

had of his unworthiness to fill it; and appealed very forcibly to the feelings of the house as to the nature of the crime of which he stood charged, and as to what might have been the consequences had his plans been carried into effect. This speech seemed to have great effect on the house, and after some other members had offered a few words on the occasion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to postpone the decision till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and it was negatived, 19 to 7. The question was then put on the expulsion, and carried by yeas and nays 26 to 6. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's.

After this decision had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was taken into the custody of the messenger of the house.

A Spanish privateer of 14 guns and 90 men, appeared in Delaware bay on Thursday last. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon she chased Captain Strong, of the brig Packet, from Charleston, after he had got so far up that the fight-house bore S. W. He fired four shot at the brig and boarded her with 8 men and an officer, who said they were 14 days from the Havanna, and had taken an American vessel bound to Jamaica. On Friday she boarded the schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, after which she stood after a ship that appeared to the northward.

The Spanish privateer cruising off the Capes, is called the Julia, captain Baptista Mahon; she captured the Asia within a few miles of Cape May, after she had the pilot on board. The second mate, two passengers (with the baggage), and a seaman, were put into the pilot boat and arrived in town yesterday about one o'clock.

Captain Hunt, from Bourdeaux, spoke June 28, a large brig from Bourdeaux without a head, out 67 days for this port. The schooner Expedition, Williams, left at St. Thomas the 23th ult. the brig Anne, Rosfeter, of this port, to sail in 4 days. Polly, Hannah, do. On Friday morning last was boarded and examined by the privateer cruising off the Capes, and politely dismissed.

The above privateer captured on Friday afternoon, in sight of Cape May, the ship Asia, Yard, from Bengal to this port, and sent her for Cape Francois. The Asia was out five months. Left at Bengal the ship Ganges, Green, of this port.

A letter of the 5th of April from Gottenburg, says, that Kosciusko, the Polish chief, was then there on his way to London, from which he would embark for America. He is still very sick, from the many wounds he had received: but much respected by the inhabitants, and was accompanied by two Polish noblemen; one of whom submitted to a voluntary imprisonment, for the purpose of keeping him company in his misfortunes. The letter adds, that the emperor of Russia had lately raised the duties laid on foreign importations, 40 per cent.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated Newry, 17th of May, 1797.

"This country is in the most distressed situation you can imagine, business at an entire stand, and party work runs so high, that those who were formerly the greatest intimates, will scarcely look each other in the face.

"The two parties are United Irishmen and Yeomen. I am a member of the latter. You will be surprised when I tell you that I belong to a troop of horse, commanded by Mr. —, I have been regularly taught to ride (which is unnecessary for an Irishman) and am now getting instructions in the Hanoverian sword exercise. We are daily in expectations of our abilities being put to the test, as the French are expected to make another attempt to invade this country.—We are left entirely to our own shifts, as the emperor has made peace.

"We would have little to fear in case of actual invasion, were it not that a great part of the army are disaffected. Should disturbances begin, which is next to a certainty, the slaughter and havoc will be dreadful; I expect little else than to be opposed to some of my own relations, which God forbid."

Extract of another letter from Newry.

"This country is in a most alarming state at present, and no less than threatened with a civil war. Party work seems between people of the description of United Irishmen and yeomanry and others attached to government. Scarce a night passes without hearing of some depredation or murder committed.

"There has scarce been a gentleman of property within many miles of Newry, that has not been robbed of all his arms and every thing valuable that could be found—but they were supposed to be well-wishers to government, how the business will end, God knows. The town from being one of the most peaceable in the kingdom is now reckoned quite the contrary, the whole of the county of Down, and that part of Newry which lies in the county of Armagh has been proclaimed to be out of the king's peace, and subject in a great measure to military law: no person can be out of their own houses after 9 o'clock in the evening without being liable to be taken up by some of the patrols which constantly go about the town at night, but hitherto the inhabitants of this place have escaped from any charges of a treasonable nature.

Last night a party of United Irishmen attacked a body of the Forthill yeomanry and attempted to disarm them; and an express having been sent to Donalk for some of the best British cavalry who lay there, they came down to their assistance, and an engagement took place, when 12 of the United Irishmen were killed, and ten taken prisoners.

Mr. Blount, at a late hour on Saturday night, gave out Bill Blount by the senate, for abiding the issue of the impeachment, now pending, to Mr. Madison, the

messenger of the senate, himself in 1000 dollars, and Mr. Pierce Butler and Mr. Thomas Blount, sureties in 500 dollars each.

Mr. Blount is said to have been seen on Sunday on the German-town road, in a dress different from that he usually wore—but we have pretty accurate information, that he was discovered in going through a neighbouring town in Jersey. Some persons who pretend to have an accurate knowledge of his person, declare that they had seen him at a late hour yesterday in this city.

Francis Silva, a physician at Madrid, read at a sitting of Royal Academy of Barcelona, a paper on the application of electricity to the Telegraph. His plan has been submitted to the prince of Peace, and his mode of communication at a distance has been so much approved, that an immense electrifying machine is preparing, with a view to carry it into effect on a larger scale.

Captain Coffey, of the schooner Telegraph, informs, that an embargo had existed at the Havanna four weeks previous to his sailing, in consequence of two packets and several sloops of war sailing for Europe.—Left at that port ship Hamburg Packet, Swain, of this port; ship Columbus, Vanneck, do. 3 days arrived; schooner Jane, Cozyngtam, do. and several others, with 140 sail of American prizes, but not very recent captures. In the Gulf Stream fell in with commodore Ricketts's Squadron, of one 74 and 3 frigates, on a cruise; and after examination dismissed with civility.

