in consequence of their late connection with the French republic.

On the 24 last, rear-admiral Pringle sailed with our fleet from the Downs, and carried with him pilots for the Russian ships. Admiral Duncan shifted his flag to the Defence of 64 guns.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

A letter direct from Paris, was received on yesterday evening, by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Perregaux & Co. the French national bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the decree of the National Convention, on the 10th October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to British subjects should be confiscated, is reversed, by a second decree of the 31 of January last. All specie and effects of every kind, are ordered therefore, to be restored, and are now ready to be disposed of as the respective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

Great preparations are making for encamping the troops along the north coast; and on Wednesday last Lord Grey de Wilton arrived at Tynemouth barracks, and joined his regiment of Royal Lancashire Fencibles.

Independent of the advantages already given to the inhabitants of the United Provinces, by an act this session, chap. 80, which passed the 22d of last month, any ship or vessel of theirs brought by them to this country, may under certain conditions be registered at the Custom-House of this kingdom, for the European trade. Their goods and effects deposited at this time at Hamburg or any port in Germany, the Baltic, or East Country, may be brought into any port of this country, in any bottom of theirs, or any neutral or British bottom, without any embarrassing restriction, and may remain until the proprietors determine as to the disposal of them by sales either for exportation or for consumption of them in this kingdom. All household furniture, pictures, &c. proved to be the sole private property of such inhabitants, may be landed and made use of, duty free.

On the 5th instant, arrived at Hull, the American ship Peggy, Capt. Van Ransfeller, which vessel left Hare-de-Grace the Sunday morning before, Major Campbell of the 69th regiment, who was taken prisoner with General O'Hara at Toulon, came in her as a passenger. Capt. Ransfeller was at Paris during the whole of the late commotions, and says, that at one time the Jacobin party, in opposition to the Convention, had not less than 60,000 men in arms, to which the Convention opposed an army of 100,000, but no action took place between them. At present, however, tranquillity is restored to the capital, and the Convention has resumed its functions and powers. In every part of France where the Captain has been, the crops of corn upon the ground appear to be in great forwardness, and the approaching harvest is likely to be very abundant.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 13.

Ships on the Leeward Island Station.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Majestic,	74	{ Admiral Caldwell, Capt. Welcote.
Belleisle,	74	Wilson.
Ranulphs,	74	Sir R. Bickerton.
Ganges,	74	Trufoot.
Montague,	74	Fookes.
Vanguard,	74	{ Admiral Thompson, Capt. Miller.
Veteran,	64	Kelly.
Adamant,	60	Darby.
Beaulieu,	48	Bayntun.
Experiment,	44	Barrett.
Woodwich,	44	Fahie.
Roebuck,	44	
Pique,	36	Skinner.
Blanche,	32	Sawyer.
Alarm,	32	Cooke.
Solebay,	32	Davers.
Aimable,	32	Laforey.
Mermaid,	32	Warre.
Resource,	28	Watkins.
Matilda,	24	Vaughan.
Zebra,	16	Thompson.
Bull Dog,	16	Fownes.
Thorn,	16	Otway.
Infidel,	16	Milne.
Berbee and Garland, Tenders—3 gun-boats, &c.		

BOSTON, July 29.

From Lisbon, June 5.

We have received several letters from Lisbon by the latest arrival. The following are extracts:—"Lisbon, June 5. The Portuguese are strong in the Mediterranean against the Algerines; therefore nothing is to be dreaded from them: neither have we heard of any depredations made by the Moors. Col. Humphreys arrived last month at Gibraltar from America, and it is supposed every thing will be amicably settled with the Barbary powers."

A letter from Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, confirms the above; and contradicts the insidious reports some time since circulated, of a truce being brought about by Great-Britain and Spain, between the Portuguese and Algerines.

TONNAGE—FACTS.

By the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France, the citizens of the United States are permitted to enter certain ports in the West Indies, in vessels of 60 tons burthen; to carry thereto only certain articles, and to bring nothing from thence but tafia, rum, and molasses. By the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Britain, we are permitted to enter all the British West India islands, in vessels of 70 tons, to carry there all kinds of produce, and to bring from thence the valuable articles of sugar, cotton, cocoa, &c. Judge, then, citizens of the United States, of the uproar of those who condemn the latter, and cordially acquiesce in the former.

In the truly republican and federal state of Connecticut, not a sentence is uttered against the Treaty. In the state of New-York, except the city,

it has been toasted in large companies with applause; and in the city of New-York, on the word of a gentleman just arrived therefrom, the owners of nineteen twentieths of the shipping are warmly in favour of it.

Capture of British Transports.

