

La Gazette Francaise of New York, announces (June 1.) by information of passengers and letters from the French islands, that the fleet actually arrived at the Cape was of 5 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 3,000 men—others say 2 of the line, 3 frigates, 2,000 men, 40,000 muskets, and a considerable quantity of powder and ball—That general Rochambeau, who also arrived in the fleet, is to command the Spanish part of Hispaniola, and that General Laveaux will continue to command the French part. That 11 British transports, bound to Jamaica, were taken by the fleet. That letters from Martinico, of May 15, announce, that of 25 British transports, detached from the last fleet, 23 had been taken by some French frigates.

The total loss of the English, in the late unsuccessful attack on Leogane, is, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 10 subalterns, 87 rank and file wounded; 19 sergeants, 1 drummer, 180 rank and file missing.

A morning paper (Claypoole's) says, The brig Vulcan, taken on the 5th of May, by the Spencer sloop of war of 18 twelve pounders, mounted 12 three and four pounders, and had 70 men. She engaged her unequal adversary an hour and a half, and had 21 men killed and wounded. The Spencer had one man killed and one wounded.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated April 8, 1796. "There is since my last, large quantities of flour arrived here, and in our different ports: there is near 14,000 barrels of American flour for sale here, but specie is so very scarce in this country, that there is no buyers but government, to whom it is offered at 90 livres per bbl. for quick payment.—There are several cargoes of coffee lately arrived here from Boston and Baltimore: about 600,000 cwt. was sold this week at 33s. 6d. per cwt. paid on delivery; this market is glutted with oil, and no sale whatever. In consequence of a late law, there is another paper money named mandats, which are to replace one against thirty, of the assignats in circulation, though said law gives the same value to mandats as to cash, and no difference can be made but even impowers those who have contracted in cash to pay in mandats. In future no contract or agreement, government excepted, can be made but payable in mandats; this has put a total stop to business. I presume foreigners in general must suffer considerably by it."

Extract of a Letter from Augusta, May 17, 1796. "Your favor of the 4th instant, announcing the carrying the appropriation for the British treaty through the Representative house, is a piece of intelligence which affords very general satisfaction;—were I to say transport, the extravagancies of some of our most violent and most respectable Demos on hearing the information, would warrant me in the expression:—it is scarcely to be credited with what pleasing avidity all ranks, nay, I may say, all parties, receive the news; I am certain half the money expended on another occasion\* during last year, in this place, would have procured a general illumination throughout the town of Augusta this evening: in fact, I am convinced, there is nothing but the best weather, the timidity of our foreigners, and the remembrance of the past sins of our patriots that prevents the thing. It is either a very foolish proverb that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," or else truth and consistency have of late been discarded from among the attributes of Deity. It rains like a November day in England, but no man thinks of cutting his own or his neighbour's throat;—we forget for a little, our public infamy as a state, and even the authors of it, to participate of the general joy."

Effigy Burning.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The worthy Dr. LETTSON, still attentive to the great object of promoting Natural History among us, especially mineralogy, has sent by the last ship from London, an hundred more fine specimens of Ores from the Spanish mines for the Cabinet at Cambridge. Although this Cabinet does not contain the diamond, ruby, hyacinth, topaz, chrysolite, emerald, beryl, sapphire, amethyst, opal, or tourmalin, which are but fictitious wealth, the mere playthings of Princes, it nevertheless contains the more useful productions of nature, and excepting what are called the precious stones, there are very few substances yet discovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found in the cabinet of minerals at Cambridge.

It is very pleasing to the curious traveller, to see at one view a collection of the animals inhabiting the country he visits. The recent art of preserving beasts and birds, owes its origin to this curiosity; and in order to excite us Americans, to preserve our birds and beasts, for the gratification of naturalists, Mr. LETTSON, has sent the Museum at Cambridge between twenty and thirty samples of birds and small quadrupeds, so nicely preserved, as to emulate the life. These objects while they delight the eye, instruct the American Naturalist to do so likewise. (Col. Centinel.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in England largely concerned in the cotton manufactory to his friend in Charleston, (S. C.) dated the 12th of January, 1796. "I now reply to your letter of October last, so far as relates to Georgia Cotton. We have lately samples of a hundred bags of it: sent us from a house in Glasgow for our inspection. We have closely examined it, and are sorry to say, it appears as if it had undergone some severe operation, so much so that its staple is nearly destroyed. I am apprehensive that this cotton may have passed through that new invented Gin which you speak of. If so, it would have been much better for the planters had they never seen such a thing among them, as it has reduced the value of their cotton, from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. and 19d. per pound. The Georgia cotton is of a very fine and soft texture and will not bear such violence to be done to it. If the planters had an opportunity of cleaning it by hand, instead of any

machine at all, I should think it the best mode; for, although it might not be made quite so clean, yet the nature of it and its fine fibres would be preserved, which would at all times command a price superior to any thing from the West-Indies. The planters ought to know this as soon as possible, for their own benefit, as well as for the benefit of all concerned in it. I am, &c.

