Thus it appears that in this refige the i mer Treaties—the latter part of the article i ment has given to the law of nations on i der an application to Compress on the first finding a medical part of the control of t article regress with the laws of my costs a expounded by our own government, and In other particulate Contains fallowing a go-

there powers of Europe, who have former-ly defeated confidentials goal on this for-3.8. have sequefied in the define of the law of nations as here explanaed. It has heen of jetted so the 18th article, that pro-visions are thurchy admitted by us, to be In all tajes controland—this is no error.

The article proceeds on the principle, which all admir, that there are cafe. which rewifions and other articles not generally contriband may become fuch, and in order to avoid the inconveniences and mifunderfracings which might in deciding when fech cales do exift, it is agreed that providious and other articles not generally contrahand, finall in no cafe he liable to confication ; but that when the fame by the existing law of nation may be deemed contraband, and for that rea-fon feized, that they shall be paid for with a reasonable profit, together with freight and demurage-but it is to be underflood and demuragethat when, as is generally the cale-pro visions are not by the law of nations contraband, they, are not liable to feizure nor the veffel that carries them, to inter motion, but may preceed according to their proper deflimation.
The right article is found in most of the

commercial treaties, and agrees with the required on granting contributes to private is a registred on granting contribute to the Treaty with the granting contributes to private is a registred to the Treaty with the granting to the Treaty with the granting to the Treaty before useful France, eight us in our late well.

The new form was reterally with the granting to the Treaty before useful France, eight was at liberty, in a Treaty with the granting to the Treaty with the granting to the Treaty with the granting to the Treaty with the granting the granting to the Treaty with the granting to the Treaty with the granting the granting to the Treaty with the granting the grantin

The 20th smile is likewise plus in treaties of commerce.
It is find that the 21st article is excep-

tionable to the generality of the refiraint, vice, and in the feverity of treatment that it also es, of perfeits accepting commissions in foreign privateers.

In aufwer to the first objection, may it

not be faid, that the United States ought in an interest das well as in a moral view, aroid every conserverly and war-if when other nations are at war, our citizens remain of her nations are at war, our citizens remain at hame, are we not more liable to contin-ber in Peace, than we should be, if our young men, with respectable and influen-tial connections, were permitted to engage as foldiers of souther in sorting wars—befide it one may engage in foreign war, why nor ten, if sen why not a thousand, and what becomes of the mational peace & nentrafity when our citizens diall compose the litain accords with the principles of our laws, which are nearly as comprehensive to their prohibitions as the article in quef-

The feened of Aion to this article is fomewhat brouder than has been flatedthe article has been reprefented es agreeing that all our emizens who should accept any foreign committion, whether in a foreign from or navy, or in a foreign privateer, though be treated as pirates—No person who has read the article, will suppose this olijeftion to be well founded. The perpirater, are only those who thall accept their own country.

No Specie of war is less reparable than

privatering cause in which licentious men are focusible of ourceging Humani tr, or wounding the Reputation of their Coretty-Human ty and the interest and Repetation of oath as have therefore conwithin aurow limits .-

Hence we find in almost all the commer-cial Treaties of the prefent Centure, a pro-elfico finilar to that in question ; and in every treaty of Commerce heretofore en-tered into by our country, we different this regulation—It is found in the the 218 article of our Treaty of Commerce with France, in the 19th article of our Treaty with Holland, in the 23tl article of our Treaty with Sweden, and in the 20th art ticle of our Treaty with Proffit, which Treaty, concluded by the venerable Franklin, not only contains a provision to pun-th as Perates those who should accept foreign committions to aim privateers, but efficiellings a variety of other refinities in mitigation of the calamities of war, dicested by Philanthropy, and worthy of imi-

The 22d article contains a Rule that merits to be adopted in the Treaties of all nations—it agrees with the best approved law of nations, and cannot become the sub-

ject of objection.

