

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

It appears from the following paragraph in a London paper, that the difference between the Algerines and the Danes is terminated.

The Danish Consul at St. Ubes, has given notice, "That the Court of Spain, through the minister, the prince of peace, had given official notice, that the 450 Algerine sailors, captured in a Danish ship, had been released, and were returned to Algiers—that the Consul at Malaga had communicated intelligence to the same effect, and that several Danish vessels had been met by the Algerine cruisers, were questioned and examined merely in the customary manner, and passed undetained.—That therefore there was not any doubt of Danish vessels passing free."

The captain of a vessel arrived at Norfolk, informs that two French frigates have been captured off St. Domingo, by a ship of the line and another vessel, and sent to Jamaica.

A letter from London says, that the majority in the House of Commons, is, by the late election, increased by an addition of five members.

Three French frigates, under the command of Captain Barney, anchored at the Moro castle, Havana, on the 9th inst. They were to sail the next day in quest of a Jamaica convoy, expected to fail in August.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated July 28.

"The port of Limbe is declared free for neutrals to come and go, without being obliged to sell. But this is looked on as nothing more than a trap for Americans, who, I cannot help observing, are too easily caught. I was very sensible of the effect the report of the arrival of the French fleet here, would have. I feared a good many would suffer by their credulity. Captain Barney arrived here a few days ago, in a fine frigate. General Rochambeau, for some cause not yet known, is shipped off to France under arrest.

"A total change has taken place in the administration, and at present, much for the worse. Perroud, the administrator, is superseded by Thibaud; but the commissioners govern every thing. I know not what is to become of merchants and the owners of vessels here, as every engagement made by Perroud, is declared void. Even those who contracted to deliver flour at 24 dollars per barrel, are obliged to take 16, payable in six months, in produce at an enormous price. The schooner Hawke, Capt. Knap, is one among the unfortunate contractors, and will shortly sail with ballast.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Table with columns for ship names, arrival status, and destinations. Includes entries for Sloop Mary, Snow Polly, and Schooner Little Tom.

Arrivals at New-York.—August 23.

Table listing arrivals at New-York on August 23, including Brig Apollo, Schr. Shetucket, and Sloop Peterborough.

Sloop Minerva, arrived at Kingston, 10th July, and the schooner Hiram, and Betsy, on the 19th—all from this port.

The ship Argus, Capt. Fanning, from Havre de Grace for this port, is taken by the British frigate La Raison, Capt. Bradford, and carried into Halifax.

The ship Confederacy, Capt. Jenks, of this port, was at the Isle of Bourbon, 24th April last, bound to China.

Brig Apollo, Capt. Robinson, 10 days from Savannah; 19th August, lat. 38, 17, was boarded by the British frigate Prevoyante, Capt. Wemyss, who overhauled his papers and took one man, James Hamilton, not an American, but who had been twenty years in this country. Capt. Robinson went on board for the purpose of getting him clear, but returned with another in his room being American born.

Capt. Arnold, of the brig Sally, from St. Bartholomews, informs us that American produce at that port is very low, in consequence of the numbers of cargoes continually arriving—superfine flour would not command more than 11 dollars; beef, best quality, 10; pork 15.—The day before he left St. Bartholomews, he was informed from good authority that flour at St. Thomas's was sold at 8 dollars, and that beef and pork would command no price. Butter and lard, "could not be given away."

Brig Haddock, from St. Bartholomews, bound for this port, was spoke with in lat. 32, long. 69.

Schooner Henry Gustavus, Capt. McCarty, arrived this day from St. Marks, with a return cargo of beef and pork, finding no market. This perfectly corresponds with our information from St. Bartholomews and St. Thomas's.

Arrivals at Boston.—August 17.

Schooner Jason, Lowell, St. Croix, 14 days. Left there, Capt. Freeman, to sail next day; Captain Stafford, to fall in a few days. Ship Dauphin, Capt. Rich, for Baltimore, and schooner Washington, Capt. Cook, to sail the same evening. Capt. Lovell, of Boston, had arrived a few days.

August 10, spoke a schooner from Boston, for Virginia.

August 11, spoke brig Polly, Capt. Watts, from Demarara to Portsmouth.

Brig Endeavor, Freeman, Lisbon, 53 days. July 24, lat. 42, 40, long. 52, spoke schooner Lucy, Price, from Portsmouth, for Fayal, out 7 days.

