

A FACT.

A gentleman, this day passing by a place in Third-street, where a house is erecting, heard one of the workmen say to another, "well the President has signed the Treaty,"—the other replied, "I am glad of it, for he has more sense in his single scull than all its opposers put together."

A meeting of the Physicians of New-York is notified in one of the papers, on business of the first importance, as it respects that city.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, North America, Pennsylvania, INSURANCE COMPANY North America, Pennsylvania, [Int. off].

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ariel, Capt. Decatur, from Bordeaux, which place he left the 28th June, and informs, that two days before he failed a Danish brig arrived, and gave intelligence, that he had been taken near Breit by a squadron of 7 British ships of the line, and several frigates, but immediately after dismissed, in consequence of the appearance of a French fleet of 12 sail of the line, which came up with and engaged the British, and after some time saw four of the latter strike their colors, and the French pursuing the rest.

Captain Decatur assures us, that the Danish captain went before the Municipality of Bordeaux, produced his log-book, containing a minute of the above transaction, and solemnly made oath of the truth of its contents.

The following was communicated to Captain Decatur by a gentleman direct from Breit previous to the arrival of the Dane:—The fleet in that port were for some time so inactive, that at a late period there were but two men of war in the harbour fit for service, and their enemy's squadrons, taking advantage of the neglect were continually on the coast, and frequently showed themselves at the harbour's mouth, which at length roused the officers and sailors to such a spirit of activity, that in the short space of two days, eleven ships of the line were in readiness, and actually set sail at the departure of the informant.

ARRIVED.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Origin. Includes Ship Arethusa, Swaine, Bengal, last from St. Helena, 60; Cato, Saltar, Bordeaux, 68; Ariel, Decatur, ditto, 48; Schr. Andrew, Hillman, Port-au-Prince, 16; Sloop Lively, Bunker, New-Bedford, 8.

Brig Sally, Courtney, St. Croix, 12; Schr. Columbia, Billis, St. Thomas, 11; Sloop Farmer, Browne, L'Archaye, 18; The brig —, Capt. Morey, from Surinam, and schooner Helker, Capt. Miller, from Leogane, are at the fort.

Capt. Swaine informs, that 8 Dutch Indiamen, from the Cape of Good Hope, were taken by the British near St. Helena, at which place they meant to touch for refreshment, not being informed of hostilities between their nation and Great Britain. A store-ship from England, which parted with a fleet of six sail of the line, arrived at St. Helena, while captain Swaine lay there.

Capt. Billis, of the schooner Columbia, on Tuesday, July 28, at 3 P. M. was brought to by the republican ship Brutus, in sight of St. Thomas: she had taken one ship from Jamaica bound to Halifax, and sent her to Boston.—Dismissed us very politely.

Thursday, August 6, spoke the brig Patterson, of New-York, Capt. John DeShon, bound to Havana, out 16 days, in lat. 30, 50, and long. 70, 30, W.

By this Day's MAILS.

BOSTON, August 12.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Tinkham, to his brother at Wiscasset, dated.

"Morant-Bay, Jamaica, May 23, 1794. "We arrived at this place the 8th instant, and having an offer for our cargo, the same price as was selling in Kingston, concluded to sell, as it was very sickly in town. We had got our deck load nearly on shore, when, on the 14th, the British man of war Regulus, of 44 guns commanded by George Oakes, came in and took and carried away every one of our men, except the master. We immediately applied to a magistrate, and made out an account of the amount of vessel and cargo, (leaving her on the hands of Oakes, and demanding payment for the same, or the men to be delivered up) which Capt. Savage swore to, and procured a boat to carry him off to deliver it to Oakes, but the ship was under way before Capt. Savage could get on board. Capt. Savage has been very particular respecting his proceedings in regard to the men in his letter to you, I shall not therefore enlarge on this subject; but only just observe, that I hope both we and the poor men, will get ample satisfaction for this piratical proceeding. We should have made a very good voyage, was it not for the detention and expense we shall be put to by the loss of our men; and when we shall get away, God only knows."