The 23d article accords with and confirms the exiding Rules and oractice of firms the exiting rance and projected or impoor goods of the cases, to be taken true policy dittates peace—new taxes must be core. Government in the holpitable recept—within the house, ports, or rivers—of their time to give to the public fluips of war, of territories, or within cannon that of the all mations—I is however to be understood to all mixed corresponds, with the corresponds, with the corresponds to the public fluips of the corresponds with the corresponds w

is hoped from more error) been the foatee of much unmerited centure. The 24th article does not allow to any

foreign Privateers, who have commissions from any flate at easity with either party to arm their veliels, nor to fell their prizes in American or British Ports, nor to chafe therein more provitions than tha be necessary to go to the nearest port of their own Country—the objection to this article arifes from a belief that it militates with, and indeed violates the 22d article of our Treaty with France—that article engages that we will not permit to the en-emies of France to arm their privateers, or to fell their prizes in our ports—but it does not contain an affirmative flipplation, that we will permit France berfelf to arm her privateers, or to fell their prizes in our ports-We engage to France that their entheir prizes in our ports—and we are free to engage to England that ber enemies shall their privateers nor fell prizes in our ports-This confirming has been formally adopted by our Government and announced to France, who are quiefees in it, and who first established it. v the commercial Treaty the made with by the comments track the male with the light article of that Treaty, which was feveral years subsequent to the Treaty with us, ex

fame power, to infert and agree to the Those who shall have any doubts on this fabjeft, are deured to confult Mr. Jeff r. fon's letter to Mr. Morris, of August 16. 1793-after giving the above expolition of the article in our treaty with France, and remarking that the fame article existed in the policinor treaty between France and England, Mr. Jefferson observes, " that to give to these negative Ripulations an af-firmative effect, is to render them inconfiftent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their neg and natural effect, is to reco orile th one another and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the feafe in which France erfelf has exponeded them."

was at liberty, in a Treaty with England to infert and agree to this article, are we not equally free in a Treaty with the

The 25th article propoles feveral reguations to be observed between us & Engand the other at War .- Thefe regulations are in themselves nower, and are only objectionable from an opinion that they ikewife will violate our anticedent Treaty with France.

my have been detached to join the army of the Mofelle, an apprehension having the Mofelle, an apprehension having been entertained, that the enterty was preparing to entour the regulation that it proposes can by no possible construction affect our treaty is now such as most early arms. with France, because that treaty was made before this treaty, (which is not yet in force) and the articles in question expressly declare that nothing contained in the treaty shell be confirred, or operate contrary to former and existing, public treaties with other nations—the Treaty between is and France was a prior and exiling publie treaty, confequently up flipplation thereof is or can be affected by the proposed treaty with England, but on the contrary it is fofficiently deferited and excepted from the operation of that treaty—Thus the French privateers and prizes will continue to have a right to come into our ports, and the English Privateers and prizes, when England is at trar with France, will continue to be excinded from our ports

But should England he at peace with france and at war with fome nation, with hom we have no treaty fimilar in this wanon we have no treaty finitize in this reforcts our treaty with France, then under the article in question English Private and prize would have a right not come into our parts—this is the fair and only interpretation of this stricle—Last to be added that in the commercial treaty before metrical have compared by ore mentioned between France and Engand there is found an article exactly agreeing with this article—If France after the gree to this atticle, in a treaty with Eng-land, we must be equally free in a treaty with the same power to agree to the same article—Candor will allow that each was free, and that neither violates their former

England. The last clause of the 25th article which declares that neither party will permit the

engagements by affenting to the article in question in their posterior treaties with

of commerce, and in fubfiznce is to be land and Sweden

The 27th article is a regulation that he panity and commerce demand to be effab. lifted between all nations, fince by the re fulal of Refuge to murderers and forgers,

we add fecurity to life and property.

The 28th and last article is too plain to mifonderflood, and appears to be free from objection.

BOSTON, July 16. FROM HALIFAX, JUNE 30. The arrival this day of the June Packet, the Sandwich in 20 days from Fal-European News, that you are in possession of. Our papers not being yet out, I enclose you the latest London Ga-Zettes."

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE. PARIS, May 22.

PARID, Mar.

THIS day, faid Terlihard, your feiendly disposition, which the transport of the highlight on account of a new Treaty concidend at species, in configuence of the highlight on the 27th Florest, (May 16) be, which were then suffered; but both the traver the French Republic and the King of Prulia. That Treaty relates to the day of good health before the date of the confidence as a nearly finished.

The confidence as nearly finished.

