

directly accompanied by Judge Walton and Colonel Armstrong. Jackson accented Watkins who thereupon baled. Jackson then stepped up to him and asked him what he meant by that laugh, and after complimenting him with the name of affassin, they mutually proceeded to blows. Watkins having broken his sword cane, seized Jackson, took his club from him, and was drubbing him pretty soundly, when they were parted by the magistracy. Great pains were taken by the Gen. and his party to make the citizens believe that it was their quarrel and not his; and as it was a day in which several of the uniform companies dined together, and much wine and rum at command, they made a show of raising a mob who were to take the quarrel off of Jackson's hands. About 9 or 10 o'clock 15 or 20 of the mob, headed by one Robertson (whom the Gen. has lately had appointed Secretary to the State Commissioners for treating with the Creeks) invaded our lodgings, and continued thereabouts for several hours singing *Caira and other republican songs*. Mr. Wellcher was one of this respectable corps. I confess to you that I never found my republican principles so much on the totter as on this occasion; and Watkins who would once have headed a party to hang the Federal Marshal, had he levied an execution on the public treasury, is now a warm advocate for order, law, and government.— This friend and partizan of Gen. Jackson, is the same man who distinguished himself on a former occasion when Gov. Jay and Gen. Gunn were made the subject of their mirth. Gen. Jackson is avoided by most men, as a man hostile to the social virtues; and as an evident proof of the general opinion concerning him, especially in the higher walks of life, I am assured that the Chief Justice, who dined out every day for three weeks, never met with him at any of those entertainments, although the Gen. was in the city two thirds of the time.

"I was near omitting to mention to you that there was a town meeting in Savannah a night or two after Jackson and Watkins' fracas, which was called for the purpose of devising the best means of supporting the County Representatives. How they got together is a matter of astonishment to many; as the citizens were not notified by handbills or advertisements in the papers or elsewhere, of any such intended meeting. They therefore must have been collected by private and confidential communications, which were so given as to reach only a chosen few. Mr. John Caroway Smith was unanimously chosen Chairman, and that poor devil, Robertson, the Clerk. A Committee was appointed to draw up the sense of this respectable meeting, who echoed the sentiments of the Federal Grand Jury which doubtless have by this time appeared in Philadelphia. Mr. Telfair and Mr. George Jones were of the committee; and as I view this an electioneering stroke, I conclude they will severally become candidates at the next election, especially if insinuated by an address similar to the one presented to Jackson by Smith, Staffer and Lewis."

"Judge Walton had an attack of the gout shortly after he arrived in Savannah, by which he was still confined when we left there. Who however has hopes of his being able to come up by the return of the next stage, which goes and returns regularly once a week between here and Savannah; and promises to be advantageous to Capt. Twining, the proprietor, and of great public convenience. I should think with a little encouragement stages might be run successfully from one extremity of the Union to the other. It certainly is the safest and most commodious method of transporting the public mail; and therefore if the revenue of the post office would justify the experiment, it might be well enough to vest the post master general with power to clove with propositions for carrying the mail in stages, in preference to the present mode, on this side of Petersburg, where they should offer to do it for any sum within twenty five per cent of the lowest bid for such contracts. Frequently letters as well as newspapers are unavoidably left in the Southern post offices for the want of room to stow them away in the portmanteau. Very few subscriptions for the northern papers have been continued, and for no other reason that I have heard of.

Every friend to good order, peace and government, is filled with fears and anxiety at this important crisis. I never liked the British treaty, and my endeavors, however feeble, were readily afforded to prevent its ratification; but being once ratified, altho' my prejudices remained, my opposition ceased. If the minister could have done better, which is scarcely to be presumed, it may be a just cause for inviting the censure, the indignation, and the vengeance of his country, but surely it can afford no grounds for withholding the necessary supplies for carrying it into execution. As threatening as the storm now appears I cannot believe, but that the House of Representatives will recede.— The happy genius of the great Washington was never more necessary than on this trying occasion. Had almost any other man been at the helm, America would have been involved in war. I think it the greatest honor of my life that I was one of his electors. I find great pains taken in the Southern States to disseminate the report of his being determined not again to serve as President. Pray inform me if his declarations warrant the report."

