

be known by its specific gravity, a barrel of it not weighing much more than a barrel of ship bread; and particularly by its easily dissolving in water like starch, it being a mere composition of flour and indigo dust, kneaded together into a dough, and then cut into handsome square pieces, and baked hard like bricks.

It however wants one or two of the essential properties of old-fashioned indigo; one is, that it will make a die of no better hue or tincture than mud; and it cannot be long preserved, as the weevil, cockroach and other hungry vermin, devour it like so much biscuit.

The knowing ones buy it to traffic with, and the ignorant abide by the loss.

The inferior quality of this artificial indigo excludes it from foreign markets; so that the Yankees, who have long been famed for putting tricks upon strangers, seem now in a fair way of being paid in their own safe coin.

It is therefore recommended to the northern printers, for the promotion of trade, manufactures and commercial intercourse in general, and for the benefit of their countrymen in particular, to advertise in their several gazettes!

"Indigo, of an inferior quality, newly invented, manufactured and sold in Charleston, S. Carolina, cheap for cash, northern produce, sauce, wooden boxes, notions, &c. &c. &c."

N. B. The above is not intended as a piece of fun to amuse the public with; but it is matter of fact.

This trash resembles indigo in no other respect, than in shape and colour; and is so well counterfeited as to deceive many who have traded considerably in that article.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Floral, May 7.

Robespierre made the long promised report upon the decadatory festivals. After having observed that the victories of the Republic were noised throughout every quarter of the universe; that there was an entire revolution in the physical order, which could not fail to effect a similar revolution in the orders moral and political; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would soon feel; and that the French nation had anticipated the rest of the world by 2000 years, inasmuch that it might be considered as consisting of a new species of men—the orator proceeded to launch forth in the praises of Republican morality and a democratical government, representing all other governments, and every other description of morality, as detestable. He justified all the terrible measures that had brought about the present regimen, and all those by which it was accompanied.

The plan of the decree was now presented by the reporter, and is as follows: [Which has already appeared in this paper.]

DUBLIN, May 20.

Apprentices.

A few nights ago, a gang of young robbers was apprehended in a house of ill fame near College-green. Most of them were apprentices, who had resorted to this traffic in order to keep up the expences of gaming and tipping houses, and to supply them with buckeen snarries to cut a dash!

The lassitude of masters, now a days towards their apprentices, is a most reprehensible source of vice and folly in those to whom they are bound, both by Law and Religion, to bring up with a fatherly vigilance and strict discipline, in the paths of humility, modesty, sobriety, and industry.

The usage of England, on this point, forms a striking contrast with that of Ireland.

In England, where the influence of good conduct in youth (and consequent prosperity in life) is well understood, apprentices even to the most eminent traders, lads of the most reputable families and large fortunes, who bring hundreds of pounds apprentice fee, do not feel themselves demeaned by addressing their master by that name, sweeping the steps of the shop door, going an errand, carrying a bundle or parcel to a customer, and doing every thing in the way of their business with promptness and honesty.—Their dress is plain and clean, their behaviour modest and humble: thrift and economy characterize all their actions; and early punctuality and exactness lead to future prosperity and independence.

In Ireland, apprentices are too much the reverse of those in England.—Here, the youngster, taken from the plough, perhaps from a parish school, immediately forgets his indentures, and chan-

ges place with his master, being ashamed to acknowledge that he has one. Extravagance and coxcombry are his first principles; his trade but a secondary consideration. At 17 he is all cravat, boots, and insolence, which either the folly of his parents, or the till of his master, must support. At 21, full of conceit and impudence, he launches boldly into the world, ignorant of every thing he ought to know, too conceited to feel his deficiency, and too idle to correct it—and, debilitated by pride, vice, and drunkenness, he becomes useless to himself, and a burthen to society.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

By the ship Nordische Lowe, Learson, in 42 days from Cadiz, we learn that the French forces had overrun the greatest part of Catalonia, and that the people were in the utmost dread of their getting possession of the whole province, they not having force sufficient to stop their progress.

