

The following precedes, in the Maryland Journal, Mr. Swanwick's speech against the treaty.

[In public speaking, it is a just rule to pay attention not only to what is spoken, but to the character of the orator himself. As a commercial man, as possessing a foreign correspondence on the most extensive scale, and a degree of mercantile information equalled by very few citizens of the United States, and exceeded by none, the opinions and sentiments of Mr. Swanwick deserve more than common regard. Before arriving almost at the middle of life, he has by industry acquired a very ample fortune, and without a blemish on his name.]

Translated for the Gazette of the United States, From Hamburg Papers. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.

In the last year passed the Sound, 7953 vessels, among which we count but one Dutch vessel, 2549 English, 2336 Swedish, 1629 Danish, 946 Prussian, 127 American, 84 Rostock, and 33 Hamburg.

LONDON, January 12.

The ship Altroube, commanded by Chevalier Peyroule, that failed on discoveries a few months before the French Revolution began, in company with another vessel, was believed to be lost. Some East-India-men however brought information, that said vessel made land on her return, in a bay of the Island of Java, in the year 1794, when the crew, hearing of the Revolution, divided into parties, and the Dutch availed themselves of the opportunity to seize the vessel with all the maps of the countries discovered. Both parties of the crew were dispersed over the Dutch settlements, and a strict eye kept over them, except a surgeon, who obtained permission, to repair to the Isle of France. The British armament from Bengal, against the Dutch settlements, is ordered to endeavour by all means to come in possession of those maps.

The present commanders of our fleet in the Mediterranean are, Sir John Jervis, Admiral of the Blue, on board the Victory of 100 guns; Sir H. Parker, Vice-Admiral of the Red, in the St. George of 98; W. Waldegrave, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the Barfleur of 98; and Robert Mann, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, in the Wind-Castle, of 98 guns.

The East-India Company has hired 50 vessels for their service of this year, 12 of which and the largest are ordered to be ready by the 15th of next month to take in troops for the new acquisitions from the Dutch, to Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalee in Ceylon, &c.

VIENNA, January 16.

When the prince of Gavre received the daughter of Louis XVI. on the frontiers, she returned all that was given her on setting out from the temple, a small package excepted, she had made up herself, containing some lines, three medallions with the portraits and hairs of her parents and of her aunt, the princess Elizabeth; also some garters knit by her mother with ravelings drawn out of an old carpet in the prison.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, DAYS, and CLEARED. Lists ships like Birmingham Packet, Hannibal, Cloufer, Brig Abigail, Gifford, Sally, Odlin, Sch. Little Betty, Keen, Port-au-Prince, Brig Triton, Finn, Hispaniola, Twins, Kéler, St. Thomas, Port au-Prince, Betsey, Cannon, Port au-Prince, Gayola, Prince, Cayenne, Delaware, Dunphy, Port-au-Prince, Industry, Stewart, Cadiz.

The ship Eliza, of Boston, Capt. Smith, from St Maloes to Guadaloupe, was taken by the Scipio, a British 64, and carried into Martinique. Capt. Smith was to be at Dominica about the 18th of April, to wait for the trial. The Danish ship Belifora, Capt. Bolman, from France, with passengers on board, was taken by the Veteran of 64 guns. It was supposed that both the above would be condemned.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Tuesday last arrived at Providence the brig Alfred, Capt. Bowler, in 48 days from Rochefort. On the coast of France he fell in with the wreck of a French ship, laden with wines, &c. On her stern was written The Washington of Rochelle.—She sunk while Captain Bowler was along side of her.

Captain Flynn, was boarded on his passage from Aux-Cayes, by the British sloop Narcissus, and after a few hours delay was permitted to proceed on his passage.

Provisions in Aux-Cayes were in great plenty, and tolerably low.

Arrivals at this Port.

Table with columns: Ship, Captain, and Destination. Lists ships like Tamerlane, Woolley, Beverly, Brig Apollo, Sherer, Savannah, Prosper, Flynn, Aux-Cayes, Sloop, Brown, Jeremie, A French Privateer schooner, Guadaloupe.

BOSTON, May 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in Boston.

"You will doubtless have been in my former letter, how much the army of the Republic continues to distinguish itself in this quarter; it has recently dignified itself in the defence of Leogane, the details of which I shall furnish you as soon as leisure permits; being unable to do it at present, as the vessel which carries this is on the point of sailing, and affords me only time to inform you that the English were totally defeated the day before yesterday.—We have only to regret 22 Americans who have fallen victims to those monsters, but in the heat of the action, our brave soldiers could distinguish no one. Orders have just been issued concerning those Americans who may attempt to furnish the British ports. This measure will furnish us with provisions at a low rate."