MIDDLETON, (Con.) May 20. Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated May 7. "Party spirit runs very high in this place, and the whole state is in confusion—nothing but dueling is going forward—the consequences are serious. Gen. Jackson, is the champion of the day and has a large party, but the opposition are exerting themselves to throw him down and it's possible will succeed. Jackson never rides, or walks out, but with a pair of pistols—one day last week a number of gentlemen were under the Vendue house, among others were Mr. Watkins, the man who had a fray with Jackson at Louisville. Jackson then passing stepped up to Watkins and gave him several blows with his cane—unluckily for him Watkins arrested it from him, and beat him very severely—by this time a man was seen handing a pair of pistols in the fray, but happily no lives were lost or any other damage done except the breaking of a few canes."

NEW-YORK, June 2. We have a regular series of that excellent Paris paper, the National Gazette or Moniteur, from

the 20th of February, to April 8. It is filled principally with debates and proceedings of the Legislative Body, from which some interesting particulars may be selected for American papers. It is also the most authentic channel of intelligence. The Legislative Body is occupied principally with the restoration of finances, and in correcting the evils necessarily introduced into the transactions between individuals, by the depreciation of assignats.

In the paper of the 8th, the latest date received, Rousseau, as the organ of a Committee on the payment of private engagements, reported in favor of repealing the laws of 25 Messidor and 12 Frimaire last, which had suspended the reimbursement of private debts, on account of the low value of assignats; and proposing to pass a law, declaring that all contracts made prior to January 1, 1792, and all obligations for specie or ingots, of a later date, should be discharged in mandates.

When these suspensions of payment took place, assignats were worth only 3 1-2 per cent. Some provisions for creditors seemed necessary at that time. But as the mandates are issued on good security, and as the reporter expresses it, *realizable at pleasure*, it is maintained that all kinds of creditors ought to receive their debts in them at par. Debts contracted since January 1792, whose real value is not fixed by the contract, he proposed to pay according to a scale of depreciation.

This report occasioned a lengthy and important debate, which was not closed at the date of the last paper. Economy is an object of great attention with the present legislators of France. Ramel, minister of finances, has ordered all the agents of the Republic, Representatives, who are furnished with carriages and harness from the public magazines, to deliver them at the depot of the late church of Magdalena. By order of the Executive Directory, the carriages of the general direction are to be sold—the office suppressed—and no carriages for officers or agents are to be furnished at the public expense, except to ministers.

The Council of Five Hundred after a long discussion, adopted the resolution of Audouin, relative to the fathers and mothers of emigrants. An English and French Squadron are in the Archipelago. The Turkish government has given strict orders that no hostilities be committed under the cannon of their forts.

The plague has made terrible ravages in Turkey, the winter past, as also in the lower Hungary. The Grand Seignor, in spite of the clamors of the priests, who are the followers of the Koran in the doctrine of fatalism, has established Lazarettos and ordered quarantine.

On the 4th of April were burnt 12 millions of assignats, proceeding from the sale of National domains; and 115 millions, the produce of the forced loan. Total sum now burnt, 2618 millions.

The Council of Five Hundred, after a lengthy debate and violent opposition, have decided on the expediency of forming a National Lottery. Accounts from Vienna of March 14 ascribe the delay of the Archduke's departure for the army, to great falls of snow.

Latest Intelligence from France. Translated for the MINERVA, from the MONITEUR. PARIS, April 8. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

April 3. The Executive Directory decrees, that the resignation of Citizen Merlio, Minister of General Police of the Republic, is accepted—it names the said Merlio, minister of justice.

The Executive Directory, citizen Minister, take too much interest in the preservation of a man, who has demonstrated his zeal and devotion in the painful labors of minister of police, to decline accepting your resignation, notwithstanding a strong desire that you should remain at the difficult post you have quitted.

But they think it a duty to appoint you again to be Minister of Justice. Your experience in that office renders the duty easy, and the Directory seize, with pleasure, this occasion to conulate the care of your health, with the usefulness which the Republic expects from the employment of your talents and patriotism.

