

composed of exactly the number of the ships of the line, stated as above.

OTHER IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capt. Haskell, as above, on his passage, spoke several Danish vessels, whose Captains informed, that their Court was apprised of the new orders of Great Britain for stopping neutral vessels bound to France, and the consequent capture of numberless Danish and Swedish vessels—That they were extremely irritated at it; and had in conjunction with the Swedes, determined to fit out a fleet, and demand immediate restitution of such prizes, and a recall of their orders; and if denied, to issue a declaration of war against England.

FROM FRANCE—THE LATEST.

By Captain Haskell, who arrived yesterday in 43 days from Rochelle, we have the latest French intelligence on the Continent. His original place of destination, on sailing, was Ostend; but bad winds and a report of a dull market, induced him to put away for America—For this reason no papers were brought for Boston. His verbal information is, that the Chouans still remained in considerable force (said to be 60,000) that their commandant, however, had been made prisoner by the Republicans, and passed through Rochelle for Paris, with seven inferior officers, who will all undoubtedly receive the reward of their crimes: That except this instance of the Chouans, France was internally tranquil—The capture of Luxembourg occasioned much exultation; and the Death of young Capet, was considered an important event. Flour was at 14 crowns the barrel, and rice at 10 crowns the cwt. Most other articles were low.

FROM BERBICE.

Capt. Bowen, from Berbice, informs, a report was circulating there, just as he sailed, that a formidable insurrection of the Blacks had taken place at the Isles Capes. Fire arms, swords, knives, cloths, &c. were purchasing up at Berbice, to be sent up to Demarara, to arm the Bucks, (Indians) to assist in quelling the insurrection.

OF PEACE.

The following articles are copied from London Papers of the dates mentioned. We have rather late intelligence from England indeed; but though it gives us nothing corroborative of the information contained in these articles, it does in no shape contradict it.

LONDON, June 23.

This morning arrived a Mail from Hamburg, with one Italian bag.

When the Mail left Bremen an account had just been received from Frankfurt, stating, that a cessation of arms had been agreed upon between the Emperor and France.

June 15.

We stated, on the 13th, that a report had reached Bremen, just as the Mail was leaving that place of a cessation of hostilities between the Emperor and France. This important intelligence is corroborated by accounts from Vienna, Frankfurt, and the borders of the Rhine, which state, that the contracts are ordered to be stopped; that the march of the troops is countermanded; and that the heavy artillery of the Imperial army is ordered to retrograde to Gunshourg.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Yesterday sailed for England, in the Thistle frigate, GEORGE HAMMOND, Esquire late Minister of the British Court to the United States. We hear he carries the Treaty, with the ratification of the President and Senate.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable House in London, to a Gentl-man in this City, dated London, June 11, 1795.

"It was much to be regretted that the Treaty did not reach America in time to be laid before Congress; but we hope it will be ratified and prove the basis of lasting Friendship between the two countries.

"Our government are about to open this and other ports to the admission of West-India produce in American and neutral vessels, subject to sale for exportation in order to divert from Hamburg and other markets the trade enjoyed since the capture of Holland, and we have no doubt it will."

Extract of a letter from London, dated 27th June.

"A number of American and other neutral ships laden with provisions for France, have by order of this government been brought into British ports. Our minister's assurances are, that nothing hostile is intended to the neutral nations; and that they mean to pay, speedily and handsomely for cargoes so detained, as well as freight and demurrage to the ships so brought in."

Guernsey, June 17, 1795.

THE FRENCH EMIGRANT CORPS.

The fleet of transports from England, with the emigrant army consisting of from 8 to 10,000 men, has safely arrived, not at that island, as was stated, but on the coast of France: the rest of the troops, stationed at Guernsey, are under orders to be ready at a moments notice. The royalist army in the department of Ile and Vilaine is estimated at 90,000 men; these are, however, stationed a considerable distance within the country.

June 26.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 3d inst. mention the expectation of the movement of a large body of Russians towards Bohemia.

Letters from Copenhagen speak of an extension of the prohibition of the exportation of corn, especially towards Lubeck, for the purpose of counteracting the views of the speculators, as in reality there was no absolute scarcity of that article. Some movements among the populace had forwarded this measure.

The Paris papers of the 20th instant, contain the following article: "Piehgru continues the career of glory, and is going to gather new laurels at the head of the brave French army, several columns of which have already passed the Rhine."

On the contrary a paper of the 21st states a report of the army of the Rhine having received a material check, which had the effect of causing a considerable depreciation in the value of assignats.

An Edinburgh paper of Monday last contains the following article:

"By the commander of the Mulgrave, arrived at Newcastle from Hamburg, we learn, that Stockholm is almost totally consumed by fire, and that

flames having communicated to part of their fleet, did considerable damage amongst them. It is supposed that the fire has been the effect of design, and a report prevailed at Hamburg, when the Mulgrave left it on Saturday 13th, that two Russians had been taken into custody there, on suspicion of having been concerned in this diabolical crime."