The confidence as nearly finished. hers of the German Body as withdraw their Contingents from the Empire, and engage that they fhall not formill any troops to the enemies of the French's this neutrality, and the open communica-tion of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The Landgrave of Heffs Caffel, of Heffe D'Amfradt, and the Elector of Saxony,

adhered to this agreement and will mite to drive out the Hanoverian All unite to drive out the Hanoverian trapps. The object of Negociation is to temove the Theatre of War from the North of Germany, to re-effablish the commer-cial relations, and to reduce Auffria to ber own force. Such of the Germanic Memers as will not fulfil the condition of this Freaty, will be excluded from the benefit

of the pentrality. The Reporter concluded by moving, that the Treaty and other papers should be printed, and that the ratification should be adjourned for three days.

BRUSSELS, May 18. The ermy of the Sambre and the Meafe, commanded by General Jourdon, is now in motion: fome large bodies of that arin motion : fome large bodies of that ar-my have been detached to join the army

is now fuch, as must certainly disconcert all the projects of the Austrian Generals. From Bosa to above Mayence, all the left bank of the Rhine is lined with troops, by means of the junction of the three ar-mies of the Sambre and the Mrofe, the

Mofelle and the Rhine. General Jourdan has even taken the ore cration of forming a communication with the army, which is carrying on the flege of Luxembourgh tog polling fome corps sation of for

In their, nothing can be better contrived than the disputition of the Republican armier, to prefent informountable difficul ties to the enemy, in cafe they fhould attempt the passing of the Rhine.

LONDON, May 20. We have another power to combat with beliefs France. HOLLAND bai declared WAR apairs GREAT ERITAIN.

at WAR apays GREAT ERITAIN.
This daying gentleman who left Amflerdam on Saturday, brought to this country acopy of the above Declaration of War, which we confider mixely us a natural conference of the Preky offensive and defentive entered into between the Dutch and

Such a declaration we confider at the prefent moment, as by no means unfavour, able for the interests of Eugland, as it fug-nishes us with the best reasons for consideraing an immense property in this country belonging to Holland, and likewise for frizing all thips of war and trade, which would otherwise have clandedinely been employed in the fervice of the French. The Datch have furtished from millions sherling to the Keench, by way of loan.

fitnation of Great-Britain ernwa alarming. The war fill encreases althor true policy distates peace—new taxes must be levied, and the people groun now under that oppressive yoke.

ner Traties—the latter part of the article ment but given to the law of nations on this continued in this subject, a marine league, and a can may be useful to nor confided to have been non that being understood to be the farm non that being understood to be the farm different in any of nor other Treaties.

The 26th article is common in treaties the purpose of different given the given extravagant relation.

On Monday laft, dispatches were re-ctived from Sierra-Leone, dated the 147 of March, by which it speers that these, loay had materially recovered from the ef-fects of the late depredations of the Presen-although no supplies had siece that the arribed from England: A cargo of seed-faction that, however, been purchised from faries had, however, been purchased from an American ship which called there. Great and successful exertions had been Great and successful exertions had been made by the fettlers in opening and entity vating new farms, as well as in pulses their trade with the neighbouring partial pa of intelligence) had arrived at Freeton with whom it was agreed, that about 1000 12 free black families from Rhode iffind, 12 free black families from Rhode-Head, hoold be-permitted to emigrate to Strin-Leone, proper tellimonials of their cha-after being given. The atmed humany prescribed to the Colony, and the unph-booring natives continued to there the and feighbly difficultion. Some deaths had happened from after the departure of the Leoneth and the colony of the colonies of the Leoneth and the colonies of the Leoneth and the colonies of the Leoneth and Leoneth and

The young Kine of Sweney has a cepted a fabridy from the Poure, while extensive alliance in Europe, for executive t the siefent favorable period, the view fake Empares of Russia.

hand Bridge or left town yelledgen the usen him the command of the Care filer, with which he immediately put

o fea. Yefterday a General Court was held a the India House, for determining by ba lor the following question :
"That it is the opinion of this Cree

that in confideration of the long, faith that in confideration of the log, inside and important ferritees of Warres Halings [Eq. and to mark the grateful fact early rained by this Company of the entein theaths which they have received fron those ferrices, a Grant of Ausnity offer Thousand Pounds, from the 21 justy 1795, to liftle from the Territorial Research of the Company during the term of the Compas and Affigus, and inhuitted to the Bond; Committioners, for the affairs of India, their approval and confirmation, parise to the Act of Parliament.

