

Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1795.

We learn from Cape Francois, that all is very peaceable in that quarter. On many plantations the negroes are at work as formerly.

Last evening arrived the ship Camilla, Captain Irwin, from F. South, which she left the 26th of Sept.

A letter of the 26th says—"The Count d'Artois has landed in the bay (Quiberon). No prospect of a general peace."

Capt. Irwin informs, that just before he sailed from Falmouth, it was reported and believed, that the Empress of Russia had declared war against the King of Prussia.

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.

Arrivals at this Port.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Date. Includes Ship Camilla, Henrietta, Aurora, Dispatch, Boston Packet, Perseverance, Brig Fair American, Ariel, Sch'r Madalina, Hannah, Sincerity, Sea Flower, Betty Holton, Two Brothers, Sloop Industry, and Amfucade.

Arrivals at the Isle of France.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Origin. Includes Ship George Barclay, Brig Mary, and Sch'r General Greene.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Webb, in the schooner Mary, from Belfast, informs, that a ship belonging to Philadelphia, and a brig to Boston, names unknown, lay there when he failed, which was the 25th of Sept.

Captain Rockwell spoke the Isabella, Stoy, from Philadelphia bound to Jeremie—all well.

The Camilla, Capt. Irwin, left Falmouth, on the evening of the 26th Sept.—left there the ship Fair American of Boston.

The Ship Star, Vanema, from Liverpool, is arrived at the Port.

The ship Hannah, Capt. Bingham, failed from Falmouth, for Philadelphia, 14 days before the Camilla.

By the arrival of Capt. Half, at New-York, in 40 days from Lisbon, we learn, that six French ships of the line, had taken 23 English vessels and 20 Portuguese.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States, From the Courier of France and the Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, 9th Sept. 1795.

"I am not at all surprised that you, who are at the distance of 1200 leagues from France, should be unable to form a judgment respecting her real condition; when we, who are on the spot, after hearing twenty persons speak on the subject, can only say that we are acquainted with twenty contradictory opinions."

The Convention is now divided into two parties; the Thermidorians, led by Tallien, and the Girondines, at the head of whom are Louvet, Doucet, and others.

The Girondines, on the contrary, are full of confidence in themselves, and believing that terror is a useful instrument in politics, notwithstanding they suffered so much themselves by the same system under Robespierre, have an objection to see it renewed, provided they are allowed to direct the application.

There are only two men in the Convention who possess the general esteem—Boissy d'Anglas, and Lanjuinais. These men are equally distinguished by their firmness and courage, as by a disinterested attachment to their country, and an invariable desire to restore her to the peaceful enjoyment of genuine liberty.

In order to form an opinion of the general spirit of the departments, it is necessary to distinguish between the towns and the country. In the latter so dispirited and indifferent are the people about forms of government, that the constitution of the mildest republic, or the despotism of Morocco, would be equally submitted to.

The towns wish for such a share of liberty as will ensure to every man that portion of happiness to which he is fairly entitled: and of course it will be very difficult to persuade them to surrender one of their most valuable rights, that of electing their own representatives.

In the mean while, Louis the 18th is at Verona, surrounded by the flower of the ancient court.—He talks of nothing but the necessity of an act of oblivion and pardon for all that is past; of the happy effects of an union of parties; and of a frank and generous reconciliation with all his countrymen.

Hitherto this reasoning of Louis the 18th has not made many proselytes in the towns. For although the inhabitants are quite willing that his majesty should reign over subjects, consisting wholly of nobility and clergy; the third estate, that is, the great mass of the people, seem to think that their happiness does not depend on the haughty and futile exercise of certain privileges engrailed on parchment, or on any proud pretensions founded on a religion which prescribes self-denial and humility to its votaries.

As all the inhabitants of the towns have been more or less concerned in the revolution, they don't seem in the least disposed to give an account of their past conduct to Louis the 18th and his courtiers. In this city particularly we have such apprehensions of being condemned at least to a contribution to rebuild the Bastille, that we seem instinctively to be governed by the same opinions concerning it, as prevailed at the time of its destruction.

The country will always follow the example of the towns. In them resided the governor, the intendant, and all the hierarchy of power before the revolution; and since that period departmental and district officers. From them the country has received its laws; and such will be the dependence so long as the towns continue to be the seats of power, instruction, and primary offices, in the body politic.

But the present conjuncture is certainly the most momentous that has occurred for the last six years. We are drawing near either to such an establishment as, being adapted to the people, will once more render France an happy country, or to new convulsions, that will shake and rend her to pieces.

Late European News by the arrival of a schooner last evening from Belfast.

LONDON, September 16.

The meeting of Parliament for the dispatch of business, is, according to the most prevalent report, fixed for Thursday the 29th of October.