Arrived yesterday—ship Greyhound, Dillingham, Boston, 21 days; schooner Ruby, Higgins, Boston, 38 days; barque Leonora, Pendexter, Boston, 37 days; ship Congress, Loring, New-York, 20 days; schooner Sally, Wade, North-Carolina.

In the barque Leonora came Capt. James Stranneck, who was master of the ship Friendship of London, from Kingston bound to Quebec, laden with 242 puncheons of rum, 10 hogheads and 60 barrels of sugar, and 60 barrels of coffee. This vessel was captured on the 26th ult. by the Mountagne privateer.

Yesterday arrived the French schooner of war, Friends to Liberty, a tender to the French Admiral Vanitabile, who sent her on a particular mission. On her passage she captured an English sloop and two Spanish schooners, one of which was laden with 360 boxes of sugar.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 8.

Friday last being the nineteenth anniversary of American independence, a very respectable part of the inhabitants of this town met at the assembly-room to celebrate the day that give birth to American freedom; made choice of the Hon. John Langdon, Esq. as President and the Hon. Joshua Wentworth, Esq. Vice-President, for the day, after partaking of a sumptuous entertainment provided for the occasion, the following patriotic toasts were drunk, viz.

1. The United States of America.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The American Congress, may disinterested patriotism and Republican firmness ever shine conspicuous in that august body.
4. The French nation, may despots tremble and their slaves flee before her victorious arms.
5. The state and governor of New-Hampshire.
6. The brave general Kosciusko and his patriotic army, may their glorious efforts to restore freedom and happiness to the Polish nation be crowned with abundant success.
7. The American ministers at foreign Courts.
8. The virtuous Jefferson, Madison and other distinguished patriots of America.
9. The memory of the heroes who have bled in the cause of liberty.
10. Our brethren in captivity at Algiers—may Americans never want spirit to relieve their brethren in distress.
11. Prosperity to the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of America.
12. May mutual interests and affection ever unite the American and French nations.
13. The fair daughters of freedom throughout the world.
14. The town of Portsmouth—may its inhabitants for many years to come, joyfully celebrate this anniversary of their independence.
15. Peace, Liberty, and happiness to all mankind.

WILMINGTON, July 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this town, dated June 27, 1794.

"Admiral Jervis and General Grey have collected a great force, and have landed them, and got possession of the heights that command Fleur d'Epee, the strongest fort, and three miles east, (southerly) of Point a Petre, where the French have about 1500 men; 800 of that number are regulars, and they have held out astonishingly. Jervis is very much alarmed about the near approach of the hurricanes; he is fearful of losing his plunder. He had got to St. Kitt's on his way to England, when expresses were sent after him, informing him of

the arrival of a fleet from France, their landing and retaking Fleur d'Epee and Point a Petre, and the retreat of all the British troops over land to Basseterre.

P. S. Information is this instant arrived, of Fleur d'Epee being stormed, and that the French officers fought to the last, and were all killed. From such obstinate fighting, the English lost a great many of their officers and men. The particulars are not yet come to hand, but expect them to night."

Capt. Frankford, arrived at Baltimore, on the 14th inst. informs, that on Friday the 11th inst. he spoke the ship Bowman, Capt. Bell, who left London, on the 26th of May, bound to Norfolk. Capt. Bell informed him that the Newfoundland English fleet, consisting of seventy odd sail, had, except one sloop, that had arrived at Exeter, been captured by the French, and that the Duke of York had been defeated with the loss of 1000 men.

Arrived at Newcastle from Belfast, Ireland, the ship Swift, of New-York, Capt. —, with 350 passengers, mostly mechanics—all in good health. By this vessel we have received London, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast papers down to the 30th of May last, which fully corroborate the VICTORIES of the FRENCH in almost every quarter. Also, that the British fleet had returned to port in a crippled condition, having sustained a severe brush with the French, which ended in a drawn battle.—We hope to be able to detail particulars of this interesting intelligence in our next.

WINCHESTER, (Virg.)

Friday last being the Anniversary of American Independence, the same was commemorated by the citizens of this town in a manner suited to the great occasion.

