

party in such horrible colours as must excite in the public mind tentations towards Rowan's character and conduct extremely different from that commiseration heretofore expressed for his rash and very extraordinary zeal for reformation.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship *Ceres* of Baltimore, Captain Young, from Cadiz, which place he left the 15th of April, in company with the Brig *Patty*, White of Bolton; Schooner *Friendship*, Barry, ditto; *Friendship*, Marchant, ditto, and *Emmy*, Girdler, Salem; four Spanish ships of the line, two frigates, one brig, and some transports with troops on board, bound to Vera Cruz, and Havannah, under the command of admiral don Pedro Cardenas. Left at Cadiz, the ship *Rookbury*, Jones, Portsmouth, and the *Greenaway* Oakman Bolton, carried in as prizes, the Captains of which are gone to Madrid to procure a release of their vessels. Captain Young was informed, that on the 27th of March 15 Algerine rovers had sailed on a cruise against the Portuguese, and that a British agent had arrived in Portugal to negotiate a peace between that kingdom and Algiers.

BOSTON, June 28.

A Correspondent, thinks it rather hard, that the Federal Government should be slandered, on the one hand, for preserving a strict neutrality; and censured, on the other, for having violated it, in permitting the French Chesapeake fleet to put to sea, during the continuance of the embargo. As to the latter charge, the United States has an excuse, as Admiral Vanbille was determined to put to sea at all events; and had an attempt been made to oppose him, he was determined to appeal to the *ultima ratio*—and he could have urged it home with force.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," as said the Archbishop of Cloyne, and the Star of Science has rolled in company with the Imperial Orb. In the County of Herkimer, state of New-York, a place, where 20 years ago the foot of civilization had not trodden, there are a great many settled townships. We mention the names of the following, for their classical singularity.—The sheriff of that county, in the Western Centinel, of the 4th inst. advertises lots of land for sale in the towns of Aurelius, Solon, Camillus, Marcellus, Homer, Pompey, Fabius, Manlius, Milton, Hannibal, Locke, Tully, Virgil, Lyfander, Cato, Brutus, Cicero, Romulus, Junius, Scipio, and Ovid!

RUMOUR.

Dame Rumour will a story get,
From ev'ry one a little bit;
And if perchance there's not sufficient,
She patches where it is deficient—
By Retail Rumour gets a story,
By Wholesale lays it all before ye.—

And by wholesale indeed have the southern Manufacturers and Venders poured it forth of late. In the Philadelphia papers we see headed by "Important Intelligence," alarming accounts. Under Oath, from a person at Pittsburg, that the Six Nations, at the instigation of the British, had joined the other hostile Indians—that they were to attack and take Fort Franklin—destroy the settlements at Cusawago, &c. &c. Three days after this, a letter from the Same Person, written at the Same Place, contradicts in toto the former intelligence—and affirms that the Six Nations continued friendly, and that no fears are entertained at Fort Franklin.

At Norfolk—the centre of alarming authenticity—they have intelligence direct from London, by a Mr. Davis, who left "the Royal Exchange in London," about the middle of April—at which time "there was a Revolutionary army of 60,000 men in London"—headed by the Duke of Clarence, (the King's third son) and the Duke of Bedford—that at the head of this force, the latter addressed the King, coming from the House of Lords, informing him, that the people no longer wished his services in England, nor did they wish to hurt him, but advised his retiring immediately to Hanover, whether it is said, he had previously sent an immense sum of money!!! Thus far Norfolk.

At New-York—they have, in addition to an account of a skirmish between the Vermonters and British, in which 7 of the former and 11 of the latter were killed—another alarming report, "That two British frigates, having perished in passing Castle-William, (at Bolton,) were hailed, then powder fired, then a ball, which last caused them to put their helm a lee; at which moment the ball was returned, and several men killed at

the Castle, the frigates perished."—Thus far New-York. In very truth, old neighbor Sly, quite well may cry—"Lord how this world is given to lying!"

Pennsylvania.

