

a government equally remote from despotism and democracy, and the Abbe Seyes proposes a division of the legislature into two branches, and a simple Executive to be called President or Doge. Such is the general aspect of affairs among the Beligerent powers, and no evidence of peace with Spain. For other particulars, see the head of, Foreign Intelligence.

According to a statement, ascertained in a German paper, the French Revolutionary war has cost the German Empire 170,000 men, 887,807,352 florins in money.

The Representatives who are at Brest wrote, that the Popular Society of that city discovered the most lofty ambition, and pretended to take all government into their own hands. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety, [Americans, look well to Clubs.]

The British Exports, according to the Custom-House Books, increased the last year more than three millions. They have progressively risen every year from 1782, when the amount was 18 millions, to 1793, when they were 24 millions; and in 1794, to 27 millions sterling.

From the Hague we learn, that the Representatives of Holland have forbid interments either in church yards; or as the wearing of liveries, or armorial bearings. Every distinguished seat in any of the churches must be removed within three months.

Philadelphia, August 20.

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].

This day, at 2 o'clock, a Committee of Merchants and Traders waited on the President of the United States, and presented him an Address on the subject of the Treaty—in which they explicitly declare their approbation of the conduct of the Senate, in their advice and consent to a conditional ratification—their confidence in the decisions of the constituted authorities, &c.—This Address was signed by upwards of four hundred names, including the principal Merchants and Traders of this city. A copy of this Address and of the President's Answer we hope to lay before our readers tomorrow.

A correspondent suggests the propriety of appointing a committee by the citizens, to ascertain the nature of the contagious disease at present prevailing in New York; that if on enquiry it should be found to be the same as the pettilential yellow fever which occasioned such ravages in Philadelphia in 1793 (which from the facts contained in the publication of the health committee of that city appears to be the case) proper measures may be adopted to prevent its introduction among us.—Our correspondent would not needlessly found an alarm—but nothing has yet appeared in the publications from New-York which have a tendency to dissipate the apprehensions of the people.

MR. FENNO,

I observe in your paper of yesterday, an Extract of a letter from Dr. Mitchell of New-York, to Dr. Barton of this city, containing the result of a meeting of the Physicians there on the 15th inst.—that extract does not mention the number of physicians present at the meeting, who declared that no case of the yellow fever exists within the circle of their practice—in this particular the letter is deficient—I am informed that the New York papers by the two last posts, are entirely silent on the subject. We should be extremely glad to hear good news relative to this business from our brethren in New York.

CAUTION.

In the sitting of June 17, the Convention decreed that in future the Representatives of the people, delegated to the departments should be invited only with limited powers.

Talbot in the name of the committee of finances proposed and the convention decreed that the administrations and agencies of the republic shall dismiss one third of the clerks employed.

In the same sitting Doucet communicated the official account of a victory gained over the Chouans.

From the New York Arcus, of yesterday. NAVAL ACTIONS.

It might be useful to compare the dates of the several late naval actions, by which some conclusion could be drawn respecting the probability of the last action mentioned by Capt in Decatur:—Admiral Cornwallis's action took place "June 6" off Belleisle—Admiral Bridport's action (see their letters) took place "June 23" off the same place. The Danish brig arrived at Bourdeaux, "June 26," having been taken by a British fleet "near Brest," but on what day is not mentioned, about 300 miles (36 hours sail with a fair wind) from Bourdeaux—36 hours from the evening of June 26, would count back to noon of the 25th—now, Belleisle is not more than 100 miles from Brest waters, which distance is small for Bridport's heavy fleet (or part of it "seven ships," &c.) to run from the 24th to 25th at noon, where they took the Dane, and, after a fleet hope in sight, immediately dismissed her—after which the battle took place, as related by Decatur, which revenged the disaster of Belleisle by a ship on the debit side.—Further, in corroboration, Capt. Decatur says, there was to have been a junction of two French fleets, which it appears Bridport prevented, and attacked the weaker part.