As the Hamburg mail of the 15th, which arrived on Saturday last, made no mention of any fire having taken place at Stockholm, the probability is, that the writer of the above account has mistaken Copenhagen for Stockholm.

It is certain that two Russian gentlemen have been taken into custody at Hamburg, but the nature of the charge exhibited against them was mere matter of conjecture when the last advices left that city.

PLYMOUTH, June 24.

This evening at five o'clock, arrived here the Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, consisting of the Royal Sovereign, Brunswick, Mars, Triumph and Bellerophon, men of war, and Pallas frigate. On the 17th inst. they fell in with a French Squadron, consisting of 13 sail of the line, and 14 frigates, which chased them for two days and nights, and at last brought them to action near Belleisle, and a running fight continued for 12 hours, during which eight sail of line of battle ships were terribly shattered—so much so, that they were obliged to give over the chase, and fall back, and the remaining five sail, with the fourteen frigates, observing the rough treatment their companions had met with from this little Squadron, thought proper to give up the pursuit also; and Admiral Cornwallis then steered away for England to rest, as most of the Squadron has received damage, though glorious to relate, he has not a single man killed, but several are said to be wounded.

The Phoenix frigate, with the captain of the Royal Sovereign on board, charged with dispatches for government, left the Squadron the day after the action, and is supposed to be gone to Portsmouth.

The action happened ten days after Admiral Cornwallis fell in with the fleet of merchantmen bound from St. Sebastian to France, of which he captured twelve sail, as stated yesterday, one of whom, a French brig, arrived here this day.

LONDON, June 25.

Some private letters arrived by the last mail from Hamburg intimate, that the Empress of Russia is applying, in a very energetic manner, to the court of Berlin, to induce the king of Prussia to annul the treaty of peace which he has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive question is put to him on the subject, in which his answer is required on or before the 22d June. On his reply will depend the execution of some very active measures, which the court of Petersburg has in agitation. The news seems to be confirmed by a circumstance mentioned that some French emigrants of rank and consequence, who were preparing to sail for the West-Indies, have received letters from friends in Berlin, desiring that they will not leave Europe, as circumstances of a very unexpected nature will probably soon be made public, which may throw a very different aspect on their concerns; and give a much speedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet presented itself to their hopes.

Philadelphia, August 19.

STOCKS.

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

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Trenton and its vicinity, convened on the 13th August 1795, at the state house, General Frelinghuysen, one of the Senators of this state in the Congress of the United States, attended, and at the request of the citizens present, consented to give his sentiments on the treaty now depending between the United States and Great Britain; whereupon it was

Resolved, (without reference to the merits of the said treaty,) That the meeting have the fullest confidence in the honour, virtue and integrity of Frederick Frelinghuysen, one of the Senators of this state: That this meeting are fully of opinion that in voting for the said treaty, he was actuated by the purest principles of patriotism; and that the thanks of this meeting be given to him for the candour with which he has stated the reasons which induced him to vote for the said treaty.

PETER PORCUPINE.

The celebrated Peter Porcupine has published a pamphlet on the Treaty; this subject he has handled with his usual wit, vivacity and judgment.

This work is recommended to the perusal of the public; for notwithstanding the many excellent essays which have appeared, this writer has many new observations, and his manner of treating every subject, being peculiar to himself, affords a great variety of interesting ideas on that important instrument.

A correspondent recommends to the advocates of the Negro claim, under the treaty of 1783,—that they should turn their attention to the "Other Property" carried off and destroyed by the British. It is supposed that this other property, in favor of which, nothing is said, amounted in value to more than the Negro slaves carried off.

Yesterday, the President's Levee was attended by an unusually large number of citizens.

EDENTON, August 6.

On Sunday last we experienced as severe a gale of wind, accompanied with rain, as we recollect to have happened here for many years. It began at E. N. E. about two o'clock in the morning, and continued in that direction until near evening, when it shifted more to the southward, increasing in violence. The water in the Sound rose nearly four feet higher than what is generally considered a high tide, and did considerable damage to the wharves, and stores, &c. near the water. Several old buildings, and a number of trees and chimneys were blown down, and a brig belonging to Boston, the Sally, Capt. Matchett, went a shore in the marsh, but has fortunately since got off, by taking out her cargo.

From every account yet received, an almost entire destruction of the crops of corn has taken place.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, Aug. 15.

"By letters from Boston, I am informed, that a counter current to what has hitherto existed, has gained great strength in that quarter, and that the treaty, as better understood, is more liked;—upwards of two hundred merchants and traders, including almost every man of property and interest in that line, in Boston, have signed a remonstrance against the town meeting resolutions."

