

BALTIMORE, July 11.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 7th ult. contains the following: On Wednesday last, Col. Robertson, from Mero district, (Cumberland) arrived at this place, on his way to head quarters, with 74 Indians, 70 of whom were Chatawans and Chickasaws, with 4 principal chiefs. They intend to offer their services to the United States, and if well received, can furnish our thousand men. They left this on Thursday morning.

Evidence for the Tooth-ach.

Prepared and sold by Dr. Lee, Golden Square, London.

THE public are offered one of the most efficacious and safe medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain the tooth-ach. The numerous instances of its happy effects in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ach, but is of the utmost service in curing the febrile in the gums, in preventing the disagreeable smell that proceeds from unfound teeth, and occasioning a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the teeth and gums.

Sold in Philadelphia, only at Poyntell's Stationary Store, No. 21, Second Street, July 14 d3t

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are informed that a dividend of six per cent for the last six months, on the amount of the capital paid in, has been agreed on, and will be paid to them, or to their legal representatives, in ten days from this date, agreeably to the charter of the incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors,

Ebenezer Hazard, Secretary.

July 14 d1w

NEW THEATRE.

The last week of the Company's performing here this Season.

Mr. Milbourne's Night, This Evening, JULY 14.

Will be Presented, A COMEDY, called

The TEMPEST; OR, The Enchanted Island.

Alonso, Ferdinand, Prospero, Antonio, Gonzalo, Hippolito, Stephano, Mustachio, Trincalo, Ventolo, Caliban, Miranda, Dorinda, Ariel, Mr. Green, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Finch, Mr. Francis, Mr. Harwood, Mr. De Moulins, Mr. Bates, Mr. J. Darley, Mr. Darley, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Broadhurst.

In Act 1st, a STORM and SHIPWRECK, with a Dance of Winds—By Messrs. Francis, Bellona, Darley, jun. and J. Warrell.

In Act 4th, a Dance of MASQUES.

To conclude with a MASQUE of NEPTUNE & AMPHITRITE.

After the Play, an introductory Dialogue to a new PANTOMIME, called the

Birth of Harlequin,

OR, The Friendly Witches.

Characters in the Dialogue.

Harlequin Skip, Mr. Milbourne, Bob Saunter, Mr. Cleveland, Maid, Mrs. Rowson.

Characters of the Pantomime.

Skip Harlequin, Mr. Francis, Pantaloon, Mr. Bologna, Miser, Mr. Blisset, Clown, Mr. Milbourne, Principal Witches, Messrs. Darley, Marshall, Mrs. Oldmixon, and Miss Broadhurst. Workmen, Messrs. Lee, J. Warrell, &c. Maid, Mrs. Cleveland, Columbine, Mad. Gardie.

To conclude with a

Grand Chorus and Bowser Dance, in the Temple of Liberty.

The vocal parts by Messrs. Darley, Marshall, Lee, Robins, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Wilms, &c.

The Scenery entirely new—designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

MACHINIST—Mr. COX.

(The Dance composed by Mr. Francis.) \* Tickets to be had of Mr. Milbourne, No. 81, North Sixth-street, and at the usual places.

On Wednesday, a TRAGEDY, called

The GAMESTER.

With the FARCE of

The SULTAN.

For the benefit of Messrs. Blisset, De Moulins—Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

Being positively the last night but one, of the Company's performing this season.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

On account of the many evil consequences arising from a too liberal use of opium in our city, to some of which I have been an eye-witness, I take this opportunity of suggesting to the gentlemen Pharmacutists (who in general have the distribution of this article,) the propriety of a strict precaution in selling this article in any of its formula to any person with whose intentions they are not informed, and in whom they cannot place the strictest confidence. They certainly cannot be ignorant of the bad consequences attending their indiscriminate gratification of all classes of people that apply for this important article; when many obtain it while under demoralising influence, or fanaticism from some other source, either with an intention of destroying themselves or some other person. Any person that is possessed of the smallest share of sensibility or affection for their fellow-creatures, must lament the deleterious effects so frequently produced by its imprudent exhibition. Yet it is certainly a very valuable remedy in many of the diseases to which mankind are incident; when properly exhibited (which must be) by those who have had an opportunity not only of viewing its effects, but who are also acquainted with its morbid influence on the animal system.