Thus we have endeavoured to demonstrate, that the account may be true of four English having fallen, to pay for the three French ships—and this we shall, at present believe to be fact.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Christiana Bridge, to his correspondent in this city, dated August 18.

"Yesterday I received two of Bache's papers, in one of which I observed the proceedings of a certain

number of citizens from different parts of New Castle city, assembled at this place, the 8th inst. to express their sentiments or opinions, concerning the late treaty, &c. A few minutes after, I received a Wilmington paper, which I enclose for perusal;—from a cursory view of the two papers, I thought it prudent to acquaint the public with a true state of facts. Two friends happened to come in, each had kept some notes of the transaction, we sat down and drew the enclosed, which, please have published in such paper or papers as you please. On Saturday it will appear in both Wilmington papers—So much for Treaty."

TREATY.

In consequence of an anonymous advertisement, about ten or twelve persons met at Christiana-Bridge, nominated themselves, with a few others, (in all fifteen) a Committee to take under their consideration the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, proposed between the United States and his Britannic majesty.

A few members of the committee met the first day of the present month; but as a sufficient number, did not attend, the business was postponed, and the members present adjourned to meet on Saturday the eighth instant.

In the interim, some evil-disposed persons, not willing to hazard the result of the committee's meeting, and taking the advantage of a day, proposed a watermelon fair day, when a variety of slaves, and other loose characters, would assemble: by this means the number was much increased, and a variety of negroes and others, many of them without the knowledge of their masters, did, in a disorderly manner, exhibit effigies representing, as 'twas said, John Jay, Elq. and the two Senators chosen from this state, at the same time animating the mob with the idea, that the gentlemen they were attempting to ridicule, were under British influence.

Attempts were made by some of the citizens of this place, and others, of respectable character, to dissuade them from so improper a measure, and with some of the best characters it had its effect, for, to the knowledge of some of the undernamed, they went away dissatisfied with themselves, that they had by any means appeared in the business.

The public will therefore be pleased to take notice, that we the undernamed citizens of Christiana Bridge, and others who were present on the occasion to declare the above mentioned imprudent and disorderly conduct was committed contrary to the wish and with the most decided disapprobation of the principal inhabitants of this place, and its vicinity, whom we flatter ourselves will be ever ready to discountenance any proceeding that will have a tendency to promote disorder and Confusion.

Christiana-Bridge, August 17th, 1795.

SIGNED.

- William M' Mabeu, Samuel Barr, John Burton, Maxwell Bines, William Shannon, Solomon Maxwell, Thomas Shalleroff, John Lewden, James Couper, James Caldwell, John Hall, Lewis Rufe, Richard Hambly, John Springer, Joseph Israel, Samuel Rush, Robert Porter, William Scott.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, to his Father.

Dated Fort Wayne, June 10th, 1795.

"I have just time to inform you of my arrival at this post the 3d inst. after encountering a fatiguing tho' generally a pleasant trip of eleven hundred and odd miles down the Ohio, and up to the source of the Wabash river, which is within nine miles of this place. I passed, and halted at a number of Indian villages, and was treated friendly by all but one party, who was rather insolent than otherwise, these were some Kickapoo, but principally Potowatomies, situated on the Banks of the Whipacanos, a river of considerable size, which empties itself into the Wabash, about one mile from the town. However, by soothing language, and impressing upon their minds the fatal consequences which must await their tribe, should they insult the flag I bore, I was permitted to pass, after presenting to them about two gallons of whiskey—that liquor so destructive to these wretches. My Journal I shall forward you, by the first safe conveyance.

