

There is a Letter in town received by this day's mail from New-York, dated Antigua, May 31, which informs that St. Lucia is taken by the British.

Mr. Ames's Speech is more generally and extensively published through the United States, than any other ever delivered in Congress.

Some weekly papers by the aid of a supplement and a small type, have given the whole in one publication. In the state of Virginia particularly, by far the greater number of the Gazettes contain the republication of the above Speech.

It is laughable, says a correspondent, to see the Aurora republishing from the Philadelphia Gazette and other papers, their accounts from Hispaniola of the arrival at the Cape of 30,000—37,000—15,000—5000—1800—1200, &c. &c. French troops, when the same Aurora had before announced from French authority, the fountain head of intelligence, that the French Republic did not intend to send to their West India colonies, European soldiers to be destroyed by the climate!!! and this assertion was published after the arrival of the Secretary General directly from the Cape.

His Excellency JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN is re-elected Governor of New-Hampshire. The number of votes was 10,775 of which Mr. Gilman had 7,809.

Silas Talbot, of New-York, and John Trumbull, of Connecticut, are appointed agents for the protection of American seamen.

On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, jun. to Miss RACHEL LEWIS, daughter of Mr. Mordecai Lewis of this city.

ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK, JUNE 16

Sehr. Weymouth, Stephens Philadelphia
Winthrop, Bayley Philadelphia
Sloop Lewis, Morgan Richmond
Jane, Jackson Philadelphia

NORFOLK, JUNE 11.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Tuesday, April 12.

Thibaudeau, in the name of the Commission, charged with making a report upon the troubles in the South, proposed to defer the report; and wishing to serve the passions of no party, was desirous of sending a message to the Directory for more positive information.

Benabole. The Commission has said nothing of the purpose for which it was formed. It was not established to foment the abominable anarchy of the South. The legislative body should at length open its eyes. It should not suffer assassins to go unpunished; and as long as there remains one murderer to punish, so long will I demand punishment from this assembly.

Several voices at once—they must all be punished. Great agitation in the hall.

Benabole. I do not dissemble, that the spirit of vengeance which manifests itself is the precursor of new troubles, and we cannot calculate their extension. But the Constitution has assigned to the Directory alone the necessary powers to preserve the public tranquility. Nevertheless the legislative body ought not to remain an indifferent spectator of what passes.

I demand, that the Directory present you exact documents of the situation of the South, and that a new commission be appointed to draw up a message, in which the Directory shall be invited to take measures to stop the assassinations which stain the South, and to inform us what it has already done to that effect.

Several voices demanded, that the discussion be closed.

Inard demanded in vain to be heard in the tumult, which forced him to leave the tribune. Indignation was painted upon his visage, and he menaced, both with voice and gestures, members who retorted his acrimony and his action.

The President put on his hat. This signal of public danger calmed them for a moment; but it gave way to more violent agitation upon the fight of Jourdan in the tribune. He implored as a favor to be heard; but he could not obtain it, and descended the tribune with visible despair and agony. He raised his hands to heaven with most expressive energy, and exclaimed, "You are striving to excite a civil war!"

The President was all this time covered, and the tumult increased. The Hussars endeavored to compel silence. A new incident carried the agitation to its height. In a corner of the hall, Talot, Jourdan, and some other members, had the most furious altercation.

At this sight, the Deputies rushed towards them in crowds. The tumult was extreme. They brot back Lafage Senault, pale and wan, to his seat.

The President Douleat, who during this long scene was covered, upon calm being restored, reminded them of this scandalous conduct. "Enough of blood, said he, has flowed in the Republic.—Would you, by the afflicting picture of new dissensions, give a current to more?"

The discussion with difficulty was closed.

Benabole read his propositions. The Council of 500 decreed, that a commission of five members shall be formed to draw up a message (violent murmurs) which shall have for its object to demand—

1. What measures the Directory has taken to punish the assassins of the South, and what obstacles have been found in their punishment? 2. What are the measures (tumult and violent agitation) taken to prevent new assassinations?

