

We have taken and destroyed, since the commencement of the war, 153 ships of the French navy, of which 27 are line of battle ships, not under 74 guns, and we added, of the captures, 74 to our own navy. The enemy have taken and destroyed of our naval force 34, of which 5 are line of battle ships. This account extends to the 31st of March last.

Mr. Pitt will this day bring forward his second budget in the House of Commons, and announce the ways and means for making good the same. He will at the same time submit some plan to the house for relieving the present difficulties of the merchants of London, in consequence of the scarcity of money.

Mr. Alexander Lameth, who was so long confined in the prisons of Prussia, is arrived in this country, in order to take the Bath waters, which are recommended to him by a long and painful confinement.

PARIS, April 10.

Great numbers of English ships are brought into our harbours. One was lately bro't into Brest, worth 400,000 livres in ready money.

April 13.

The groups of the people gathering together in the streets every day become more numerous.—They every evening gather together on the terrace of the Feuillans, &c. The directors are not unacquainted with the speeches which are there made, nor are the chiefs of these assemblies unknown to them. These people call themselves the "enlighteners of the people," and declare their wish to destroy the present constitution. "Let us one and all (say they in one of the journals) unite under the holy ark of the constitution of 1793. The people, the soldiers, and all friends of Liberty must only have one end in view, and then will the despots of the aristocrats and royalists be destroyed." Many other such writings as these are published, and appearances are not a little alarming.

WARSAW, April 2.

Letters from the province of Podolia, assert, that about 1500 Polish emigrants are assembled in Moldavia; among them are the celebrated brigadiers Wolyjsko, Denisko, Liberadzky, and several other leaders, who have distinguished themselves in the late revolution. Lately they made an incursion into Podolia, dispersed a patrol of Russian Cossacks, and after having pushed as far as Swaniez, they posted up manifestos wherein they formally protest against the partition of Poland, and declare that with the help of God, they expect to restore their country to its former independence, and re-establish the constitution of the 3d May, as the only one adapted to Poland and universally cherished by the people. After having done this they retreated again to their former stations.

April 4.

The fear of many people here, that new commotions would break out in Poland, is now unhappily but too well grounded:—The commotions have already broke out. A new confederation has made its appearance in the Ukraine. Eight thousand armed Poles, all veterans of the Polish army, who, at the time the Russians took possession of Podolia, retreated to the Turkish territory, have lately appeared in the neighbourhood of Kamienie, Podolsky, and at Swaniez, in the territory held by the Russians, they issued a manifesto to the Polish nation and afterwards retreated; they are led on by Denisko, Kozigjko and Lieberadzky. The manifesto, which shews that the confederates depend on the support of the Ottoman Porte, is in the hands of many persons in this city.

VIENNA, April 6.

The Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople has informed our court, that a rupture between Russia and the Porte is very probable; that the latter strain every nerve in order to put her naval and land forces on a respectable footing, but that the Turkish ministry avoid every thing that could give offence to Austria.

April 9.

By the latest letters from Constantinople, it appears that the preparations of the Turks by land and sea go on with redoubled vigour. That the force of the Russian fleet in the black sea was so considerable as to occasion uneasiness, &c. That Mardinoff and Ribas, the commanders of the fleet had set out for Petersburg, where they were to receive fresh instructions. It is also said, a Russian army of 30,000 men is assembling on the Dniester, not far from Bender. There are indeed circumstances which must give uneasiness to the Porte, and commands its serious attention.

We hear from Gradiska, that the Pacha of Bosnia has received orders, to keep himself ready to march with his troops after the Bairam feast which has just commenced.

DUBLIN, April 22.

Advices from London, by the last mail, bring intelligence of a more agreeable tenor than we had from thence lately respecting the pecuniary distress that prevailed there. It appears that since the stock engagements were made good, and the loan ascertained, without any mention that part was for the Emperor, public confidence has much revived, so that good paper is easily convertible into specie.

PARIS, April 11.