It is also to be regretted that it has become so customary for the mothers and nurses of children to stupify them with their somniferous potions; (to save themselves a little trouble) they adopt those imprudent measures of keeping the tender infants in an almost continual state of sleep (or suspension of voluntary action) and they not unfrequently produce an extinction of life.

From the above mentioned source of imprudence, originates a great number of the cases of imbecility which is so predominant in this our day: for persons ignorant of the effects of the physical causes upon the moral faculty, are oftentimes instrumental in the ruin of the youth committed to their charge; which may be imputed to a false opinion they entertain of self-knowledge, which induces them to undertake what they are often incapable of executing except at the risk of the subject's life.

Your's in fraternity

PHILANTHROPOS.

July 14.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Monday June 9.

(Concluded.)

On motion to rescind the resolution of both Houses that Congress adjourn on this day, and to agree to adjourn on Wednesday next.

It passed in the negative.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, with his Specie account for the quarter, ending the 31st of March last, which were read, and

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President,

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he this day, approved and signed "An act laying duties on property sold at auction," "An act to amend the act intitled, "An act to enable the officers & soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota," "An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a health-officer, "A resolve directing the respective Clerks of the District Courts of the United States, to return copies of the tables of fees, payable in the Supreme or Superior Court of the State in which he resides, to the Attorney-General," and a resolve directing the Secretary of War to make out and return to the District Judges, certain lists, in the cases of invalid pensioners."

And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to, and finished the Executive business before them.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. President,

"I am directed to notify the Senate that the House of Representatives having finished the business of the session, are about to adjourn."

And he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify

the House of Representatives that the Senate likewise, having finished the business of the session, are about to adjourn; And he having reported that he had delivered the message,

The President of the Senate conformable to the resolution of the 5th instant, adjourned the Senate to the day appointed by law, for the next meeting of Congress.

Attest, SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

6 Floreal, April 25.

On a report by the Committee of public safety and finances, the following decree was passed.

1. The young Irishmen, ten in number, residing at the ci-divant Irish seminary, in the street of Cheval-Vert, shall receive from the National Treasury, the sum of 500 livres each, to defray the expence of their journey.

2. The commissioners of the Marines shall take the necessary measures to secure their departure as speedy as possible, for Ireland, their native country.

A decree was passed regulating the mode of paying the volunteer cannoniers.

The Convention were informed that a citizen named Philippe Roufand, father of seven children, a labourer in the district of Tarascon, had, on account of the losses sustained by the peasants from the depredations of some fierce bears, resolved to risk his life to destroy these animals, and had succeeded in killing two of them. Having been much hurt in killing the second one, an annuity of 3000 livres was decreed to him.

The Convention were informed, that a new species of conspiracy had been discovered. Certain men forged letters, mentioning remittances of money sent to emigrants, and subjoined the signatures of persons whom they wished to destroy. The Convention considering that the existing laws are sufficient for the punishment of this crime, did not pass any decree.

Letter from the representative of the People, with the army of the western Pyrenees, and the Neighbouring Departments.

28th Germinal, April 17.