Extract of a letter from Dr. S. L. Mitchell, to Dr. Barton, dated New-York, Aug. 16.

"You are told, we hear, alarming stories concerning a yellow fever prevalent in New-York, at this time. Our Committee of Health, have made publications, which doubtless you have read in the news papers, tending to remove the inquietude of the citizens. Since which, the Physicians have had a meeting, of which the following is a minute, last evening.

"At a meeting of Physicians, in the Senate Chamber of the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on the evening of Saturday August 15, 1795.

"Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Chairman. "It was agreed to, as the opinion of this meeting, that no case of yellow fever exists, within the circle of practice of any person, now present; and that the same be declared to their fellow citizens, with a view to calm their apprehensions, on the present occasion."

On Friday last, Mr. Hammaud his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary took leave of the President of the United States, previous to his embarking for England.

Yesterday Mr. Bond was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, as his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Original Anecdote.

A Sailor, on hearing a Jacobin (not worth a shilling) speak of the distressed situation of our commerce, offered to him, "Pretty d—d situation our commerce is in indeed, when the merchants find it for their interest to pay us 25 dollars a month, besides house-rent, victuals and drink."

From London Papers received by the Hercules.

PLYMOUTH, June 25.

COPY OF THANKS, by Vice Admiral Cornwallis, to his Squadron, June 18, 1795.

Vice-Admiral CORNWALLIS returns his sincere thanks to the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, of the ships of the fleet under his orders, for their steady and gallant conduct in the presence of the French fleet yesterday; which firmness, he has no doubt, deterred the enemy from making a more serious attack. It would give the Vice-Admiral pleasure to put the whole of their exertions in effect, by meeting a more equal force, when the country would receive advantage, as it now does honour, from the spirit so truly manifested by its brave men.

Table comparing French Fleet (13 sail of the line of 80 & 74 guns, 7 frigates, 7 razees, 2 brigs) and British Fleet (1 ship of 100 guns, 4 of 74, & 2 frigates).

Table listing Names of the British Fleet: Royal Sovereign, Bellerophon, Brunswick, Mars, Triumph, Phœton, Pallas, with their respective Captains.

PARIS, June 21.

CRIMINAL CODE. The Convention on Prairial 30 (June 18) passed the following Decree:

I. In future all acts of wilful homicide, qualified murder, shall be punished with death. This law is a derogation from the article in the Penal Code, which condemns that crime to the punishment of twenty years imprisonment in fetters.

II. In case of murder or assassination, the guilty shall be arrested by brothers of the Justice of Peace, or an Officer of the Gens d'Arms, and brought to be tried by a Criminal Tribunal.

III. In default of a Justice of Peace, the National Agent, or the Municipality, shall fulfil this function.

IV. The Public Accuser shall draw up an Act of Accusation, if necessary. If the accusation is not made out, the latter has no authority to discharge the prisoner, without the consent of the Tribunal.

V. A List of Jurors shall be drawn up, who shall give the verdicts by a majority of votes. The sentences to be executed within 24 hours; no appeal in criminal cases.

VI. All Administrations, Municipal Officers, and Military Commanders shall put in execution the present Decree. The Civil and Military Officers, who should neglect the execution of it, are to be dismissed from their places.

VII. The 5th title of the Law of 8th Nivose, respecting the Revolutionary Code, shall be executed by the Tribunals, as far as it should not be contrary to the principles of this Decree.

(Extract from the Monitor.)

Chiappe, Representative of the People with the Armies of the Alps and Italy, having joined his Colleagues in Toulon, to the National Convention, "Toulon, 19 Prairial, Third Year of French Liberty—"

"BRAVE COLLEAGUES,

"In the beginning of this month, your firmness was the salvation of Liberty—That memorable epoch will bear witness of your principles and your energy to future generations. You have to weep over the tomb of the unfortunate Ferrand: I have the additional regret of not having participated your dangers in the bosom of the Convention. Those dangers, which I surmounted at Toulon, can only console me. You are already informed of the events which took place in that rebellious City. Their result is a new triumph for the Republic—Never was a more horrible plot combined, and traced out by hands still reeking with the blood of innocent Frenchmen. Its centre was in Paris; nay, in the midst of the Convention; but its grasp extended to Toulon and Rochfort; in short, to the utmost bounds of the Republic—Hence it burst forth in one and the same day—the same hour; but every where Justice and the Laws have triumphed—every where has guilt been crushed. At Toulon, we must not be lulled, by the pretended return of bloody men to just principles—We must run no chance with them; we must separate our cause from theirs, otherwise the just and honest might finally be wearied out, and render your victory insecure. For a long time, these tigers have declared, in the den of the Jacobins, that two parties were pitted against each other—We admit of this as truth, and therefore, must make a

war of extermination against them. All Departments, all good Citizens, turn their eyes towards you—They are astonished at your intemperance; beware, lest it prove fatal to Liberty. What! will you still rely on the convention and contempt of those murderers of humanity, of Justice, and Virtue? Have they not been in open revolt against you since the 9th of Thermidor?—Do they not fill, both night and day, conspire against Liberty and Equality?—In short, is it not their determination to reign over you, through the medium of a Government of blood and carnage?