This letter has not come to hand. The men were all born and live at, or within a few miles of Wiscasset.

By the brig Eliza, Capt. Fairfield, arrived at Salem, the editor has received the Northern Star, published at Belfast, to June 22, which the Post-Master at Salem was good enough to send yesterday. Extracts from them follow, and more shall be given.

PARIS, June 16.

Adjutant-General Charpentier has this day presented to the Convention, the twenty-four standards taken at Luxemburg. The garrison con-

sisted of 11,187 men. The military stores taken are 819 cannon, 16,944 muskets, 1,330,000 wt powder, and 816,000 wt. of lead and copper.

The Chouans are not suppressed. They still threaten mischief.

Toulon is again restored to the republic. The Jacobins are completely routed. Many have been killed, and many more must suffer.

June 18.

The Son of Louis XVI. was buried on the 10th inst. in the evening, in the churchyard of St. Marguerite. He was conveyed to the grave by three commissioners appointed for that purpose, by the committee of general safety. Previously to the body being put into the coffin, it was opened by two surgeons, in the presence of several persons, in order to afford complete proof of his having died a natural death. The daughter of the late king is in an infirm state of health, and change of air has been prescribed for her.

It is generally believed at Paris, that she will be permitted to reside in the southern parts of France; and it is even insinuated by some, that she will be suffered to quit the republic, and join her relations.

Letters from Saintes of the 31st Prairial, 9th inst. state, that Barrere had arrived in that town for the purpose of being carried before the criminal tribunal of the Lower Charente, by which he is to be tried. He is treated with some respect. His colleagues, Billaud and Collot, have certainly failed to Guiana. The captain, we are informed, has received orders to treat them as galley slaves, and to keep them chained.

HARBINGERS OF PEACE.

DIET OF RATISBON, June 2.

The sessions of the Diet re-commenced today. They were opened with discussions on the Imperial decree of commission, respecting the overtures for an acceptable peace. In the College of Electors, the Electorate of Brandenburg made several propositions relative to the declaration presented in the Diet, and which had already appeared in different publications. The Elector of Treves has already voted in the Princely College, as well as Magdeburg, Augsburg, Palatinate, Deux Pons, Hesse Cassel, and Pomerania. The Directory of the Diet has resolved, that an extraordinary Congress shall be held next Wednesday, in which the respective ambassadors are confidentially to discuss the propositions made on the business relative to preparations for a peace.

Mr. Von Hugel, the Imperial Con-Commissary, has, per interim, communicated to the Diet, that his majesty the emperor is actually engaged in a negotiation with France; and that the Diet of the empire will soon receive further information relative to this important object.

BASLE, May 30.

The negotiations of a peace between the German empire and France, are said to have for their object the exchange of several places; conformable to which, the Moselle, from its source to the Meuse, as far as the North Sea, is to be the future boundary of France. The Abbe Syeyes is said to be the projector of this plan.

Condemnation and Execution of several Members of the Convention.

JUNE 17.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

At half past twelve o'clock, the Commission condemned to death, Romne, Duquesnoy, Duroy, Bourbotte, Soubirany and Goujon, convicted of being accomplices in the dreadful events which took place on the 20th May, of having conspired against the Republic, aimed at the dissolution of the National Representation, and the assassination of her Members.

Peylard, on account of his having been less violent and rebellious in his conduct, though at the same time, convicted, by his own confession, of having moved for the removal of the constituted authorities, as reorganized since the 9th Thermidor, the Commission condemned to transportation.

Forestier, not having been proved to have taken an active part in the events of the 20th May, the Commission orders, he shall be conducted to the House of Arrest; and be under the surveyance of the Committee of General Safety, who may order what they find convenient relative to him.

