

John Miller, jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chestnut Street,
Have imported in the late vessels from Europe,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Striped and clouded **NANKEENS,**
Dimities and **Mullinets,**
HATS,
Neatly assorted in packages,
IRISH LINENS, ditto,
All which they will sell on the most reasonable terms,
for Cash or the usual credit.
May 11.

Mr. Darley's Night.

New Theatre.

On **WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11,**

Will be presented, the **COMEDY of**
Such things are.

Never performed here. Written by the authors of
Every one has Fault, &c.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Sullivan, | Mr. Green, |
| Lord Flint, | Mr. Beete, |
| Sir Luke Tremor, | Mr. Bates, |
| Mr. Twincall, | Mr. Moreton, |
| Mr. Halwell, | Mr. Whitlock, |
| Elvius, | Mr. Marshall, |
| Mr. Meanright, | Mr. Darley, jun. |
| Zedan, | Mr. Darley, |
| First Keeper, | Mr. Warrell, |
| Second Keeper, | Mr. Mitchell, |
| First Prisoner, | Mr. Blisset, |
| Second Prisoner, | Mr. Morgan, |
| Messenger, | Mr. Warrell, jun. |
| Lady Tremor, | Mrs. Shaw, |
| Aurelia, | Mrs. Francis, |
| Female Prisoner, | Mrs. Whitlock, |

End of the Comedy, by particular desire, the favorite
Song of **L U C Y**, By **MR. DARLEY**
To which will be added, the Farce of

A Mogul Tale.

Altered from a piece of that name written by the Au-
thors of *Every one has his fault, &c.* and per-
formed in London, with the greatest applause.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Great Mogul, | Mr. Moreton, |
| Doctor Pedant, | Mr. Francis, |
| Omari, | Mr. Green, |
| Seim, | Mr. Beete, |
| 1st Guard, | Mr. Darley, jun. |
| 2d Guard, | Mr. Mitchell, |
| Johnny Atkins, | Mr. Bates, |
| Zanbira, | Mrs. Oldfield, |
| Irene, | Mrs. Harvey, |
| Sheba, | Mrs. Willems, |
| Fanny Atkins, | Mrs. Marshall, |

With new Scenery, Machinery and Decorations.

End of the First act of the Farce, Mr. Darley will sing
(by particular desire) the favorite song of
POOR JACK.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of
Mr. Darley, 130 Vine street.

On Friday, a Tragedy, never performed here, called
HENRY THE SECOND: Or, The Fall of Fair
Rosalind—with the Farce of **LOVE A LA MODE,**
for the Benefit of Mr. Whitlock.

Mr. Botes's Night will be on Monday.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of

ROBERT STEVENSON, deceased, or to the late part-
nership of Robert & Cornelius Stevenson, are requested
to make immediate payment, and those having any de-
mands against the same, will bring them in for settlement.
CORNELIUS STEVENSON, Administrator,
and Surviving Partner, No. 124 Spruce Street.
May 11 3aw3w

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, Ches-
nut-street, next Ricketts' Amphitheatre. April 23. \$

This Day published,

AND for sale by **D. DAVIES,** No. 63, High street,
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, do. and **J. ORMRUD,**
No. 41, Chestnut street.

[Price 25 Cents.]
A LETTER

From the **Rt. Honorable Edmund Burke,**
To a Noble Lord,

On the attacks made on him and his pension, in the
House of Lords by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of
Lauderdale, early in the present session of Parliament.

WITH A SUITABLE PREFACE,
By **Peter Porcupine.**

May 10 5

Venerable Disease.

DOCTOR J. MORGAN, No. 178 North Water street,
Philadelphia, gives advice daily in all cases of Physic
and Surgery, particularly **VENEREAL COMPLAINTS;**
in which from facts and minute observation he warrants his
method of cure most effectual, easy and expeditious.
N. B. Secrecy, honor and moderate terms may be depend-
ed on.

