

on the general state of public credit, which being confidential, it would be extremely indelicate even to hint at. We can therefore only say generally, that Mr. Pitt gave the committee the most cordial reception, that he conducted himself with the greatest frankness, and promised to give the matter the most early consideration.

Whether the proposition, such as it has been made, will be acceded to, is to be determined by the minister; but we have no doubt the efforts of the committee will be attended with benefit to the public either in the manner proposed, or in some other. It is high time there should be some public interference to accommodate the trading part of the nation; for at present the commerce of the country is greatly distressed. The bank has lately so narrowed its discounts, that in many instances it has only discounted in the proportion of 5 per cent on the bills sent in, though their security has been undeniable.

On Monday night, the charges preferred by the Board of Admiralty against Admiral Cornwallis, were sent off by a messenger to Portsmouth, and yesterday morning the members of the court martial met on board the Orion man of war, and proceeded on their enquiry into the conduct of the Noble Admiral. Lord Howe presides.

The enquiry is not expected to take up a great length of time; but we are apt to believe, that the outward bound fleets will be delayed from sailing, until it is concluded.

Yesterday we received the last of the Hamburg Mails due, which scarcely brings an article of intelligence worth reporting.

In this mail, as in many that have preceded it, there are numerous reports respecting peace and war, which, in our opinion, deserve little or no credit. And as from this state of uncertainty and speculation, it is probable that such rumours will continue to be afloat, until either a negotiation is actually set on foot, or the campaign is opened, we think it may not be unimportant to make an observation on this head.

From the knowledge we have of the state of affairs in this country, we have every reason to believe, that our ministers have no expectation at present of a peace. This does not arise from any disposition of theirs to treat for peace, but from the high language which the Executive Directory is still supposed to hold in regard to the terms of it. But, as the obstruction lies with the French government, and not with us, so it is impossible to depend, almost from day to day whether the latter may not think fit to abandon their lofty pretensions before another fatal blow is struck.

Hence, then, it will be perceived, that let men be ever so well informed of the state of affairs at home, they may perhaps be the very worst informed in respect to the event. The Executive Directory may unexpectedly alter their tone, and incline to peace; and, if we may judge from the late Paris Gazette, this would appear to be the case at present. At the same time, it is necessary to remark, that these journals are not altogether to be depended upon; and that it is on facts only that have occurred, that the public ought to place a full reliance.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered a further reduction in the price of bread of three halfpence in the quarter loaf, which will take place to-morrow, when its price will be one shilling and a halfpenny.

On Saturday Monsieur Charetier landed at Dover from Calais, accompanied by his secretary. He came in a French by boat, which had no other passengers on board; and from that, and some other circumstances, there is reason to suppose he is come in a public capacity.

Official information has just been received by Mr. Vander Horst, the American Consul at Bristol, that the present posture of affairs between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers renders it very hazardous for the vessels of that country to venture into those seas which are frequented by the Algerine cruisers; and that this danger will continue until it shall be duly notified by the government of the United States, that peace is fully established between the two countries.

The unfortunate capture of part of our Mediterranean fleet has been a source of great contention; and our merchants are not the only persons likely to become losers by it.

We have already stated the sale of the cargoes of those ships by the Republican admiral Richery, to a company of merchants at Cadiz. While this transaction was going on, the French government was employed in selling the very same cargoes to another Spanish company, which had actually dispatched agents to Paris to conclude the bargain.

The terms being agreed on, citizen Magnou de la Balue, banker to the government, advanced several millions in specie to the Executive Directory, which were to be repaid him on the sale of the cargoes. When his agents, in pursuance of the agreement, went to Cadiz, to take possession of the merchandize, they were not a little surprised to find that the company which had already completed its purchase from Richery, had by a new sale, disposed of the principal part of the goods to English and other merchants. The bargain made with the French government consequently became void; and the merchants, whose agents had been at Paris, considered themselves exempt from any responsibility for the sums which Magnou de la Balue had advanced.

The banker having applied to be reimbursed on the part of government, was made a tender of paper only; as the money had been employed in the exigency of the republic. The result has been, that Richery, by the help of the value of the cargoes, has married a rich Spanish lady at Cadiz; while Magnou de la Balue has been involved in the most ruinous state of bankruptcy; and the French ships of war, with their prizes are now rotting at Cadiz.

BUHL, March 21.

An order has this instant arrived here for Conde's army to march on the 25th instant for Endingen, about 4 leagues from Frisburg where it will take

possession of the cantonments in which the division of the Prince of Lorraine is now stationed. The corps of noble cavalry will remain in the Black Forest until fresh orders.