After judgment had been pronounced, Goujon said, There is my portrait, which I beseech you to return to my wife.

Duquesnoy. I trust you with this letter, it contains my adieu to my friends and my wife. I desire that my blood may be the last innocent blood which shall be shed. May it consolidate the Republic. Vive la Republique.

Bourbotte. The enemies to liberty, are those have asked for my blood. My last vow—my last sigh shall be for my country.

The condemned put on the bureau, their pocket books, a letter, and a deputy ticket.

Duroy, Bourbotte, and Soubirany, were put in the cart at one o'clock, P. M. Duroy, when in the yard of the Tribunal, pointing to some of the members of the Commission, said, "There are the assassins who enjoy their own work! Oh, how unhappy am I, to have failed in putting an end to my existence! Were these hands of mine made to be tied by a common executioner! Enjoy! enjoy the spectacle, Messieurs Aristocrats!"

Bourbotte was executed the last. He said on the scaffold, "We are not guilty! Adieu till our next meeting!"

Romme, Duquesnoy, and Goujon, killed themselves, as soon as condemned.

FRANKFORT, May 29.

The French army of the Rhine has lately been reinforced; they are making every possible disposition of crossing the Rhine in several places, in case peace should not take place with the empire: many intrenchments have been raised by them opposite Mainz, to secure themselves against the German troops, assembling in great numbers at Mannheim. Meanwhile the hopes of peace increase daily, the apartments for Government are actually repairing at Mentz, by order from the Elector. The French representatives, Merlin and Cavignac, had a long conference at Ongerheim with the agent of a German sovereign.

Baren de Hardenberg, the Prussian minister of state, held a long conference with count de Lehrbach, and M. Albini, minister of the elector of Mentz. It appears that count de Lehrbach, after visiting Cassel and other courts, will repair to Basle.

COLOGNE, May 26.

Nothing of importance has passed lately with respect to the movements of the armies.

The Austrians are not in great force opposite to us; and it appears that they will undertake nothing of importance in this quarter. Since their unsuccessful efforts on the Upper Rhine they have remained wholly inactive.

These countries do not experience any scarcity, and all the objects of the first necessity are in great plenty.

BASLE, May 20.

It is now certain, that the chevalier d'Yriarte, the Spanish envoy, has actually received plenipotentiary powers to commence a negotiation for peace between France and Spain, with citizen Barthelemy.

The negotiations of a peace between the German empire and France are said to have for their object, the exchange of several places; conformable to which, the Moselle, from its source to the Meuse, as far as the North Sea, is to be the future boundary of France. The abbe Syeyes is said to be the projector of this plan.

RATISBON, May 26.

In consequence of the proposition made on the 21st to the Diet of the empire, by the dictatorial minister of Mentz, a preparatory conference has taken place between the electoratorial ministers. After which each of them sent a courier extraordinary to his court. It is generally thought that the city of Frankfort will be chosen to hold the Congress. This proposition has at last been warily received.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.

The accession of our king in quality of duke of Pomerania, to the peace concluded between Prussia and France, will shortly be announced to the Diet of Ratisbon. The consequences of this destructive war will thus cease to be further troublesome to Pomerania, as no more Roman months nor any other charges can be exacted.

ITALY, May 23.

The head quarters of the Austrian army have been removed from Alexandria to Aegia, where 24,000 men are assembled. On the arrival of General Kellerman with the French army, General Scheres quit it to take upon him the command of the army of the easter Pyrennes. The French make serious dispositions for the purpose of pushing forward on the side of Aosta.

WESEL, June 4.

General Jourdon and four representatives of the French people were expected at Cologne, on the 29th ult, their sudden departure has given rise to various conjectures.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.

Within these two days past 15 vessels have arrived from the North, laden with naval stores and provisions. One of them fell in with two Dutch sloops of war, having with them 12 merchantmen, which they captured in the North Seas.