In the name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received satisfactory information, that a pestilential or contagious disease prevails in the West-Indies; and also, that there is, at this time great danger to be apprehended that the said disease may be introduced into this Commonwealth, by vessels arriving from the port of New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, or from the ports situated on the Spanish Main; THEREFORE, and in pursuance of the authority to me by law given, I have deemed it proper to issue this Proclamation; hereby giving public notice of the information which I have received as aforesaid; and directing, that any and every ship or vessel coming from, or having touched at, any port or place in the West-India Islands, the port of New-Orleans on the Mississippi, or any port or ports situated on the Spanish Main, shall be stopped and detained in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the health-office on State-Island; to the intent, that the master or captain, and all persons on board, of such ship or vessel, shall there do, execute and perform such reasonable quarantine, and other cautionary measures for preventing the introduction of any pestilential or contagious disease into this Commonwealth, as the resident physician with the advice of the consulting physician, shall devise and prescribe. And the resident physician, consulting physician, health-officer and inspectors of the health-office of the port of Philadelphia, and all other persons whosoever in anywise entrusted with the execution of the law for preventing the introduction of pestilential or contagious diseases into this Commonwealth, are required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in discharging the duties of their respective stations, and more especially in carrying this Proclamation into effect.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Commonwealth the eighteenth.

By the Governor.

A. J. DALLAS,
Sec'y. of the Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, the same was celebrated in this City, with every civil and military demonstration of joy and festivity suited to the happy occasion.—The dawn was ushered in with the ringing of bells, which at intervals continued through the day.—The uniform Companies of Horse and foot paraded under their respective officers, and made a brilliant appearance.—The customary manoeuvres were performed in the view of a multitude of citizens, & numerous salutes were fired by the artillery. Select parties dined at several public places, where patriotism and civic enjoyment presided, and every heart glowed with the joy of the day—according to annual custom, the officers of the militia and the society of Cincinnati waited on the Governor with their congratulations.—Long, long may the people of the United States have reason as at present, to recognize the wisdom, patriotism, and policy of that important event—and may the efficient instruments of that glorious work, be held in everlasting and grateful remembrance by a free and happy people.

On the 29th April thirty-five persons were condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris, eight of whom were upwards of 60 years old—eight of 50 and upwards—three upwards of 70; the rest of different ages: among these are the names of Neuville Villeroy, ci-devant Duke, &c. &c.—D'Estaing; Admiral and Lieut. Gen. ex-compte. Latour du Pin, ancient Lieut. General; Grangier Laferriere, Gen. of Brigade; Bragelonne, widow Desfournelles, aged 78; Bethune Charoit, ex-compte, &c.

St. Kitts' papers are in Town, which state that a fleet of five or six sail of French frigates, and several other vessels with a considerable body of troops, had

arrived at Guadaloupe, and after several assaults, took the Fort of St. Pierre the Garrison of which, consisted of 150 men.—Admiral Jervis, we learn from the same channel, immediately on receiving the intelligence, sailed from Basseterre for Guadaloupe, with four sail of the line, and all the troops he could collect, to attempt the re-capture of the place, and it is added, has blocked the French Squadron in.

At the meeting of the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4th, 1794, the following Gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin Esq. President.
The Honorable Thomas McKean, Esq. Vice-President.
Robert Porter, Esq. Secretary.
Captain B. W. Ball, Assistant Secretary.

Major Matthew McConnel, Treasurer.
Capt. Robert Patton, Assistant Treasurer.

Standing Committee.
Colonel Johnston, Colonel North, Charles Biddle, Esq. General Procter, General Walter Stewart, the Reverend Doctor Wm. Rogers.

A true Extract from the Minutes.
ROBERT PORTER, Secretary.

Translations from Paris and Bourdeaux papers, brought by the ship *America* Captain Ewings, from Bourdeaux.

PARIS, May 4.
Revolutionary Tribunal.

Tassin de l'Etang, Tassin his brother, Van Maring, Piquet, Angibault, Lantent, Parisot, Deschamps, Trifontaine, Molguet, Berard, Peret, Dangest, Rougemont, convicted of divers treasons were condemned to death—Salleneuve, tried with the above, was acquitted.

Blendi, aged 17, laborer of Ville Neuve; Eperny, aged 28; laborer of the same commune, accused of having provoked, in this commune, troubles tending to impede a civic feast made by the young citizens in honor of the capture of Toulon, &c. were tried and acquitted.

Repoux Chevagny, aged 74 years, convicted of proposing to favor the enemy, &c. was condemned to death.

Doctor Sepher, Saxon—ci-devant physician to the infamous Orleans, was transferred from the Luxembourg to the prison of the Conciergerie.

In La Vendee, Gen. Axo has followed the example of Gen. Moulins, and that he might not fall into the hands of the Brigands, he blew his brains out. The names of these two Republicans, says Barrere, shall be inscribed on a column to be raised in the pantheon.