Arret of April 3. The Executive Directory nominates as Minister of General Police, Cochon, representative of the people and member of the council of Elders. This arret shall be printed.

Same day. The Executive Directory decrees, that the resignation of citizen Gennissieu, minister of Justice, is accepted. The said citizen Gennissieu is named Consul of the French Republic at Barcelona. Ordered to be printed.

The Directory, citizen Minister, is not mistaken in the sentiment which has dictated the letter, covering your resignation. They there read the zeal of a good citizen, who forgets his own interests, when his country demands his services. They there see the modesty of a distinguished man, who is always the last to set a value on himself.

The Directory, however, accept your resignation, but solely because there offers an occasion for them to give you a proof of their esteem and confidence.

The Consulate of Barcelona is vacant; the duties of that office demand the abilities of which you have given proofs, and tried patriotism. The Directory believe they cannot better serve the public than by confiding it to you.

Same day. The Executive Directory decrees, that the Citizen Pichegru, late General in chief of army of the Rhine, is named Ambassador of the French Republic in Sweden. Ordered to be printed.

When the Executive Directory, Citizen General, yielded to your repeated solicitations, to give you a successor in the command of the army of the Rhine, it was only in the hope of employing you still in the service of the Republic, in a way as useful to the state, as honourable to yourself.

They have thought that after contributing so greatly, by your military exploits, to establish French liberty, you might, in another department, participate in confirming it, in a manner equally effectual.

Anxious, therefore, to give you a new proof of their confidence and esteem, they have appointed you Ambassador of the Republic in Sweden.

The Directory are persuaded that in treating on the great interests of the state, you will add to the military renown you have acquired, the praise of important success in political negotiations, and that you will crown your glory by acquiring new claims to national gratitude.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR, President, LEGARDE, Sec'y General.

The General of Division, chief of the Etat Major, to the Executive Directory. Head Quarters, at Angers, 11 Germinal, March 31. Citizens Directors,

The Generalissimo Charette, was shot on the 9th inst. at 4 o'clock in the Evening, at Nantz. I shall receive his sentence and the interrogations this day, and will forward them to you without delay. Health and respect.

(Signed) LEDONVILLE.

Philadelphia, June 6.

Mr. Bache in his paper published on Saturday, says that this Gazette is "assisted in its circulation by a knot of friends to good government"—he is thanked for this information, and it is hoped that he will be soon enabled to notify the public that this is more extensively the case. He adds, that he knew the "Editor received for printing from the Senate of the United States, and from the public offices, some thousand dollars a year"—This is not true. Mr. Bache has added several other insinuations, the whole as void of foundation as the most baseless fabrication ever published in the Aurora.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canandaigua, dated May 18th, 1796.

"The British are making every preparation to leave Niagara, and have already dismantled their cannon, and moved some of their military stores on their own side of the river, into a new magazine which they have built."

The Letter Bag of the Ship Philadelphia, Capt. Blifs, for Bristol, will be taken from the Post Office at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. June 6.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, June 1.

WARSAW, March 9.

KOSCIUSKO, and his few friends still remain prisoners at Petersburg. Their firmness and consistency gain them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that, too, by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but she will never work on the affections of Kosciusko. He lives in a palace, has a table everyday of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to enquire respecting his health in the name of the Empress, but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will let still for hours leaning his head on his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him; and that is a negro which came with him from the United States of America, and has been his inseparable companion. A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte grows daily more inevitable.

LISBON, March 8.

The Polyphemus in passing from Brazil to Asia, has been taken, after an action of 5 hours, by the French frigate Convention, of 44 guns. She had on board 20,000 louis d'or value in corals, and about 90,000 louis d'or in Portuguese gold and Spanish silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners, and left her.

PARIS, April 10.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 21st Ventose, mention another insurrection in the Squadron of Citizen Richery. The cause is found to originate in the distribution of the prize money. The crew of Barras have arrested their officers—and that of the frigate Friponne have released several volunteers who were in irons, and menaced the captain and officers to put them in their places. They have been let on by several Irish commercial houses there. These rebels had established a tribunal ashore; where they gave out they intended to try several officers.— But thanks to the firmness of Admiral Richery, and the assistance he has received from the Spanish commandant, the insurrection is appeased; and many of the actors in it arrested. In the Squadron about one hundred have been taken, and are continually going to France to be tried.