A dissolution, it is believed, will take place about the middle or end of November.

Yesterday information was received that the Spanish Admiral, Maztreedo, had failed to join Admiral Langara in the Mediterranean.

September 17.

We are sorry to acquaint the public, that, by the last advices, the Cape of Good Hope had not surrendered.

It appears that the people wished to form an independent government of their own, and were making vigorous preparations to oppose any force which might be brought against them; in consequence of which Admiral Elphinstone had sent to St. Helena for reinforcements, and 400 men had failed, or were preparing to fail, in the Arniston from that place, when the Discovery, Captain Vancouver, left that place.

Admiral Elphinstone had anchored in False Bay where he took three Dutch Indiamen, and was waiting for succours. He dispatched a brig for Rio de Janeiro, to hasten the fleet with troops.

The merchants concerned in the Mediterranean trade had yesterday a meeting at Tom's Coffe house to take into consideration the present position of their commerce.

The force of the Spaniards in that part of the world, and the dubiety at least of their designs, excited a reasonable alarm in the minds of men, who could not but consider the capture of two vessels bound to Spain by one of our cutters as an act of hostility, which with equal promptitude might, without a formal declaration, be answered on their part.

The minister will be applied to upon the subject.

DUBLIN, September 19.

We hear, that the jury who were posted in a northern county for acquitting culprits contrary to direction, have resolved to commence an action for a libel against the sheriff who put up the paper, and

the first is to commence in the court of exchequer. The several persons (defenders) now in Newgate on a charge of high treason are heavily ironed and kept in separate dungeons on bread and water, nor is any person permitted to see them.

BELFAST, September 21.

This day's packet brings us Parisian news down to the 4th inst. inclusive. Nothing of importance has occurred. The Convention are occupied in receiving the returns from the primary assemblies.—It appears that a considerable majority of those received, are either silent on the decree of re-election, or have concurred with the Convention: in the mean time the assemblies of Paris continue permanent, and are occupying themselves in organizing with the cities in the departments who adhere to the same opinion, as well as with some of the armies.—The Convention on their part are taking measures to stop these communications as far as they can by rendering travelling as difficult as possible.

The Parisian papers are mostly against the Convention, and are extremely free in their remarks on it. Such deputations as confirm the decree are received with enthusiastic applause by the Convention, whilst those who protest against it are coldly received and refused the honors of the sitting; in the mean time all parties are almost unanimous in the acceptance of the Constitution.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Diaper, Capt. Collins, and the brig Orange, Captain Carberry, from Dublin. There are upwards of 100 passengers arrived in these vessels.

A copy of a Letter to his Excellency Governor Chittendon, from John A. Graham, Esq. L. L. D. dated Boston, October 7th, 1795.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency of my safe return to Boston, from London, in good health and fine spirits, after a passage of seventy-nine days.

As to the business of my mission, in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church, shall not trouble your Excellency at this time on that subject, since the politics of the state require your particular attention. I hope soon to have the honour of seeing your Excellency in person, when I shall be happy to communicate all that is worthy your notice.

Inclosed your Excellency will find a copy of my application to his Grace the Duke of Portland (his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department) relative to the opening of a canal from Fort St. John's, to the river St. Lawrence, together with his Lordship's answer on the subject. I doubt not Lord Dorchester has received directions on the subject previous to this. I therefore highly recommend, that your Excellency and the honourable council address his Lordship on this important subject, as it will tend greatly to facilitate the plan, and benefit the people of Vermont.—However, your Excellency's and their Honours judgments in the premises will better direct. I need not mention to your Excellency my exertions for the interest of the people of Vermont during my residence in England; only that I have done every thing in my power (both in my public and private character) that I conceived to be consistent with propriety.

I wrote your Excellency when at London; whether it ever came to hand I think precarious: In that letter I made mention of our minister plenipotentiary from the United States at the English court, the worthy Thomas Pinckney, Esq. I cannot fail again to repeat his goodness and polite attention to me, both in my public and private character, during my stay in London; as also his friendly obliging conduct and hospitality to all the Americans, well deserves and merits the thanks of our whole country.