It is thought that this shifting of quarters has been occasioned by the immediately expected arrival of 12,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, which are to augment Marechal Count Wurmer's army. The Prince of Conde is to fix his headquarters in the environs of Offenbourg.

HAGUE, March 29.

In the sitting of the Convention of last Friday, Citizens Lelievenon, Hahn, Bikker, Van Sitter, Kempenaar, and Van Leeuw, were elected members of the committee for foreign affairs; and this day is to come on the election of the Minister for the same Department. The candidates for this place are Citizen Guarles, ci-devant Gressier to the States General; Van Leyden, late President of the Provincial Council of Holland; and Schimmelpenninck, a Counsellor at Amsterdam.

According to official accounts received from Hamburg, we had reasons to suppose that our fleet had put into Norway; but it now appears, by the intelligence brought by the Courier Cutter, which was detached by Admiral Braak, and arrived last Friday, that the said fleet has safely reached the Hetland Islands, and made several prizes among which are two British whalers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.

Instead of the expected intelligence of an engagement between the British and French squadrons in the Archipelago, we have received information, that the former has thought proper to collect the British traders for the purpose of conducting them safe into the Mediterranean, and the latter to make the best of its way to Toulon, leaving however behind in the Dardanelles, and Smyrna two frigates, unable to keep the sea.

The warlike preparations are resumed with great vigour, but in all probability for no other purpose than to reduce some overgrown Barbans who have revolted against the Grand Seigneur.

A letter from Wesel of the 25th ult. states, that although a detachment of French troops has actually arrived at Meurs, to enforce the payment of the Forced Loan, yet intelligence had been received there, that the Prussian Provinces still occupied by the French troops, will not only be exempted from that loan, but also be evacuated by the Republicans within the next three weeks.

Accounts from Holland state, that the French Minister, Noel, has sent to the National Convention two representations, in which he presses the Convention to establish immediately the free navigation of the Scheldt, and to order the departure of the French emigrants out of the United Provinces.

The emigrants have been accordingly ordered to leave the Provinces within a limited time.

GLEANINGS.

(From late London papers.)

Copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Theatre, on the 19th September, 1795.

At a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held in pursuance of a public notice from the sheriff, published on the 15th inst. after a short speech from the sheriff, intimating the purpose of the meeting, Col. Morgan was called to the chair, and proposed a congratulatory address to Mr. Hastings, on his late acquittal by the House of Lords, on the charges preferred against him by the Commons of Great Britain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hay, and unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee, to draw up an address:

- Colonel Morgan, Edward Hay, Esq.
Colonel Deare, John Belli, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, J. H. Harrington, Esq.
W. A. Brooke, Esq. J. Flemming, Esq.
Charles Chapman, Esq. F. Belfour, Esq.

The committee having accordingly retired, after a few minutes returned with the following address, which, being read and unanimously approved, was ordered to be copied fair in duplicate for signature.

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

SIR,

The inhabitants of this settlement, on your departure for Europe, having in the strongest terms, expressed their sense both of your public administration and private conduct, during the long period in which you presided in India; we feel it no less incumbent on us, now, to offer to you our warmest congratulations on your acquittal of all the charges that were preferred against you in England. We cannot but admire, Sir, the patience, fortitude and resignation with which you have borne a trial unexampled in its length, and a scrutiny into character, motives, and actions, the most strict and minute that ever was instituted. But, upheld by conscious innocence, you have given an example of your reliance on the justice of your cause, which we doubt not will carry conviction to the world & posterity, equal to the verdict of the illustrious tribunal before which you have appeared.

An acquittal under such circumstances we must consider as honorable in the highest degree to yourself, as well as demonstrative of the impartial justice of our country. It is also peculiarly gratifying to us, as it confirms, and, if it were possible, it would strengthen those sentiments which we never ceased to entertain of you.

Permit us to add, Sir, our cordial wishes that your remaining years may be many, and accompanied by a felicity that may compensate for the loss of those benefits and comforts of which you have been so long deprived.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, sir, your obedient and most humble servant.

Calcutta, Sept. 1795.

Among the great undertakings to be renowned for the skill of their conception, and the probable public good in their execution, is the navigation now forming, to connect the River Severn and the Ri-

ver Dee. The course must be through a country, so delicious for the exquisite mountainous inequalities, of Denbighshire and Shropshire. Among these, over one of the deepest dells, is a part of the navigation, which will be the boldest effort of the whole. It is to connect and convey the water from one mountainous point to another, across a hollow, measuring, in the perpendicular, rather more than 90 feet, the length between 300 and 400 feet — this part of the canal is to be a trough of cast iron.