The Squadron has orders to take on board six months provision and eight months wine. It is said they will soon put to sea, and are supposed bound to India.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

By the arrival of Capt. Pote in 24 days from Port Royal, Martinique, we learn, That the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucia. In the first attempt to land, it is said, they lost 500 men; and a 74 gun ship was sunk by French battery. They at length, however, effected a landing, and took some inferior forts. The French retreated to the almost impregnable fort of Morne Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves till the last extremity. They fought desperately in every rencounter; and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique, with wounded soldiers.

The English at Jamaica, we are told by Capt. Clark, relax from their recent practice of condemning American vessels. An execution having been granted by the court of appeal in London, in favor of Mr. Piddale, of this town, against the captors of a vessel belonging to that gentleman, which had been condemned and sold by a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court, the decree being reversed, they were alarmed, finding they should have to pay nearly twice the amount of the sales. These circumstances had damped the ardour for plunder; and it was supposed, would operate to the release of the American vessels now there.

James Barnes and Samuel Lovette of Salem, imprisoned, are on board the Majestic, British ship.

At the meeting of the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy, and the Lay Deputies from the different Churches in this State, held on Tuesday last in this town, they made choice of the Rev. Dr. Edward Bass of Newbury Port, by a unanimous vote for the Bishop of this State. The Rev. Dr. has not declared his acceptance of the appointment as yet, though little doubt is entertained of it.

From Europe.

By Capt. Mirick, arrived on Sunday, in 47 days from France, our news from thence is several days later than before received. Some extracts from papers will be found under the foreign head. The captain's verbal information is, that a peace between the French and Germans will speedily take place; that the Territorial Mandats, or new paper emission depreciates rapidly; and was at 300 for 1, notwithstanding the rigorous penalties for every act which might injure their credit; that provisions were extremely low; and that all kind of profitable business was stagnated.

NEW-YORK, June 5. Election for the Legislature of New-York.

Table with columns for FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET and REPUBLICAN TICKET, listing names and numbers.

The Canvass of the Votes for Members of Assembly for this City is finished, and the following Gentlemen are elected: Messrs. Morton, Le Roy, Post, Lamb, Hoffman, Little, Tylee, Ver Planck, Blecker, Roosevelt, Kent, Will, Forman.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Table with columns for Arrived and Cleared, listing ship names, destinations, and days.

A Genteel family wish to rent a COUNTY SEAT, in an agreeable situation, within a few miles of Philadelphia. If furnished, it would be more agreeable. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. Taylor, at Dr. Yeatman's, No. 225, South Second street, corner of Second street. June 6.

SNOW HEBE. FOR SALE.

The Snow HEBE, Capt. GAY, A faithful Philadelphia built vessel, carries 1,300 bushels of grain or 2600 barrels flour, is ready to take in a cargo. She is about four years old. Apply to PETER BLIGHT, Who has for sale,

Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Pimento. Also, A Parcel of CHOICE PORT WINE. June 6

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, AT 8 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, will be sold by Auction, for approved indorserd Notes, a 60, 90, and 120 days, The Ship

JOHN, With all her materials, &c.

As she came from sea. Laying at Latimer's wharf, burthen per register 316 3-5 tons, about 19 months old, built at Portsmouth, New England, is well found, and fit to receive a cargo, having been gravied at Liverpool. Inventory to be seen at the City Tavern. FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers. June 6.

For Sale by Public Auction, At the Coffee House, in Second Street, On Saturday evening next, the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock, The Copper-bottomed ship

Lady Louisa, WITH her tackle, apparel and furniture,

as per inventory to be seen at Parker & Wharton's counting-house, No. 109, S. Water Street. Footman & Co. Auctioneers. June 6

Lottery and Broker's Office, No 64 South Second Street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction. The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lots or Merchandise of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property. WILLIAM BLACKBURN, Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company. June 6.