

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1796.

The President and family left town this morning, for Mount-Vernon.

CAUTION

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States. THE advices received by Captain O'BRIEN from Colonel Humphreys, at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy, by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tripoli and Tunis. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Department of State, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State. June 8, 1796.

Copy of a letter from Capt. James Moore, of the ship Harmony, of this port, on the subject of a patent Machine, invented by Benjamin Wynkoop, for pumping foul air out of the holds of ships, by the motion of the ship at sea. Hamburg, 5th April, 1796.

"Dear Sir, It will no doubt be pleasing to you, and believe me it is exceedingly gratifying to me, to advise you of my entire approbation of the Machine constructed and fixed by you on board the ship Harmony. It has fully answered my most sanguine expectations, and I feel happy in herewith recommending it to general use, as its principle is calculated to be of general benefit and service to mankind. It must be invaluable on board ships in long voyages, which have passengers on board; and where there may be cargoes liable to perish by heat, its utility when more generally known, must be acknowledged. I would advise in your future constructions, an addition of at least six pounds more weight to the pendulum, than was affixed to mine, as in the worst weather I had during my passage here, the motion was hardly sufficient, which will be remedied by the addition of weight recommended.

I am with respect, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JAS. MOORE. Benjamin Wynkoop, Esq.

CHARLESTON, May 30.

Messrs. Freneau & Paine, Your inserting the following may be of use to all purchasers of distilled spirits, who do not know how to prove the strength of them; there are many modes of trying the proof, but I believe all to be fallible and uncertain that I have seen used, except one that I discovered some years ago, which I believe to be known to no one else, as I have never heard it mentioned; it is infallible, and simple. Take half a pint of spirits in a cup or tumbler, take a small quantity of clean cotton, lay it as slight as possible on the surface of the liquor; if your spirits be good proof, the cotton will sink immediately to the bottom; add a little water to it, and the cotton will rise.

THOMAS SINGLETON.

Extract from the minutes of the Society for the relief of distressed prisoners. New-York, 6th of June, 1796.

Leonard Bleecker reported, that he had received 18 dollars from Thomas Nixon, being fees of sundry petty juries of the Supreme Court in April term.

Twelve fillings from Joseph Griffiths, 11. 11s. from Andrew Stockholm, 11. 1s. from Gurdon Mumford, and 11. 15s. from Ephraim Hart, the whole of which are fees from different juries at the last Mayor's Court.

Also, 51. 4s. from Robert Benson, presented to him by the jury of the last Circuit Court, for the use of this society.

John Murray jun. reported that he had received 61. 15s. from several juries in the Mayor's Court, as donations to this Society."

Published by order of the Society. JACOB MORTON.

INDIA.

PERJURY PREPENSE.

Perjury ought to be made a capital crime, particularly in this country, where the natives will stick at nothing to accomplish interested or malicious purposes. The following recent instance evinces the truth of our observation:

On Saturday last, a number of Lascars belonging to the grab snow Generous Friends, preferred a charge of murder against Mr. Welch, the Chief Officer. They swore, that after beating a Lascar to death, he had thrown his body overboard.

Capt. Sparrow, the Commander of the grab, however, keeping a hawk's eye on the proceedings, made so successful a search after the supposed murdered man, that he found out his lurking place on Sunday, and Mr. Welch was discharged from custody.

A similar circumstance, where the Farce of the "Dead Alive" was attempted to be acted, happened some years ago, in a battalion of native infantry, while on the line of march.

Just as the officers had breakfasted, an immense crowd of natives advanced, shouting and calling out for justice. At length the body of a man, apparently murdered, covered with a bloody cloth, was laid before the entrance of the tent.—The father, mother, uncles, aunts, brothers, &c. of the deceased, attended to prove the identity of the murdered.

The battalion was ordered out, and several of the Sepoys who had a quarrel in the Bazar, were fixed upon. The necessary dispositions were making for sending the witnesses and Sepoys down to Calcutta, when one of the young subalters (an Hibernian),

having attentively examined the body, called for a kettle of boiling water, "because, if the man was dead, a little washing, by J—s, would do him no harm." No sooner did the water touch the breast, than upstart the corpse, rushed through the crowd, upsetting all the near relations that stood in his way, and was soon out of sight.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IS not the public a little indebted to me for working such a wonderful change in the mind of the editor of the Aurora, as to induce him to confess publicly, that "the private characters and conduct of men have never with propriety been dragged before the tribunal of the press?" This from you, Benny! from you who have been the instrument of slaying and slitting more private characters than any man in the union; from you who a few weeks since aimed a stab at the private character of the first man in the nation—a stab, which indeed was innocent, because the character was invulnerable, but which you would evidently have rejoiced to render mortal; from you, in a word, whose paper is notoriously the gibbet of reputation:—from you to have extorted such a confession as this would be some cause of triumph, if it were not necessary, in order to a triumph, that an adversary should have more prowess and be of more importance than mine.