By several arrivals at various ports, we have received information of the capture of several ships of the British West-India convoy. Captain Smith, arrived at New-India from Barbadoes, informs, of the arrival there four days before he sailed, of between 60 and 70 sail of ships, with troops and ordnance; part of a fleet of 100 sail, which parted in a gale to the windward of Barbadoes, where three or four French frigates were cruising, and whom, it was reported at Barbadoes, had captured four of the transports, one of which had 500 troops and a large quantity of ordnance. Captain Aubin, arrived at Newburyport, confirms this, and adds, that eight prizes arrived at Petit Bourg, on the 2d of July, with 750 troops on board. The prisoners were sent to Point Petre. When the fleet above mentioned sailed from England, it had 7000 troops on board, and contained one hundred transports.

TRUTH, CANDOR, AND PATRIOTISM.

Ought to be the animating principles of the times. The Treaty is the subject of discussion. It was framed by one of the wisest statesmen in the United States, and has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. It has been condemned before it has been read; and is now the rallying point of antifederalism. The objections to it are specious—but ask your hearts, do they not conceal a dagger aimed at the vitals of the government of the United States? Its opposers are rash and inflammatory—its defenders candid and just. Americans, be not deluded! Ask yourselves! Hear the voice of reason, and then decide. FREEDOM.

Arrived brig—Jenkins, 40 days from Jamaica. The capt. and some of the crew died on the passage. Spoke no vessels.

July 27. Arrived schooner Dolphin, Boynton, 38 days from Liverpool. June 30, lat. 46 long. 32. Spoke a British sloop of war, conveying two brigs to the westward. July 2, lat. 45. long. 34. Spoke a ship from New-York bound to London.

Same day arrived ship Lexington, Capt. Roberts in 168 days from Canton, in China. This vessel returns from a voyage to the North West Coast.—Three days since spoke a sloop from hence for Demarara, which is the only vessel spoke since her leaving Canton.

Some day arrived ship Jefferson, Stetson, 47 days from St. Ubes. July 10, lat. 34. 44. long. 50. Spoke the schooner Harris, Homans, 14 days from Salem, for Rochefort.

Arrived at Salem, Capt. Lambert, in brig Hope 97 days from the Cape. 12th March sailed the Belisarius, Geo. Crowninfield, jun. master, bound round the Cape—15th do. the ship Atlantic, Capt. Swaine, of Philadelphia, sailed, bound round the Cape. 29th of June, lat. 24, 41, long. 51, spoke with Capt. F. Goodridge, from Newburyport, bound for Tobago, lat. 41, 30. long. 61, spoke with Samuel Whitwell, in the brig William, from New-York, bound to the Isle of Wight.

Capt. G. Crowninfield, jr. arrived at this port on Sunday in the beautiful ship Belisarius, in the remarkable passage of 70 days from the Isle of France—having completed his voyage in seven months and an half.—He left there the ship Benjamin, Captain Silby, of this Port; Captain S. Croel, from Boston, bound for Muskat; Capt. Gardner, just arrived from Boston, after a tedious passage of 220 days; but like to make a better voyage for it, however. Capt. Depuyser, in the ship Bangalore, of New-York, bound for Senegal, touched at the Isle of France a few days before Capt. C. sailed, but tarried only two days.

At the celebration of Independence in Newburyport, the following, among other toasts, were given:—Our late Envoy to Great-Britain—May the satisfactory amendment of the 12th Article in the Treaty, bring it into speedy operation, and secure to us the fruits of talents and exertions.

The majority of the Senate in their late deliberations. The constitutions and laws of the United States; may the intrigues of faction never shake the one, nor weaken the energy of the other.

May contempt be the guillotine of the Robespierres of America—3 cheers.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph under the date of July 23d, say, "The Minerva and some other papers, hitherto the warm panegyrist of Mr. Jay and his Treaty, appear to have surrendered it up as a thing indefensible."

No, Messrs. Editors, you mistake facts wholly. We are not in the interest of any man, of any men, or of any party; merely as such—We espouse the cause of truth only; and if Mr. Jay or the treaty has made improper sacrifices, we will be the first to condemn both.

Be assured the treaty is not given up as indefensible. The friends of our government and of the real interests of the country, delay their defense of the treaty for the noblest purpose—that of examining its merits. It required time to investigate its various parts, to compare it with other treaties and the law of nations. This was the motive, the honorable motive of delay; and contrasted with the hurry and rashness and tumult of its opposers, where is the man that will not admire this conduct of its advocates? No; the treaty, tho it does not procure us all we wish, and tho some parts of it are less favorable than we expected, is on the whole more favorable to our trade than any treaty we have with other nations—and more favourable than any other nation has ever obtained from Great Britain—As an agreement that lays the foundation for settling old disputes, which while they exist, will threaten us with war, we cannot but approve of it. We are persuaded, it is the best that can be obtained; and that it is infinitely for the interest of the United States, to carry it into effect. Minerva.

