

give all her blood, to have one, that we were nothing but tyrants. Being brought before the committee of General Security & being interrogated, to wit; on what business she had gone to Robespierre's, she answered, to see him, being asked whether she wished for a king, she answered that she preferred a single tyrant to 50,000, and I went to Robespierre's, said she, only to see how a tyrant looked. Two knives being found about her, she was asked what she intended to make of them, none replied Regnault, I do not wish to hurt any one.

PARIS, May 28.

The three deputies of St. Domingo, on their voyage to France were near being assassinated at Philadelphia, by the emigrants in that city. They fortunately escaped, but not without having their effects pillaged. The Captain of the vessel on board which they were, suffered this pillage to take place. Arrived here the deputies of St. Domingo endeavored to stop the payment of the monies due the Caprin at the treasury; the treasury as unauthorized, at first refused; but the convention, upon the report of the committee of finance, gave directions to the treasury to stop the payment.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) June 24.

The French at Fleur d'Epee have been wonderfully diligent—they have in a short time made a double abatis, and a double fosse round that fort. A battery of two 74's and a howitzer is erected by Sir Charles Grey at Camp St. Jean, which, on Friday last, played very warmly on the French frigates. General Grey on Thursday morning landed 3000 British troops at Gozier with two 6 pounders, two mortars of 13 1/4 inches, and several howitzers, which were to open upon Fleur d'Epee yesterday, and is imagined by this time have made a dreadful havoc. The brigands fired so successfully on Sunday night from L'Islet a Cohons that they sunk one of our gun boats, but no people were lost. She was sunk in only four fathom water, and it is said since been weighed up. The property at Point a Petre belonging not only to the captors but to the British merchants, is very considerable, and from the position in which this place stands, it is apprehended the whole must perish.

This is certainly a common cause, succours should be sent from the different islands, for if those Republicans succeed, the consequences must be fatal—Every precaution that wisdom can suggest is taking, and although tedious, the operations of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis will doubtless be certain and effectual; the enemy being surrounded on all sides.

A vessel arrived this day from Guadeloupe which brings accounts that the cannonading had commenced, and that they could plainly discover one of the cannon in the fort was overfired by one of our gun boats.

We can assure the public from good authority, that the ports in Guadeloupe are open to Americans for the importation of beef, pork, salted fish, oil and wet provisions of all kinds—that there is a scarcity of lumber, not a board to be got, and that flour, corn, peas, stock of all kinds, &c. are admitted, and all very scarce in that island.

A fleet for the West Indies failed from St. Helens on the 17th of May, under command of his majesty's ship Intrepid of 64 guns, Capt. Carpenter, and two 44's. There are several transports with troops coming out with this fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22.

The General Advertiser of this morning informs its readers, that the Minister of the French Republic has not received any written accounts of the late naval engagements in Europe. As it is not usual for that authentic vehicle to amuse with verbal intelligence, it is not to be expected that the public will be favored with any parole details, tho' derived from a quarter that never deals in hyperbole.

We hear from good authority, and with great pleasure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, sent the corvettes Le Fabius and La Difficile to cruise in the latitude of the Canary islands for the vessel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be transported. These corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

The post roads, according to the Postmaster-General's advertisement, with that part of the main road which lies between the city of New-York, and Alexandria in Virginia, amount, by estimate, to 1212 3/4 miles—viz. the main road from Passamaquoddy on the borders of Nova Scotia, to St. Mary's the southern extremity of Georgia—1733 Cross-Roads—10320 Miles—12123

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 7.

This day arrived here the Brig Lucia, from Holland, she sailed in company with ship Venus, Capt. Frankfort, for Philadelphia; May 26, spoke Captain Lloyd, of ship Rebecca, of Newburyport, eight weeks out, bound to Bremen. June 7, spoke Brig Commerce, Capt. Small of Newburyport from Rotterdam, 27 days out, bound to Charleston. Capt. Small informs, that he left at Rotterdam the ship Cumberland, Capt. Scott, and Capt. Stoddard; Capt. Scott was from Bourdeaux; C. S. also informs, that he saw a French fleet in the channel of 60 sail, all heavy men of war; and was boarded by an officer from an 84 gun ship. He further adds, that all exportation was stopped when he left Rotterdam, and some vessels that were laden were obliged to discharge their cargoes. June 8, spoke Capt. Chapdelain, of the Brig Union, of Bolton, from Bristol, bound to New-York, 16 days out, who informs, that the ship Thomas of Newburyport, formerly commanded by Capt. Rogers, was at Portsmouth. (England)—June 13, spoke a ship from Jamaica, bound to L'Orient with French prisoners, 35 days out. June 22, spoke Capt. Jonathan from Newburyport, for Amsterdam, 10 days out.