You still strive to evade the whole subject on which I have any controversy with you. All I have asserted is that such vicious men as I have heretofore named (and it matters not whether their vices belong to their private or to their public character) ought not to be received as authorities on moral or religious subjects. To this you have made no reply; but have been labouring to convince the public that I have made my assertions wholly with political views. Yet of this you have not offered the shadow of a proof and are not able to produce the semblance of a presumption from any thing I have written. The truth is, you supposed that the character of your friends was more defensible on political, than on moral ground, and therefore have endeavored to draw to the former of these grounds the whole controversy. But what will you say, when I tell you as I now do with perfect truth that the political sentiments of the men who have been mentioned (I mean as they are delivered in their books) are, in general, my own sentiments; and that I most sincerely wish they may always prevail in this country. Never did you mistake your man more than in supposing me the tool of a political faction. I am not, and never will be, connected with party politics in any way. I have not, and never had, any personal connection with, interest in, or partiality for, any man in power, or for any who have been in the administration—I wish you could say as much. If you are acquainted with any of the vices (and I think you are with some) of the men who have at any time filled places of public trust, and if the exposing of these vices will serve as valuable a purpose as that which I have endeavored to promote by exposing those of your friends, I call upon you—I challenge you, to come forward and disclose them. I shall most sincerely rejoice to see the men, whoever they may be, receive the chastisement they deserve. And should you even publish these vices (on the supposition they exist) not from any views of the public good, which I believe you do not much regard, but from personal tancour, by which I am sure you are much influenced, still you will touch none of my sensibilities. I shall only be sorry that propriety is violated, that you have added to the number of your follies and misdemeanors—Believe me, it is not my misfortune, as it is yours, that a man can anger and torment me by exposing the vices of my friends. If it were, I would not provoke any man to do it. I have now done with you forever. Better people than Mr. Bache will, it is hoped, be led by what has passed between us, to distinguish between a politician and an infamous infidel; and while they approve the principles which a man advances in the one of these characters, be careful not to imbricate but to detest those, which he advocates in the other.

A. B.

Erratum in the last publication of A. B.—At the close of the last sentence but one, instead of—"it is the anchor of the soul," omit the point and read "as the anchor of the soul."

COMMUNICATION.

The Agents of Mischief, the Enemies of the Peace and Prosperity of the United States, are not to be checked in their career of Abuse and Calumny, by any considerations whatever. This is confirmative of an old saying, that "the Cup of Felicity, pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man to drink."

Though all our senses have borne testimony to the wisdom and patriotism with which our public affairs have been conducted, tho' THE PEOPLE have spontaneously, explicitly, and publicly awarded their approbation of the administration; though they have unequivocally declared that they prefer a state of peace to a state of war—a state of tranquillity, secured by the operation of just and equal laws, to a state of turmoil, anarchy and uncertainty—Yet, certain envious, restless, and disappointed tools of a foreign influence, continue to persecute the public patience, by reviling the administration, and traducing the people.

These Agents of Mischief assume the garb of patriots, while they act in direct opposition to the avowed sense of the people, as expressed by their constituted authorities in their respective Legislatures. They abuse those very measures of the general government which the PEOPLE approve, and they applaud the principles of those very men whom the PEOPLE exclude from their Councils.

Extract of a letter from Augusta—May 20.

Yours of the fourth of May I have received; it contains matter which is truly interesting, and grateful to my feelings. The vote of supplies for carrying the British Treaty into full effect, has operated like a charm upon all the most respectable part of the community; and many who were avowed enemies to the Treaty before it became the supreme law of the land, were as avowed advocates

for having it carried into full effect, after it had been sanctioned by the constituted authorities.

You know I have long been a zealous advocate for the vox populi, but every day's experience exhibits strong proofs to my mind, that wicked and designing men artfully seize every occasion which presents itself to inflame the public mind, and will even dare to hazard the peace, welfare, and happiness of the government, to gratify private, revengeful, and ambitious purposes.—Under this conviction, I am clear the vices of men must be restrained; and I fear this can only be effected by energy in government and laws. The disorganizers in Georgia are daily deceasing, and the friends to the government are continually finding new proselytes.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

[By the Leeds Packet, from Liverpool, arrived last Thursday, in 43 days.]