From the Courier of New-Hampshire, printed at Concord.

THE Treaty is warmly opposed by some, who feel a great tenderness for the mild government of France, because it interferes with our Treaty of Alliance with that Republic. The following clause will remove all objections on this head: "Nothing

in this Treaty contained, shall however be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding articles."

It is said the Jacobins of Philadelphia, in the night of the 5th inst. burnt Mr. Jay in effigy, with a copy of the treaty: but this report wants confirmation. It is supposed to have been circulated in order to induce the people in the Northern seaports to manifest their disapprobation of the Treaty by committing shameful and unwarrantable excesses. But we hope the steady federalists of New-England will detect such measures, and dispassionately examine the Treaty before they judge of its merits or demerits.

The national "Boston folks" have had a meeting, and chose a committee of fifteen, to draft a set of resolutions expressive of their dissatisfaction with the Treaty. The meeting was warned before the treaty arrived, so as to be ready to condemn it in toto the moment it should come to hand which they did and sent their proceedings immediately to the President of the United States. We may therefore conclude the principles of it were well digested by the inhabitants before the resolution passed!

WORCESTER, July 29.

From a Correspondent.

From the moment of Mr. Jay's appointment, as Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Great-Britain, to the publication of Treaty, it was uniformly asserted, by those who, by way of eminence, style themselves Democrats, that negotiation could never succeed, in obtaining a redress of the injuries we had suffered from that nation. And on this ground have they raised their most formidable objections, against the pacific measures adopted by the federal government. Yet, as soon as the treaty was published, Mr. Jay must be severely reprimanded, by the followers of the Democratic party, from New-Hampshire to Georgia; guillotined in effigy at New-York; burnt at Philadelphia; and damned at Newcastle. And all this, for what? Why truly, for not effecting, by negotiation, what the very persons, who are guilty of these outrages, declare it impossible negotiation should effect. But without deciding upon the merits or demerits of the treaty, we may venture to assert, that such violent measures, as have, in some instances at least, been adopted by its opposers, are infinitely more dangerous to the existence of our government, and, consequently, to our liberty and happiness, than it is possible for any treaty whatever to be.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Betsy, Captain King, in 19 days from Port-au-Prince, who informs us, that Gen. Williamson had newly erected a very strong fort on the back of the town, and had a number of flat bottomed boats with brass cannon mounted in them; that since the arrival of the troops from England, they had put the town in such a posture of defence as obliged the French to raise the siege and return to Leogon; that it had been very sickly there in the month of June last, but was not so much so when we came away; that he was informed by a person, some time before his arrival, that there were three American captains buried in one day, and almost every vessel had some died out of them; that in common they were not sick more than five days. Capt. King begs the liberty to advise every master of a vessel that may go to that port, not to make any use of the water before it has stood five days or more; the immediate use of water there is considered to be very hurtful, and has a great tendency to throw a person in a fever.

The whiggism of 1776, was to rally round the Venerable Statesmen and Patriots of our country—the Washingtons, the Adams, the Jays, and Ellsworths of America—Now whiggism is to abuse them all as traitors, execrate them and burn them in effigy. To follow Washington is now to be a tory, and to deserve tar and feathers. Strange changes these! But men capable of deserting their old tried patriots, who are still acting what they deem for the interest of the United States, are incapable of terrifying old tried patriots. We assert the truth; we are bold in defending it; we have the constituted authorities of our free country on our side; nay more; we have the consciousness of serving the cause of liberty—we have testimonies of approbation from every quarter of the country—we fear not candid argument; much less, the menaces of those who for want of argument, would bully us into criminal silence. [Minerva.]

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

August 4.

ARRIVALS.

Barque Hope, Cambridge,	Bordeaux, 49
Brig Fair American, Nash,	Jeremie, 16
Eagle, Dewar,	Port-au-Prince, 16
Nancy, Newhall,	Charleston, 8
Fox, Cheefeman,	Boston, 5
Capt. Cambridge sailed from Bourdeaux the 11th June, the brig Hector, Connel, sailed a few days before for Philadelphia. The following vessels had arrived there:	
Ship Fame, Eldridge, from Philadelphia	do.
Brig Susan, Baird,	do.
Mary Ann, Kenny,	do.
Sea Nymph, Pedem,	do.
Ships, Ariel, Deccator; Ocean, Verdenburgh; and Harmony, — were to sail in a few days for Philadelphia.	