May 4.
The CREED of the SANS CULOTTES.

I believe in God, Father of all Men—and Almighty Creator of all Beings.

I believe in the New French Republic, one and indivisible—in its laws, and in the Sacred RIGHTS OF MAN, which the French People have received from the Holy Mountain of the Convention, which they have created—Those Sacred Rights of Man, and those laws, have suffered from the hands of Traitors—but those Traitors are fallen beneath the axe of the Guillotine, and are all buried.

I believe by this means, that Tyrants armed against us, shall be compelled, with their hordes, to adore and respect the Rights of Men, given by the Convention.

I believe that the Sans Culottes, who have died for their Country, and for the Sacred Rights of Man, are seated at the right hand of the Father of all Beings, and are blessing their Brothers who revenge their death on the hordes of the Tyrants.

I believe that the Holy Mountain has purged itself of Traitors.

I believe that the Legislators of the French People will not cease to launch their thunder against Europe, till they shall have destroyed the Tyrants who make war against us—

That the people of Europe roused from their culpable lethargy, shall recognize the Rights of Man, in which all the true children of France, have sworn to live or die.

SCHWAHN, Sans Culottes.
* Quere, whether this name is not in English—SWAN?

Some riotous proceedings having repeatedly taken place during the past

week in Boston—the Governor of Massachusetts has issued a Proclamation forbidding the repetition of such riots, and calling on the Magistrates to be vigilant in exertions to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days

Sloop William, Cambey, Havannah 16
Nancy, Meredith, Peterburgh 4
Wicks, Barton, 10
Maryann, Fisher, Virginia 5

CLEARED.

Ship Manchester, Cox, Cork
Kammor Yanker, Paterfon, Cadiz
Snow Conceica, Sowza, Lisbon
Brig Betley, Davidfon, ditto
Two Sisters, Forte, Barbadoes
Union, Folger, Hamburg
Schr. Trial, Davis, Martimique
Lewis, Gibbons, York-Town
Dolphin, Franklin, Snow-Hill
Sally, Hall, Alexandria
Sloop Eliza, Lewis, Baltimore

The Letter Bag of the Ship Star, Captain Vanneman, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post-Office this evening.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. Oldmixon's
NIGHT.
ON MONDAY EVENING,

JULY 7.
Will be Presented,

An OPERA, in three Acts, translated from the French of Baumarchais, by George Colman, Esq. called the

Spanish Barber,
Or, The

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.
The Music by Mr. Arnold, and the accompaniments by Carr; with additional airs by Messrs. Reinagle and Carr.

Count Almavia, Mr. Moreton
Doctor Barthelo, Mr. Green
Bazil, Mr. Darley
Lazarillo, Mr. Bates
Alcaide, Mr. Darley, jun.
Notary, Mr. Warrell
Tallboy, Mr. Francis
Argus, Mr. Bliffet
Rosina, Mrs. Oldmixon

End of the Play, a new Dance, composed by Mrs. Francis, called the

Scheming Milliners,
Or, The

BEAU NEW TRIM'D;
By Mr. Francis, Mr. Bellona, Mr. Bliffet, Mrs. De Marque and Mrs. Cleveland.

After which the Cantata of
MAD B E S S.

Composed by Purcell, with accompaniments by Dr. Arnold, will be sung by Mrs. OLDMIXON.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

THE
Prisoner at Large,
Or, The

HUMOURS of KILARNEY.

Lord Osmond, Mr. Fennell
Old Dowdle, Mr. Bates
Count Fripon, Mr. Finch
Jack Connor, Mr. Harwood
Father Frank, Mr. Bliffet
Frill, Mr. Francis
Phelim, Master Warrell
Tough, Mr. Morris
Trap, Mr. Darley, jun.
Muns, Mr. Wignell
Adelaide, Mrs. Cleveland
Rachel, Mrs. Marshall
Mary, Mrs. Rowson
Landlady, Mrs. Bates.

Tickets to be had at Mrs. Oldmixon's; at Mr. Fennell's, the corner of Fourth and Arch-streets; at Messrs. Carr & Co's. at the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin, at the Theatre.

Mr. Bliffet and Mrs. De Marque's Night will be on Wednesday.

Mr. Franklin's Night will be on Friday.

ADVERTISEMENT To the Public.