August 5, lat. 43, long. 61, 28, spoke ship Polly, Elliott, from Wiscasset, for Liverpool, out 9 days.

Schooner Success, Capt. Price, Trinidad, 33 days. Left there, brig Mercury, Williams; Volante, Barker; schooner Friendship, Ruffel, of Salem; and brig Trio, Smith, of Boston.

August 9, at 10, P. M. was run foul of by ship Fame, Jouts, from Philadelphia for London, in lat. 38, 30, long. 69, and damaged considerably.

The Columbia, Lowell, from Milford, for Boston, out 8 days, was spoke June 15, lat. 46.

The American Eagle, Pearson, from hence for Virginia, was spoke August 3.

The Friendship, Goodridge, 9 days from hence for Bourdeaux, was spoke June 30.

The Thomas, Alden, of Portsmouth, 63 days from Liverpool, with passengers, was spoke July 28th.

The Neptune, Blanchard, from Portland, is safe at Jamaica.

The Industry, Fisher, of Boston, was in Ellinore Sound, May 8.

June 2, was spoke, the ship Mars, Kenny, of Wiscasset, 35 days from New-York, lying at the N. W. Buoy, Liverpool, outer-harbour.

July 7, lat. 46, 41, long. 38, 13, was spoke, ship Pacific, Satter, 42 days from Demarara, for Hamburg.

The George, Ruff, from Salem, arrived safe at Bristol.

EASTON, August 16.

"Last Saturday returned from the Capes of the Chesapeake, the schooner Dolphin, capt. Ewing, on board of which went a number of gentlemen on a party of pleasure, who having a seine, and a variety of fishing tackle, were abundantly supplied with fish, such as Skate, Flounder, Fluke, Trout, Perch, Mullet, Drum, Sheepshead, Mackarel, Hogfish, Dogfish, Crabs, Oysters, Cockles, Doublehead, Pike, &c. &c. They also had good shooting, finding a variety of wild fowl on the shores; and to crown their felicity, they found no vessel in the bay able to sail with them.

"The above gentlemen discovered a large sea sloop, that had on Monday the 7th drove on shore at Old Point Comfort, with all her sails set, and not a person on board. She had neither anchor or cable on board, her papers were not to be found, and her name and the port to which she belonged had been entirely obliterated. She was loaded with flour, bread, and pork. The inhabitants had unloaded her, taken away her masts, yards, and spars, and were tearing up her decks, &c."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, June 19.

From FORT DAUPHIN.

Capt. Nelson informs us, Fort Dauphin, was delivered to the French, just previous to his sailing, in pursuance of the article in the French and Spanish Treaty, which cedes Spanish Hispaniola to the French. The French, immediately on getting possession, commenced the exercise of their colonial despotism upon the Americans. They take all cargoes—at their own price—and pay those prices principally in promises only.

Capt. Snow, from St. Marks, says, it was extremely sickly there, 20 or 30 French or soldiers dying every day. A British officer observed, that "the French needed only to exercise a little patience and their enemies on the Island would be completely destroyed, without waiting their ammunition or exertion."

We learn from St. Thomas's, that a French 44 gun frigate, was towed in there in a very disabled situation—having had an engagement with an English frigate, of 32 guns. The officers of the French frigate, finding it impossible to keep their men to their quarters, were compelled to leave the Englishman, to prevent the capture of their vessel.—So runs the report.

Capt. Price from Trinidad, mentions, that capt. Vaughan, late commander of the British frigate Alarm; & who was the author of considerable commotion at the above island—had shot himself in consequence of being severely reprimanded for his conduct, by his superior officers.

We are informed, that John Davis, Esq. late Comptroller of the Treasury, is appointed attorney of the United States for the Massachusetts District, vice Harrison G. Otis, Esq. who has declined accepting that office.

We know not whether the deposition signed Colbourn Parker, published in yesterday's Chronicle, is a forgery, or was actually signed by a person of that name; but we aver, there are no frigates in the English Navy by the names of Argonaut or Wiscaw; nor is there any armed vessel called the Isle of Mire.

NAVILLE GALLATIN.

From "D'Invernois' Revolution in Geneva."