Treillard then read his propositions, "That a message should be sent to the Directory to demand

the state, of the Southern Departments, and the cause of the troubles which agitate them"

2d. That the decree which created the commission be repealed. After the most vehement tumult, these measures were both adopted.

Wednesday, April 13.

Fabre moved, that all the papers concerning the disturbances in the South should be sent to the Directory, which brought on a very animated debate, at the close of which it was decreed, that all such papers as had been communicated to the committee by the Council should be sent to the Directory.

On the proposition of Camus the Council adopted a resolution, purporting that a Special Committee be appointed to superintend the National Treasury.

Thursday, April 14.

Talot complained of the violence of some Journalists, who had flattered, that in the fitting of the 12th inst. he, Jourdan and Hoard, had collared one another, and moved that those Journalists should be turned out of the hall.

"I support that motion," exclaimed several members.

Tallien opposed the motion, on account of its insufficiency for the intended purpose, as the Journalists thus turned out could not be prevented from placing themselves in the galleries. He moved the order of the day; which was adopted.

LONDON, April 22.

When the Americans are meditating the introduction into their code, of an act of navigation similar to that which has contributed so much to the opulence of England, it becomes them to consider how they are to be furnished with the various articles of luxury, which even the simple manners of a republican require, till the beneficial effect of the act, an increase of shipping, shall be felt. To restrain the commerce of others, demands a large capital on the part of those who undertake it; and a maritime power which, though it may, as in the instance of France, be destroyed in a moment, can only be established by long time and favorable circumstances.

Those who pretend to account for the young prince of Orange's leaving England, by a supposition that the French would not open any negotiation while our Court afforded an asylum to his unfortunate family, it is likely are much mistaken.

It is more probable that the French would object to our protection of the Count d'Artois, whom they call the young pretender. It is well known that the English Ambassador had Charles Stuart forcibly taken away from Paris in 1744.

There can scarce be a doubt that the cause of this young prince's return to the continent is some negotiation, that his father in law, the king of Prussia, has had with France, concerning his private estates. If he recovers these only, it will be a great advantage. His family influence in some of the provinces is very great; particularly in the neighbourhood of all his Nassau estates.

The duke d'Angouleme, son to the Count d'Artois, visited the Edinburgh theatre on Thursday last, and was received with all the customary formalities attendant on Royalty. When he entered the stage box, he was received with rapturous plaudits, accompanied by God save the king!

The following is circulated in France, as the expenses of government in paying different Journalists: To the Editor, 150,000 livres; to Real for the Journal des Patriotes de 1789, 500,000; to Louvet, for La Sentinelle 500,000; for Bon Homme Richard, 500,000; for another Journal, 500,000; and in the country, for the following; at Rouleville, for l'Orateur Plebeien, 540,000 livres; at Imper la Platiere, for the Courier de Paris, 400,000; at Sibuee, for l'Ami des Loix, 1,000,000; in all 5,440,000 livres per month, which makes 65,280,000 livres per annum.

His majesty's ship Sampson has captured the Alger French ship, mounting 14 guns, on her passage from Charleston to Cape Francois; she had on board an aide-de-camp of Gen. Lavaux the Republican Commander in St. Domingo, with several other French officers who are now on their parole at Jamaica.

The Grenville property, by lucky marriages, &c. has swelled into one of the most overgrown estates in the nation! The late marriage with Lady Ann Brydges fortune, makes an addition of more than half a million sterling.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Marine Intelligence.

The following vessels were left at Amsterdam by the Juno, arrived here on Thursday.

- Ship Active, Robertson, Philadelphia.
Deandren, Makises, ditto.
Sedgely, Hodge, ditto.
Minerva, Long, ditto.
Joseph, Coffin, New-York.
Trial, Fernald, Boston.
Nancy, White, ditto.
Severn, Farlie, New-York.
Little Mary, Starr, ditto.
Captain, Holmes, Baltimore.

At the Texel road, lay the barque Peggy, Lunt, for Georgetown.

BOSTON, June 14.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Gibraltar to his owner in town, dated April 13, 1796.