But no event, since my return to America, has afforded me more unhappiness, than to see the weekly, and almost daily channels of her political information, replete with invectives, scurrility, and abuse, against the character of our late minister, Mr. Jay: The combined system of prejudice, interest, and power which he had to encounter in effecting the present treaty, confers perhaps more within the ken of my knowledge, than any of my countrymen who have visited that country; being introduced, from my ecclesiastical mission, to the highest dignities of the church, who are equally in the enjoyment of the highest civil and temporal honours. From my other avocations of business, being acquainted with what is there called the middling, I mean mercantile orders of life, I found a general spirit of animosity to pervade through the whole. The lapse of twenty years has not so far condensed the mantle of oblivion to the eye of Britain, as not to view with jealousy, envy, and resentment, her once loyal and obedient colonies, arising, and perhaps to rivalempire, in the contemplation of the freedom of her republican constitution; which, by holding up the mirror to monarchical & aristocratical pride, discovers the deformity of their form and figure; reflecting at the same time, that the draught of freedom she is now attempting to make her enemies disgorge, was first tasted at the pools of America. A national haughtiness begot from the conscious superiority of their naval strength, travels through every rank and grade of her subjects.

As her resentment and pride have ever governed her conduct, more than her policy—war would have been the fate of this country, had not the timely interposition of Mr. Jay arrested the arrow, and diverted the storm. Peace, doubtless ought to be the pole-star of America; under its umbrage, we are not only secure from the convulsions of the old world, but from its storms derive wealth and population, the great national sinews of our country.

The agricultural improvement of Great-Britain, her buildings and curiosities, afford ample entertainment to the eye of the naturalist, antiquarian, and artist.—I am, much respected and dear Sir,

your excellency's most obedient, and very humble servant.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Professor KENT began his course of Law Lectures in the College Hall. His introductory lecture on the history of civil government, was written with great elegance and perspicuity, and abounded with just and accurate ideas of government. It is very much to be wished that the Professor would consent to a publication of this lecture—as it does honour to the writer, and would be highly useful to his country. [Minerva.]

Arrived at this port.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Destination. Includes Ship Draper, Collins (Dublin), Fanilla (Bordeaux), Sally and Betsey, Wheeler (St. Martins), Brig Orange, Carberry (Dublin), Sch'r Swift, Robertson (Antigua), Sloop Dependance, Freeman (Boston), Enterprize, Dates (St. Thomas), Lucy, Wilton (Kingston, Jamaica).

THE sale of the Ship ARETHUSA is postponed for a few days—Public notice will be given previous to the sale. J. CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,

In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,

18th November, instant.

Equestrian Performances,

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Lang, and Mr. Sully, Clown to the Horseman'ship.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING.

By Mr. Spinacuta—Clown to the Rope, Signior Reano. Masterly Feats of Horsemanship.

Particulars of which, and other Entertainments of the Evening, will be specified in the hand-bills, which may be had at the Ticket Office, from ten to three, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar. 4 Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX. N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

Nights of performance—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mr. RICKETTS begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the CIRCUS will be open each morning from 8 o'clock till 10, for those Gentlemen who chuse to take instructions for riding, and from 10 to 12 for Ladies—at one dollar each lesson.

For Charlestown, (S. C.)



THE SHIP

ARUSSELL,

Daniel Reed, master,

WILL sail in the course of ten days, and take freight or moderate terms; for which, or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to Joseph Anthony & Son.

November 18. \$100.

For BOSTON,



THE SCHOONER

INDUSTRY,

Captain Barnard,

LYING at Joseph Anthony & Son's wharf. Will positively sail on Saturday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to EDWARD SPOW, Jun.

Nov. 17. \$18. No. 4 South Water-Street.

Bankrupt Office.

THE CREDITORS of BANKRUPTS, whose accounts have been legally proved, may receive their dividends by applying at this Office, every day from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. Sundays excepted.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Philad. Vine-street, No. 92, November 17, 1795. 3tav1m.

Landing, this Day,

From the Brandywine Miller, from Bourdeaux, at Willing and Francis's wharf,

36 pipes of Cogniac Brandy.

FOR SALE BY

John Nixon & Co. or

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

Novem. 18. d6t.

Just received in the brig Ariel, from

St. Croix,

34 hhd's Muscovado Sugar,

2500 bushels of coarse Salt,

FOR SALE BY

John Nixon & Co.

November 18. \$60.

The Panorama.

MR. SAVAGE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that the PANORAMA is now opened in High-street, between 10th and 11th streets. The subject is a view of the Cities of London and Westminster, comprehending the three bridges, Southwark, Surrey, and St. George's Fields in the Borough, with every other object which appears from the top of the Albion mills, at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, opposite the city of London, from whence this view was taken. The painting contains nearly 3,000 square feet of canvas. Being in a circle gives every object its proper bearing, and exhibits it in its true point of compass, appearing as large and in every respect the same as the reality.

Price of admission half a dollar. Tickets for the Season three dollars. PANORAMA open every day from ten o'clock in the morning.

A PRINT of the PRESIDENT of the U. S. 18 inches by 14; only a few choice impressions left: the companion is a print of Dr. Franklin. A variety of choice prints may be had at the Panorama. August 21.