On cashing up the votes, the numb

For the quellion

Great offence, fays another London per, was taken at the late Queen's bal Buckingham house, from a young Calcin ian of fashion appearing in a liber great drefs, so festioned up, l'Amazon, at make, at every fweep of the Scorch ; the motto legible on her garter, which "L'Amour," in gold embroidery

PHILADELPHIA, laly 13. Capt. Bowers left Burdeaux the 27 May, a few days before he failed, he s were published, containing an account of the contact of Bilbon, it was also repe ed that Barcelona was in the hinds of French. All forts of provisions were p ty and cheap at Boardeaux, except fix and rice—floor had been at twenty Cross a barrel, but was felling at 18—Beef ba been fold at a dollars a barrel, bat was t been tota at 7 dollars a dattel, hwees failed ing again, and when Capt. Bowers failed was at 10 dollars—Affiguats had almo done circulating—Crowns from 110 to 12 livres paper.

NEW-YORK, Jaly 11. No fentiment is more juit, and no trut more frequently experienced than that ex preffed in the Prefident's letter to General Putnam, that Republics are remarkable fo the fin of Ingratitude.
The Prefident himfelf

er himfelf is an example the very men who faught under him has in fome instances lately, loaded him wi in fome inflances lately, loaded him will opprobrium for his efforts to preferre or neutrality, and fave us from the intrigor of foreigners. His conduct has been at he has been the fleady friend of Freedom and Independence. The confidence of the conduction of the

Jarra; he has been the fleady friend of Freedom and Independence. The conduct of his enemies has been charged they vary and enforce today the man that they admired but yesferday,

Gov. Jay is another remarkable crangle. He was the fleady unimposhed petition, till he openly ouroped the infolder attempts of a French. Minister to difforc our government. This was accordant to

nd trees to oppose the fabrersen of conflicted outborities by intrigue, as collitated surventies by laringue, as estate felit the force of Great Erissio 1775.—Opposition in both cafes were called to our Freedom and Independent Men who did not oppose the octate. niempt to diffelve cur commids-men who countensace ht attempt were traitors, and in any

indicate their lises.

The centure Gov. Jay has incurred, by incurred to the continue Gov. Jay has incurred to the continue of the na eminence of and it is a proof that no eminence of met fervices can fecure a man from Inmitted, and the reproach of his enemies that no integrity, however incorrupti-te, can feenie from the flander of wicked

birs. This old tried patriot accepted the mifto with extreme relactance—the voyage appled bisife, from his peculiar confliction; and the million committed his enafter, from the difficulty of executing

the public acceptance.

That the treaty is left favourable than any people expedied, is not the fault of the havey who negociated it. Mr. Jay hd his infinctions from the Prefident and is Council, and no presence is fuggetted bathe varied from them in effential points. -Helms made the best treaty be could, and if it is not for the interest of the United faces the blame must fall on the Senate the fatified it, not on the Minifler who

Regeriated it. -shich Great Britain, an old, proud, pouinforceminent ingrationer, and rends to discourage all able men from undertaking public commissions. Such however was hilled to day as the favious of their coun by; to-morrow drives into exile by a fickle acc.

BOSTON. July 16.
TOWNMEETING.
On Monday infra to o'clock, agreeathe to the adjoctoment on Friday, the inboliums of this tony pagain met at Fance
Hild, to receive the report of their committee appointed to differ an inframenterpring their retions for objecting to to mittee appointed regions for objecting to the Treaty now pending between the United States and Great Britain; and feliciting the Prefident to withold his militation to the fane—there was a large affemblage of citizens on fo impornot an occasion. The bosiness was open

Dr. JARVIS, who observed, that the committee thought it improper to pals up-en the Treaty before it was publicly read; and having moved the reading there-

The Hon. Mr. Dawes, the mederator. accordingly read the Treaty before the cit-

Dr. JAEVIS, in the same of the committre, made a report of the refolations they

A metion was made to accept the re-

port of the committee, entire : Mr. Topon opposed it; he did not will Mr. 1000s opposed it in the state of the the town to pais 19 refolutions at once, and without maturely confidering them; to feelious had already been ead on the town include newspapers, for too hely proceed-ing on for important a bufuels.