The Indians are beginning to collect for the treaty, but in so tardy a manner, that it is problematical whether it will be held in all this month, or, in fact, until the middle of the next. I rather think the latter. Such delays I remember hearing you say, was not uncommon, when the late Sir William Johnson had the superintending of Indian affairs, under the British government—the British are using every exertion to prevent the Indians meeting, but will not, I think succeed. Every day fresh parties tho' small ones arrive; numbers are encamped around us, and several for miles are raising Corn, in the vicinity of our post. This conduct bespeaks good intentions towards us, whether they bear them in their breasts or not—I cannot enlarge on this subject, as this letter is only intended to assure you of my success.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. MR. FROTHUP'S BEER-HOUSE.

WELL, Francis, we are heartily glad to see you; the company are very dull, and want your enlivening conversation. What now, quoth Frank; what, forever heeling to every little squall; why my boys, it must blow harder still before before the haulyards of my spirits shall be lowered. Cheer up, cheer up lads; let us bask it on another tack. I'll warrant you, my boys, we shall make a good harbour after all our storms.—Aye but, says Bob, that harbour has been often promised by our master and mate; and just as we thought all was snug, smack comes a gale right in our teeth, and makes all sneer again.—I wish, my boys, you had nothing to fear but head winds, cries Jack; we should soon beat up to windward; but the old hags are against us; they are constantly muddying the water for soundings, & shaping clouds for head-land; there's Mother Carey's Chickens turned into land birds, and drift-wood broken off from an old abandoned wreck flatters us with false hopes of approaching

land: I wish from my very soul I had staid by my old grandmother's fire-side: Jack says she, you will repeat going on the main ocean; many and many a hungry belly and wet jacket you'll get; Jack the sea is never at rest, and he that goes on troubled waters must expect to be tossed about.—Very well kept up, gentlemen, cries old Mr. Philpot, taking his legar from his mouth; I could almost fancy myself an hundred leagues from land, instead of sitting at Daddy Frothup's Beer-House: but pray, gentlemen, favor us with a little explanation of your troubles; perhaps an old man may serve you.—Thank you, thank you Daddy, says Frank; I'll tell you all about it: you must know, Daddy, that we are jolly tars, and earned and spent our months wages as honestly and freely as any of your land lubbers, and when money was gone went to sea for more; and then

"See the crew with sun-burn'd faces, Chanting black ey'd Susan's graces."—But stop, I'm going to tell you: you must know that at every Beer-House we went to, we were sure to find some queer, sly, sensible fellow, bellowing against the Congress, and the Constitution, and Gen. Washington;—no, no, they were afraid to go so far yet—they told us, that if it was not for Congress and the Constitution, and all that, for they were afraid to name names, we might all be as rich as lords, and keep our coaches and drive Susan about all the day long; that Congress and the Constitution, and all that, were mighty sticklers for peace, but that if a few people they could name had the management of affairs, there would be rare doings; they would go to war with England, and with Spain of course; that we should all go a privateering, and bring in Don Sangrada del Toledo's, dollars by thousands and thousands; and the fellows who now strut about, with their insurance stock, and their bank stock, and their public debt stock, should all be tumbled into David Jones's locker, stock and all; and that we should be the great meo of the land. All this was mighty fine to be sure, Daddy. They further told us, that we might live like princes for just nothing at all; that provisions of every sort would be as cheap as dirt, for the farmers would find no foreign market and the dogs would be humbled down to our own price; and as for toddy and fine cloaths, and all the good liquors of other countries, we should have plenty in our prizes, and the land-lubbers who staid at home might suck their paws, and wrap up their bodies in bear-skins. Now, just as this very thing was coming to pass, pop comes a treaty upon us, and the Ghosts of War were about to be laid ten fathoms deep in the Red Sea. Oh! my dear fellow, if you had but seen the wry faces our Beer-House conjurers put on, it would have given you the bunyio's; they tried to keep up their own, by addresses and town-meetings, and scribblings and blackguardings, and actually would have knocked the Congress and the Constitution, and all that, in the head, if they had not been afraid of the people; for I overheard one of these wife men saying to another wife man, "The Game is lost, the people won't join us."