The Minister of the Interior gave yesterday a grand fete to General Pichegru, at which the Ambassadors, Ministers, Presidents of the two councils and several French Generals were present.—The Minister of the Interior gave the following toast: "To that General whom the Republic can prefer with equal pride to her friends and her enemies."

They write from Switzerland, that three Protestant cantons have acknowledged the French Republic.

The best understanding exists between the French Republic and Spain. Some difficulties had arisen between the two nations on the subject of restoring French property in Spain, frustrated at the commencement of the war. The Prince of Peace in a letter to the French Minister at Madrid, has informed him, that directions have been given for the immediate restoration of this property.

April 10.

Rear Admiral Pringle leaves town to-morrow for Portsmouth. He will hoist his flag on board the Tremendous, of 74 guns, and sail immediately for the Cape of Good Hope.

The coasts of Naples are covered with French cruisers, which take a number of Neapolitan vessels.

The Imperial loan, mentioned by the minister in his war speech, is not yet specified. The sum is expected to be three millions, and the time the end of May or beginning of June.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

LATER STILL.

By the Alliance, Capt. Wood, arrived yesterday from Liverpool in 40 days, we have papers three days later than we gave in yesterday's Advertiser:—the most material of which are, the capture of Sir Sydney Smyth, of the British frigate Diamond, and the taking of several French vessels of war by the English:—Those articles follow:—

LONDON, April 22.

A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from the first Lieut. of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sydney Smyth.

Sir Sydney, in the night of Monday last, went in his boat to cut out a French lugger in the port of Havre. This he accomplished, after some resistance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately sailing by the rapidity of the current, he cast anchor. During the night however, the ship drove from her anchor—the cable, it is said having been cut by one of the prisoners—and was carried by the current above the town.

In this situation he was attacked on the morning of Tuesday, by all the gun boats and other vessels which the enemy could muster; and after a gallant and even desperate resistance, against a force so infinitely superior to his own, he found himself at length obliged to surrender. We are happy however to find that he received no injury in the conflict.

There were 5 officers with him—in the number: were Messrs. W. Moore, R. Kenyon, and R. Barrow.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir S. Smyth commanded, and which is arrived off Brighton.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir Sidney Smyth ordered 5 boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbor of Havre de Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a smart engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sidney Smyth went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sidney could not get out to sea; and according dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark, one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour into the mouth of the river Seine. On the morning of the 19th, the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and 5 gun boats, which the governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir Sidney Smyth was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were sent on shore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sidney Smyth, sent a flag of truce into Havre, to enquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the governor of Havre, returned for answer, that Sir Sidney was well, and would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sidney underwent a long examination before the French Commandant after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a strong escort to Paris."

April 23.

By the arrival of the Argo, of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, at Plymouth, intelligence is brought of the capture of La Unite French frigate, of 40 guns, by the Concorde of 36 guns, Capt. Hunt, likewise one of Sir Edward's squadron, after a severe action in which the enemy had 36 men killed and wounded—but happily from superior skill and management, not a single man was either killed or wounded on board the British ship.

Extract of a letter from on board the La Pomone, at sea, April 7.

"I take the liberty of again acquainting you with our success, having captured close off Cament Bay, the entrance of Brest, with the boats of the squadron,

"One brig, Le Marie of St. Maloes, 150 tons wheat; do. name unknown, 100 do. flour; do. do. 120 do. wheat; one sloop do. 70 do. wheat, which are sent into Falmouth.

"Also one brig, name unknown, 90 tons, being leaky, scuttled and sunk her, loaded with wine and wood.

"The enemy must feel the want of the corn and flour very much, as we are given to understand the allowance for the navy and army has been considerably reduced, in consequence of the scarcity of grain at present in France.

"We detained also a ship shewing American colours, from the Mauritius, loaded with cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo and pepper, and several French passengers on board, and was steering for L'Orient. Gave us a long chase and used every method by trimming ship to get away. We trust she will be condemned, as the property must be French. She sailed from France (L'Orient) last year with a cargo of wine and brandy, for the Municipality at the

Mauritius, and was returning with produce of that island.