Citizens Colleagues,

We have returned to Bayonne with the satisfaction of having extinguished the conspiracy, which was of the point of breaking out in the department of Landes. Our letter of the 5th of this month, gave you a detail of the dreadful plot formed by these wretches, in order to produce another Vendee, and give up our frontiers to the Spaniards. We at the same time stated the measures which we had taken to frustrate that plot, by seizing the conspirators, and the success of all our proceedings. Since then we have visited the whole department, and have every where perceived the happy effects of our presence in animating the public spirit, giving energy to the friends of the Republic, and in crushing and annihilating aristocracy and royalism, which had dared for a moment to lift their guilty heads. The severe measures which we have taken have saved that unfortunate department, and spared the Republic the precious blood of many Patriots. The priests and the nobles were the foul and the chief of this horrible plot. The heads of the most criminal have fallen on the scaffold—the others are in chains. The land of liberty was there more than any where else polluted by the presence of refractory priests. These men who have braved the laws, and the fear of the scaffold, in order to kindle a civil war in the midst of the country, to spread devaluation and death, were found in several cantons of this department. Seven or eight of them have expiated their crimes with their heads, and we announce to you with satisfaction, that the people of the department, enlightened by the danger which they have run, are now driving them away, eagerly despoiling of their ornaments, the temples of hypocrisy, impolture, and falsehood, in order to convert them into temples of reason; that the silver plate of the churches is collecting; that there are already 800 marks in the district of Dax; that there remains only one officiating priest in all the department of Landes—and what is still better, their absence is not regretted. The extraordinary commission which has powerfully seconded us, has executed severe acts of justice and national vengeance. But,

citizens colleagues, there still remain great criminals to punish, and principally in the city of Bayonne. The conspirators, in consequence of their connexions in that commune, made themselves sure of it, and only desired the Spaniards and Emigrants to present themselves before that city that they might open their gates. We are going to enquire into this criminal correspondence, and you may be assured, that the blood of all the traitors shall flow upon the scaffold.

KINGSTON, [Jamaica.] May 17. Extract of a letter from Sir Charles Grey, to his Honor Major General Williamson, dated the 5th of May, 1794.

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you of our having made a conquest of Guadaloupe and all its dependencies, viz. the Saints, Mariegalante, Desadea, &c. the whole having surrendered on the 22d ult. and having before informed you of the capture of Martinique and St. Lucia\*, we are now in complete possession of all the windward and leeward Caribbee islands.

"The trade from England and also the Cork fleet are just arrived, with the 22d, 23d, 35th and 41st regiments. The trade will proceed to-morrow under convoy of the Swan sloop of war, and others will join. The day after brigadier general Whyte with the troops will follow, and put himself under your orders."

\* The information alluded to, has not been received.

In consequence of the above intelligence, a feu de joie was fired by the 10th regiment on the parade of this town by the 62d regiment in Spanish Town and a royal salute by the forts in the harbours of Port Royal and Kingston.

Nearly the whole of the posts in Guadaloupe were taken by storm. The French fought desperately, and lost a considerable number of men.

A detachment of our forces are gone against Cayenne, a French settlement on the continent of South America, & their only remaining settlement.

NASSAU, [N. P.] June 20.

This morning arrived here the schooner Port-au-Prince Packet, Capt. Dell, sent express from Port-au-Prince with intelligence of the surrender of that important place, with an immense property; in shipping and merchandize, to his Majesty's forces.

Mr. Bryan, who came passenger in this vessel has been so obliging as to favour us with the following particulars of the military operations at Port-au-Prince.

On the 1st of June, the fleet, under the orders of Commodore Ford, consisting of the Irresistible 74, Sceptre, 64, Belliqueux, 64, Europa, 50, several frigates and sloops, with about 40 sail of transports, having on board three thousand British regulars, and about the same number of colonial troops, arrived off Port-au-Prince.

Early in the morning of the 2d of June, a summons was sent from the fleet to the town; but the boat carrying the Officer with it, was refused admission.

At noon the fleet got under way.—The Sceptre and Belliqueux placed themselves within 300 yards of Fort Brisse-ton, at half past 12, and began a most furious cannonade, which was kept up, almost without intermission, till sunset. At the same time that the cannonade commenced, 1500 troops commanded by Col. Spencer, were landed under cover of the Fly sloop, two miles west of the fort. At 4 P. M. they marched from the landing place towards the fort, where they arrived a little before sunset; at 7 o'clock, in a heavy rain, the troops assaulted the fort, and after a short resistance carried it, with the loss of about 20 men, among whom was Captain Wallace of the 22d regiment.—This gallant officer was among the first who entered the fort; he had taken the Mulatto General prisoner, and neglecting to disarm him, the miscreant taking advantage of this, seized a favorable occasion to shoot his generous conqueror; the wretch was slightly wounded with a bayonet by Capt. Wallace's servant, but effected his escape in the hurry and confusion, inseparable from such situations.