A number of coal-heavers, to the number of 20, in the service of Mr. Sant, coal-merchant, were fortunate enough to possess one half of a ticket, which came up a prize of 20,000l. in the present English State Lottery. One of the members had sold his share previous to its being drawn, the purchaser afterwards made him a present of 20 guineas, and the remaining members conjointly made it up 100l.

Three Cocknies met at the Lord Mayor's: the first said, he fell asleep the moment he laid his head on the pillow; the second said he had no idea of it; and the third declared both ought to be thrown out of the window for their bad English.

There will be a trial at the next Summer Assizes for the county of York by the Grand Assize, on a writ of right concerning estates in Cleveland, and the Special Jury must be of four Knights and their twelve Squires, who, according to their ancient custom of the law, will be summoned to come gilt with swords. The memory of the oldest man doth not furnish an instance of such trial in any country, except once in Middlesex.

BOSTON, May 25.

Capture of DEMARARA.

Capt. Gage arrived here yesterday, informs, that about seven days since, he spoke and went on board Capt. Low, of Providence, in 15 days from Demarara, who acquainted him, that an English armament of 12 sail, had arrived before Demarara, and summoned the place to surrender, only conditioning that the officers should swear allegiance to the Stadtholder, and that property should remain as it was, which was complied with; and when Capt. Low passed the Squadron, they ordered his register as from a place belonging to the Stadtholder.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

We lately gave an article from a London Paper of the 3d of April, which stated the probability of a re-commencement of hostilities by the Algerines against the United States. We observed, that the assertion was unaccompanied by any mention of facts, on which this probability could appear to be grounded. Yesterday, we were favored with the perusal of a letter written by Capt. O'Brien, to a citizen of this place, dated at Lisbon, the 2d of April, and received by the way of Philadelphia, which gives some corroboration to the above account; although it, also, leaves us in the dark, as to the circumstances which could occasion this sudden departure from the treaty.

The following we have extracted from the letter: "I am employed in the service of the United States. I expect shortly to proceed for Algiers; from thence I hope to return to Philadelphia; and it is likely I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, and many others of my esteemed friends.

"Our affairs with Algiers is not so favorable at present, as is generally imagined."

The violation of a treaty so recently entered into would, indeed only add one more to the many breaches of this nature, committed in the old world; and would particularly apply to us the observations, on this subject, of a late writer on the history of Poland, who says, "But treaties and guarantees are in general only adher'd to until they can be broken with safety.

The only effectual method for any state to secure its dominions, is to make itself respectable by its strength and unanimity, and to be prepared against any attacks."

[N. York D. Ado.]

The troops at West Point have been notified in general orders, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Private letters it is said, mention, that a battalion of troops are coming from the southward, that they will join those now at the Point, and from thence that two battalions will be ordered to the Western frontiers.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-LONDON, May 23.

FOOL'S MARINE LIST.

Arrived, Brig Active, J. Whittlesey, 16 days from Fort Dauphin. Left there, brig Dolphin, of Boston, to sail in 10 days; sloop —, Dennis, of Rhode Island, to sail in 6 days; brig —, Hughes, of New York, to sail in 3 or 4 weeks.

Capt. Whittlesey was boarded the day he came out, by the British ship Sampson, and seven French gentlemen were taken out. One white woman and six women of color were permitted to pass, and their property left unmolested. It was said at Fort Dauphin, that ROUME, member of the Colonial Directory, had arrived at St. Domingo, in a frigate, which preceded a French and Spanish fleet, having on board, ROCHAMBEAU, SANTHONAX, RAYMOND, LEBLANC, DESOURNEAU, &c. Citizen Perraud, and two others, had been deputed from the Cape, to Citizen Rouse.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

On Saturday there were two arrivals from St. Bartholomew, viz, the Mary, in 24 days, and the Mermaid in 20 days. The accounts they give do not perfectly correspond; as, however, the Mermaid is 4 days later than the Mary, there is a possibility of the truth of her account. We insert them as follows:

By the brig Mary, Gaezer, arrived on Saturday, in 24 days from St. Bartholomew, intelligence is received, that the British had taken and were in the actual possession of St. Lucia; and further, that they intended an immediate attack on Guadaloupe. In consequence of which determination, 11 vessels loaded with soldiers had arrived at Martinico, while the Mary was at that Island. The conduct of the British, towards American seamen, was intolerable. They paid no regard to protections. Their lan-

guage was, "men we want, and men we will have, for his Majesty's service."