The brig Betty, captain Hart, from Philadelphia to Gonaves, is taken by a British cruiser and carried into the Mole, where the captain had permission to sell his cargo, but which would not fetch more than half cost and charges, owing to the port being full of American vessels in the same situation as captain Hart.

Captain Yard, of the Asia, arrived in this city last evening, and informs, that the vessel which captured his ship off the Capes, on Friday last, is called the Vengeance, a French privateer, and is the same which captured the ship Golden Age, of this port, some time ago. Captain Yard was put on board a pilot boat on Saturday morning.—He did not hear of any other captures the Vengeance had made, and is of opinion she has left the coast.

July 13.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Savannah, July 1.

"We have nothing new here but what we have from your quarter, unless it be worth informing you that forty or fifty Frenchmen in uniform arrived here by water from Charleston, whose destination is said to be St. Augustine, from whence it is inferred by some, that the Spaniards will shortly surrender it to the French. There are said to be some among us endeavouring to procure men to go to the same place; but their conduct, though it has excited some suspicions, has not, from any thing I have heard, authorized a belief of such intention.

"People appear to be here as they are in congress, and elsewhere, divided about the politics of the day. But though my retired situation prevents me from having the best opportunities of judging of the public sentiment, yet if I may determine from the observations I have made, I should conclude that the number of those who from an improper partiality would oppose the interests of this country is few: Under this apparent impression, and I suppose from a view to evince an attachment to that interest, I found on my arrival in town a very prevalent disposition to pay particular attention to the ensuing anniversary of our independence.

"The appointment of additional envoys was doubtless a judicious measure, and should it effect the desired object, it will prevent our being involved in that calamity which all well disposed men must deprecate. Should the French still determine to reject our advances, it will tend to unite us the more in any measures that it may be found necessary to adopt."

Dr. Romains has been brought to town with his papers; he questions, we are told, the authority of the committee.

It is found, either by his papers or those of Mr. Blount, that the attack was to be made on Louisiana about the middle of this month. There was to be a co-operation by sea.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th instant.

"Blount has been expelled from the senate, and he has likewise eluded the vigilance of those who intended taking advantage of the want of protection the law allows to the members of the legislature. He was only found in 2000 dollars for his appearance in November, which he easily satisfied the sheriff for, and got off between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated 25th June.

"We have just received news from Detroit, that a party of French and Indians have carried an American fort on the Ohio; and that the commandant of Detroit had dispatched 150 men to their relief."

[We apprehend the foregoing relates to the detachment of troops mentioned by colonel Hamtramck, in the papers just published—and that the taking of a fort is not true.]

Ship Phoenix, Becker, 8 weeks from Bremen. Left here, ship Anthony Mangle, Sanford, Baltimore.

The intelligence by captain Becker, is not so late by several days, as what has already been received from the continent of Europe. It says that in the report of his having papers on board containing a declaration of war by France against America, is probably

the following paragraph, which we transcribe literally from a Bremen paper of the 4th May, received by the Phoenix.

"A letter from Paris of the 25th April says:—The most important information I can communicate is that a rupture with America is certain. The French government have already granted letters of marque against American vessels, admitting that even neutral goods taken on board American vessels are liable to confiscation. These measures are adopted, it is said because the Americans have shown too great a disposition to detachment for England."

It is unnecessary to observe that this piece of news is after date, and that it carries a contradiction on its own front. However, it and other reports serve to show how the mercury works in Paris, and how to teach Americans, as they value self-government and liberty, to be prepared for war, as the best means in the present of preserving friendship and peace.

From a Lexington Paper of June 14.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans last Sunday, that two vessels which had arrived there from New York or some one of the eastern ports, had been permitted to dispose of their cargoes, during which time some cargo had been sold; however, shortly after they were permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any distance below Orleans they were seized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. The other American vessels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was laden chiefly with logwood: after the cargo was landed, the vessel was set up at public sale, which the government purchased and had her fired out with 40 guns and 250 men, and sent off on a cruise.

There is now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, seven row galleys completely armed belonging to the Spaniards.

## Annapolis, July 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

William Smith, of South Carolina, minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, vice John Q. Adams, removed to Berlin.

Thomas Bulkely, consul in Portugal.

Richard O'Brien, consul general, with the dey and regency of Algiers.

Charles Hall, of Pennsylvania, agent for the United States, under the law of the present session of congress relative to the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain.

Jeremiah Smith, of New Hampshire, to be attorney of the United States for that district, in the room of Edward St. Loe Livermore, resigned.

William Willis, a native citizen of the United States, to be their consul for the republic of Venice.

Frederick H. Walladorn, of a mercantile house established at Genoa, to be consul of the United States for that republic.

James Leander Cathcart, a citizen of the United States, and many years a prisoner in Algiers, to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tripoli.

William Eaton, a native citizen of the United States (a captain in their army in which he has served about eight years) to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

William Hort, to be naval officer for the district of Charleston, in South Carolina.

"DEPARTED this life, on the 15th instant, at his farm on Kent Island, Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS, aged about 65 years. He was a man of considerable professional reputation, of universal science and literature, and a very enlightened understanding. His amiable disposition and manners rendered him a pleasant companion, and a valuable member of society. The general tenor of his deportment was illustrative of virtue, integrity and honour; and every part of his conduct evinced the benevolence of his heart, and displayed a beneficence which made him truly exemplary. If, with many virtues, he associated a solitary foible, let it be recollected that frailty is incidental to humanity, and perfection seldom smiles on mortality."

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person appearing in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced to the requisites above stated.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN has been taken out of a small family, and applied to the PRINTERS.