"Two brigs and a large schooner have arrived here with tobacco; they were bound higher up, but on account of the Algerines being out, they put in here. There have been 2 frigates and 3 Xebecs spoke with some distance up, which has again put a stop to the commerce in American vessels up the Straights."

From the Salem Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Afa Batchelder, of this port, dated St. Pierre's (Martinique) May 23, 1796.

"The English are yet at St. Lucia, but have

not taken one of the forts, though they have made many attempts. The hospital vessels bring hundreds of sick and wounded to this port and Fort Royal every day. It is thought they will not take the Island, unless the French are short of provisions. The English keep a constant cannonading day and night, while the French only avail themselves of the best opportunities of annoying them."

The French privateer Brutus has taken a British transport, (one of the fleet destined for Jamaica) with two hundred troops on board, and sent her into St. Domingo.

CORRECTED INTELLIGENCE.

Last Saturday's Centinel contained several articles of intelligence, declared to be brought by me from Nicholas Mole. But as the articles are essentially different from any I ever before heard, or ever reported, I feel it a duty to correct them.

I never mentioned, as I never knew, the number of ships or troops, which reached Cape Francois from France, although I heard a fleet had arrived. But yet I am made to aver, That there were 15,000 troops," &c.

In the 90 sail of English transports, at the Mole 6000 troops were brought out, though it has been absurdly stated, that I reported but 600.

I do not wish to lay under the imputation of wanton misrepresentation, which would be the case, had the paragraph in the Centinel, circulated without contradiction.

NATH. SCAMMAN.

Capt. Rice, the American, who was arrested at Port au Prince, for tampering with a centry for his counterfeign, is cleared, and on his way home.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived since our last, ship Caroline, Smith, Liverpool; fairs. Sea Flower, Saunders, Leogane; Wm. Montgomery, Young, Cadiz; Trio, P. Ishury, Barbadoes; Neutrality, Scammon, Cape Nicholasmole.

Capt. Tappan, of Newbury Port, and Jones of Portland, were at Martinique, May 30.

In lat. 38, 8, long. 62 1-2—July 5, brig Penclope, of Philadelphia, from N. Carolina, for Louisiana.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Monday, June 13.

The Western and Palmer turnpike road bill, passed to be enacted.

The house accepted the report to have a recess next Thursday, (to-morrow.)

Tuesday, June 14.

Agreeably to assignment, the house proceeded to the choice of a Major General of the first division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major General Jackson. The votes were 116 of which Col. SIMON ELLIOT, had 109, and was chosen—at the same time came on the choice of Major General for the second division, in the room of Major General Fisk, resigned—when Brig. gen. STEPHEN ABBOTT, was unanimously chosen. Both sent up for concurrence. (The Senate on their part choose this day.)

The two branches assembled for the purpose of choosing a Senator for the county of Essex, in the room of the hon. Azor Orne, Esq. deceased. The candidates were, Ebenezer March, and John Norris, Esquires; when JOHN NORRIS, had 67, out of 159 votes, and was chosen.

Also, a Senator, for the county of Hampshire, in the room of the hon. Mr. Mattoon, Esq. resigned. The candidates were the hon. Samuel Fowler and Justin Ely, Esquires—when Mr. FOWLER had 147 of 158 votes, and was chosen.

The hon. THOMAS DUFFEE, Esq. was qualified as a Counsellor.

The two branches then proceeded to fill up a vacancy in the hon. Council, when the hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. had 95 out of 165 votes, and was chosen.

The hon. Senate yesterday proceeded to elect a Senator to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, for 6 years after the 4th March next, when the hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE Esq. had 21 out of 24 votes; was chosen and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. SEDGWICK is elected for 2 years from the 4th March next.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

Yesterday, a cause in the Circuit Court of the United States, which has attracted much public attention, was decided. It was that wherein the Captain of the British schooner Speedwell, which was some time since destroyed in this harbour, was plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Sprague, defendant. The charge was for aiding and assisting in the destruction. After a long investigation, the Jury, on the second trial, found a verdict against the defendant for 6147 dollars. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mess. Otis and Lowell—For the defendant Messrs. Sullivan, Parsons, and J. Blake.