The following vessels were lying in the Texel, May 11, viz. capt. Hathaway, for St. Eustatia; capt. Hilton, for Curacao; capt. Franklin, for Philadelphia; capt. Bright, for New-York; capt. Bennet, for Boston; capt. Cutts, of New-Hampshire—Left in Amsterdam, capt. Coffin, of Bolton; capt. Elliot of Philadelphia; capt. Choat, of Newburyport; capt. Ramsey, of Philadelphia; brig Commerce of Boston.

July 16.

Monday last being the anniversary of the destruction of that engine of despotism, the French Bastille, the day was celebrated in this town by the Republicans of that nation residing therein—in which they were assisted by a large number of Americans. After a procession had been formed, at the head of which the flags of the two Republics were reciprocally borne by natives of the two nations the company proceeded to Faneuil-Hall, and sat down at an elegant dinner, at which the French Consul presided. Among the guests, were his Excellency the Governor, the Speaker of the house and several other members of the Legislature; the municipal and other officers of this town, &c. After dinner a number of toasts were given, attended at proper periods by discharges from the pieces owned by the citizens of Liberty-Square, and by patriotic songs, in French and English. Among the former was the celebrated soul-inspiring Marcellus Hymn, sung by Citizen Maillet, and among the latter, "Hail, America, hail," by Dr. Fny; in the choruses of which all present united with fervid sincerity.—Mirth, harmony and patriotism presided during the entertainment—and at a suitable hour the festive scene concluded.

In addition to the toasts the following volunteers were given.

1. By the Governor—"May the laurel of victory never wither on the brow of Republicanism."

2. By a French citizen, as the Governor was retiring—"Samuel Adams, the early and unchangeable patriot of Massachusetts."

3. By a French citizen, "May millions of swords be ever ready to leap from the scabbards of Frenchmen, to avenge the rights of America, should she ever want their assistance."

In the evening three transparent Paintings emblematic of the destruction of the Bastille—of the diffusion of "the Rights of Man" throughout the Globe—and the friendship of the French and American Republics, were exhibited from the west windows of Faneuil-Hall, and afforded great satisfaction to almost innumerable spectators.

AMERICAN FRIGATES:

Agents for building the frigates ordered by Congress, are appointed—Gen. Jackson is for that to be built in this port. The four forty-fours are to be built, one at Portsmouth, one in this port, one at New-York, the other at Philadelphia. Captain Nicholson is to command that to be built here.

NORFOLK, July 14.

On Thursday last arrived here the schooner Hannah, John Cox, Master, in 9 days from Cape Nicola Mole, Hispaniola.

Capt. Cox was the first American arrived at the Mole after the embargo. After calling at Turks Island, where many of the inhabitants had not one day's provision, and none more than

five; their pressing situation and earnest petitions induced Capt. Cox to call in, and in 24 hours supplied them with what corn he had, and a few barrels of flour.

On his arrival at the Mole, he was much cared for by the inhabitants; two days before Captain Cox arrived, a few barrels of old flour from New-Province sold for 25 dollars.—Government gave Capt. Cox 20 dollars for his, and in two days after our countrymen fell in so fast, that flour sold for 9 dollars, and when he left the Mole it would not sell at any price, and this was the case in all the ports of this island under the British government. Upwards of 50 sail had called in, and continued further on to leeward.

On the 5th of June Port-au-Prince fell to the British flag. Polverell and Sonthonax made their escape with 15 or 16 mules, laden with spoils of plate, gold, silver, &c. On their arrival at Jacquemel, where they intended to embark for St. Thomas's, in a vessel they had prepared for that purpose, they found a frigate there just arrived from the National Convention to call them to France to account for their conduct since their command in Hispaniola.

This last advice came by a flag from General Laveau at Port d'Epee, arriving the evening before Capt. Cox left the Mole: as also that the National Convention had decreed all colours free; it was therefore his desire that the commanding officer of the Mole should treat the prisoners of the Republic, of all colours, with equal respect, and as they were treated, so he should treat those of his Britannic Majesty in his power.