The Brig Cincinnatus, Robertson, 39 days from Belfast with 300 passengers, was boarded on the 20th ult. in long. 64, by three frigates of Admiral Murray's Squadron—46 of the unfortunate passengers taken out, and all the Brigs crew except one man.

On the 12th of June Capt. Cambridge spoke the following vessels going up the river to Bourdeaux.

Brig Revolution from New York 32 days out.

Brig belonging to Gloucester from Virginia 46 days.

Ship Elixia, Smith, Boston 36 days.

Caroline, Henderfon, Philadelphia 36 days.

July 15, lat. 39. long. 62. Spoke Brig Elixia of Newbury-Port, Capt. Tillis from Alexandria, bound to Hare de Grace, out 9 days.

ALL Persons having any demands on the Minister of Great Britain, are desired to send their accounts for payment to his house No. 276 High Street, before Saturday next, the 8th of this month.

August 4

From the Providence Gazette.

To the PUBLIC.

I AM compelled to call your attention to a late act of Congress relative to the duty on snuff—not only on account of its oppressive tendency to many industrious and valuable citizens who are thrown out of employ by its construction, but also to lay before you the very dangerous and aristocratic principle on which it is founded. It is necessary, in the first place, to acquaint you in what manner the act has been altered, in order to raise a revenue on this article, because it is not likely many of you either know or have even enquired into the cause of the great advance in the price of snuff, fully relying, as in duty bound, on the patriotic care of our representatives in Congress. I will therefore inform you, that the session before last, Congress judged snuff a proper object for taxation, and accordingly laid a duty of eight cents per pound thereon, which took place on the first of October last, and it was agreed to by the trade without a murmur; but, during the last sitting of that honourable body, several of the southern makers of snuff, who carry on the business on a very large scale, insinuated to the leading members of the house, that frauds might be committed by the snuff-makers in the collection of the duty, in case it continued on the pound, although no experiment had been made; and proposed, in lieu thereof, that a large sum should be paid on each mortar and pestle, and that all makers of snuff should be compelled to enter their mills with the collectors of the several States, and pay down, or give undoubted security for the sum of one thousand dollars annually, before they should be permitted to grind one pound of snuff. This reasoning appearing plausible, and very few of the members of Congress being acquainted with this business, they consented to alter the act according to the wishes of the southern engrossers, and it passed into a law. But mark, fellow-citizens, the iniquity that arises from this deception on Congress: in the first place, the duty falls very unequally; for example, to the maker who grinds three thousand pounds weight in a year, which is the common average of all the New-England makers, the duty consequently is two shillings per pound; whereas to a manufacturer who grinds one hundred thousand pounds, which is really the case with many at the southward, the duty is reduced to the insignificance of one copper per pound; and therefore a first sight it evidently appears the men of opulence are actually and bona fide defrauding the revenue under authority, and grossly imposing on their fellow-citizens, by advancing the price two hundred per cent. when in fact the duty does not affect it on their scale five per cent. We all know, moreover, that the capitals of most of the snuff-makers in New-England are not equal to the advance of so large a sum, nor are they able to stock their mills so as to work on a par with the southern manufacturers; the natural consequence of which is, that the trade will fall immediately into very few hands, and the industrious individual of small capital must quit the business; and indeed it has had that effect in New-England, where almost every mill is now unemployed. This proceeding is quite contrary to a republican government, which ought especially to guard against all monopolies, and to the utmost protect the middle class of men.

This act puts me in mind of the late farmers general of France, who obtained the exclusive privilege of making snuff, by paying a sum in the goods to the king, and by that means infamously harried and oppressed their fellow subjects, even to a proverb. I flatter myself our legislators will scrupulously avoid such pernicious examples, and tenaciously watch over the welfare of each class of citizens. Snuff, it is true, is a luxury; but, if I may be permitted to use the expression, it is a patriotic one; it is of our own growth; it employs a great number of farmers, fermen and mechanics, and its effects on the senses are in many instances highly beneficial, but never hurtful.

NO MONOPOLIST.

No mails arrived this day.

SHOT,

Of all sizes, from 32 lb to Grape, Cambooles, Pots, and other castings executed at the shortest notice. Nail rods, from 10d to spike, Hoop Iron, of all sizes, for calks or cutting into nails, from a brad to 12d nails, Anchors, from 17 Cwt. to 100lb. Bar Iron, A Quantity of James River Tobacco, Carolina Pork, Herrings in barrels, Kilt-dried corn meal in Hhds. and Bbls. Rye flour &c. to be sold by

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