"N. B. The staple or fibres of good Georgia cotton is near one and an half inches long. That which appears to have been spoiled by the gin is little above one half an inch, and is matted together very much to its injury."

From the New-York Diary.

CRITIQUE.

Cumberland's First Love, like his Wheel of Fortune, seems to have lost its popularity, by crossing the Atlantic. The travelled critic may impute this disfavour of favorite English entertainments to our want of taste, or our prejudice against productions of foreign growth; but we ascribe it to other causes. Americans feel very little of that prejudice for the characters, and that peculiar interest in the fortunes of the French emigrant, which it is the policy of the British ministry to encourage, and which this comedy is calculated to generate and to nourish. To this local interest we impute the success of First Love at Drury Lane. The story of the emigrant, we acknowledge, is susceptible of being dramatised with great effect: The idea of a young, beautiful and accomplished woman, whose childhood has been nurtured with anxious care, and whose youth bloomed in the sun shine of fortune, by an unforeseen event, at the moment of her life when pleasure is sweetest, and hope most sanguine, banished from her country, beggared in fortune, and bereft of friends—meeting in her exile a seducer, in the guise of love, on whom she leans with unsuspecting confidence, and who after exchanging with her at the altar the most solemn vows, inhumanly betrays and deserts her, if justly portrayed, must form a plot highly interesting. Yet in the comedy before us we see this tender tale personified, and still we feel very little interest in the story. And whence our apathy? Is it that the forsaken abandoned Sabina is represented too cool and collected, too contented and serene? Is it that we lose the friendless fugitive in the protected emigrant; the deserted wife in the favored mistress? Is it that our attention is divided, or is it that the plot is too soon disclosed, and familiarity concealed with too thin a veil? Or is it rather owing to the combined influence of all these causes, that we follow the wayward fortunes of the emigrant with so little concern, and see her relapsed to the arms of her repentant husband with so much indifference? The dramatic personæ appear in this unfinished piece a groupe of skeletons, indistinctly marked, and several of them scarcely capable of discriminating from each other. Lady Ruby and Frederick Mowbray are the most natural and just, and the best finished characters in the groupe; the rest are all imperfect, and some of them mere sketches without coloring or expression. The jarrings of Mr. and Mrs. Wrangle, her petulance and his hypocrisy, are ridiculous enough in themselves, but succeeded as they are by a reconciliation as ill timed as their quarrel, and by a sudden yet mutual affection as warm as their past indifference had been cold, the motley pair become absurd and unnatural, they meet our disgust. Lord Sensitive is an untempered compound of virtues, and weaknesses, and David Mowbray, a feeble attempt at the open generous nature and manly humor of the honest tar. If Sabina Rosay had been more delicate in the choice of her expressions, and less perfect in her pronunciation, she would have appeared more like the French Epigant who had just acquired the knowledge of the English language under the auspices of the polished Frederick. In a word, to give a character to the comedy, chaste in language and moral in sentiment, yet barren of incident, imperfect in plot, and unfinished in its characters—First Love, in our opinion, ranks in the scale of dramatic merit at the point of mediocrity. It escapes our contempt, but it wins not our applause.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Cleared.

Ship William Penn, Joliah,	London
Schooner Betsey, Pendleton,	New-Orleans
Maria, Hardy,	Hispaniola
Weymouth, Stevens,	New-York
Tryall, Hand,	Alexandria
Speedwell, Gallop,	Edenton
Three Friends, Spencer,	Newbern
Dove, Church,	Currituck do.
Hazard, Bray,	Hispaniola
Sloop Hope, Foster,	Hispaniola

HANOVER (N. H.) May 16.

The following Toasts were drank at the entertainment given in Honor of Mr. BUCK at Graves' Hall:—  
1. The late Treaty, of Amity and Commerce with Great-Britain; may its fruits exceed our anticipations.  
2. John Jay—our able negotiator and politician.  
3. Confusion to the usurping demagogues, who opposed the treaty—may their late contest with the friends of peace and order prove the dying struggles of a disorganizing faction.  
4. The Treaty with Spain, and its successful negotiator—Thomas Pinckney.  
5. The Flag of American Commerce—may it wave in triumph round the globe.  
6. Public Faith—may it never be shocked by feuds and faction.  
7. Daniel Buck.  
8. The staunch patriots, who have supported the constitution.  
9. Governor Gilman, and the Federal Legislature of New-Hampshire.  
10. Anthony Wayne, and his successful negotiations with the Indian Tribes, may peace dwell on our frontiers, and the wilderness, late the field of carnage, now blossom like the rose.  
11. Tennessee—the sixteenth star in the American constellation.  
12. Washington—the polar Star of Columbia.