"The aforementioned vessels make 16 in number taken from the French Republic by this Squadron, within one month; a proof of vigilance and good fortune."

"Off Ushant, April 16, 1796. "Since writing the above, we have captured a brig loaded with salt; and le Robuste National Corvette ship, of 22 guns, and 145 men, after a long chase, the ship sailing remarkably well."

List of American vessels left at Liverpool by Capt. Wood of the ship Alliance, on the 28th of April 1796.

Table listing American vessels: Ship Indoftry, J. Rudd of New-York; Brig Columbia, Fitch do.; Polly, Hawley do.; Ship Mary, Massey Hudson; Allra, Tinkham Wilcasset; Atalanta, Holbrook do.; Magnet, Hodge do.; Lydia, Choat do.; Townsend, Troop do.; Brig Three Sister, Delano do.; Mary, Crawford do.; Ship Adralus, Jamison Kennebeck; Indoftry, Portland; Brig Friendship, Trott Boston; Columbia, Lowell do.; Mary, Read Rhode-Island; Ship Molly, Frost Philadelphia; Manchester, Shewel do.; Brig Swan, Clasier do.; Ship St. Tamany, Dangerfield Alexandria; Hazard, Happings do.; Brig George, Quick do.; Ship Juno, Rolers Baltimore; Roebuck, Willog Charleston; Thomas, Alder Massachusetts; Speedwell, Crawford do.

On the 11th of April, capt. Rofs, arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) in lat. 49, long. 7. Spoke the George and Harriet, from Charleston to London.

The Patty, Abeck, sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia April 18. Also the Gloyans, Salter for N. York on the 21.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.

The week before the last a murder was committed near Morgan Town, in Virginia. The following particulars have been related to us, which, we believe, may be relied on as authentic.

A man, by the name of Donaldson, of a bad character, having had a difference with his wife, a separation took place—they had several children, one of them a boy of 14 years of age, who continued with his father, but was charged by him as having advised his mother to leave the house. His father threatened to take revenge, and accordingly got a rope, secreted it under the head of the bed, and during the night fastened it round the neck of his son; while doing this, the boy awoke, caught hold of the rope so as to prevent his being strangled, and jumped out of the bed—his father followed him, and permitted him to stir the fire, after which the boy sat down on the floor, and supplicated forgiveness, but to no effect—The father concluding it was near day-light, and that he had no time to lose, put his feet between the boy's shoulders, and strangled him. He was then at a loss where to conceal the boy, but having a large pile of stone near the house, he removed some of them and crammed the body therein. In a few days the boy was missed by the neighbours, a suspicion rested on his father, who was apprehended, a search made and the body found—he then acknowledged his guilt, and related these particulars to a number of people, among whom was our informant.

No. 133, South Second Street.

DISEASES OF THE EYES.

J. E. HARRISON,

Accoucheur, M. D. and Member of the London Medical Society, &c.

INFORMS his Fellow Citizens, that he has studied Physic under the most eminent British Professors, and has been upwards of seven years a constant Pupil at St. George's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, under John Hunter, Pott, Bromfield, and William Sharp. He performs all the Operations for Relief of Dificed Eyes, particularly Extracting the Chrysaline Humour, called Couching; and he has restored to sight two out of five, who were blind. Saw 31st May 24, 1796.

Now landing,

At the lower side of Market street wharfs, the Cargo of the Schooner Dispatch, from Demarara, Consisting of

Cayenne and Demarara Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Rocou, and Cloves—also, 600 hides Soal Leather.

For Sale by ISAAC HARVEY, Jun. 6 mo 10. 12w] No. 5 fourth Water-street.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance, and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please. N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12. \$

LAW BOOK STORE,

NO. 315, HIGH-STREET, A VERY GENERAL IMPORTATION OF LAW BOOKS JUST OPENED.