Col. Crarry faid, the Editor of the

Centinel had published that the proceed-'eur and dried" be fore baed, he h ed the town would convince the world the there was no "cetting and drying in the butinets.

Mr. Austin moved that the Editor of the Centinel should be fent for by the

Dr. JARVIS observed, that if as freemen they regarded their liberties, they found also respect the means of preferving them—that the respectability of the town of Roston could not be injured by a paragraph in any newfpaper. If the town had been illiberally flandered, they were no re anthon answerable only to their God!"

Mr A's motion was then withdrawn. The refolutions reported by the commit-tre were taken up, read and discussed, by paragraphs; and ananimoully patied, as the feale of the town.

REPORT, &c.

Ai a meeting of the inhabitants of the trium of Balton, daly and legally aware of and convened by adjustments at Farral Hall, on Manday, the 13th day of July. A. D. 1705: A. D. 1795 :
A pampblet printed at Philodelphia,

A paraphete printed at Interesting with the figurators of the United States from the communication of Virginia, and purported to be a granine cost of a Treaty of Antis. Commerce and Natigation, extered into at large left in time of war, under frivoless.

London as the noise day of November 16st and various pretexts.

13th. Recancel agrees, this fliptimber, the first war well cholen, Extender knowledges were well cholen, Extender knowledges in the Britagnic Moiels. and TOHN J.M., tar, hemp, fails, and copper, well be con-

RESOLVED, as the frafe of the inhabi-tants of this two days the aforeful in-flumment, it ratified, will be highly inju-rious to the commercial interests of the U nited States, decogarpey to their national honour and independence, and may be dangerous to the prace and happiness of

their cirizens.

The reefors, which have induced this opinion are as follows, viz.

18. Because this compast professes to

have no reference to the ments of the complaints and pretentions of the contracting parties; but in reality the complaints and pretentions of Comp. vided for, while a part only of those of the United States has been brought into confideration.

2ndly. Becapfe in the flipplation, which any. Decaye in the urplants, which forereders our polls to the western frontier, no provision is made to indemnify the United States for the commercial and oth-United States for the commercial and other lossing, the passe furthing, and the heavy expenses to which they have been subjected to confequence of being kept out of post siton for twelve years, in-direct violation of the Treaty of peace.

3dly, Becarde no indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States.

for property, taken from them at the close of the war, the refitation of which is provided for in the fame Treaty.

athly, Becanfe the capture of yellels and

property of the citizens of the United States, made under the authority of the government of Great Britain, is a nation ment of Create Distance, a standard con-cern, and claims, ariting from foch cap-tures, ought not to have been fabritted to the decision of their admiralty contis, as he United States are thereby preclude from having a voice in the final determin-ation of fuch cafes.

And because the indemnification propos-

ed to be made, is to be fought by a process tedions and expensive, in which justice may be delayed to an unreasonable time; and eventually loft to many of the fu from their inability to purfor it; and be-cause this mode of indemnification brars no proposition of the funmary method adopted for the fatisfaction of Briefle

claims.

ythly. Because this compact admits Britilh subjects to an equal participation with
our own citizens of the interior traffic of he United States with the neighbouring Indians, through our whole territorial do minions; while the advantages, offenfahl reciprocated to our cirizens, are limited

6:bly. Because the alien duty upon mer-chandize imported into the United States by British judy. In their own bottoms in

thy initially adopted in their news bostoms is, if not whelly folipeneds, at leaf coursed, ed, not to be increased.

They, Because the commerce we have hitherto enjoyed in India, in common with other nations, is for refirred of that in fature it will be of little or no fabbatotial bandton are refirred. benefit to our citizens.

