

By the arrival of a vessel at Wilmington, in 42 days from Havre-de-Grace, we have received from a Correspondent at Paris files of Le Messager du Soir and several other Paris papers, complete to June 4.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Baltimore, from London, and has brought papers to June 28, containing accounts of a Cessation of Hostilities between France and Austria.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

We learn from the western counties of this state, that the grass and wheat harvests have been very abundant; and that they expect to receive cash for their beef at the western posts, now in possession of the Americans.

Capt. Hubbel, arrived yesterday, in 18 days from St. Thomas, informs, that on the 12th July, an engagement took place off the island of St. Martins, between a French frigate of 44 guns, and two English sloops of war, one of 26, and the other of 28 guns; but the Frenchmen beat them off.

BOSTON, August 9.

Capt. Felt, arrived yesterday in 53 days from Cadix. Admiral Richery with his fleet was still lying there, though the English fleet had departed from cruising before the harbour.

Capt. McLellan, 8 days from Bermuda, informs us, that the Bermudians are actually quitting the business of privateering, which they have so infamously prosecuted to the detriment of our commerce for a long period.

Capt. Cottle has arrived from Martinique, since our last, in 22 days passage. Nothing of material importance had occurred, or was known there. General Abercrombie was still at the island.

SALEM (Mass.) August 9.

Capt. John Barton, from Rochefort, informs, that the celebrated Captain BARNLY, late of Baltimore, has the command of a squadron of frigates, eight in number, that were to sail in a few days from that port on a secret expedition, and were to be joined by three more from an adjacent port.

[Captain John Barton, lately from France, has furnished us with a file of French papers for the months of April and May. They are not so late by twenty days as some we have seen, but they contain the following accounts.]

PARIS, April 9.

There is a letter of Gen. Willet to Hoche, printed, which contains the most severe reproaches against that officer for treachery. He says, I had nothing to do, but fight. Upon your orders I have accepted their submissions, and having submitted, you have ordered them to be arrested!

The celebrated astronomer, De La Lande, has reckoned the inhabitants of our globe at a thousand millions. Prony fixes the population of France at twenty-five millions, six hundred thousand.

A writer observes, that of the late conspiracy in Paris, the administration had shewn every thing but the head. In regard to their own proclamation, that they seem bound to shew the whole, that the public may do honor to their discovery, and may know the greatness of their salvation.

Beaulieu has fled. He inundated all the country, to avoid our pursuits. The inhabitants, whom he has almost ruined by this inundation, speak of him with the greatest resentment.

FRANKFORT.

We hear from Vienna that the famous Baron de Tauscher, who had been tried, since his recall from the army of Italy, has been sent a prisoner to Almutz.

ROME.

The holy sacrament has been brought out, and the bells are all sounding, the relics are carried round the city, that God might prevent Buonaparte from coming to Rome.

GENOA, May 6.

General Laharpe has published a proclamation of April 27, addressed to the inhabitants of d'Alba, Mondovi and Aquis, by which he directs all the communes who are in favor of republican principles, to give proof of it, by their compliance with the following articles—

1. There shall be raised in the communes, a tree of liberty, over which shall be mounted a red cap. The tri-coloured flag shall be displayed from the steeples, the Cyndic and Counsellors shall wear a tri-coloured scarf, and all the people a national cockade.

2. The resident priest shall make a discourse to his parishioners upon the desire of the French to live in peace with the Piedmontese. He shall assure the people of the free enjoyment of their religion, and of the safety of their persons and property. He shall exhort them to conform strictly to the law.

3. No person shall be obliged to pay to the nobles, or any person employed in the government, any contribution under any pretence whatever.

4. Every good citizen and friend of peace, shall recal his friends from the service of the enemy.

5. All the communes shall communicate this proclamation to each other, and assist its execution. All who counteract it, shall be deemed enemies of the French Republic.

6. The General declares him unworthy of the name of a Frenchman, who shall dare to offer the least insult to the communes who declare for peace.

TURIN, May 22.

General Beaulieu, pursued by the indefatigable Buonaparte, has passed the Venetian territory, and we believe he is already upon the entrance of Tyrol. The French General has prepared to send to the Directory, 60 paintings of Corregio, Michael Angelo, and other first masters. So formerly Metellus sent to Rome the pictures and vases of Corinth.

A fact characteristic of the times.