13. Our magnanimous allies—the French Republic.  
14. Kosciusko—the brave, though unfortunate disciple, of our immortal patriot and hero.  
15. Confusion to the foreign combination of despots, against the reign of liberty and laws.  
16. The fair daughters of America! may their freeborn offspring fill the earth as the waters cover the f as.

A volunteer. May no treaties whether amicable, commercial, or matrimonial, ever want sufficient means and appropriations to carry them into complete and fruitful effect.

PETERSBURG, May 27.

Mr. PRENTIS, In your paper of the 20th inst. I observe an address of THOMAS CLAIBORNE, Esq. Representative in Congress for Brunswick District, which is introduced in the following manner: "It is not without the liveliest sensations of pleasure, that I read in the public prints the polite expression of your approbation of my conduct on a late occasion in Congress, respecting the treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain." As I have not seen those "prints," and altho' a freeholder of the district, have heard nothing like an approbation of Mr. Claiborne's conduct on that important occasion, I would be glad to know from whence he has gathered this information; for, I am confident, the fact is, a great part of the independent freeholders of his district will disapprove of his vote, and that for obvious reasons.

ANTI-CASCA.

Brunswick, May 22, 1796.

RICHMOND, May 28.

The following letter was written in answer to the proceedings and address of the citizens of Williamsburg published in this Gazette on the 7th instant.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1796.

DEAR SIR, I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter by this day's post, from you as chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Williamsburgh, addressed to Mr. J. Clopton and myself as Representatives of those citizens in the Congress of the United States. I have shewn to that gentleman your letter and the resolution, and consequent address to us of our constituents, whose signatures are thereto subscribed; and had I received them before the final decision of the house on the important subject to which they related; or, even before that decision had been carried into effect by the President's approbation of the act "appropriating the money necessary to carry the British treaty into execution," I should have laid them before the House.

All that I can say at present, is, that I received them with due respect; that I acknowledge the right of instructing representatives; that I am well pleased with the exercise of that right by my constituents; even when they may differ from my own sentiments; that whenever a majority of them shall think proper to instruct me, I shall obey their instructions, except in a case, in which I may think my oath to support the constitution of the United States would be violated; or the dearest rights of the United States at large would be materially injured; or, when I may be certain, that if my constituents knew all the circumstances respecting the case, they would either leave me to the exercise of my own judgment, or would instruct me to vote in the very manner I intended. And I can add with sincerity, that I am glad that the decision of the House of Representatives was agreeable to the wishes of such of my constituents as have addressed me; because I believe less inconveniences will be the consequence of the adoption of the British treaty than a rejection of it, all circumstances considered; and principally the impatience and irritability of the minds of many of its advocates; and because I think it will furnish a proof that its opposers were not enemies to the constitution, or of peace and order and good government.—I cheerfully submit to the decision of the majority, and pray that the good effects which they have predicted from the treaty, may be evident to our fellow citizens, and that I may have reason to confess that my fears were but the phantoms of a democratic imagination. I am with every sentiment of respect and affection for my constituents and fellow-citizens.

Dear Sir, their and Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN PAGE.

To the Rev. JOHN BRACKEN, Williamsburg.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Arrived at this port.

DAYS.	
Brig Mary, Blackford,	Savannah
Ella, King,	St. Mary's (G) 7
Dolphin, Morris,	Falmouth, J. 19
Friendship, Tracey,	St. Croix
Union, Smith,	Jermie
Schooner John, Rice,	Gonaives
Friendship,	Montserrat
Return, Moreca,	Kingston (J.) 18

CLEARED.

Snow Minerva, Boudge,	Amsterdam
Betsey, More,	West-Indies

The ship Osego, Clarke, of New-York, was spoke March 20, lat. 35, S. long. 15, for Delago Bay.

Brig Eliza, Wood, of this port, was spoke with May 15, lat. 38, long. 64, bound to Demarara.

Brig Nancy, Capt. Cotton, arrived at Jamaica, May 5, all well, from New-London.

Brig Daphne, Capt. Savage, also arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from New-London; also, the schooner Comet, Butler, from ditto.

Brig Hannah, Capt. Seymour, was safe at Bermuda the 16th of May, bound to Barbadoes.

BOSTON, May 28.

A correspondent who narrowly observed the commencement and progress of the late revolution, cannot help remarking the striking similarity between

the predictions of evil to arise from the treaty with Great-Britain, made in the Chronicle, at the present day, and the denunciations of ruin, misery and distress which were poured out in the Tory papers before the war. If we would not submit to a foreign influence, if we would not forsake the Congress which arose from the people themselves, and in short, give ourselves up to the direction and government of these people and their party, we were to be miserable and wretched. Every evil from Pandora's box was to be emptied upon us. When they found that all their arts had no effect to disunite the people, they then contented themselves with lamenting over the distress and ruin which was soon to come upon us. Is not this a perfect resemblance of the present language of the Chronicle? The Tories were disappointed in their expectations; the supporters of disorganism will be disappointed in theirs; and this country will stand free and independent, without regarding any foreign influence. In the mean time your correspondent pities those men who must see ruin and distress come upon their country, or else be deeply mortified by the failure of their predictions.