In the evening of the 2d, 300 men were landed on the sides of Lacahait, 4 miles from Port au Prince, and were there joined by 700 colonial troops under the command of M. le Point. This corps moved towards the city in the night, and on the march encountered and defeated a large body of the enemy.

This night passed off otherwise very quietly.

In the morning of June 3d, two frigates came to anchor with the two 64's,

abreast of Fort Brisse-ton. The day was employed in making preparations for assaulting the place.

About 8 in the evening, a heavy firing of cannon and musketry began in the city, and continued with little intermission during the whole night. This was afterwards learnt to be an action between the white inhabitants and the Brigands.

On the 4th of June, at 7 in the morning, the tri coloured flag was hauled down at Fort L'Islet, at 9 the same was done at Fort St. Joseph, and about an hour after, at all the other Forts. At this time Colonel Spencer, with his corps, entered the city, without opposition, took possession of the different batteries, hoisted the British colours, and fired the royal salute.

General White, with the remainder of the troops about 3000 men, disembarked in the forenoon, and marched into the city.

At noon the ships of war entered the harbour, when each ship fired a royal salute in honor of his Majesty's birth day, which returned from the shore.

The British forces at the capture of Port au Prince, were detachments from the royal artillery, the royals, 10th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 10th, and 62d; and the whole of the 22d and 41st regiments, lately arrived from Ireland.

On the 8th instant, a reinforcement of 1500 men arrived from Sir Charles Grey's army.

The property captured, ashore and afloat, is said to exceed two millions sterling in value.

Santhoax and Polverell went on to Jacmel on the 3d inst. When leaving Port-au-Prince, they urged the inhabitants to set fire to the town and shipping, and follow them.

On the 7th inst. Colonel Whitelocke and Captain Rowley, failed in the Fly sloop, with General White's dispatches, for England.

Our last accounts from America wear a more hostile appearance than ever. Our readers have in this paper, the correspondence between Mr. Hammond and the American Secretary of State; and will make their own comments on it.

Congress, we are told, have ordered 80,000 of the American militia to be embodied. This, some say, is requisite to give respectability and authority to the federal government, without entering into actual hostilities, defensive or otherwise; for, in the disposition manifested by some turbulent spirits, the overthrow of the present Aristocratical Constitution of America, seems to be an object, many are anxious to accomplish.

PRIZE SALES.

Port-au-Prince, June 23.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the sale of the ships and their cargoes, taken in this harbor, as well as the confiscated property on shore, will commence on the 11th of next month, and continue till the whole is sold.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required.

GEORGE BOGLE.

For the Agents of the navy and army.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time ago Judge Chipman of Vermont published a small tract, entitled—"Sketches of the Principles of Government," in which he has with great ingenuity and deep discernment, unfolded the genuine principles of our free representative constitutions of government. This book is sold by Mr. Fellows, in this city, and is highly deserving of perusal.

When the Democratic Club was formed in Vermont, the father of it very artfully called in the aid of Judge Chipman's book; trusting, no doubt, that the eminent character and talents of that gentleman, would help to prop the Institution and give it celebrity. How far he succeeded, will appear from the following letter from the author, which we are requested to insert.

Copy of a Letter from the author of Sketches of the Principles of Government, to his friend in this city, dated Rutland (Vermont) June 9th, 1794.

Dear Sir, You have doubtless noticed the proceedings of the Democratic Society in the county of Chittenden, in this State. I find they have been published with great avidity in New-York and Philadelphia. The fomentor of that society, and sole author of their late productions, perhaps, you are apprized is no inhabitant of this State, but resides generally in the city of New-York. What could have induced that gentleman to call in the aid of my name o