We learn that the legislative body decreed for the 10th of this month, a kind of Te Deum for the national victories, and that this feast should be celebrated with the exhibition of a battle. But they were forced to change their plan, because the French soldiers would not even act the resemblance of a retreat. We think this anecdote is so striking as to deserve to be told.

HAGUE, May 15.

It appears that what has been said of the Prussian troops in Westphalia has been exaggerated. They do not exceed 20,000.

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Editor of the Aurora.

Philadelphia, 26th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

Sir, I request you to insert in one of your earliest numbers, the following declaration relative to the occurrences at the Hospital of the French Republic in Philadelphia.

This declaration will set right a paragraph in the Courier Francais of Philadelphia of the 13th inst. in which some of the facts have been misrepresented. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

P. A. ADET.

A paragraph inserted in the Courier Francais printed at Philadelphia the 13th of August 1796 (O. S.) places in a false light the conduct of the Governor and of the Magistrates of Philadelphia, in regard to the attack made on the hospital of the French Republic by workmen in the neighbourhood.

Several of the guilty have been taken up, and will no doubt receive the punishment they deserve. His excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania and Mr. Clarkson Mayor of Philadelphia, under application to them, immediately took the necessary measures to prevent all disturbance, and if the means of repressing any disorder that might occur were not offensive, they were, on that account, the more sure.

The writer of the paragraph alluded to has been misinformed, and as its appearance in French might lead the public to believe, that it was concerted with the agents of the French Republic, I think it incumbent on me to declare, that far from having experienced a denial of justice from the magistrates of the State of Pennsylvania, I received from them, upon this occasion, unequivocal testimonies of the most ready zeal; and that I have in consequence returned them officially my thanks, particularly to his Excellency the Governor, who gave himself the trouble of personally attending on the spot.

Philadelphia, 26th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the United States of North America.

P. A. ADET.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1796.

GENTLEMEN, THE Merchants of this city have for some time past beheld with regret a regulation, enforced by a proclamation of the Governor, obliging every vessel coming from any part in the West Indies to perform a quarantine of five days, although the port from which the sailed may not have had any infectious disease; and that no person on board was at the time of arrival, or at any time during the passage, labouring under any such disorder.

The intention of the law which vested so ample a discretion in the Governor, was, no doubt, intended to prevent the importation of infectious diseases; and the preservation of the health of the citizens is of so much more importance than any pecuniary loss or embarrassment of the merchants, that they have submitted to the regulation, however unnecessary in their opinion, rather than make themselves responsible for the consequences that might arise from any alteration. They always retained the hope, however, that the necessity of such a regulation would either have been demonstrated, or that one less injurious to their interests, and equally efficacious to the end in view, would be adopted.

But finding the prohibition continued, and not being able to satisfy themselves of its necessity, duty to themselves and to the community, impelled them to represent—1stly, That there are many of the ports in the West Indies, as healthy and as free from infectious diseases as the city of Philadelphia. 2dly, That where vessels have been healthy during the passage, and continued to be so on their arrival, there can be no danger from their being admitted to pass in the course of twenty-four hours, in which time satisfactory evidence might be had that no imposition was intended. 3dly, That the detention of persons arriving in perfect health, confined to the narrow limits of a vessel, and impatient to be with their families and friends, is calculated to produce the very end that is intended to be guarded against—sickness and disease. 4thly, That upon every moderate computation, taking one vessel with another, there will be an actual loss of at least one hundred dollars; and if the whole number shall amount as computed to five hundred, the aggregate will be fifty thousand dollars, a loss too great to be submitted to, except it shall be justified by the necessity of the case.

While they suggest these alterations to the board of health, it is not their wish that they should be adopted without the fullest consideration, and the advice of such Physicians as would be competent to advise on so important a subject. If after such consideration and advice, these or any other regulations less injurious to them, and equally efficacious in preventing the introduction of infectious diseases, can be adopted, or even the existing ones shall be determined to be necessary, they will rest satisfied.

We have thought it respectful, and most likely to obtain a candid re-consideration of the subject, to address ourselves to you; we do it in the fullest confidence that you will immediately take it into consideration, and do therein what shall appear to be proper.