Extract of a letter from Miraguan, Bite Leogane, March 28.

"When I came to this place, they would not suffer me to go away to try for another market, I lay four days with a guard on board; but at length was obliged to compromise with the government, and allow them to take half my cargo, payable in one month. Directly after, orders came to stop all vessels with provisions on board. So a guard was again put on my board my vessel—and two New-Yorkers, which are here. I therefore, expect they will take the whole of my cargo by force, and when they will pay, there is no telling, for a Beverly schooner has been lying here five months. Here is plenty of produce, but they will sell only for cash—sparing none for debts which they contract by compulsion. Coffee is 23 sous, sugar 9 dollars per cwt.

"Capt. Rice of Boston, is at Leogane, his masts shot away in the attack on that town. Also Capt. Goodhue, of Newburyport, who has lost all his men by imprisonment.

A match at ball is to be played on the common, on Thursday next, between the married men and bachelors of this town, for 200 dollars. WEST-INDIES.

Our latest advices from the West-Indies, state, from 8 to 12,000 troops, arrived at Barbadoes about the 6th April. The British had sent reinforcements to attack St. Lucia, and several other places; the French, however, appear ready and anxious to receive them. The French had captured a valuable transport and sent her into St. Bartholomews.—Several others were said to be captured, and hourly expected to arrive. An embargo is put upon all the windward islands. The British take all American vessels from French ports, and send them into Tortola and Bermuda—and all American seamen who have not authenticated certificates.—A bounty of 14 guineas was offered at Antigua April 5, for sailors to enlist—in consequence of which many Americans had entered in the British service.

FURTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Received yesterday, per ship Eliza, Henshaw from London papers to March 18. BRUSSELS, March 6.

General Jordan is now occupied in visiting all the positions of his army, for the purpose of ascertaining his force, and concerting his operations. All the battalions which were incomplete have been incorporated into others, and the army of the Sambre and Meuse is now in the most complete condition.

All these troops are now in movement, and marching towards the banks of the Moselle, to which all the transports of artillery and of provisions are directed. The depots are at Coblenz and Luxembourg. At Treves nothing is left but what is necessary for the daily consumption of the troops.

The troops of General Jourdan are thus distributed for the opening of a campaign: 80,000 men are to act offensively in the Hundsruck, whilst a body of 12 or 15,000 entrenched on the Char treuse, and in the environs of Coblenz, are to prevent the Austrians from passing the Rhine on that side. A line is also to be formed on the left side, as far as Crevelt; but this, it is intended, shall be merely sufficient to defend the principal posts.

On the right Bank of the Rhine the General Le Fevre is to make a division at the head of 30,000 men, which cannot fail of being useful to the main army. In this arrangement, the garrison of Luxembourg, augmenting to 12,000 men, is not included. It is in this way that the Republic is determined to push the War; and, according to the every probability, it cannot but be fatal to the remainder of the coalition.

It should be added, that at this moment the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine are full of ardour, and well equipped for the campaign.

PARIS, March 9.

The celebrated Abbé Raynal, we just learn, died suddenly at Chaillot, aged 84 years.

LONDON, March 16, 17, 18.

An American who arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Rochefort reports, that on the 19th of February, eight large frigates failed from that port on a cruise, purposely to meet the Squadron of frigates commanded by Sir Edward Pellew.

Whilst the Ranger, Atkins, was at Brest, two large frigates, and six sail of transports, failed from thence; their destination generally supposed for the West-Indies. She was detained three days, and prevented from putting to sea until these ships were clear of the French coast.

It was reported at Brest, that a force had failed from L'Orient for the West-Indies, and that part of a French Squadron that were some time since at Cadiz, had also failed for the Islands.

Defection among the sailors and soldiers is very great: some time ago 16,000 troops were marching from Brest to L'Orient to embark for the West-Indies, but not more than 4000 reached it, the others deserted on the road between the two places. The maritime exertions of the French are now wholly paid to their privateers.

Upwards of two hundred sail of English captured vessels are now laid up in Brest harbour; the French are now daily disposing of them at public sales, to neutral and others.

Seven sail of the line and five frigates were at anchor in Brest water; and with respect to their equipment nearly ready for sea, but they are not one third manned; the greatest part of the French seamen are employed on board privateers, a great number of which now are at Brest preparing for sea.