At ten o'clock, Capt. Tidball's troop of light horse, and Capt. Beatty's company of infantry appeared on the parade, from whence they marched to the race-ground on the town common—here various evolutions, firings, and a sham fight took place, highly pleasing, and justly admired by a large concourse of spectators. About two o'clock the troops arrived at the Federal Spring, on Gen. Wood's plantation, where they were met by a numerous party of respectable citizens—many of the fair part of the creation also adorned the scene by their presence. Having been refreshed with a cold collation, and plenty of the juice of the vine, &c.—fifteen rounds and a feu-de-joie were fired by the troops. The utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed, and the whole returned to town in good order. The day was concluded by a ball at Captain Daugherty's tavern, and a general illumination in the evening. The following are the toasts made use of on the occasion.

1. The DAY—may Americans to the latest generation know how to prize and reverence it.
2. The People—may they be virtuous, happy and free.
3. The President of the United States—may the gratitude of his country equal his virtues; may his talents serve as a lasting memento, and teach his successors to aspire to the same conduct which gained him the applause of nations.
4. The Vice-President, and the patriotic Members of both Houses of Congress—may they continue to vindicate the rights of an injured people, in despite of despots or their hirelings minions.
5. The French Republic—may their exertions in the present arduous struggle for freedom, be attended with that success which a cause so righteous deserves, and may it be the forerunner of the fall of despots throughout the world.
6. The United States—may they afford an asylum to every true Republican; the Tree of liberty flourish in its soil; and may its duration be commensurate with human nature.
7. The State of Virginia—may the Rights of the People be secured by a more equal Representation; its Government mild and its Administration just.
8. The Governor of Virginia.
9. The Marquis de la Fayette, may he fall forth from his dungeon as his virtues have burst upon the world, and again enjoy that liberty in the bosom of America which he so nobly struggled to obtain.
10. Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving and Margorot—may their banishment, like the ashes of the Phoenix, be productive of thousands of Patriots, who may at once be the glory and happiness of Great Britain.
11. The memory of those Heroes who fell in our arduous struggle for freedom, and who cemented the Pillar of Independence with their blood; may the youth of the present and every succeeding generation emulate their virtues,

and when their country calls exert the same glorious spirit.

12. The Commerce and Manufactures of America; may her citizens exert every nerve to increase and improve them; and may the baneful influence of luxury and extravagance be forever banished from among them.

13. Agriculture—may the Yeomanry be virtuous, their employment honorable and may no despot ever disturb the happiness which they now enjoy under their own vine and fig-trees.

14. The American army—may their arms ever be successful when employed against the foes of freedom; and may the sword never be drawn but in the cause of justice.

15. The American Fair—may the virtuous and the brave ever meet with their smiles; & may their hand be never given but to the true patriot.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 21.

The ship Andrew of this port, sailed in company with the French convoy from the Delaware Capes, and was captured by one of Admiral Murray's fleet—but it appearing from an inspection of her papers, that she was cleared out for, and bound to Falmouth in England she was released.

There are three British ships of war within the Capes. The *Africa*, *Cleopatra*, and *Thistle* frigates. These belong to Admiral Murray's Squadron; they parted from the rest of the fleet some weeks since, and knew nothing of the convoy that lately failed from the Capes.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

By His Excellency J. Wentworth, L. L. D., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS by an act of Parliament made and passed in the 28th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for regulating the Trade between His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, and in the West-India Islands, and in the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between his Majesty's said subjects, and the foreign Islands in the West-Indies."

No goods or commodities whatever can be imported into the Province of Nova-Scotia, except certain articles therein mentioned; the importation of which goods or commodities, or any of them may be authorized by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council.

And whereas it is necessary for the public emergency, and to prevent distress to the settlers of this Province, that the importation of several of the goods and commodities as permitted by said act, and herein after mentioned, should be authorized and permitted for the supply of the inhabitants for a longer time.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation to authorize and permit, and I do hereby authorize and permit the importation of the following goods or commodities into this Province; That is to say, scantling, planks, staves, heading-boards, shingles, hoops or squared timber, of any sort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock, of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort; by British subjects, and in British built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from the 30th instant, until the 30th day of September next; of which, all persons whatever are hereby required to take due notice.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Halifax, this 27th day of June 1794, in the 34th year of his Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command.