(Signed) James Yard, Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co. Levison Clarkson, John Barclay, Thomas Fitzhons, Peter Blight, Stephen Girard, John Craig, William Cramond, John Gardiner, jun. John Leary, Joseph Ball, Daniel Smith, William Bell, Standish Forde, James Crawford, Robert Ralston.

(Copy.) Health-Office, August 4, 1796.

"The Board entered into a consideration of the address from the merchants, relative to an alteration in the regulations respecting quarantine; and after mature deliberation, came to the following resolution:—"

"Resolved, as the opinion of the Board, that they cannot consistently with the duty they owe their fellow-citizens, recommend to the Governor any alteration in the existing quarantine."

Extract from the minutes. THOMAS P. COPE, Sec'y.

Health-Office, August 4, 1796.

Sir, THE Inspectors of the Health Office of the port of Philadelphia, acknowledge the receipt of the address from sundry respectable merchants of this city. Whilst they regret the expense occasioned by the quarantine indiscriminately laid on all vessels from the West Indies, &c. (as expressed in the Governor's Proclamation) they cannot consistently with the duties of their appointment, and the regard they owe the health of their fellow citizens, recommend a partial exemption of vessels implicated therein.

We transmit you a copy of the resolution of this board on the subject, to be laid before the subscribers to said address.

Signed by order of the Board. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman. R. RALSTON, Esq.

WILMINGTON, August 11.

West Point, August 7, 1796.

Messrs. PRINTERS, I request the favor of your inserting the copy of a letter received at this garrison from Fort Oswego, for the better information of those who question still whether the British will surrender the Posts. With respect I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant, LEWIS ROUSARD, Major of the 2d battalion of Artillerists and Engineers.

Fort Ontario or Oswego, July 16, 1796.

'Twas not 'till the 14th inst. that we entered this fort. Capt. Thomas Clarke who commanded here, had left it some hours before we arrived. Lieut. Elmer, on account of some business had passed the preceding day and night in the fort.

Immediately after we entered the fort, we announced it to every body and thing within hearing, by the discharge of 15 cannon, and by displaying the American colours. We are all here at length, having waited six days at Oswego Falls for Capt. Clarke to take away some of his Majesty's stores, for which purpose a Kingston vessel had been hourly expected. We find the gardens left in good order, containing large quantities of vegetables. In short, Capt. Clarke's whole conduct has been that of prudence, politeness and benevolence. He has distributed among our officers two sheep, a bear, a deer, several cats, and snow-shoes. We find a plenty of tables, some chairs and other valuable articles. The fort is situated on a high and commanding ground, near, and in full view of the grand lake Ontario. Lieut. Rowan, and Doctor Rhodes remain here. The fort is a regular pentagon, with five bastions, and accommodations for 300 men, besides store-houses, stables, &c. The whole would make a most handsome appearance, if the works were not old and in a state of decay.

CONCORD, (N. H.) August 2.

On Sunday before last, the barn of Mr. Jonathan Courser, of Boscawen, was burnt by lightning, containing about 40 tons of hay; it is worthy imitation, and with pleasure we mention, that the philanthropic inhabitants had, on Thursday last, almost

completed a new barn for Mr. Courser, 32 by 60, from timber which was standing the morning after the fire—in addition, they have subscribed grass to make up his deficiency of hay—this conduct is admirable—this is GODLIKE!

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

By the Times, London paper, of June 4, we find that the brig Peggy, Hyer, (mentioned in our paper of Friday to have been lost in the British channel) is ashore on Portland Beach. The captain and six of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

The Major Pinckney, an American ship, arrived at London the 4th June from Bengal.

She left Bengal the 8th of April. The Washington had sailed for Lisbon.

Brig Sally, capt. Mitchell, mentioned in Friday's Gazette as being in the Delaware from Havre-de-Grace is gone into Wilmington.—She had 42 day's passage.

A Snow belonging to Bolton from Jamaica is below.