But the best of all is to come yet: these very men, these Beer-House conjurers, all veer'd about in a jiffen—one did not think the people at large had been so firmly attached to the constitution; another grew fearful that his comrades would leave him in the lurch, and therefore determined to shift for himself; and the privy counsellors in the junto, like able generals in a midnight retreat, who leave their tents standing and fires burning, prepared a farrago of combustibles to be lighted up in some of the Jacobin papers from day to day, as if the whole force was still embodied, whilst the scoundrels themselves are skulking about to make fair weather, and leave us poor Jack Tars the buts of the sinking storm; but if they ever catch us again in their Beer Traps, we will give them leave to slay off our hides for Asses Skins, and ride about in triumph upon our raw-heads and bloody-bones; for be it known that we will stand up in future for our country, our Congress, our Constitution; and huzza for ever for the great and the glorious George Washington—the man who can conquer his enemies in war, and preserve his friends in peace.

MR. FENNO,

The following note is extracted from a work lately published on "the conduct of France towards Great-Britain," tending to prove the former the aggressor in the existing war between those Countries, by a Mr. Miles, who was for some time resident in Paris, and a member of the Jacobin Club—It is illustrative of the history and the principles of a man who was a considerable agent in the present revolution, and at that time at the head of an executive department—your readers will recollect that the same Le Brun afterwards fell a victim among a thousand others to the fury of Faction, and the restless ambition of his brother-demagogues.

A. B. "I HAD relieved this man (Le Brun) in 1787, who with his wife and children, were in great distress.—The year following, he again solicited charity; and on being refused, endeavored to obtain it by fraud.—In January, 1790, he made another application to me for succour, personally, by letter, and by his wife. At the first of these periods, the States of Brabant had issued a warrant against him for having supported, in a journal that he published, the despotism and wild projects of Joseph II. At the second epoch, he sought shelter from the resentment of the Emperor for having supported the States of Brabant; and at the third epoch, he fell again under the displeasure of these latter, and his journal was proscribed the Austrian Netherlands.

The arrival of the Austrian troops towards the close of that year, terminated the contest between them, by compelling him to fly from Liege.—In 1791, I saw him in Paris, where he proposed to recommence his journal, and solicited, through a third person, my patronage and recommendation of it in England.—the number of journals then published in France giving him no prospect of success, he made an offer of his services to the Government at Bruxelles; and would have returned to Brabant and supported the measures of Leopold, if the terms he demanded had been acceded to, & which were greater than they would have been, on account of Linguet's having quitted the Low Countries. Without money and friends, his only resource was to intrigue and cabal in the Jacobins, into which he had been admitted a member.—At this time Dumourier, who both dreaded and detested them, had occasion for their support, to aid his views of ambition,—Le Brun extolled his talents, and having contributed to puff him into notice and power, was rewarded by a situation in the foreign department.—In 1792, he became

Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and threatened to subvert the English Government, who's mercenary a few years before he offered to support for the paltry consideration of fifty pounds a year.—In January 1793, he signed the order for the execution of his sovereign; and as he is at this moment a fugitive for other crimes, it is not improbable but, in 1794, we shall hear of his having been hanged in some country, where morals are yet respected and laws enforced.

TRENTON, August 18.

To the PRINTER of the NEW JERSEY STATE GAZETTE.

A publication having appeared in the New Jersey State Gazette of the 4th inst. containing certain resolutions disapproving of the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain; said to have been adopted at a general meeting of the Citizens of Trenton and its vicinity, held the 29th day of July, 1795.—We the subscribers, citizens of Trenton and its vicinity, not having concurred in, and not approving of the said resolutions, thus publicly testify the same, and declare our entire satisfaction and confidence in the constituted authorities of our country, and our determination to acquiesce in such measures as have been or may be finally adopted relative to the said treaty by such constituted authorities.

Trenton, August, 14, 1795.

CITIZENS of Trenton.