Such was the situation of Hispaniola, when captain Cox left it, that the troops could not go a mile without their lines without being attacked on every quarter. The British troops and seamen in general were very sickly—Captain Cox saw 10 or 12 corpses of a day—if this was the situation of the Mole (though healthy) what must be their situation in Port-au-Prince? The above account may be depended on.

On Friday last arrived the brig Eagle, captain Nafel, in 7 weeks from Guernsey, in lat. 27. 43. long. 59. spoke the sloop George, captain Moore, from Virginia, bound to Nevis—all well.

On Saturday morning arrived here in seven weeks from Portsmouth, the ship Bowman, captain Bell. On Wednesday the 7th July, spoke a ship steering W. S. W. On the 10th spoke the ship Venus, captain Frankfort, of Philadelphia, bound to Baltimore, in lat. 37. 17.

Captain Bell informs, that on the day he cleared out, a person arrived at the Custom-House; who informed that the whole of the fleet bound to Newfoundland, consisting of upwards of 108 sail, under convoy of two frigates and a sloop of war, had been taken by the French, but that thro' the inattention of the captors he had escaped with his sloop.

Captain Bell further adds, that a person was at the same time at the custom-house, who had left Brest only 6 days before, and who informed him that 10 sail of the line had failed 8 days before he left Brest; that 28 sail were lying there ready armed and equipped for sea, and 10 more at Rochelle, making in all 38 sail ready for sea—that during his stay at Brest he saw upwards of 40 persons guillotined—and adds, that any man's being rich was a crime sufficient to bring him to the guillotine.

BALTIMORE, July 19.

Died, on Tuesday last, the 15th inst. in the 45th year of his age, on his way to the Sweet Springs in Virginia, General OTHO H. WILLIAMS, of this town. To delineate the character of this excellent citizen would far exceed the limits of a newspaper. As a patriot he was firm, pure and disinterested; as a soldier he shone with the most distinguished lustre in our great contest for freedom; and in all the relative duties of life he acquired the character he so justly bore, of a worthy, upright, and truly virtuous man.

RICHMOND, July 16.

Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, arrived here on express from the Western Country, Major Farragut, with dispatches to the Secretary of War, who speaks favourably of the order, health and discipline of our army.—That the Indians continue their hostile incursions, and have made several fruitless attempts upon our posts.—That the Chickasaws, at present, are the most obnoxious, and appear the most active in assembling and exciting the other Indians to war, tho' seventeen of their Chiefs are now at Philadelphia under a pretence of peace.

The dispatches, it is supposed, amount to an information of the increasing hostilities and forces of the Indians; the deception of the Chickasaws, and a requisition of reinforcements for a decisive coup de main, as war is inevitable.

Several old Chiefs and Warriors disaffected to the war, have come with their families under our protection, and been received with cordiality.

From the State Gazette of S. Carolina.

Messrs. Timothy & Mason,

BY republishing the following piece taken from the Columbian Herald, you will greatly oblige

ANOTHER YANKEE.

A Writer in the City Gazette of yesterday, under the head of "Arts and Sciences," sets out apparently, with an honest intention of exposing an impostor and fabricator of counterfeit indigo; but before he concludes, he has contrived, with an ingenuity peculiar to mean-spirited and low-bred men, to introduce a malicious and unmerited aspersions of the character of New-England people in general, by observing 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."

That such an idea of the Yankees is entertained here, by the vulgar and un-informed, will not be denied. But those men who have travelled, and are experimentally acquainted with New-England, know well, that fair dealing, the fulfilling of contracts and verbal promises and honor and honesty in the most perfect sense of the words, are not uncommon there, and must be particularly regarded by any one who expects to be countenanced by the people: and that a man of an immoral, profligate, dishonest or shuffling character, is as much despised, and held in as much contempt by the public there, as he would be here in Charleston, or in any part of South-Carolina.

Had this writer confined himself to giving the public information of the abuse he alluded to, if it really existed, he would have acted like a good citizen; and even his wit might have been very laudably exercised upon the base author of it. But when he digresses from the offensive object of his address, for the purpose of inculcating and establishing by means of a public newspaper, a general odium upon the inhabitants of four extensive and populous states, and of insulting a large number of good citizens, who cannot but nicely feel for the honor and reputation of their native country; he certainly deviates far from the conduct of a good member of society. Indeed, when the obvious tendency of such illiberal aspersions is considered, the author appears hardly less criminal and contemptible, than the counterfeit of indigo himself.