"Wait not till they assassinate the whole of you together; the example of Ferrand ought not to be one moment from before your eyes. Neither I myself, nor any good Republican, desire the death of deluded men; but I earnestly desire that of those who delude them, who have immorally and dishonourably robbed, betrayed, and assassinated their countrymen; and who have been the authors of those infamous Conspiracies; they have endeavoured to tame the fidelity of our Armies by their Emisaries and their perfidious Addresses; that of the Alps and of Italy has been tampered with by every possible means; but the brave, the true Defenders of their Country, faithful to their polls, have listened to the voice of their Representatives. They will never fight for any other cause but for the Convention, the Republic, and the Law; and here I seem to catch the murmurs of the remains of that infamous Levee; I hear myself called a Royalist. No, No. Villainous scoundrels! I am not a Royalist, and ye know it well. I detest the Government of Kings, but abhor equally that of Men of Blood. Ye know, that I alone, during thirty-six hours, braved in Toulon the daggers of your satellites, in order to accelerate a national measure, which will give the final blow to those Kings whom you are serving. Learn, that that formidable Squadron which you had enchained in the Road of Toulon, has sailed."

"You know, that I wish for Liberty and Republicanism, but only such a Republic as shall for ever render you impotent for the purposes of mischief. Your manoeuvres in the South have for a while torn me from the advanced posts of an Army which combats for Liberty; but I shall soon return thither. Toulon, Banditti are no longer yours, and I shall not quit it but to gain new victories.—A Decree has ordered from hence my Colleague Guerin—he obeys the National Will. The firm and brave conduct with which I have seen him act, leaves me no doubt but that he will easily justify himself to you and your Committee."

(Signed) "CHIAPPE."

The following list of the victims sacrificed in the massacres of September has been published.

- The following is the account made out by the Committee of Vigilance of the Municipality:— At the Abbaye, out of 284 prisoners, 156 were massacred; 36 perished in the dungeons. At Bicetre—160 were massacred out of 450. Chatelet—217 were massacred out of 266. Conciergerie—75 were massacred, and 233 were suffered to perish for want in the dungeons, out of 508. La Force—169 massacred out of 518. Salpêtrière—35 women massacred out of 270; the girls were carried off. St. Fermín—6 priests massacred out of 150. At the Carmes—220 priests massacred out of 150. Of the galley slaves, 73 were massacred out of 76. Total of the victims—1243.

FRANCE. Department of the Vosges.

Extract of a letter from Montureux on the Saône, near d'Arney.

A frightful storm has entirely destroyed the harvest of our commune. Neither had the flocks time to get to the town; they consisted of 1000 sheep and 300 goats, and only 100 sheep and one goat have been saved. The destruction is extreme. The disaster happened on the 17th Prairial (5th of June) the day upon which the patriots had opened their church for the exercise of a religious worship conformable to the laws of the Republic, and to found reason, under a Patron, respectable for a well supported patriotism, by his age, his science, and his services of 45 years to that commune. But the civil-war terrorists, anarchists, and their dear friends the fanatics, have made use of this desolating catastrophe to throw disavow upon the Curate and upon the patriots, by saying, that God had avenged himself upon a decree which dethroned the Constitutional Preachers. However, the faithful friends of their country and of reason, have regarded with compassion this last sigh of the despair of Aristocracy. Praise is due to the Municipality, which has maintained peace between the two parties, and repaired, as much as lay in their power, the misfortunes caused by this unhappy event.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVALS, DATES, and ship names (Snow Boston, Schooner Maria, Huiker, Meller) and destinations (Liverpool, L'Archaye, Leogane).

FOR ALEXANDRIA & GEORGE-TOWN, POTOWMACK.

The SLOOP GEORGE, JOHN PATTEN, Master. Now loading at Hamilton's wharf; will sail in a few days.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or GEORGE SIBBALD, No. 170, South Front-street. August 19.

FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Ship Arabus, from Bengal, Consisting of an extensive Assortment of Goods, well adapted to this market and for Exportation—Among them are a variety of Printed cloths, Gurras, Balfas, Colfacs, Also—A quantity of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, PEPPER and SUGAR.

The SHIP ARETHUSA Is for Sale. She is coppered, five years old. Burthen about 250 tons.—Apply to JOHN MILLER, Junr. or WILLINGS and FRANCIS. August 19.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Alexander Ritchie, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts and receive payment. FRANCIS GURNEY, ROBERT SMITH, DANIEL SMITH, Executors. Philadelphia, July 27, 1795.