ARRIVED.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Days, and Destination. Includes Ship Active, Robertson, St. Ubes 44; Snow Ann & Mary, Smith, Lisbon 63; Brig Abigail, Lake, Jeremie 15; Schr. Peggy, Lynes, Jeremie 12; Friendship, Gardner, N. Carolina 12; Schr. Three Joseph's, Henry, Bermuda 9; Louisa, Shore, North-Carolina 11; Maria, Martin, Virginia 13; Sisters, Jackson, do. 10; Lucretia, Harpor, Portland do; Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria 14; Sally, Potter, Richmond 5; Nancy, Bowles, Portsmouth 12; Sloop Nanny, Howard, for St. Domingo returned in distress.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Isabella & Ann, Hawkins, Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination. Includes Brig Betsey, Memminger, Hispaniola; Twins, Keeler, St. Croix; Betsey, Holt, Jamaica; Mary, Callender, St. Thomas; Brig Abigail, Phelan, London; Anna, Massat, St. Bartholomew; Mary & Elizabeth, Cook, Port au-Prince; Molly, Medlin, Port au-Prince; Schr. Dolphin, Tice, St. Thomas; Schr. Mary, Hacket, New Orleans; Isabella, Clifton, St. Bartholomew; Mountain Leader, Collins, Jamaica; Virginia & Philadelphia Packet, Hallet, Norfolk; Sally, Hartland, Wilmington, N. C.; Schr. Betsey, Hallon, Shockly, Kingston; Neptune, Pease, Savannah; Sloop Eliza, Jackson, New-York.

Arrivals at Boston, August 10.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination. Includes Brig Minerva, Brownjohn, Aux-Cayes; Orlando, Parsons, Copenhagen; Minerva, Hinkley, Liverpool; Lion, Fyett, Cruz; Schr. Atlantic, Cottle, Martin-o; Sally, Hall, Jamaica; Jerusha, Lellan, Boston; Sally, Donalds, Barrington; The Minerva, Cutts, of Boston; General Washington, Pierce, Philadelphia; Poly & Harriet, Abrams, of Boston; Factor, Kemp, of New-York; Peggy & Polly, Seven-ton, of Boston; Minerva, Long, Philadelphia; Nancy, Cumming, ditto; Industry, Steward, ditto; and Fanny, Wilson, of New-York, all at Cadix 25 days since.

Arrivals at New-York—August 13.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination. Includes Brig Hannah & Mary, Riddle, Bristol 60; Julia, Auldin, Jamaica 33; Sloop Endeavor, Hubble, St. Thomas's 18.

PLYMOUTH, (ENG.) June 1.

Came in the American brig Jerusha, of Beverly, Ebenezer Giles, Master, from Silea, on the coast of Barbary, laden with wheat, bound to London; she has shifted her cargo, and is very leaky, occasioned by the heavy seas in a late gale of wind, which obliged her to bear up for this port: she has been thirty six days on her voyage.

DEAL, June 2.

Arrived and sailed for the River the Jenny, Chonny, from New-York. Sailed the Racoon sloop on a cruise. Remain the rest as per last, with Dominica, Fioley, for Jamaica; Chermille, Dunn, and Chesterfield, Nicol, for the South Seas. Wind S. E.

A middle-aged woman.

WHO has been used to the care of children, and can give reference for her reputation, may hear of a place, as child's maid, by applying to the Printer.

Apprentice wanted.

TO CARPING AND GILDING. Youth about 14, of respectable parents and can be well recommended. None other need apply. Enquire of the Printer. Aug. 15. 3t.

FOR SALE.

The Cargo of the ship Potomack Chief, consisting of 450 Hhds. Tobacco, chiefly from the upper warehouses on South Potomac, and of a good quality. This ship is chartered to proceed to Falmouth and one port in Europe without the Straights and Baltic a 65t. Sterling Freight and 5 per cent. primage, and will be clear to sail by the 25th inst. from Alexandria. For terms apply to EMANUEL WALKFR. Aug. 11. tm&w

LANDS.

In Harrison county, Virginia, for Sale. FOUR Tracts containing 5000 acres each, and a moiety of one other tract of 5000 acres, all situated on the waters of Elk and Hughes's rivers. For further particulars enquire at No. 70 Chestnut-street, where the Patents may be seen. Aug. 6. fw&ms

Spanish Treaty Ratified.

THIS DAY, Published by J. ORMROD, No. 41, CHESNUT-STREET, in a handsome pamphlet. (PRICE 12 and 1-2 CENTS.)

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS & NAVIGATION.

BETWEEN the United States of America, and his Catholic Majesty—with the President's Proclamation announcing its ratification. ORMROD has lately Published the British and Argentine Treaties, which match in size with the above. Also, Burke's celebrated letter to the Duke of Bedford, and Varton's answer to Priestley. August 13. 4t5mw&c.