"THE revolutionary tribunal of Geneva in 1794, among other victims selected Naville Gallatin, one of the magistrates, who was a man of great talents, and defended himself with such eloquence and strength of argument, that one of his judges, in giving sentence against him, said, 'I have two consciences; one of which tells me you are innocent, but the other tells me, you must die, that the State may be saved.' When I die, answered the undaunted magistrate, the State will lose a great citizen. The expression is bold, but perfectly characterizes his elevated and undaunted spirit.

"And now, continued he, when sentence of death was passed upon him, 'now mark the fate, which awaits you and your accomplices; for you must not hope that guilt like yours, can go unpunished. You will find that all the ties of social order, which you have broken to attain your ends, will again be broken by those, who succeed you in your crimes, and in your power: new factions will be formed against you out of your own; and as you have united, like wild beasts, in pursuing your prey; so, like wild beasts, you will tear each other to pieces,

in dividing it. Thus will you avenge the cause of those, who have fallen, and are yet to fall sacrifices to your avarice and ambition. To them, as well as to me, the prospect of approaching immortality robs death of all its terrors; but to you the last moment of life will be embittered by reflections, more poignant than any tortures you can suffer. The innocent blood you have shed will be heard against you, and you will die without daring to implore the pardon of heaven." This spirited and popular magistrate was dispatched in the night after his sentence.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1796.

SIR, At a meeting of the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries, held last night, it was unanimously resolved that "the thanks of this Society be given to capt. Van Rensselaer lately from Bristol for his humane treatment of the passengers on board his vessel, they rejoice in every successive opportunity of manifesting their attachment to a conduct so congenial with the principles of universal philanthropy."

I am Sir, with great Esteem, your very Humble Servant, JOHN BROWNE, Secy. No. 45, South Third Street. Capt. Van Rensselaer.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1796.

SIR, The satisfaction I received from the contents of your very polite letter, this morning are better conceived than expressed. I have therefore only to request you would be so good as to present my best thanks to the Society for the notice they have been so good as to take of my conduct towards the passengers on board the ship Light Horse, assuring them at the same time, that it will ever be my endeavor to act with humanity and propriety to ALL, especially those who may be under my immediate charge, and that I shall always esteem it highly gratifying to meet the approbation of so laudable an institution as the one you represent.

I have the honour to be, With due respect, your Obedient Servant, K. VAN RENSSELAER.

FRANCE.

We have this day received London papers to the 23d of June. The following are elections from the COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

26 Prairial, June 14.

PASTORET made a long speech on the necessity of a law to prevent the stealing of dead bodies, their throwings &c. which he concluded with moving the following decree.

I. Whoever shall be convicted of having removed a body, or its bones, from the place where it was interred, or of having mutilated it, trodden on it, or outraged it by any action whatever, shall be punished by ten years imprisonment.

II. Whoever shall be convicted of having violated the tomb of a corpse, to strip it of its shroud, its garments, or the ornaments with which it was interred, shall be punished with six years imprisonment. The punishment shall be the same as in the first article, if the body is left in the tomb, after having been stripped.

III. Whoever shall be convicted of having destroyed or mutilated columns, marbles, stones and inscriptions of any kind, placed above or round a sepulchre or tomb, shall be punished with four years imprisonment.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.—ARMY OF ITALY. BUONAPARTE, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters Verona, 15 Prairial, June 3. "Citizens Directors, I shall quit this city tomorrow morning; it is very large and beautiful.—I shall leave a garrison here, to keep myself master of three bridges over the Adige.

"I have not concealed from the inhabitants, that if the King of France had not quitted their city prior to my passage across the Po, I should have set fire to a city so audacious enough to fancy itself the capital of the French empire.

"I have just visited the Amphitheatre: this remains of the Roman nation is worthy of those by whom it was built. I could not prevent feeling myself humbled at the pitifulness of our Field of Mars: here an hundred thousand spectators may be seated, and hear with ease the orator who should address them.

"The Emigrants are flying from Italy: more than fifteen hundred set out five days before our arrival. They are conveying into Germany their remorses and their misery.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE." The General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters Milan, 20 Prairial, June 8.

"Citizens Directors, "After the battle of Borghetto, the passage of the Mincio, the taking of Peschiera, and the flight of the enemy into the Tyrol, we invested the town of Mantua.