Admiralty-office, March 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Cooke, of his majesty's ship Quebec, dated at Spithead, the 14th of March, 1796, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Sir,

"I beg you will please to acquaint the lords commissioners of admiralty, that on the 10th inst. (Scilly per account bearing N. E. distant 18 or 19 leagues) I fell in with and captured l'Aspic French National cutter, of 10 guns, and fifty seven men, and brought her in here. She had been ten days from St. Maloes, and had captured the John sloop, of and from Galway, for Oporto.

Commodore Sir John Warren, has been very successful in the Channel, having, besides the prizes already mentioned, taken the Faux Peur, French cutter of 8 guns, and 146 men, and La Harmonie, transport from Brest, and re-captured two merchantmen. Three of these prizes are come into Fal-mouth off which port Sir John arrived on Monday, landed near 100 prisoners, and directly sailed again without coming into harbor.

The Squadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, has captured the Sultan, a French sloop with flour, wine, &c. and two Swedish ships with naval stores for Brest.

The Edward and Elizabeth, Bartlett from Dublin to London, with linen, &c. supposed to be worth 40,000l. was taken on the 14th ult. by a French privateer of 14 guns and carried into Brest. The people are released, and arrived at Scilly.

The Hope, Long, from Savannah to Cowes and a market, is put into Ferrol with considerable damage.

The report of peace still continues to prevail very strongly in the city, although the letters and Gazettes brought by the last Hamburg mail speak of nothing but war. Although we neither profess any particular knowledge of the secret transactions of the Cabinets of Europe, nor pretend to be the confidants of ministers, yet we are free to declare that from reasons which carry with them a high degree of probability, we expect that information of the utmost importance for all Europe will soon be received. We shall not examine, whether the general disposition for peace originates in the extreme distress experienced by France in consequence of its deranged finances, as well as from the universal discontent excited in that country by the late rigorous measures of government; or whether they take their rise from the present rulers of France lowering their former lofty pretensions, respecting the extension of her ancient limits. Be this as it may, we consider some great event as near at hand, and we look forward to it with great impatience and anxiety.

LONDON, March 9.

The following is the note published by the king of Sweden, on the subject of the empress of Russia's refusal to receive the ambassador appointed to communicate his intended marriage to her imperial majesty: "The king of Sweden thought it his duty on the occasion of his lately agreed on marriage, to give a princess (the empress of Russia) who is his near relation and ally, the same proof of his attention as he readily shewed towards their Danish and Prussian ministers, to whom he is likewise attached by the ties of friendship and good neighbourhood. It was, therefore, with the utmost astonishment, that his majesty saw this attention by no means returned by the empress of Russia. The king has accordingly resolved, for the future, not to receive from the Russian Court any of those particular missions, which concern family events, and which have ever before been in use between the two respective courts, but which the king has now abolished for ever."

According to private letters from Vienna, written by well informed persons, Field Marshal Clairfayt asserted in very strong terms in a council of state, that for the purpose of prosecuting the war with success, it would be necessary to invest one general with the chief command of all the troops destined to act on the Rhine, in order that all their movements might accord, and be constantly directed to one decisive point. He added, that on his part, finding his powers unequal to the execution of so arduous a task, if that supreme command should be offered him, he must beg leave to decline it; and that, if his imperial majesty did not think proper to adopt this measure, it would be best to take advantage of the late successes, for the purpose of making peace with France, which he knew the French were disposed to conclude on terms honorable to the house of Austria. The Field Marshal finding that his opinion was not approved of by his imperial majesty, solicited and obtained his discharge.

March 17.

Dubois Crance has moved, in the Convention, that every man refusing to pay the Forced Loan should be imprisoned; and tho' this motion has been over-ruled for the present, it is highly probable that it will be again made, and ultimately carried.—The consequence of such a measure, at such a crisis as the present, is too obvious to need elucidation. Meanwhile, notwithstanding these arbitrary proceedings, the Forced Loan has proved completely unproductive. The alarming and increasing scarcity of provisions, which even in Paris, where every exertion is made, at the expense of the provinces, to supply the inhabitants with food, is so great that two potatoes were lately sold in the street for one hundred livres in paper; and the growing depreciation of assignants, afford an additional ground of discontent.

These circumstances combined, have generated a most complete dissatisfaction among all ranks of people; and this dissatisfaction is so general, that from a close and attentive observation, it has been stated to us to be entertained by nearly nine tenths of the inhabitants of the provinces. The discontent is not partial, confined to particular measures, or particular men, but general; and having for its object the existing order of things, which it is the wish of the dissatisfied completely to overthrow—a wish which is expected to be carried into effect, as soon as a fair opportunity shall occur.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

From a Correspondent.

ALBERT GALATIN,

Who is so well known in Congress, was a citizen of Geneva, of a very reputable family. The troubles in that republic determined him in his purpose to visit America. Upon his arrival, he was highly recommended by some distinguished French

officers to the celebrated Dr. Cooper, of Boston, who introduced him as an instructor in the French language, into the University of Cambridge. He was the first person ever employed in this branch of instruction, by the authority of the University, and his abilities were respected, his success acknowledged, and his morals were never impeached. He was well informed in history, and a correct scholar in French literature. As his support depended on the consent of the students, he thought it inadequate to his wishes, and desirous of a more sure establishment, he determined to visit our interior country, or to place himself with greater advantages in some other University. He left Cambridge in July, 1783, and soon after reports of his death were spread in America and Europe. His friends in Geneva applied to our minister in Paris, requesting information respecting him, and their desires were published in the Gazette. He was then pursuing his travels in our interior country, and he returned to this state in Feb. 1787, after having made choice of a spot in the interior parts of Pennsylvania for a settlement. Having received property from his friends in Geneva, he is now in the independence and ease of a Pennsylvania farmer. He soon engaged the notice of the citizens, and has been in the Senate of the United States, and is a member of their house of representatives, from the state of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to No. 25, South Third-Street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the under mentioned articles.—viz.

- Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys, &c.
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannels, &c.
Manchester Printed Calicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Colliars, Bays, Estrillas & Conjecturas,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Mullins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Mullins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of fig'd and plain Mullinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.
May 9

Proposals,

For publishing by Subscription, an elegant ENGRAVING, of a Picture entitled

National Gratitude.

Dedicated to the Citizens of America.

THE United States of America, represented by fifteen women, appear in the temple of Minerva, for the purpose of decorating with wreaths the Bust of President WASHINGTON, already crowned by immortality and liberty; the Eagle supporting the Arms of America, holds forth the Legend thereof, expressive of the unanimity of sentiment which animates them.—The Statue of Minerva is seen under a portico, decorated with military trophies, emblems of the Victories obtained against the enemies of Liberty, in the fore-ground appears History, who, attentive to this interesting scene, records it in her annals, in order to be transmitted to posterity.

The original picture was executed on a large scale, by JOSEPH PEROVANI, an Italian artist, on occasion of the entertainment given at Ricketts's Amphitheatre in Philadelphia, on February 22, 1796, for the celebration of the birthday of the President.

The Copperplate (2 1/2 inches by 19) will be engraved with the greatest care by a Parisian artist, lately arrived in this city, and will be ornamented in the border, with the arms of the United States of America, and of each particular state.

The price of Subscription is THREE DOLLARS, to be paid on delivery of the Print.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Decomb's, Print-seller, No. 1, North Third-Street, Mr. Oellers's, at the City Hotel, Chesnut-Street, and at Samuel Richardson's, City Tavern.

Should this Publication meet with public approbation, the same artists propose publishing successively, perspective views of the inside of Congress Hall, the Representatives therein assembled, and likewise of the Senate.

May 9

Estate for sale.

To be sold on Saturday next, the 14th Instant, by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern,

ALL that capital Estate, lately belonging to John Mayo, at Germantown, consisting of a good and commodious Mansion-House, out-houses, Stables, Garden, Orchards, &c. together with about 73 acres of good Land, the whole in the best order, and fit for the permanent residence of a large Family. Possession to be given immediately, free from every incumbrance.

Terms of payment, one half in three months, and the other half in six months, in approved notes.

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

May 9

Just Arrived,

In the Ship Hannibal, O. Cloufer, master, from Lisbon, A Cargo of SALT,

For sale by E. Dutilb & Wachsmuth, No. 164, South Second Street.

May 9

This Day is published,

AT the author's Book-Store, corner of Front and Walnut streets, Volume 1. of a

Description of Spanish St. Domingo, Translated from the French of M. L. F. MOREAU DE ST. MERY, member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, By WILLIAM COBBET.

With a new, correct, and elegant MAP of the whole Island. Price Two Dollars.

The Subscribers to this Work, are requested to take up the first volume, as soon as convenient.

The second volume (which completes the Work) will be ready for delivery in the course of the present month.

The complete work in the French language may likewise be had at the same place. May 9

Miniature Painting.

A Foreign Artist respectfully informs the Public, that he paints Likenesses, and warrants them. A few Specimens of his abilities may be seen at his Room No. 10, up one pair of Stairs in Mr. O'ELLERS' Hotel, Chesnut-Street, next Ricketts's Amphitheatre. April 23.

Genteel Boarding & Lodging

to be had at No. 45, in Vine-Street, the 2d door west of Second-Street, on the North Side. April 23.