Sibly, Because in every flipulation ref perhips are intercourse with the culonta possession of Great-Britain, the whole commerce of the United States in such in reconfe is colonized in return.

ghly. Because the cloude by which the British government referres to itself the ight of impoling on American vehicle, co tering British pares in Europe, a duty which shall countervail the difference of the duty payable on the Imputation of European and Afiatic goods into the United States in British or American bottome, places it in the power of that government to enable British fobjectato become the importers of ed States, to the exclusion of our own citi

robly Because although the terms faid Treaty purpose to be recificated in many influence, yet from the local fination and existing circumflaners of the United States, and the pacific system of policy

and protect use rights and orderly of the citizens from violation, we therefore effects it highly impolitic that the public faith should be pledged that it shall never be exercised under any circumstances obst-

12th. Because it cancedes a right to the British government to fearth, and detain

mited States and all other actions, with I application. rhom they are in compact. 1 4th. Because, it fortenders all or mell f it a benefits of a commercial actore, which we had a right to expect from our

certality in the prefent war.

receiving any advantage from the modern as of nations, referred to in the Prefident's proclamation of neutrality ; adopted b most of the nations of Europe, in the la war, and to which we then acceded, and have fecured in our treaties with all other

nations.
16th. Breanfe, it not only forcenders the right of carrying the property of any Da-tion at war with Great Brimin in our ref-fels freely; but shendons all proteufions

even to the freight.

17th, Becaste, it permits the British ration to convert provisions, defined to
other nations at war with them, to their own ele, on payment of what they may deem a reasonable profit—a measure, not only injurious to the interest of the American merchant, but which will prevent on citizens from carrying those supplies to other countries, which by the laws of na-ture and nations, they have a right to do.

without moleflation.
18th, Because, it limits the power of ongress delegated to them by the confition, and creating impediments to the ex-

role of that "power."

19th. Because it exposes the United Stares and their commerce to finilar em-barrafaments from other commercial na-tions, all of whom will probably regulate our trade by this partial flandard. And lattly-

Becaule, in the opinion of the inhabi-Beraile, in the opinion of the manifestation of this town, the marine and extent of the exports of the United States are fuch that in all their flightshoots with foreign pations they have it in their power to feature a perfect reciprocity of spectousle, not only with the home densitions of fuch that they are the states of the special products of the states of the special products of the nations, but with all their colonial depen-

It is further Refelved-That a copy of the foregoing proceedings, atteffed by the to the Prefident of the United States, that they may be respectfully submitted to his confideration. And we carnefly hope, & conntently rely, that his produce, forti-tude and wildom, which have more than once been eminently informental in the falvation of his country, will be equally confpicuous on the prefent occasion; and hat the reasons we have assigned will have their influence to induce him to withold his forgume from the visitorian of the confidently rely, that his pendence, fortihis fignature from the perification of this

thanks was patied to Mr. S. T. Mafon, one of the fenators for Virginia, for his partio-tion, in publishing the treaty which had afforded the town an opportunity of using their exertions in endeavoring to prevent ly pernicious to our nation at large. -of thanks was alfo pelied to the with that degency, order and decorum, which has ever been characteristic of the citizens of Bollon.

July 17. Letter from Halifax, June 26.

We are all anxious to know the terms of We are all actions to know the terms of the Conserved Treasy, and whether it will be ratified or not. On the abto I not the King's Birth Day's large number of merchants and others, dined as the Frince's lottled—a mouber of roots were changed to the Frince's band—one of the tors was—the Commercial Treasy, and bernony "The Commercial Treasy, and bernony in the was—the Commercial Treasy, and bernony the was—the Commercial Treasy, and the commercial Treasy and the commercial T the debts doe from individuals of the other names which they may have in the public funds, or in any public or private bank, it is a first may be seen at the debts doe from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor flares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in any public or private bank, find over in any sevent of war antional differences be fequidered or on the find of the national legislature coatribute to preferre the peace of our coatribute to febble. which, to the migrees, it considers that heritofore been but too conformers, begins preducilly to febble—Fray heaven it may 1 and that the time may arrive, even it on or day, when men may confider them. Gives 13 "Chileran of the covilla", and break those natrow faceless of prejudice and differnimention, to productive of randomization. conr and animolity."

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday last was the Anniversary of Commencement at Harvard University. A Commencement at Harvard University. A larger number of graduates secrived their diplomas as Bachelors of Arts on this aniversary than company other. The Theleswere well cholen, Estensive knowledge and

the fermer contact, for it was as pattle | Efg. on the Part of the Cate! States | fidered contentand in war, which were in I later difference, and a judician difference and there are expectly flipsbered who have from pattern on their delivery, contents of the content of the c are expecially dipalated to be fire by the | energy and pathos in their delivery, cont-treaties already fubfishing between the U | time of feepre them the most unbounded

INSURRECTION AT TOULON.