GEORGE DAVIS'S

EXTENSIVE collection of the latest Irish Editions being now arranged, he begs to offer them for Sale, on the same moderate terms, as have for several years past, so particularly distinguished them; and to assure those Gentlemen who may favor him with attention, that their orders from any distance, whether for a single volume, or an entire Library, shall be executed with the like promptitude, and acknowledged with thanks. CATALOGUES for the present year are prepared, and will be delivered on application. N. B. A number of Trunks to be disposed of. 24th April. m&6w

From the Aurora.

A studied system of attack upon the principal authors of our glorious revolution is observable of late in the papers and pamphlets devoted to, and paid by the faction. Those characters are only the outworks of this poll, and we shall soon see the principles of the revolution also, and of republicanism consequently decried. Britain is determined to strain every nerve to bend us once more under the yoke, and their salaried paragraphists do but their duty in fabricating and circulating falsehoods and exaggerations that may serve the purpose of their employers. They overlook their mark, however, when, in the outset, they vent their impotent efforts on the character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Neither the shafts of malevolence or the corroding tooth of time will be able to harm his immortal reputation. His venerable name dear to the patriots of every clime, is not left to the fate of ignorance; and the puny efforts of the ignorant A. B. in Fenno's paper, will not prevent his holding a distinguished rank on the rolls of fame, as one of the brightest ornaments of science, and of the bold-est and purest patriots.

Eripuit calo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It certainly was my intention to deliver a very serious truth, when I suggested that a progenitor of the Editor of the Aurora and his pupil Tom Paine, became enemies to the Bible because they found that the Bible was an enemy to them: And this by the way, will account for nine tenths of the hostility which the scriptures have ever met with. But I really did not expect that Bony would have taken the matter so much in dudgeon as he seems to have done. Were it not that an allowance is always to be made for what a man says in haste and anger, one would be inclined in looking over his paragraph of this morning, to ask him some such questions as these. If I say a man was an infamous old lecher, is my position refuted by saying that he was a man of science? If I affirm that that he was an infidel, am I confuted by showing that he was a patriot? If I intimate that a man is a drunkard, is it a confutation to state that he was a friend to the American Revolution? Is it not a pretty compliment to our country to insinuate that the very "principles of the revolution and of republicanism" are going to be "decried" because the vices of any man whatever are exposed? does not he who insinuates this demonstrate himself to be a weak defender of a bad cause? Such questions might be asked; but it is wrong as I have said to criticize with rigour what a man utters when he is vexed—I therefore entirely waive these inquiries, as well as all attention to the par-tile vanity which has swelled a period or two in the paragraph. I consider and closed the whole with a fulminating sentence of latin; and only admonish my countrymen, not to be seduced by the names or characters of any men, however highly or justly famed for patriotism, to relinquish the christian religion; it is the anchor of the soul: "For with the talents of an angel a man may be a fool."

A. B.

Philadelphia, June 10.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

For heaven's sake beseech the Cerberuses of the Aurora to leave off howling for a few weeks, and I promise them such a sop as never yet entered their hungry jaws.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

PETER PORCUPINE.

Arrived.

DAYS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship name, Destination. Schooner Sufannah, Carlson, Barbadoes 15; Malony, Williamson, St. Thomas 12; Brig Ann, Jones, Curracoa 18.

Capt Mitchell informs that a Dutch fleet of 7 sail of men of war had arrived at Surinam from Holland. The Snow Polly capt. Mun was to sail for this port 3 days after Capt. Miller.

The snow Harriet, Capt. Miller of this port from Amsterdam to Curracoa, is carried into Antigua by a British man of war—and both vessel and cargo condemned on suspicion of being Dutch property.

The Ship Barbara, Capt. Holland belonging to Boston is arrived at that port from London with a cargo of 2800 barrels of flour; he loaded at Norfolk last winter but not being able to obtain more than 8 dollars per barrel in England thought proper to return with the whole cargo.

Barbadoes papers of 21st May received by Capt. Carlson inform that St. Lucie had not then surrendered—and that reinforcements were sent for.

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate. "And I do moreover certify that the said A. B. making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation of the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such. JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

May 12.