HUNINGEN, 1st Prairial,

We arrived here on the 28th of Floreal, with Gen. Pichegru. On the 29th, Baron de Hardenberg, the Prussian ambassador, invited the representative and the general to dinner at Basle. They answered, that they would not go out of the territories of the Republic, but the armies, or when a peace was made. The ambassador, being curious to see Merlin of Thionville and Pichegru, asked leave to dine with them at Huningen; whether he repaired with the ambassador Barthelemy, the ministers of Hesse, Wurtemberg, and others. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the dinner; and I really think Prussia sincere, and to be relied on, in her pacific advances.

We understand, that all Germany is ready to ask for peace, through the medium of Prussia.

Further Particulars of the Fire.

COPENHAGEN, June 6.

Yesterday afternoon, a little after three o'clock, by some unfortunate accident, which remains unknown to this moment, a fire broke out in the buildings of the Old Holm, where the ship timber and other naval stores for the fleet are kept. The flames, with an incredible rapidity, still further increased by a very strong wind from the south-east, spread to the great magazine, and also set fire to this edifice so essential to the state, after the principal things kept in it had however been previously been saved. While the firemen were occupied here in extinguishing the flames, the fire also broke out at the same time in the steeple of the church of St. Nicholas, which lies at the distance of three whole streets from the Holm, and had even escaped in the great fire of 1728; the flames not only destroyed, in a very little time, this beautiful edifice, but spread also through all the adjacent streets, so that at this time almost the whole of Old Holm, the College of Admiralty, and the buildings belonging to it, the edifices along the canal, the old strand, and all the houses situated in that part of the city, are now entirely in ashes. The number of houses already burnt, is estimated to amount to amount to several hundreds.

The damages which this conflagration occasioned, cannot yet be ascertained, though it is already estimated to amount to several millions of rix dollars.

The Prince Royal, who halted immediately with the Princes of Hesse Augulenburg and Wurtemberg, to give assistance, was extremely active in encouraging the people occupied in getting the flames under; but our fire engines and fire men, which are good in other respects, could have no great effect, owing to the violence of the wind, which threw large fleaks of fire all over the city.

The conflagration, especially the fall of the lofty pile of the church of St. Nicholas, exhibited a most terrific and awfully grand spectacle. The city was illuminated all night, as in a fine clear moonlight night. In this melancholy crisis, of which we cannot foretell the termination at this moment, the Prince Royal will probably not set out to the Swedish camp, to which he has been invited in the

name of his Swedish Majesty, by Counts Marner and Streenbock, although his departure was fixed for next Monday, and persons had been appointed to compose the suite of his Royal Highness.

P. S. The fire continues to spread farther and farther, and the whole Guildhall is now in flames; apprehensions are also entertained for the church of Our Lady, though all possible pains are taken to save it from the danger. All the houses that have no walls to resist fire are pulled down to prevent the conflagration spreading farther. Both the soldiers and sailors, whose number has been considerably increased here by the fitting out of the fleet, have much disquieted themselves.

It cannot yet be stated with any degree of certainty how the fire first broke out; some say by a coper of tar boiling over; others say it has been done on purpose; but such reports are not to be warranted. The fire has already raged thirty hours.

Second Postscript. This moment, as the mail is going the progress of the fire has been stopped.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Santa Cruz, Tenerife, April 13, 1795.

"We arrived here after a passage of nine days from Spithead, in company with his Majesty's ships Monarch, Admiral Elphinstone, Arrogant, Sphinx and Rattlesnake, with the Amiffon Indiaman. We are only to stop here 24 hours, and then to proceed against the Cape of Good Hope with all speed; but it is feared that a squadron of nine French line of battle ships will be there before us. However, if we are lucky in taking the Cape, we are to proceed against the Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, and all other Dutch and French settlements thereabouts. Commodore Blanket, with two sixty fours, have just joined us, and we are getting under weigh for the Cape."

LONDON, June 10.