WHATEVER unworthy motive may have misled Messrs. Johnson & Co. to the wanton attack on my plan for improving the Federal City, if I could discover a decent regard for truth in their publication in your paper of the 3d instant, I should remain silent from a conviction, that all parties are liable to suffer in the folly of a newspaper controversy.

The schemes for the first and second Lotteries were first published by desire of the commissioners, after they had sent an express to Annapolis, to ascertain the legality of the measure, which a law of the state had rendered questionable. The following extracts from their letters will shew the result of their inquiry.

Dated Jan. 6, 1793.

"This afternoon the return of our messenger furnished us with a copy of the law act of this state; we have the pleasure to find that the proposed Lottery will not fall within it; so that you have our permission, with the previous approbation of the President, to project, plan, and propose it as soon as you please."

Signed by the three Commissioners.

Extract from Mr. Carroll's letter, Jan. 6.

"It gave us all very great pleasure to find that the law did not prevent us from carrying into execution the intended Lottery, as it does not commence till the first of June, and any time which may be thought proper, can be taken for the completion of it. The important effects from this, as well as from future Lotteries must be evident."

As it became legally necessary, I received the advice of the commissioners to publish the second Lottery, in May 1793, and informed them of my having made a sale of tickets prior to the first of June. The publication of the two Lotteries has continued most of the time since, in either the Annapolis or Baltimore papers, under the eye of the Commissioners, and the advertisement annexed to the scheme, as published in Mr. Fennell's and Messrs. Angell and Sullivan's papers, I have by me in the hand writing of Mr. Johnson. I am as sorry to find he has so soon forgot a child of his own, as I am that the commissioners should wait till more than twelve months have expired before they offered their objections to either Lottery. This is unfortunate for them since it has left ground for suspicion, at least respecting the true cause of their present advertisement—which I believe to originate in a pique, or party spirit only; and have the following reasons in support of my belief:

Col. William Deakins and myself gave our bonds for a due performance of our trust—but no idea of a collateral security was ever even hinted, till an unfortunate misunderstanding arose respecting an important sale of the public Lands.

As commissioner of sales, and as a donor of the public lands, it became my duty in a double capacity to state my objections, with those of most of the other city proprietors, which not having the weight we expected, I resigned from disgust, my office of supervisor, and commissioner of sales. But at the request of some respectable proprietors, I agreed with the commissioners to act as an occasional agent for the city provided that no pay should be annexed to this employment, in which I still continue. About this time my pride in consequence of our mutual standing, induced me to tender collateral security to the Commissioners, this being accepted, they wrote me the following letter, viz.

Washington, January 27, 1794.

S I R,

"We have written to the Secretary of State, through him informing the President that you have made us an offer of more ample security than what we thought sufficient, and have accepted of the payment of prizes. Through him we have also informed the President of our sentiments in favor of the second Lottery."

From the then advanced state of the two lotteries, I desired Mr. Johnson, one of the commissioners, to draw the bond and mortgage for both in one, and as his legal knowledge has never been questioned, I can scarcely believe that there was any deficiency from ignorance.

But if there should be any intentional neglect, or any other error in the case, the publication to alarm by way of complaint prior to any request made either directly or indirectly to me, in order that the deficiency may be supplied, is indeed cruel—because there are three to one, who acting in their official capacity, might possess unequal power, over any individual in my situation, while dependant in the instance, on the public opinion, having pledged my character on the success of this favourite plan, viz. the building of six elegant houses by an easy mode, and in part by foreign funds.

Yet, if I may judge by letters from the Proprietors of the City of Washington, by publications in the Columbia papers, or by the continued success of the Lottery—the Commissioners have missed their aim intirely. The President of the Bank of Columbia, having kindly offered to receive my bonds and security in behalf of the public, I return him my grateful acknowledgements for this act of justice and charity.

If the Commissioners instead of an unwarrantable affectation of doubt, will name a day when they really wish to effect a transfer, they will be freed at once from every kind of concern in either Lottery. I am told two of these Gentlemen in consequence of the disagreement with the Proprietors, have sent in their resignations to the President—if so, it is perhaps incumbent on them to relieve themselves from their real or pretended burthen, as early as possible. I have now only to assure the Public and the Proprietors, that no change of mind or person in the Commissioners, will affect my ardent endeavors to promote the general interest in the City of Washington, as long as life and health may permit.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

N. B. The Commissioners mention a Scheme of Lottery, No. 3—This must be by mistake, as no such has been published.