The Doctor likewise prepares an infallible **SPECIFIC** for
the cure of the above complaints, to supply seamen, travel-
lers, and country inhabitants, with plain and proper direc-
tions for their use. May 7. f. m & w. 3t.

Estate for sale.

To be sold on Wednesday the 18th
Instant, by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern,
ALL that capital Estate, lately belonging to John Mayo,
at Germantown, consisting of a good and commo-
dious Mansion-House, out-houses, Stables, Garden, Or-
chards, &c. together with about 73 acres of good Land,
the whole in the best order, and fit for the permanent re-
sidence of a large Family. Possession to be given imme-
diately, 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 5

John Miller, jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chestnut Street,
Have received by the Ship
BIRMINGHAM PACKET,
From Calcutta,
160 Bales of Bengal Goods,
10,000 Pieces Nankeens,
Of a Superior Quality.
350 Bags of SUGAR,
Which they will sell on advantageous terms.
May 10.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1796.

The Letter-Bag of the Ship Suffex, capt.
Philip Atkins, for Liverpool, will be tak-
en from the Post-Office the 14th instant.
May 10.

The following article was republished in the Au-
rorra from the *Jersey Chronicle!*

That a public debt is a public blessing—
has been the favorite and avowed maxim of the party
who have hitherto held the ministerial reins of the
general government. The conduct of the a-
ristocratic faction shews that they were in earnest
at heart; for during "the six years' glorious ad-
ministration," they have continued to encrease the
public debt one million per annum.

Public debt's a public blessing—

O the blessing
Puff expressing,
Never ending, still depending—
What a blessing
To be fleeing
All the nation, without ending!

The above, says a correspondent, is one among
the numberless other "horrid lies" made and cir-
culated by the enemies of the general government.
No such maxim ever was avowed or advocated by
any man who now holds or ever held "the minist-
erial reins of the general government;" and the au-
thors and propagators of the assertion are challeng-
ed to name the person by whom, the time when,
and the place where it was ever uttered by any per-
son now in, or who has ever been in the adminis-
tration. Unless they do this, they will justly add
to that load of obloquy under which they now labor.
This calumny has been so often repeated that it has
obtained credit with some persons who ought to be
better informed—hence it is not unusual to hear
from the lips of certain singular patriots, "I am
not one of those who consider a public debt a public
blessing!"

In vain for Peace our country sighs and wines,

While modern patriots want the loaves and fishes:

Faction, with raving maw, will growl and fret,

Until the public feed it with its debt;

'Till then, a public debt's a public curse,

And our affairs proceed from bad to worse;

But once this curf the ardent knaves possessings,

'Tis then transform'd into a public blessing!

COMMUNICATION.

If there did yet remain doubts respecting the
views of a baffled yet desperate Faction, the re-
peated attacks on the American clergy in its chief
organs, the *Chronicle* and *Aurora*, for their love of
peace, and for their attachment to our Constitution,
would alone silence them. The party by these at-
tacks, completely shew the cloven foot. To the
Clergy this country owes much. Their spirited ex-
hortations served greatly to rouse the spirits of the
people during the dark periods of the revolution.
It may even be questioned whether we owe our suc-
cess in a less degree to their heroic exertions, than
to the sword; since the one may be said to have
been in a great measure the effect of the other.

The Clergy were the first cause of the settle-
ment of this country, to which their little flocks
were drawn by their example, from the persecuting
fangs of Faction. The American clergy have,
from that period down to the present time, been
unremittently employed in inculcating those princi-
ples which are most conducive both to religious and
civil liberty. In such exertions may they still per-
severe; and may they ever be supported in them
by all honest and virtuous Americans, as a last and
most formidable barrier against the introduction of
French politics—French religion, or rather French
Atheism—French idolatry—French anarchy—and
French massacres.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

"Happy, Mr. Bache, is it for about two thirds
of the signers, that a law of the *Athenians*, which
made it death for a stranger to meddle in affairs of
state, is not in force in America". This sentence
is to be found in the *Aurora* of Saturday last. It
is so applicable to a great proportion of the signers
against the British treaty, both in this city and in
various parts of the Union, from which, with in-
finite industry, a great number of \checkmark and
other queer marks, have been collected, as will ap-
pear on inspection of the memorials before the
House of Representatives, that I have to request
you to republish the precious morceau, without any
further comment.

Your's
BOB SHORT.

N. B. To the honor of our country, there are
very few native citizens of the United States, who
cannot write their names.

French account of the Repulse of the English
from before Leogane.

The English at Port au Prince, to facilitate
their meditated attack upon Leogane, which is a-
bout 7 leagues distant from the first mentioned
place, had corrupted Pierre Dieudonne and Pom-
pee who commanded the republican volunteers en-
camped in the environs of Port au Prince, at Le
Charbonnier, Rivierefroide and Crete-a-Piquans;
but the plot was discovered and the traitors were
sent to Leogane to be tried.

This arrested for a short time the projects of the
English. They, however, having got together at
Port au Prince the commanders of the Mole St.
Nicholas, St. Marc and l'Arcahaie, digested their
plan of attack and began its execution by driving
in the posts in the environs of Port au Prince.—
These trifling advantages encouraged them in their
attack upon Leogane.

The republicans in Leogane had received infor-
mation of their intentions and had put the place in
the best situation of defence. But tired of ex-
pecting the English, Rigaud and Bauvais whose
presence was wanted at Cayes and Jackmel, left
the defence of Leogane to Renaud, having taken
every previous measure for the security of the place.

A few days after their departure, the English
fleet, consisting of four vessels of the line, one of
three decks, six frigates, one corvette, several armed
brigs and other vessels and about fifty transports
left Port au Prince and appeared before Leogane.

The ships of war on the 21st of March cannon-
aded fort Cairra from 9 in the morning till 6 in the
evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them
to slip their cables and sheer off, and to tow
off one of the ships more disabled than the rest.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed
their troops at Ester and Petite riviere, under the
protection of the remaining ships of war. The
republican detachments appointed to prevent the
descent, were prevented by the fire from the ships,
and were obliged to fall back and return to town.

Major General Bowyer, commander in chief of
the enemy's troops, headed the troops landed at
Ester, composed of several bodies of English in-
fantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, com-
manded by Col. Grant, and encamped on the plan-
tation Buteau, whence he detached a strong column,
with four field pieces, which commenced the attack
of the town, on the side of the post called liberty.
The firing was warm on both sides; but after half
an hour's firing, the column was thrown into disorder
and were obliged to fall back upon the main
body.

The division that landed at Petite riviere headed
by Baron de Montalembart, composed of colonial
forces, of emigrants of the legion of Lapointe and
of the Chasseurs de Desfources, remained as a corps
of observation.

In the night of the 21st to the 22d, the English
constructed a battery opposite to the bastion of
Liberty, at pistol shot distance from the fosse. At
break of day the works were perceived, and a well
supported fire of artillery and mucketry so well di-
rected, that after a bloody conflict of three hours
the English were obliged to abandon their entrench-
ments.

They then attempted to carry the place by as-
sault, the attacking being covered by the fire of 4
field pieces. They neglected no means to make
this attack successful—ladders, fascines, &c. they
had every thing in abundance. They were suffered
to reach the edge of the fosse, when a general fire
from the garrison, kept up with constancy, obli-
ged them to fly with precipitancy. They dispersed,
abandoning their tools, arms, &c. and two brass six
pounders, &c. which the republicans took posses-
sion of, having made a sortie, and pursued the fly-
ing enemy.

The division of Montalembart made an attempt
to protect the retreat of the English, with a detach-
ment of cavalry; but a well directed fire from the
bastion of Equality, obliged them to retire.

[Translated for the Maryland Journal.]

VICTOR HUGUES

To the Editors of the French and American Ga-
zette at New-York.

I expect of your condescension and impartiality
to insert in your Gazette this letter.

As a public functionary, I was to be applauded
and slandered. It is the effect of the government
which we have adopted. I made it a law to my-
self never to answer or enter into any altercation
respecting my functions.

Fifteen months since, I urged my recall. Con-
gratulations, encouragements, a general approba-
tion of all our operations, have been the answer of
the committee of public safety, which must prove
to the enemies of our country that, notwithstanding
the different factions which have divided the
national convention, every one has sighed for a re-
public, and the destruction of the British nation.

But now that the government is fixed, I have
inflicted with intreaties upon my recall; I hope that
I shall obtain it next spring.

I invite those who have caused to be published
in yours, or any other Gazette, facts against me, to
sign and present them to the government for inves-
tigation.

I declare that I shall prosecute the traitor Collot
in France, and that I shall easily prove to the world
his treacherous conduct. I engage to make use of
his own writings. If he is not guilty, why does
he not steer his way to France. Moreover I will
prove that the Irishman Fitzsimons, with O'Brien
and Faloy, merchants in Dominica, were commis-
sioned by his holy Britannic majesty to receive in
Guadaloupe the amount of the adjudicated prop-
erty of the transported French patriots, denominated
Brigands by Collot, after the manner of George,
Conde, and Co. I will show they have been con-
cerned in vessels to rob and plunder the republic;
O'Brien being here under confinement for that
crime till the day that government shall pass judg-
ment on him.

The moment is not far off when the fury of pas-
sions will give place to calm reasoning. Then will
the public distinguish the men whose energy has
created the revolution, from the cameleons, always
wavering between the two parties, consulting only
their own interests, always exclaiming against the
cut throats, and yet always devoted to that horrid
party.

As to myself, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of
having discharged a painful task, whose success has
even exceeded my most sanguine hopes. As to
war operations, I leave it to military men to com-
pare our resources with those of the enemy; but I
pride myself in having maintained good order and
tranquillity, and it will not be found, that during
the long space of twenty months, one of those peo-
ple formerly slaves, was punished for misbehaviour
towards a white man. Labor went on as formerly.
An army of ten thousand men scattered upon Gre-
nada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Statia, St. Martins,
Mavagalante, contracts, hospitals, the staff, all were
regularly paid, and some hundred thousand dollars
sent to France. I have received with open arms
all the St. Domingo patriots, those of St. Vincent
and Martinique, their wives and their children.

If all this is not enough to silence my calumnia-
tors, the verdicts which, as public accuser, I pro-
voked, from the revolutionary tribunals at Roche-
fort and Brest, and those I have given here, have all
been made public; to the eternal shame of those
who have abused the power entrusted to them.

The penal code of the constituent assembly follow-
ed. Two thousand inhabitants of Guadaloupe
might have been sacrificed to the revolutionary
laws. I put them in the way of retrieving their
error. I was blamed for the letters of Junius—
and in them I glory. Those who cry me down on
that account certainly never read them. I must
beg indulgence for the style. It cannot be ex-
pected that a man of moderate abilities should
prove a great writer; I have no claims to genius.
I am besides convinced, that refinement would have
destroyed in me the gifts of nature. I will say
more—numbers of my writings have been printed.
I never wanted for audience; I never suffered my
ideas to be altered, but always allowed them to be
put in better language. This has been my con-
stant method. Is there danger in speaking the
truth? You have once inserted in your paper, that
I indicted Dechezeaux and Grimeare at Roche-
fort. It was a mistake; for I was then six hun-
dred miles from the spot; not that I would have it
understood, that they were not guilty. I could not
direct the trial, but I would have been a witness a-
gainst them.

I am very well known to the inhabitants of St.
Domingo. The party who were my bitter en-
emies, yet granted me their esteem. Despair has
hurried many to become the foes of their country;
but the inhabitants of Guadaloupe cannot plead
the same excuse. All, whatever their opinions,
were well received by me, if they had not been
guilty of connections with the British. I know
that some have apprehended the same disasters
which have afflicted St. Domingo; on which I
shall observe that the planters never spoke the truth.
Constantly they have altered facts. Making no dis-
tinction between virtuous and criminal men, they
have exasperated those that would serve them;
while they confided in a band of intriguers, guilt
not only remained unpunished but raised its head
in triumph.

Polverel and Santhonax, commissaries sent to St.
Domingo to re-establish peace and tranquillity on
the island, with great resources to execute their
mission, suffered the whites to be slaughtered. Per-
sons, as well as property, were not spared. All
citizens were divided. The enemy had invaded the
country, and all this because they sided with one
party, and espoused private animosities.

Victor Hugues, carrying with him a baneful law,
breathing havoc to the colonies, landed on an en-
emy's ground, and drove away the British and re-
bels. Property and individuals were respected. No
taxes were exacted. All the requisitions were paid.
Order, tranquillity and plenty prevailed every where.
The strictest discipline was maintained. Negroes
were kept at work; not one proprietor was turned
out. The unfortunate, from all the islands, were
received and assisted, and Guadaloupe is in a better
state than ever. The sugar-works are much en-
creased.

The British well know that they must have twen-
ty thousand men to attack us. I am convinced
that general Abercrombie will go off as well drub-
bed as his comrades and his countrymen, generals
Grey, Jervis, Vaughan, Irwin, Lindlay, Colin
Graham, Stewart, Prescott, & Co. I wait for
them. It is reported that some are already at Bar-
badoes—Whatever may happen, my name and
that of the famous Collot, shall never shine to-
gether in a capitulation. I have known how to
live; I shall know how to die. Never will I dis-
honor myself.

This letter has already run to a very great length;
but, perhaps, though inelegant, it will convey the
truth. I wait with calmness my accusers. I am
convinced that it is in the United States as in Paris.
People make much noise without proving any thing.
I am, with due esteem,
VICTOR HUGUES.

RICHMOND, May 4.

On Monday last the corps of artillery, infantry
and cavalry, of this city, paraded in honour of the
American Saint; and upon hearing that the statue
of general Washington, which lately arrived from
Paris, was about to be brought up from Rockets',
they marched down and escorted it with military
honours to the capitol, which excited emotions of
pleasure and gratitude in every beholder.

May 9.

A physician in St. Mary's county, Maryland,
writes to his friend in this city, that he was lately
called to a boy in a Locked Jaw, on the 4th day
of the disorder. He had been taking liquid laudanum
in great doses without effect. The physician
who had prescribed this remedy, gave him over-
the physician (our correspondent) who succeeded
him, bled him plentifully, and afterwards gave him
large quantities of wine and bark. He likewise ap-
plied blisters to the outside of each of his jaws. By
the use of these remedies, he was relieved in 26
hours, and on the 2d of May he was perfectly
well. It is to be hoped this communication of a
cure of a disorder, so often fatal, and by remedies
which have succeeded in many similar cases, will
prove useful to the citizens of the United States,
and lead them to reject a dependence upon a reme-
dy (laudanum) which has seldom done service when
used alone, and which is prescribed only in compli-
ance to great names.
Phila. Gazette.

SPRINGFIELD, May 3.

At a Meeting of a respectable number of Free-
holders and other Inhabitants of the County of
Hampshire, holden at Northampton, the 27th
ult.

DAVID SEXTON, in the Chair.

J. E. PORTER, Clerk.

VOTED, That it is the opinion of this meet-
ing, that the treaty lately negotiated with Great-
Britain, ought to be carried into immediate effect.

Voted, that William Parks, S. Henshaw, Wm.
Pynchon, E. Hunt, E. Mattoun, jun. Esquires,
and Messieurs Wm. Coleman and Jona. E. Porter,
be a committee to draft a petition to the House of
Representatives in Congress, on the subject, and
to lay the same before this meeting, for their appro-
bation.

The meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow
evening.

Thursday Evening, April 28.

Met according to adjournment.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, in the Chair.