THE committee of public facts informed the Convention of a street that had broken out at Toulon; that the gel : that the deputies Brenei and Menux nol; that the departed Brenet and Assens, had mude insertedible effects to coppose the Jacobins, but without facers; and that they had been obliged to release the Terriffs confined as Fort Lamalgue. In confequence of the victory of the Jacobins, Brund blowed his braits out; Meccawent to the least the to feve the fleet, but on. his artisal there, he learnt that the Jaco-hins had gained over the fleet, and that a Jacobin of the name of Portal had aftumed the command of it. The intention of the informents at Toulon, was to march to Paris with 30,000 men, in order to diffolve

the Convention.

Chambon informed the convention of the meafores that he had taken to repress the information. A letter was read from Marfeilles, flating that the inforgents of Toulon were about 8000, that the fquadon remained in the harbour, and that the brave foldiers from Breft, who were on board the fleet, had refolved not to partiipate in the revolt. The committee of public fafety were ordered to take the neceffary fleps to reflore peace to Tonlon.

The deputies Therion, Panis, Efcudie

Laighclot, and Record, were ordered to be arrefied; and Pricor of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyflard, to be tried immedi-ately, by the military commissions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13-In celebrating the Anniversary of the memorable arth of July 1776, in the State of Delaware fome persons at the consistal boards drank Pargatory and Domination to brards drank Pargutory and Demention to Jehn 197, one of the hetoic band who figued the Declaration of Independence— We may form a judgment of the invelleds of those persons, and the degree of under-linating and information they puffle fars a Correspondent, when we find them pay-tic the person of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-son of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-son of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-son of the person of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of the person of the person of the person of the per-turbation of the person of ing particular respect to, and shooting on the 4th July, John Dickinson the celebrat-ed Farmer; and for henevolence and every virtue an honor to his Country, but, the firenous episfer of the Declaration of lo-dependence!

HARTFORD, July 20.
Laft week piffed through this City, an Express, charged with the Proceedings of the late Town-Micesing in Bushon. It is faid he is to proceed into the Foar Western Counties of Pennsylvania, with as much expedition as possible, and that the feveral Democratic Specifics are to furnish him A motion was made, and passed, that an experts be immediately disparted to the Prefident, by the Selections, with the refo.

On motion of Mr. Austin, a vote of thanks was spliced to Mr. S. T. Masson, one of the legators for Vives.

NORMHAMPTON, July 22.

YEAS and NAYS.

On the great question of taiffing the Treats with Great Pritain, in the Senate-of the United States :-Sarned Livermore, N. H. George Ci-bot, Ma's, Caleb Strong, Mais, Wil-

bot, Ma's. Caleb Etrong, Mais. Wil-liam Bradford, R. I. Theodore Foffer, lian Bridford, R. I. Thendare Fotter, R. I. Olive Flewards C. Jan. Team-ball, G. Elijab Palics, Ver. Rofus King, N. Y. John Rullerford, N. J. Ferder-ick Frelingburfen, N. J. James Rois, P. William Bingham, P. John-Violing, D. Henry Latimer, D. Ruchard Potte, John Henry Mary L. Humphrey Marthal, K. James Read, S. C. James Geon, G.

Geon, G.

N.973.

John Langdon, N. H. Mofes Robinfon, Ver. Aaron-Burr, N. Y. Henry
Tazewell, Vir. George Mafon, Vir.
Alexander Marrin, N. C. Timothy Bloodworth, N. C. John Brown, K. Butler, S. C. James Jackson, G.

DIED on the zill of May laft, of a cancer, Mr. Edward Smith, of Amherit, in the 77th year of his age a virtuous &

(Subfetibers to Dr. LATHROP's Thankfeiving Sermon, are defired to call at the Printing-Office and receive their

Wanted to hire immedistely, a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom cash will be paid, when required. ... ABNER WILLIAMS. Williamsbergh, July 18, 2795.

50 Calves Bags, for fale, by OLIVER THAYER.
William Bargh, July 22, 1795.