- *Isaac Smith, *Samuel Leake, Philemon Dickenson, Charles Axford, *James F. Armstrong, James Ewing, Go. Campbell, James B. Machery, Maskell Ewing, Samuel Dickinson, *J. Rhea, B. Smith, Thomas Yardley, Peter Howell, A. Hunt, Archibald W. Yard, Pontius D. Stelle, John Guild, Abraham G. Claypoole, Lambert Cadwallader, Aaron Dunham, George Davis, William Hay, John Coryell, jun. Orden Woodruff, John Riggs, Joseph Bond, *An. Dn. Woodruff, N. Belleville, Nathan Beakes, Ebenezer Cowell, jun. *A Chambers, jun. John Chambers, Peter Teale, Bernard Handlen, Silvester Doyle, Jonathan Doan, Benjamin Jones, Robert Taylor, Micajah How, George Halcomb, George Beatty, Mahlon Reed, William Reeder, Joseph Brittain, Job Scott, Abraham Bloodgood, tens. Williams, Joshua Wright, William Rippin, Charles Axford, jun. Josiah Appleton, Thomas Rippin, John Harding, William Patterson, John Robinson, Alexander Chambers, Tretwell Wright, John Musgrove, Stephen Welch, James Yard, Henry Pike, James Monjoy, Robert Murray, Isaac Yard, George Rozell, William Yard, William Musgrove, John Hoeton, Anthony Bishop.

Citizens of Vicinity who happened occasionally to be in Town.

Robert Pearson, Robert Pearson, jun. William Pearson.

N. B. Those persons names to whom Asterisks are placed, were out of town before notice of the meeting was given, and did not attend said meeting, and of the other subscribers, it is said, not more than 3 or 4 persons attended, who totally disapproved of the said proceedings.

CINCINNATI, June 11.

Last Saturday being the auspicious furth of July, so dear to every American, the morning was ushered in by a salute from the cannon of the fort; and which again were fired at one o'clock.—A number of respectable citizens, both civil and military, assembled at Gordon's Hotel to partake of a handsome repast prepared for the occasion. The day was spent with great harmony, and the wine received an additional zest from the following toasts, which were answered by salutes from the cannon.

- Guns. 1. The People and President of the United States, 13 2. The governor and North-Western Territory, may its rising sun never set— 13 3. The Legion of the United States— 13 4. The Territorial fair. May they love and be beloved, 3 5. The French nation and confusion to all despots, 13 6. Agriculture, the true interest of America, and parent of virtue— 5 7. Needful commerce and manufactures— 3 8. Honesty, because 'tis the best policy— 5 9. A government of laws, without fraud or force, 5 10. May licentiousness never be mistaken for liberty, nor liberty for licentiousness— 5 11. Unanimity and felicity to the great family of mankind— 7 12. The globe we live on. May all who inhabit it claim and enjoy liberty as their birth-right— 11 13. The day, 13 Volunteer—May the civil and military go hand in hand— 5

SALES of A BRIG.

The Brig SALLY, Intended for Sale last night, will be sold by Auction this evening, at the Coffee-House.

She is in complete order to proceed to sea—Burthen 140 tons—built about two years ago, and well found.—An inventory will shewn at the time of sale—Now lying at Walnut-street wharf, where she may be viewed at any time.

Wm. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

August 20.

For SALE by the Subscribers, in Penn-street, the following Articles, of the last Importation from China.

- 105 Chests } Bohca Tea. 95 Half Chests } 84 Quarter Chests. 160 Quarter Chests Hyson Tea, 120 Quarter Chests Souchong Tea, 400 Boxes China, containing Tea Sets, 4500 Pieces Nankens.

Willings & Franck.

August 20.

SHOT,

Of all sizes, from 32 lb to Grape. Cambooses, Pots, and other castings executed at the shortest notice. Nail rods, from 10d to spike. Hoop Iron, of all sizes, for cases 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. Kiln-dried corn meal in Hhds. and Bbls. Rye flour &c. to be sold by

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

August 4