The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, must be within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December next.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Dispatch, Caldwell, from the north-west coast, last from China. As she passed the Galle, she saluted.

Philadelphia, June 20.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

- Brig Nymph, Webb, Port-au-Prince 15 days.
Clarissa, Lynde, Ditto 20
Sch'r Bully-ann, M'Namara, Fredksburgh 5
Maria, Boweath, George-town 7
Paragon, Vaughan, Virginia 4
Little Fanny, Whelen, Havannah 10
Sloop Liberty, Duer, Alexandria 7
Harmony, Ellwood, Ditto 10
Lydia, Gardner, North-Carolina 8

Capt. Webb left at Port-au-Prince about 18 sail of Americans—one only belonging to this port, viz. schooner Nancy, Hathaway, to sail soon. The brig Little Maria, Duncan, of Philadelphia, was at L'Archaye, waiting a convoy for Port-au-Prince.

Capt. Whelen informs that the brig Amiable Matilda, Paul, and brig Hope, Well, were to sail for this port—the former in one, the latter in five days after him.

The Concorde, French frigate, lay in Cape

Ship Catherine, Fairaday, from the West Indies, is below.
Ships Philadelphia, Nancy, &c. got out safe on the 28th inst.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., 4 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North-America, Pennsylvania, and Exchange at 60 days.

MR. FERRIS.

I send you the substance of a letter from a man in public office under the French Republic at the Cape, to another Frenchman in this country, which was read by a confidential friend of his, and the particulars from memory communicated to me. It is very material that our merchants should be generally apprized of the plan, and as I have no doubt of the authenticity of the intelligence, I think it my duty to publish it thro the channel of the press. The manner in which it comes to me, does not permit me to disclose the source—but you who know your author will not I am sure, scruple to vouch for the goodness of the authority.

A CITIZEN.

"It is determined to seize and bring in all African vessels laden with provisions" which shall be met with bound to any English port. These will undergo a severe examination, and when the property appears to be British, it will be confiscated; where it is clearly and without suspicion American it will be detained, but paid for, according as the means in our power furnish. For this conduct we have several motives—to keep the supplies from our enemies, to obtain them for ourselves. The embarrassed state of the finances of the republic has much narrowed the means of paying for what is wanted from abroad, and after what has happened, we cannot expect much future success from our credit with the American merchants. Besides we have some political reasons. It is well the merchants who have so zealously supported the treaty with Great Britain should see that there are two sides to the question, and that by temporizing with our enemy, they will not enjoy that full exemption from the inconveniences of war which they have promised themselves. It is also essential that we should support our friends in America, by fulfilling their predictions of evil from the treaty. Perhaps you may shortly see a French fleet on your coast.

But do not imagine that there will be war with America. This will not happen. The republic has no disposition to a final rupture with that country, and we have no fears that it will come to an open breach with us. Notwithstanding the coalition between Pitt and Washington, we are well assured by our confidential friends that the attachment of the American people to the French nation will oblige the government to be passive, and that if its folly should prompt it to a rupture with us, there will be more to put on the tri-coloured cockade, than to join the standard of the hypocritical Washington."

* Vires.

For sale, freight, or charter, To any part of America or the West-Indies,

The sloop AGNES,

NOW lying at Race-Breec wharf. For terms apply to the owner on board. June 20.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

Called TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Surviving Executor.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N.B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company, RUFUS PUTNAM. [June 4] 3awqw

FOR SALE,

An elegant 3 story Brick Messuage

And LOT of GROUND

(Late the property of George Dannaeker, deceased) WITH piazza and kitchen, cow-house and stabling for 34 horses, a good pump in the yard, &c. Situate on the West side of Front, near Callow-Hill street—at present occupied by Mr. John Kincaid.

N. B. The Lot is 22 1-2 feet front on the West side of Front Street, in depth 68 1/2 feet North side, 157 feet, and on the South side, 156. GEORGE KEMBLE } Esqrs. JAMES TRIMBLE }