On the 12th inst. in lat. 23. 40, long. 67. 20, Capt. Crozer, of the brig Mary, in a heavy squall, carried away her main top and main top gallant mast, and her foremast below her deck.

May 7, long. 69. 00, lat. 23. 40, spoke a schooner from Baltimore, bound to Fort Dauphin, Hispaniola, out five days, all well.

On Saturday arrived the snow Mermaid, Capt. Hawley, in 20 days from St. Bartholomew. By the arrival of the Mermaid, we have information that the British made an attack on St. Lucia, a few days previous to Capt. Hawley's departure from St. Bartholomew, and that they were completely defeated in their attempt. The loss of the British, from our information, was immensely great. Three transports with wounded on board, had gone to Martinique, and a reinforcement was sent for, in order to renew the attack. The general opinion, however, at St. Bartholomew was, that their scheme would prove abortive, as the French were well fortified.

Yesterday the ship Jersey, Capt. Barnes, arrived at this port in 42 days from Havre de Grace, by whom we have a reiteration of the account of PEACE with Austria, but not with England, as the Report of the day at Havre. Farther to-morrow, 26 passengers came in the Jersey. Extracts from French papers to-morrow.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a Merchant in this city, dated April 4, we are informed, that Mr. Humphreys had advised masters of vessels bound up the Straights, not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the Ransom Money from the United States having expired, and no cash yet come to hand.

The capture of Demarara, by the English, in behalf of the Stadtholder of Holland, is given by Capt. Gage — vide Boston head. This capture, in this same mode, is confirmed by Capt. Lathrop, arrived yesterday in the ship Sally, in 32 days from Demarara, who has brought with him a Dutch copy of the Capitulation. He had an English copy, but he gave it to an English cruiser who spoke him. It will appear to-morrow.

The Amsterdam Packet, Henderson, arrived on Saturday from Glasgow, brought Scotch papers to April 5, but they do not contain any thing very interesting.

From a Correspondent.

In the Amsterdam Packet, from Greenock, came passenger, Mr. DAVID DOWNE, and family, from Edinburgh, who was sentenced to suffer with WATT for High Treason. We congratulate him on his safe arrival, and wish him all manner of happiness in this Land of Peace and Freedom.

Arrived at this port.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ship Sally, Lathrop; Jersey, Barnes; Amsterdam Packet, Henderson; Elizabeth, Pugh; Joseph, —; Lydia, Goodrich; Snow Mermaid, —; Brig Joseph, Chase; Fox, Cook; Charlotte, Flowers; Hunter, Banker; Juno, Bastran; Mabel, —; Mary, Grozart; Nabby, Arnold; Pallas, Brown; Schr. Robinson Crusoe, Charch; Goliath, Hathaway; Sloop Sally, Tingly.

CLARRED.

Ship Commerce, Chadayne, Bourdeaux; Schooner Lucy, Bradbury, New-Providence.

Ship President, Riley, from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomew, was taken April 29, by the British sloop of war Patriot, and carried into St. Kitt's.

Several vessels from New York we are informed lay at St. Lucia, at the time the English arrived there, among which was the Ship Victor.

Capt. Hawley, in lat. 35. 25, long. 73, spoke the sloop Hiram, Capt. McDonald, from New-York, 5 days out, all well.

Capt. Henderson, of the Amsterdam Packet, in lat. 40. 00, long. 49. 30, spoke the ship Experiment from this port bound to Bourdeaux, out 21 days, all well.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Arrived.

Table listing ship arrivals: Brig Neptune, Rhodes; Harriet, Peirce; Schr Abigail, Woodbury; Success, Richardson.

Clear'd.

Table listing ship departures: Ship Liberty, Ramage; Atlantic, Langford; India, Ashmead; Mount Vernon, Dominick; Sloop Jefferson, York; Sally, Putter; Merrimack, Carlton.

The following Memorandum was sent on board the schooner Polly & Sally, (at sea) from Tenerife, bound to Philadelphia:

The brig Belev, of Tynmouth, sailed from Fingera the 11 of March, with a cargo of Salt, for St. John's, Newfoundland — On the 13th of May, was captured, in lat. 43. 40 N. long. 21. 45 W. by the French privateer Le Chasseur. The captain, Mark Whiteway, was left on board; and now requests capt. Done to mention these circumstances in the American papers, on his arrival, with this addition: that his vessel has since been retaken by the Assistance man of war, of 50 guns, capt. John Mowat, who has ordered us to Bermuda.

The Political Censor;

Or, MONTHLY REVIEW OF POLITICAL OCCURRENCES,

For MAY, By PETER PORCUPINE, Is this day published at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S Book Store, No. 62, High Street.