The Ambassadors from the Dutch Republic have been presented to the Convention, and received with great honours.

The Funeral of Ferrand, who was assassinated, was celebrated on the 2d inst. with pomp; all the deputies were dressed in their *estufans*, and the Foreign Ambassadors assisted at the ceremony in deep mourning.

GRAVELINES, June 13.

Yesterday at P. M. we had the sad prospect of the loss of an American vessel, loaded with corn.—Her name was the Pallas of Philadelphia, Robert Crawford master. She had sailed from Altona the 5th of June bound for Lisbon, run aground on a bank off Dunkirk, and from that moment to the 12th in the evening, she made 12 feet of water. The crew escaped with great difficulty. She went down last night off Vanpoule's farm, half a league East of this port. It is thought the cargo is quite lost.

From the Argus.

C A T O—No. VI.

HAVING had occasion to shew, in considering the treaty in a mere commercial view, that it contained an express relinquishment of the Indian trade; that it placed the West-Indian commerce upon so disadvantageous a footing as to render foreign nations our carriers, not only in that trade, but in the exportation of many articles (as sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa) that we might import from the West-Indies, or raise among ourselves. I proceed now to shew, that our vessels will become equally useless in the European trade, if the treaty goes into effect. By the simple operation of her navigation laws, Britain had possessed herself of almost the whole of the carrying trade between the United States and her dominions. From October 1789 to September 1790, both inclusive, the amount of our exports to Britain and her dominions were of the value of nine millions three hundred and sixty-three dollars, and our imports from thence, upwards of fifteen millions two hundred thousand dollars, making together, upwards of twenty-four millions five hundred thousand dollars, on which commerce we paid Britain a balance of near six millions, while we gained from hence a balance of more than two millions and one half; yet this immense trade with Britain only employed 43,800 tons of American vessels, while the trade to France employed 115,410 tons, though our trade with her was less than one fifth of our trade with Britain. The extreme injury the United States sustained by thus suffering a foreign nation to run away with their carrying trade, and of course cutting the sinews of their commerce; and maritime strength was urged as the best argument for the formation of the federal government, as by that means we should acquire the means of making restrictive laws upon the commerce of nations that oppressed ours. We accordingly find that very early after the formation of our government, tonnage duties were imposed upon foreign vessels, and the immediate effect of them was to add new vigour to our own navigation; it will appear by the present state of our tonnage, compared with that I have given, that under the operation of this law, we were progressing so fast to a considerable degree of rank among maritime nations, as to incur the jealousy of that ambitious and selfish people, who fancy themselves the lords of the ocean, and consider every other that attempts to navigate it, as intruders upon their rights. To this cause we must attribute, in part, the various attacks that they have from time to time made on our commerce; it remained, however, to give it a fatal and final blow, which should put it out of our power to carry for ourselves or others; and the honor of effecting this was reserved for our envoy extraordinary, and a majority of that body to whom the States had confided our dearest rights. I have already observed that the 12th article, taken together with the instructions of the 8th of January (at this moment in force) effectually precludes us, not only from the carrying trade of British or French Islands, even though France has generously admitted us to carry from hers on the most favourable terms, but has actually cut off the carriage of our own commodities and certain others of foreign and domestic growth from our own States. That the trade of Indian goods is so managed also, as necessarily to fall to the share of Britain, to the exclusion of ourselves. Let us now see on what footing our European trade will stand: first, in time of peace, and next, when Britain shall be at war. By our tonnage and revenue laws, our ships had an advantage in the trade to Britain of 44 cents the ton and the discriminating duty of near 10 percent operated as a premium upon our own shipping, yet even this by no means counterbalanced the effect of the navigation law, and other restraints upon our commerce. But still under the operation of these statutes of the United States, our trade and navigation flourished and was increasing, and as we reserved a right in our own hands, in case of new burdens to impose further duties upon those that injured us, we had the most perfect se-