I. M. FREKE BULKELEY.

From the *Minerva*.

As the grumbletonians of America, the railers of our funding law are often citing passages from Dr. Franklin's works to justify some of their notions of liberty, which they deem more refined and sublimated than those of other citizens, it may be well for them, to read the following letter from that patriot, written just after he had negotiated a loan in France.

Dr. Franklin, to the Superintendent of Finance, dated Passy, Dec. 23, 1782.

"Friday last order was given to furnish me with six hundred thousand livres immediately, and I was answered by M. de Vergennes that the rest of the six millions should be paid us quarterly in the course of the year 1783."

"I pressed hard for the whole sum demanded, but was told "it was impossible."

"Our people certainly ought to do more for themselves. It is absurd their pretending to be lovers of liberty while they grudge paying for the defence of it. It is said here, that an import of five per cent on all goods imported, though a most reasonable proposition, had not been agreed to by all the States, and was therefore frustrated; and that your news-papers acquainted the world with this, with the non payment of taxes by the people, and with non payment of interest to the creditors of the public.

"The knowledge of these things have hurt our credit and the loan in Holland, and would prevent our getting any thing but from governments. The foundation for credit abroad should be laid at home; and certain funds should be prepared and established beforehand, for the regular payment for the interest."

Not a word against funding! Much in favor of it! And yet Dr. Franklin was a true Republican!

There are various accounts in circulation respecting the late naval combat in Europe. A sailor of Capt. Green's crew informed a gentleman, that they passed thro' the French fleet after the engagement, and seven sail were missing.

A letter from Baltimore, received on Saturday stated, that by an arrival there from Liverpool, accounts were received that there had been two severe engagements between the fleets of France and England—and that two sail of the former were taken and five sunk. It is reported that letters have been received from the northward which contain similar intelligence, with some additional circumstances.

The Captain and Mate of the ship Paragon, outward bound from this port, were both killed by the bursting of a cannon which they were proving—and were buried at Cape Henlopen.

To be Sold,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House in Second Street, on the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock in the Evening, the Ship

 *General Washington,* (Isaac Sylvester, Master.)

As she now lies at Say's Wharf, (the second above Market-Street,) burthen about 2,500 barrels, is a good strong vessel, three years old.—Rigging and Sails in good order.

Approved notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment. An inventory may be seen at the Computing-House of RUMFORD & ABIAH DAWES, No. 7, Water-Street, South, or FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers. 7 Mon. 20, 1794. dts.

French Revolution.

JUST PUBLISHED.

(Price 200 Dollars.)

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market Street,

AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION;

From its Commencement to the execution of the QUEEN and

the DEPUTIES of the

Gironde Party

Extract from the Preface.

"The authors have presumed to affix to their title, the epithet impartial; and the reason is, because they cannot charge themselves with feeling the smallest bias to any party but to that of truth and liberty; and they flatter themselves, that their readers will find not only every circumstance fairly presented, but every censurable action, whoever were the authors or actors, marked in its proper colours. If it was necessary to make a declaration of their own principles, they would say, they are neither Tory nor republican—they love liberty as English whigs, and execrate every criminal act by which so noble a cause is endangered and disgraced.

"In the present ferment of the public mind, they cannot flatter themselves with the hope of seeing this claim universally acknowledged. On the contrary, they are well assured that these pages will not be acceptable to the zealots of either party. But when time shall have dissipated the clouds of political deception, and appeased the tumult of the passions, they will with some confidence expect that verdict from public opinion, which candour and moderation seldom fail to receive."

Extract from the Critical Review, June 1794.

"We have certainly derived much pleasure, and acquired much information from the perusal of these volumes; and we think them, both for matter and style, worthy the attention of all who interest themselves in Events which have so justly excited the curiosity and astonishment of mankind."

M. CAREY will in about three weeks publish, Pindon's history of the British Empire from May 1792, to December 1793.