THE CADETS,

We before mentioned, did the military duty of Election Day. They died together; and the following elegant and patriotic Toasts were cordially drank.

The day—May it annually purify the bodies it renovates.

George Washington—a Name beyond Eulogy.

The Vice President of the United States—When Washington recedes from upholding the New World, may this Atlas balance our sphere.

The Governor of this Commonwealth—May his age be respectable as his youth was useful.

The Congress of the United States—An eternal Session to its Wisdom and Virtue.

The People of the United States—May their Love of good Government continue commensurate with their Love of Liberty.

Our glorious Ally, the Republic of France—May an energetic operation of her present Constitution evince, that a nation, having thrown off a Tyranny of ages, is capable of Happiness under a Government of the People.

American Commerce—A free importation of the Wealth of Europe; but perpetual interdiction to her Politics.

The memory of the late Governor Bowdoin, the Patron and Parent of the Cadet Company.

Fayette—May Liberty speedily visit her favorite Son.

Capt. Harris, from India, mentions, that he was informed from two crews, that reached North-Holland, from Batavia, while he lay there, that the French had taken the Cape of Good Hope. This News appears extraordinary when compared with other recent information, from that place.

Eight English country ships had been captured by the French in the Straights of Malacca. One only was retaken.

A gentleman from Orlend, informs us, that Citizen Barney's privateer lately captured two colliers and a transport with 20 Highlanders on board. On her return from the cruise she was attacked by three English cutters, mounting in the whole 32 guns; and notwithstanding her being weakened by ransoming the prizes, after a short engagement she beat them off, and arrived safe with her prizes.

Capt. Barney, is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ship.

The Decius Corvette of the French Republic has captured 7 or 8 British vessels, one of them was a 10 gun schooner, from Halifax, which had on board an aid-de-camp of Prince Edward's, son of the king of England.

Yesterday afternoon, JOHN COFFIN JONES, Esq. in a polite letter to the President of the Senate, declined serving as Senator; not wishing, as he observed, to hold an office independent of the suffrages of the People.

Yesterday sailed for London, the Minerva, Capt. Turner. Passengers, Christopher Gore, Esq. Commissioner from the United States to settle the American claims for British spoils.—Mrs. Gore, his lady, William Tudor, Esq. Messrs. Thomas Brewer, Levi Pearce, Edward Blake, William Skinner, and James Carter.

Arrived schooner Nabby, Allen, Bourdeaux, 46 days. Spoke May 7, long. 45, brig Fly, 14 days from hence. May 13, long. 55, spoke a ship 12 days from hence for France.

Schooner Fanny, Waters, Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. Spoke, lat. 40, 30, long. 68, schooner Polly, Perkins, 2 days from Kennebec for Dominique.

Ship India Packet, Manfize, Canton, 130 days. March 29, lat. 35, 34, S. long. 15, 38, E. spoke ship Oiswego, Clark, from New-York for Delago bay, out 3 months.

Schooner Betsey, Low, Gambia, 42 days. Sailed in co. schooner Delight, Gibbs, of Providence, with 30 slaves on board, bound down the coast. May 4, lat. 25, 35, long. 51, 18, spoke brig Rising Sun, Noble, 37 days from Portsmouth for Demarara. May 15, lat. 38, 10, long. 64, 25, spoke brig Eliza, Wood, 5 days from New York for Demarara. May 16, lat. 39, 35, long. 66, 30, spoke schooner Diligent, Spooner, 8 days from Boston for Martinique.

Arrived schooner Active, Pote, Martinique, 22 days.

Ship Wiscasset, Stetson, Liverpool 50 days April 23, lat. 44, 48, and long. 32, 30, spoke ship Margaret, Wm. Henderson, master, 5 months and 22 days from Bombay to London. April 29, lat. 44, 28, long. 32, 30, spoke brig Margaret, from Lisbon to Boston, 17 days out. May 12, lat. 42, 26, N. long. 52, 00 W. spoke a ship from Providence, J. Brown, master, bound to Brest.

May 29.

Arrived, Ship Hancock, Goodwin, 36 days from St. Ubes. Left there ship Harmony, Winch, for Boston. Capt. Winch spoke a dismasted transport of the West-India fleet, with troops, previous to his arrival, and towed her into St. Ubes. Brig Venus, Fields, sailed 11 days before capt. C. for this port; and capt. Towns 3 days, also for Boston. Spoke Brig Industry, from Philadelphia, bound to Cadiz.