"On the 16th, at five in the morning, General d'Allemagne, with the Chief of Brigade, Lefne, proceeding with 600 grenadiers to the Faubourg of St. Georgio. I went to La Favorite, a superb palace of the Duke of Mantua, about half a league from the fortrefs. I caused a half brigade to advance with General Serrurier to support General d'Allemagne, who having perceived the enemy in the entrenchments of St. Georgio, had attacked them, and rendered himself master of the Faubourg and the head of the bridge. Already, notwithstanding the fire of the place, the grenadiers had advanced, with their muskets pointed, on the causeway. They attempted even to form themselves into a column to enter Mantua; and when they were shewn the enemy's batteries on the ramparts, "at Lady," said they, "the enemy had more." But the circumstances were not the same. I ordered them to

retire. The day was sufficiently brilliant for an affair of advanced posts, and extremely interesting for us. The enemy had lost 100 men killed and taken prisoners.

"General Angereau set out at break of day for Cattiane Mantuane. After having passed the Mincio beyond the Lake, he proceeded to the Faubourg of Chierale. He forced the entrenchments, took the tower, and obliged the enemy to retire quite within the fortrefs of Mantua.

"A drummer, of twelve years of age, whose name I shall send you, has particularly distinguished himself. He climbed, during the fire, to the top of the tower, to open the gate.

"I ought not to pass over a circumstance which exhibits the barbarism which still reigns in these countries. At St. Georgio there is a convent of Religious. They had fled, for the place was exposed to the fire of the cannon. Some of our soldiers entered to post themselves in it. They heard cries. They ran to a low court, and found the door of a wretched cell, where they found a young woman, seated on a miserable chair, and her hands fettered. This unfortunate being begged her life. They broke her irons. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age. She had been confined four years in this situation, for having endeavoured to escape and to obey, in the age and the country of love, the impulse of her heart. Our grenadiers paid particular attention to her. She shewed much interest for the French.—She was beautiful, and joined to the vivacity of the climate the melancholy air of misfortune. Whenever any one entered, she appeared uneasy, because she dreaded the return of her tyrants. She begged the liberty of breathing the free air. They observed to her that the grape shot pointed around the house. Ah! said she to remain here, is to die!

LONDON, June 23.

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 19th instant inclusive. The contents are interesting, not merely on account of the farther details they give of the operations of the armies, but from the evident desire they exhibit for a general pacification.—A treaty between the French Republic and the Emperor is certainly at no great distance; but we fear that the period for peace to this country is still remote; we shall most probably be involved in a war with Spain before the arrival of that desirable event.

The execution of the armistice concluded with the King of Naples, his cavalry quits the Austrian army, and his five ships of the line the English Squadron.

Letters from Strasburgh say, that Austrian Commissioners had passed through that town, on their way to Paris, and that the Elector Palatine was reported to be dead.—L'Esclair.

The present is a very critical moment, on account of the revolution which has taken place in the mode of making contracts, and of the withdrawing of the assignats, at a time when other Signs are still very scarce. This embarrassment is increased by the conduct of the retail traders and workmen, the former of whom refuse to sell their goods, and the latter to receive their wages in any thing but specie.—Hence arises a certain ferment, and a general inquietude, of which the auxiliaries of the conspirators do not fail to avail themselves. Few days pass without some effort on their part to carry their schemes into execution. Yesterday they again attempted to excite a commotion in the suburb of St. Antoine. The night before last, one of their projects was detected and frustrated. A number of the conspirators were to have repaired to the different guard houses, and disarm the guards. Nine of these men have been apprehended.

Numerous patrols parade the streets day and night. For a few nights past, a part of the troops from the camp at Grenelle have been stationed in the city.

The troops of the line, and a part of the national guard, received orders to hold themselves in readiness this morning.

If we may judge by the tone assumed by the leaders of the Jacobins, Antonelle, Robert Lindet, and Felix Lepelletier, and by their publications, in the Journal des Hommes Libres, the Patriote de 1789, and the Ami des Loix, they are very far from having renounced their projects; they continue to treat the conspiracy as a joke, and the members of the Directory as tyrants.

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

- 20 Trunks } Ladies' SHOES of all colors forts and sizes
1 Cafe
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto best fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' best flannel and Grenoble Gloves
For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
AUG. 24

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP LIGHT-HORSE, LYING at Mess. J. & R. Wain's wharf, two hundred and seventy tons burthen, a stout, strong vessel, and well found. For terms apply to Joseph Anthony & Co. AUG. 24 56

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET. TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale.—Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery. Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patten's Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination. The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stocks, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property. Wm. Blackburn. Philadelphia, August 23, 1796. 147