PARIS, April 18.

It was while the south of Europe was exclusively attached to the war against France, that the Courts of Vienna, of Peterburgh, and London, concluded that famous treaty of Alliance, of which the invasion of Poland was the prelude. This event, so important in itself, has not turned the attention of a single Power of Europe from the war they carry on against France.

It has been demanded what part Great-Britain has to take in the invasion of the Ottoman empire by Russia. The writers clearly see, that no tender regard for the Empress would lead that Power to engage in a business from which no particular good could result to herself; they therefore concluded that the part she takes is positive and real. This conclusion, however, has been filed chimerical—but the chimera will become reality, if Europe do not recover from the delirium of its rage against the French Republic, and the Ottoman empire will fall a prey to the ambition of Russia.

Austria will obtain an aggrandizement of territory near the center of her hereditary states, and in the neighbourhood of Hungary or Tyrol—Turkish Croatia, Dalmatia, would approach her nearer the Adriatic Sea, which she touches now only in the port of Trieste; and we know that any thing which conducts her nearer Italy, the eternal object of her ambition, pleases her infinitely.

It is highly worthy observation, that this ambitious house has never yet insisted strongly with Russia, that her share of Poland should be strictly defined. Perhaps this may be deferred by consent until the success of the invasion of the Ottoman empire be known—and we have read this year back—that by an eventual treaty of partition, the court of Peterburgh would have for its share, the Turkish provinces to the east, as far as the western coasts of the Adriatic. It is easy to see thus how the Republic of Venice would run a risk of being enveloped in the mighty design of the two Imperial Courts.

England, who probably cares little for the retaining Corsica, and who notwithstanding keeps a fleet of 23 ships of the line in the Mediterranean, meditates, beyond a doubt, some important object in consequence of her new treaty with the Imperial Courts. With remarkable tenaciousness during a century, it must be observed, she has retained Gibraltar, which gives her the command of the Mediterranean. She has successively occupied Minorca and Corsica, to have in fact her hand always stretched out to the commerce of the Levant. Now sole mistress of India and Bengal, she is more than ever induced to open the shortest course to her commerce with the Gauges and Indostan by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

England has therefore calculated her advantages in being able to cover with her ships the seas of Constantinople and Greece, when the victorious Russians shall be received under the protection of her flag, no doubt some solid and imposing establishment, either in Candia, in Crete, or in the Morea.

Such an invasion would cause so immense an alteration in the political system, that one is amazed at the inaction of the powers of Europe, and their little care to prevent the destruction of the Ottoman empire not being as speedily effected as that of Poland. The present war must have annihilated all political foresight, that we permit an astonishing revolution to be accomplished without impediment, and of which all Europe is ready to become the theatre and the victim.

LONDON, April 23.

Colonel St. Leger is going out immediately to India with a principal command.

The redoubted M. de Puiffaye, a principal agitator of the Quiberon expedition, is not dead, as has been reported to the French directory. It was said that he fell in an engagement with the Republicans in La Vendee; but a gentleman, on whose authority we can rely, assures us, that he now commands a column of Chouans near Fougères, in the department of Lisle and Vilaine; and that there are letters in London from him, inviting several emigrants to join him, and rally once more round the standard of royalty.

M. de Puiffaye was originally the servant, but lately the friend and coadjutor of the famous Count St. Morys, eidevant comptroller of finance, counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, and a relation of the equally famous Monf. de Calonne.

Puiffaye is well known to most of the emigrants in London; and assisted his master, St. Morys, in a paper manufactory in Sloan-street. For a further illustration of his character, we refer those who are interested to the French Princes, Count Meternich and Marshal de Broglie, Lord Engin.

Captain Markham was presented to the King by his father, the Archbishop of York, for the first time since his arrival from the West-Indies, where he commanded the Hannibal of 74 guns, and was very graciously received by his Majesty, who conversed with him some minutes.

LONDON, April 12.

It is expected the Bengal government would pro-

vide 15,000 tons of shipping, for the purpose of bringing home Rice. Subscriptions have been entered into in India to procure grain from all quarters to send to Europe; and the Bombay government were taking up ships with all expedition, for a similar purpose.

