

you, that yours resembles a cascade, it can only be like the artificial one at Vauxhall, formed of Cornish ore, that certainly makes a very great noise and a very strong impression on many of the learned spectators, who view it with the eye of admiration and rapture."

LAUNCH OF THE VILLE-DE-PARIS.

During the whole of this morning, and a great part of yesterday, a crowd of people continued pouring into this place, to see the finest ship ever built in England, or perhaps in the world, launched into the bosom of the water. At noon, the dock yard was quite full. Several booths were erected close to the ship, and parallel to her sides, for the reception of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. The neighbouring hills of Brumpton, Chatham, Upnor, and Frindsbury, were covered with spectators, who could not find room in the dock-yard. Several hundred pleasure boats were on the river.

At a few minutes past one o'clock, the flames and pots were cut away, and the ship moved slowly and majestically into her proper element. The regimental bands of music on board, immediately struck up, "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia," in which they were heartily joined by the multitude, who rent the air with their shouts and acclamations.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given in honour of the launch, at the Assembly Rooms in Rochester. We do not hear that any accident has happened, which, considering the number of persons who came to view the grand spectacle, is a very fortunate circumstance.—The builders say they never had a better launch.

DUBLIN, August 15.

A very embarrassing circumstance has, we hear, within these few days occurred at the Custom house respecting the seizure of one of the American vessels lately arrived here with wine, &c. from Bordeaux. As it was generally understood that the cargoes of these ships were not only the property of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, but were remittances in kind, the only one that they had an opportunity of obtaining for sums of money due from the hostile nation antecedent to the commencement of the war, a seizure and a consequent sale were gone through, *pro forma*, to enable the owners to get their goods; a seizing officer, has, however, thought proper to raise a sum of money for the purpose of bidding the proprietors of the last cargo that has arrived, and by this means fully availed himself of his prize. A litigation is threatened, which will probably bring the matter into the Court of Exchequer next term, and give some employment to the Gentlemen of the long robe.

Tuesday, Mr. James Werner, of Irifstown, passing through Essex street, slipped on a bean pod, of which a number remained all day on the flags, and unfortunately broke one of his thighs. It is strange that so dangerous a nuisance is suffered in every part of the metropolis.

At Dridgewar Affizes, Mr. Justice Grose sat at the Nisi Prius bar, where a cause came on which much attracted the attention of a crowded court.—A person of Sumerton, of the name of Hurd, was Plaintiff, and G. Donalhorpe, Esq. a Justice of that place, and a Constable were Defendants. It appeared in evidence that the Plaintiff's wife and another woman had been applied to by one Jane Board, to go to Well's Affizes to give evidence on behalf of Charles Board, a prisoner there; that half a guinea was given by Jane Board, to defray the expenses of the Plaintiff's wife and the other witnesses; that the Plaintiff's wife was applied to by Charles Board, to account for the half Guinea, which she refused doing, alleging that she and the other witness had been out two days and a night, and that half a guinea was not too much. Board thereupon procured a warrant of the Justice; and on the appearance of the parties, the Justice (after making up accounts between them) ordered Plaintiff's wife to re-fund 2s. 6d. which she refused doing, the Justice thereupon said she should pay 4s. but on her refusal ordered his Clerk to make out a Mittimus, for he would send her to Goal; before the mittimus was completed, the Justice said he would not commit her, but said she should be whipped; ordered the Constable to take her into custody, get a cat, tie the knots in it, strip her, and whip her three times round the market cross; adding, that if he did not properly draw blood, he should himself be committed—the constable promised faithfully to execute this decree, and took away his prisoner for the purpose; after being detained about an hour, the husband commuted the sentence by paying one half crown to the complainant, and another to Mr. Mogg, the Justice's Clerk, who produced at the trial, on the part of the Defendant, a warrant, to which he reluctantly admitted he himself had subscribed the Justice's name.—Verdict for 20l.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Foreign papers mention that the king of Prussia insists, in treating with France for the Emperor, on the restoration of the country between the Rhine and the Meuse. The French intend to refuse these conditions, and make the Rhine the boundary between Germany and France.

DUMOURIER has written a pamphlet on the state of France, dated last March. This work abounds with lively remarks, expressed in the rapid manner of that hero, and the fulfilment of many of his predictions already, is no small evidence of profound judgment. In our particular, it is yet doubtful, whether his opinion is well founded.—He maintains with confidence, that the revolution, or rather continual revolutions in France, will end in the re-establishment of monarchy. He says, the character and temper of the French will not admit a republican government to be durable in their country.—That Dumourier is a great General, all parties admit; and whether he is a profound statesman is more problematical.

It appears that the first accounts of the Convention's continuing themselves in office, were inaccurate.—They have only determined that one third of the members shall go out of office, and be re-eligible—the other two thirds continue to hold their seats until the new constitution has been accepted.

and has gone into operation. Baudin, the reporter of the decree for this purpose, alleges, as the reason of this provision, the danger of another revolution, if they suffer the people to elect the new constitution.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Admiral Duncan's squadron in the German sea, has taken two French armed brigs, the Suffisante of 14 guns, and the Victorieuse of 14 twelve pounders.

All the absent officers of the 93d, 105th, and 112th regiments, on the Irish establishment, have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

New disturbances have taken place near Lyons, in favour of royalty, said to be instigated by the priests.

Between the royalists and fanatics on the one hand, and the jacobins who call for blood, on the other, the conventional representatives in the departments have full business in suppressing insurrections, that spring up in every quarter. Almost every day some new report is read in the convention, congratulating them on the suppression of some riot, and new discourses from the tribune perpetually hail new victories over priests, nobles, royalists, fanatics, and jacobin blood-drinkers. Certainly all France must part for the end of these enormities.

Antoine Gouan, professor of Botany at Montpellier, has laid before the Convention a successful plan for preserving corn from insects on shipboard.—His mode is, to place aromatic herbs, as little centaury, wormwood, thyme, mint, fennel, &c. at the corners and bottoms of the casks and boxes.

It does not appear that the French had crossed the Rhine on the 16th Aug.

On the 27th of July, the Austrians were repulsed with great loss at Loano in Italy, which has enabled General Kellerman to commence offensive operations.

The Fall of Monarchy, the 10th of August, was celebrated by the French armies with great solemnity, and a triple discharge of cannon.

Lord Spencer died lately at Berlin.

The Representatives of Holland have ordered all the Emigrants to quit that province within 3 weeks.

The government of Amsterdam have discharged three hundred refractory persons from the Dock-yards.

The Emperor has acceded to the proposal of exchanging Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. for the French Representatives.

Riots and disturbances of an alarming nature, have taken place between the Patriots and the Orange party in Holland; and 25,000 French troops are requisite to keep the peace. The French have given Holland a blessed specimen of Liberty!

WALPOLE, (N. H.) Oct. 20

The lovers of good government in New-Hampshire, are pleased that the insurgents of Boston and Portsmouth are again at Peace. If we should credit the insinuations of some of the party papers of the union, the inevitable conclusion would be, that the whole system of our government is wrong, and that the most lawless innovation is right. But who are those who exclaim "to your tents, O Israel" and labor incessantly to pluck down, what the master builders, have erected? If from what is termed the democratic faction we deduct all the rope-makers, which Austin keeps in pay—the mercenary scribblers of Bache and Adams—bankrupt shopkeepers, who wish to navigate privateers against the naval interest of England—disappointed candidates for Congress—Debtors to Great Britain, who wish that war may foreclose the creditor—And lastly, desperadoes of all descriptions, Jews and Gentiles, "Creets and Arabians," who have nothing to lose but their property and the laws; if we deduct this enumeration, a dreary nought remains. Had wit or wisdom been with our factions in the course of a controversy, eagerly started, and hotly urged some semblance of truth and reason, in their theories would appear. But the declaimers against our system have not, like Milton's Devil, made the "worse appear the better cause." They have substituted pertness for wit, and assertion for argument: Valerius scolds the President in pretty periods, such as the youngest collegians turn; and Ben Austin weaves a flimsy net of the frail materials, throws it into "the great deep" of Politics, and then wonders, that he should take nothing tho' he toiled all night.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1795.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his Correspondent in New York, dated Sept. 8, '95, received by the ship Minerva arrived at N. York.

"There are now advertised for Philadelphia, the Ann and Mary, expected to sail in three days; ship Catherine, in about a week; the Factor in 3 weeks, and the General Washington in 4 or 5 days—Also, for Baltimore, the Cleopatra and the Harmony."

The ship Camilla is arrived at London, and the Asia at Hamburg, both from this port.

THIS Evening, at seven o'clock, for the accommodation of the Welsh Families in this city, a SERMON will be preached in their language, by the Rev. MORGAN J. RHES, in the Baptist Church in Second Street; the substance of which will afterwards be given in English, for the sake of those who do not understand the Welsh language.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

DO give the Aurora Company a jog respecting the late treaties of peace with the Indian Kings; and also with the Emperor of Morocco—as these subjects may afford an agreeable change, or serve at least to illustrate the hackney'd observations respecting the misconduct of Jay and the 20 Senators. Treaties between Republics and Despots do not lose their malignity, from becoming numerous. At the rate France and the United States are going on, they will soon not only be a treaty, but in friendship with all mankind.—The "LEGION."

HISPANIOLA.

The Spanish part of this valuable island, which they have lately ceded to France, is much larger and equal in respect to soil and situation to the old French possessions on the island. To understand the importance of this cession to France, should they adopt a rational system of police, it is sufficient to take a view of the immense productions, France received from her part of the island, before the revolution; its consumption, and its commerce, as taken from the documents of the administration of St. Domingo.

The French part of this island contained 2,500,000 acres of land, whereof 1,500,000 were under rich cultivation in 1789; this surface was divided into 51 parishes, regulated under a civil and military government. In which were,

- 793 sugar works, the first of which was begun in 1700
- 3117 coffee do. begun in 1720.
- 3150 indigo,
- 789 cotton,
- 54 cocoa,
- 2150 mills, whereof 520 were water-mills.

The produce of these plantations amounted annually to 20,000,000 of dollars; which employed 700 national vessels, averaging 250 tons each, besides nearly the same number of American vessels of a smaller burthen.

The population was 36,000 resident whites; 25,000 free people of colour, and 450,000 slaves.

The articles exported in 1788 to France, were, 164,000,000 pounds of sugar, (70 white, 94 brown.) 68,151,181 coffee. 6,216,121 cotton. 230,016 indigo. 20,000 hogheads of molasses. 303 do. spirits. 13,000 tanned hides.

The duties on the exportation thereof amounted to 159,520 dollars, equal to the several expenses of the government, and supporting a garrison of 3000 troops.

Its mutual consumption was about 100,000 barrels of French flour; 130,000 casks of claret, &c.

The sugar and indigo plantations were in the flat, the coffee in the mountainous lands.

The plantations were for the most part enclosed with live hedges, straight and well dressed: the dwelling and manufactory houses were generally built and laid out with great neatness and taste; every inhabitant possessed a private hospital to cure his sick negroes, who were parentally dealt with: the roads were excellent—and from the general hospitality and cheerfulness of its former inhabitants, take it all in all, was one of the most enviable spots on earth.

Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789—But, alas, it is no more!—The destructive ravages of an unrelenting insurrection, and frightful massacres and conflagrations, have laid waste all those beautiful settlements, reduced the buildings to ashes, and laid low in dust, or scattered in exile, its wretched inhabitants. Nevertheless, with wise management, and such regulations as are to be calculated for the nature of the climate and population, it may yet regain its ancient splendor, perhaps redoubled by the Spanish acquisition.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	18/6
Three per Cent.	10/8
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/10

BANK United States.	33 pr. Cent.
North America.	50 -
Pennsylvania.	28 -

INSURANCE COMPANY North America.	32 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania, [lat. off]	6 pr. cent.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

DEAD.] On Tuesday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL DODGE, son of Mr. Samuel Dodge master of the poor house. His death was occasioned by running a splinter in his thumb, soon after which he was seized with the lock-jaw, and expired immediately.

On the 28th ult. of the epidemic fever, much regretted, DANIEL HAUXHURST, a member of the Society of Quakers, and one of those benevolent characters, who distinguished himself in the late season of calamity and distress (with which this city hath been visited) by an exertion to find out and administer to the relief of the poor and afflicted of every description.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, November 2.

THE BRIDGE.

We feel a pleasure in announcing that the Bridge at this place over the river Raritan is so far complete as to render it passable for carriages; and we congratulate our fellow citizens that this useful and arduous undertaking has been accomplished with such expedition, and without any distressing accident occurring to the workmen. The railings, foot-walks and gate are however not wholly complete; but no impediment or obstacle arises to travellers from the want of these.

The length of this grand structure is about 330 yards; its width sufficient for carriages to pass each other with ease, exclusive of a convenient foot-walk.—The wood-work of this magnificent building rests upon thirteen large and lofty pillars, including the two buttments, which for strength and elegance, we are warranted in declaring, far exceed any thing of the kind in America.

A draw is placed over the deepest water, for permitting vessels to pass and repass. From each extreme a gentle ascent is observable until it meets the centre, which, besides its usefulness in permitting the water to drain off, has a pleasing effect upon the observer.—The whole of the structure exhibits a specimen of workmanship, combining strength and elegance, which at once reflects the highest honor upon the ingenuity of the builders and the liberality of the proprietors.

It is to be regretted that the burden of this great public convenience should be borne by a few individuals, as there is room for believing that a suitable rate per cent. will not be realized for the great advances, pains and trouble to which the proprietors have been subjected.

BALTIMORE, October 31.

The ship John, Capt. Griffith, arrived on Wednesday last, in 69 days from Liverpool, spoke on her passage the following vessels:

October 30, lat. 53, 10, long. 53, the ship Eliza, from New-York, bound to Liverpool. Same day, a vessel, name unknown, from Philadelphia, bound to Bremen, out 15 days, all well. The ship Commerce came out same day with

Capt. Griffith; for Bolton, which he afterwards spoke in lat. 40, 40, long. 69, with the loss of her fore-topmast.

The brig Mercury, of Philadelphia, Captain Storer, arrived yesterday evening in nine weeks from the Downs; consequently brings no late papers. Spoke no American vessels. Also, arrived the ship Citizen, Capt. Gardner, 7 weeks from Bremen.

NORFOLK, October 26.

We understand that there is a proclamation in town from Victor Hugues, stating, that a register is kept of all American property detained at Guadaloupe, and that restitution will be made for the same. It also invites the planters to return to their respective habitations.

On Saturday arrived here the ship Thomas, capt. Vickery, in 55 days from Liverpool. Captain Vickery brings nothing new. On his passage spoke the following vessels:

On the 16th September, the Commerce of Kennebeck, Captain Eyyre, from Liverpool, bound to Bolton, in lat. 48, 33, N. long. 33, 0, W.—October 3, a ship from Norfolk, Captain Baty, in lat. 44, 5, N. long. 52, 0, W. October 4, the brig Union, of Bolton, Captain Webber, from Hampton Roads, bound to Cowes in the Isle of Wight, in lat. 43, 53, long 53, 0. October 11, the brig Neptune, of Bolton, Capt. Hall, from Hampton Roads, bound to Bordeaux, out 11 days, who informed him he had sprung a leak, and was making the best of his way into the first port on the Continent, having three feet water in the hold at the time he spoke her, both pumps on deck being choked with corn, and baling with buckets out of the well-room; being asked if he wanted any assistance, he said he was in hopes to keep her free till her arrival at some port. October 22, the three masted schooner Expertment, privateer, captain Nash, lat. 38, 0, N. long. 72, 0.

Arrived at this port.

Ship Eliza, Bifom.	St. Ubes
Thomas, Vickery,	Liverpool
Sloop George, Holmes,	Oporto

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.

We are informed, that circular letters have been transmitted by Mr. Randolph, the late secretary of State, to his friends in various parts of the union, enclosing a certificate which was sent by citizen Fauchet to the present French minister, citizen Adet, and by him communicated to Mr. Randolph. The contents of this certificate afford Mr. Randolph a complete exculpation from the charges which have been so indistinctly disseminated against him. Many interesting particulars are detailed also in this certificate which it is thought improper here to mention, as Mr. Randolph's vindication, addressed to the people, will, it is supposed be in a short time published.

NEWBERN, Oct. 10.

The late term of the Superior Court, which closed on Saturday last, was distinguished by an uncommon diligence, wisdom, and impartiality in the court. It was seen that those defects in the administration of justice, which have excited such general complaint, were not imputable to the judiciary system. It was seen that the laws have sufficient energy in the hands of an able judge; and that our anxiety should be employed in filling the bench, rather than in altering, or removing it.—This is the first time we have seen judge Haywood in the exercise of his office, and we were happy to remark that his patient attention to business, his calm and learned discussion, his upright and solid opinions, obtained the most sincere applause, and inspired a universal satisfaction.

EDENTON, Oct. 22.

The October term of the Superior Court for this district closed on Tuesday last, in which the greatest diligence was observed in the dispatch of business.

Public Notice is hereby given,

TO the delinquent stockholders in the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, to pay up all arrearages and penalties upon their shares by the first day of December next, otherwise measures must be taken to enforce payment, as the Road is now nearly completed, and the Superintendent is called upon to make final settlements with the different contractors and workmen. By order of the Board of Managers, Tench Francis, Treasurer. November 3 5td.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for inclosing and directing their Papers. Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrearages to the above period; also the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription. Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once, for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He assures them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—Its distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication. Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable ESTATE,

Called TWITTENHAM.

SITUATE in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 280 acres of excellent Land, 45 of which are good watered Meadows, 90 of prime Wood Land, and the rest Arable of the best quality. There are on the premises a good two-story Brick House, with a room on a floor, and Cellars under the whole, with a Pump Well of excellent Water in front; a large frame Barn, Stables, and other convenient buildings; a Smoke-House and Bone Spring House; two good Apple-Orchards, and one of Peaches. The Fields are all in Clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of Water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for Grazing. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the Land, the good neighborhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat. The foregoing is part of the Estate of Jacob Hanman, deceased and offered for sale by MORDECAI LEWIS Surviving Executor. Oct. 9 1795.