A YANKEE.

July 11.

PHILADELPHIA.

We do not learn that any thing further has transpired relative to the late naval combat. It does not appear by the Baltimore papers of Friday and Saturday last, that there has been a late arrival there from Liverpool. The account therefore of a letter from Baltimore which made a short appearance at the Coffee-House on Sunday, declarative of such an event, is probably a fabrication.

By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Swift, we are informed that the discontent in Scotland begin to wear a serious appearance. In the beginning of May last, one Ross, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular newspaper, and fourteen other persons, were apprehended, all at the same time, and committed to prison. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandestine manner, and for unknown purposes. Some hundreds of muskets, besides pikes and other weapons, with powder and ball, were found secreted; and the quantity of arms would soon have been very considerable. There is no doubt, that the conspirators will be severely punished, if the government lasts long enough to give the Lord Advocate time for their trial. However desperate the project may seem of a Scots insurrection, yet it is certain that 2000 well-armed and resolute men would be sufficient to drive the English government out of the country.

The standing forces in Scotland never consist of more than two or three regiments of foot, and as many troops of

horse. The new raised Scots Levies are to the last degree disaffected; some of them have repeatedly mutinied against their officers; and all of them are friends to the French Revolution.

At present no merchant in Edinburgh is suffered to have more than two pounds of gun-powder in his possession. The influence of the military, in the late disturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of persons, who judge reform necessary.

Gen. Advertiser.

FROM THE EDINBURG GAZETTEER.

To Messrs MUIR, PALMER,
SKIRVING and MARGAROT.

"Among innumerable false—unmov'd,
"Unbaken, uneduc'd, unterrify'd!

MILTON.

FRIENDS of the slighted people—ye
whole wrongs
From wounded Freedom many a tear
shall draw;
As once the mourn'd when mock'd by
venal tongues,
Her SYDNEY fell beneath the form
of law.
Oh! had this bosom known poetic fire,
Your names, your deeds, should grace
my votive song;
For virtue taught the bard's far sounding
lyre,
To lift the PATRIOT from the servile
throng.
High o'er the wrecks of time his fame
shall live,
While proud oppression wastes her idle
rage,
His name on history's column shall re-
vive,
And wake the genius of a distant age.
It shines—the dawn of that long pro-
mis'd day!
For eager fancy bursts this midnight
gloom:
The patriot's praise, the grateful nati-
ons pay,
And tear the trophy from the oppres-
sors' tomb.
Yet what the praise far-distant times
shall sing,
To that calm solace Virtue now be-
flows;
Round the dire barque she waves her
guardian wing,
She guides her exiles o'er the trackless
flows:
With joy's gay flowers she decks the
falty wild,
And sheds the beams of Hope where
Nature never smil'd

ANECDOTE.

It was a frequent observation of Lord Mansfield's, "That nothing was so silly as cunning."—Another of his was, "Begin at the end," intimating that the consequences should be looked to, and well considered, before we resolve on any thing.—Another, "It often happens in politics that instead of consulting what is to be done parties are struggling who should do it."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ARRIVED,

Brig Malabar, Cottle, New-Orleans, 30
Sloop Betsey, Bell, Virginia

OUTWARDS.

Ship Santa Cruz, Carvatho, Lisbon
Wooddrop Sims, Hodgson, Cadiz
Snow Bonanca, Bernardo, Oporto
Brig Sally, Hughes, Martinico
Tryphena, Hathaway, St. Domin.
Sloop Scury, Waters, St. Barthol.
Schoon. Peggy, Shoely, Port-au-Prince



For LIVERPOOL,
The Ship
AMIALE,
John Thompson, master.

BURTHEN about 250 tons, a very substantial ship, built of live oak and cedar, of an easy draught of water, falls remarkably fast, and has very excellent accommodations for passengers; to sail the 5th week in August, and is intended to return immediately to Philadelphia.

For passage only apply to Capt. Thompson on board, at Messrs. Warder & Co's wharf, or

John Mayo.

July 22

L. O. S. T.

A Letter of Credit,

On Charles Paleke Esq. of Philadelphia, from the House of Messrs. George and William Soltans Wiclow and Co. of London. Whoever has it are desired to leave it with the Editor, and they shall receive a generous reward for their trouble.
July 23