From the Cape we learn that there had been a remarkable fine harvest. Colombo had surrendered, and one entire regiment had laid down their arms; Ceylon is therefore intirely in our possession.

The following is the dispersion of the house of Bourbon:—

The daughter of Louis XVI. is at Vienna, in the palace of her maternal ancestors.

The eldest brother of Louis XVI. is at Verona, and the princess his wife at a villa near Turin.

The second brother of Louis XVI. with his eldest son, is at Edinburgh; his wife at Turin; his second son at the head quarters of Conde's army at Ober-Buhl.

The prince de Conti lives at a country house in the southern part of France; his wife is at Friburg in Switzerland.

The sister of Louis XVI. princess royal of Sardinia, is at Turin; the Meldames, ladies of France, daughters of Louis XV. reside at Rome.

The Theatre of the rue Feydeau is re-opened; with an order that no long shall be sung that is not announced in the bills. The advice of Shakespeare is made a decree of State—

"Let those who play your Clowns, speak no more than is set down for them."

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

Since yesterday the utmost expedition is used in order to get the gallees that lay here ready for sea; all the officers belonging to the regiments of Finland have already disappeared, and those of the Swedish regiments are also directed to set out for their respective stations. Even the garrison of the Capital has received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and considerable sums in cash have been transmitted to the commander in chief of Finland.

The following extract of a letter appeared in the Gazette of the 9th inst.

"I am surprised to find by your letters that rumours of war have spread far in the provinces before any thing of that kind was suspected in the capital, yet this is not more surprizing than to see letters from Italy, dated in February last, which advance with confidence, that about this time Sweden would be embroiled in a war with her neighbours. However things now bear a very serious aspect. It is known, that not without weighty reasons, the troops of Finland are hastening to the frontiers, and that the whole Swedish army, the soldiers employed on board the fleet excepted, are ready to march. But who could refuse stepping forward in defence of his country, since we have already been informed that our young and beloved king will lead us on against our enemy?"

The courier arrived on the 10th has brought intelligence that hostilities have not yet commenced between our troops and the Russians, neither have the latter entered our frontiers which in general are in a very respectable state of defence.

We hear that the negotiations for an alliance between France and the Porte are drawing nearer to a conclusion. The articles are bottomed on the known capitulation of the 5th January, 1740, and respect has been had therein to the late treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Porte. It was probably for this reason, that Count Lowenhielm our ambassador at the Hague repaired to Paris to assist the Baron de Stael in settling the matter as far as it relates to Sweden. By this treaty it is intended to defeat the object of the triple alliance between the two Imperial courts and England. The French Minister Veruinae has by his loyal conduct gained a decisive ascendancy over the Reis Effendi Rasib who will certainly not fail to support the French interest very powerfully.

BOSTON, June 8.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday the House went into consideration of a bill, reported by a joint committee, and passed in the Senate, providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President. By this report, each district is to choose an Elector, in the same manner as the Representatives are chosen, except two, who are to be elected by the Legislature, who are also to fill up vacancies. A motion was made by Mr. Coleman, to commit this report, for the purpose of referring the choice of the whole number of Electors to the Legislature, and a considerable debate ensued. It was argued by Mess. Coleman, Sewall, Codman, Cooper, and others, in favor of the commitment, that the people in many districts had been inattentive to the town-meetings and indifferent to this right—that the President represented the states, and as in the event of a failure in the election, by a majority of votes, it is provided by the Constitution, that the votes in Congress shall be given by states; the propriety of such an arrangement in the first instance was contended for. On the other hand, although the constitutional right of the Legislature to choose the whole number of Electors, was admitted by Dr. Eustis, Col. Barnes, and other gentlemen, it was insisted upon the ground of expedience, the report should be accepted. It was then urged by Mr. Otis, that if the mode adopted in 1788 was revived, whereby the people elected double the number of Electors, from which the Legislature made the final choice, the objects of gentlemen on both sides, the question might be attained.

The question for commitment was lost, and the House concurred with the Senate, with some trifling amendments.

ARTILLERY COMMEMORATION.

On Monday, the 15th anniversary of the Election of officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was celebrated. To the usual military arrangements of the day, the ceremony of receiving a Standard, presented by the commanding officer, quarter-master-gen. Davis, was added. The company having marched to the commandant's house, formed in open order, when the daughter of the general, Miss Catherine Davis, addressed the ensign, who attended escorted by the serjeants, on presenting him with the colours, as follows: