

neutral vessels can scarcely obtain a freight. If the wisdom of the English government would add a good sloop and a cutter, to give an account of the small privateers, the carrying trade would be altogether in the hands of the English, which would make them amends for the loss upon the value of their goods.

"The glut of manufactured English goods at this market is so sensibly felt, that it has greatly diminished the prices. Public auctions are daily held, and the goods frequently sell under prime cost, particularly cotton and woollen.

"Notwithstanding the supposed flourishing state of the Hamburgers, bankruptcies are frequent—Within a short time there have been three great failures, viz.

J. M. D. Lienau, for about 840,000 marcs banco,
G. Lefler, 200,000,
J. C. Knauth, 620,000,
Amounting altogether to nearly 195,000l. sterling."

SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

Sir Sydney Smith, it appears, has made his escape from Paris. He arrived in town yesterday. The following is one of the various accounts given in the different papers, of the manner in which he obtained his liberty:

"We are happy to state the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith, who reached the admiralty yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past one o'clock, in a post chaise, from Portsmouth, (to which place he made his escape from France on Saturday evening, in a manner as astonishing as it was fortunate) accompanied by Mr. Wright, his clerk, and a French emigrant, who were confined in the same prison with him, namely, the Temple, at Paris. The circumstances attending their fortunate escape, as far as we have been able to collect them, were as follow:—The three prisoners were ordered by the Executive Directory to be removed from the capital to another part of the country. After travelling in a carriage a few leagues, they came to a small town, where there was a furious election riot, which the municipal officers in vain attempted to quell. The guard over the captives were called upon to assist, while the drivers and all the inhabitants were directing their whole attention to the tumultuous scene passing.

"This favourable moment was seized by the prisoners, who left the coach, and escaped out of the town. The emigrant knew the country; he led them through bye-roads, and in the night they took shelter in a wood. In this way they travelled upwards of one hundred miles, calling only at some obscure wine-houses, to refresh themselves. Sir Sydney's perfect knowledge of the French language, and his unembarrassed behaviour, returned them from suspicion, and facilitated their escape. At length they reached the coast, which the emigrant was well acquainted with. In a small creek they found an open boat with oars, into which they instantly jumped and put to sea without loss of time.—After tugging and rowing till they were almost worn out, the Argo frigate, captain Bowen, hove in sight, to whom they made the best signals in their power, and happily they were taken up, and safely landed at Portsmouth, on Saturday evening, from which place they immediately set off for town.

On their arrival at the admiralty, an express was sent off to Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, who came to town immediately. His lordship warmly congratulated Sir Sydney on his escape, and invited him to dine with him; previous to which the enterprising knight paid a visit to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. Sir Sydney is in good health, but his appearance is in some degree indicative of the severities he has endured.

[Morning Herald]

May 8.

A report is in circulation, that the island of Jersey is taken by the French. We have endeavoured to trace from what quarter the intelligence came, and believe there is nothing in it. All that we have heard is, that a vessel is arrived in Cowland bay, the master of which says he heard a heavy cannonade in that quarter, which continued a very long time.

Sir Sidney Smith attended the board of admiralty yesterday, to inform their lordships of the particulars of his escape. He is also said to have given their lordships some information relative to the state of France, and the army of England, part of which he saw on his journey to the coast.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, May 7th.

"On Friday night the town was thrown into serious alarm by the landing of a large party of seamen from the Proserpine frigate, who, with cutlasses and pistols, assaulted the inhabitants, and carried off 53, of all descriptions; about one half of them are sent to the fleet off the Texel."

PORTLAND, July 2.

Saturday arrived schooner Harmony, captain Shaw, 6 days from Passamaquoddy. A gentleman who came passenger, and who left Halifax 12 days since, informs that ten French privateers had been brought in there within a few weeks. A 20 gun ship and 4 other French privateers, had attacked the British frigate Thetis, which, after a severe engagement, sunk the 20 gun ship, and took the other four, and carried them into Halifax. A captain Williams, of a French privateer, who had taken upwards of 70 American vessels, had been taken and carried into Halifax.

[Accounts of a later date from Halifax, do not even mention the above.]

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., July 9.

By the ship Fox, capt. Gardner, in 44 days from Bourdeaux, we have received papers to the 22d May. Only two passengers, French gentlemen, came in this vessel. The captain informs, that a general embargo throughout France, of all privateers, as well as merchantmen, was expected certainly to take place in 8 or

10 days after his sailing, and to continue an indefinite time, with the view of getting every thing in readiness for the promised invasion of England. There were at Bourdeaux about 40 transports, from 600 to 1000 tons, which can carry about the same number of men.—A 74 just built had been by accident burnt in some southern port of France, and another 74 going to Brest had been taken by the British. A great number of French privateers had been taken this spring. The Elizabeth, of New-York, capt. Skinner, came from the Isle of France, of 700 tons, and laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. had arrived at Bourdeaux. La Triphena, of Philadelphia, captain M. S. Griffin, coming from Grenay, in Spain, had also entered the port.

The papers further mention that the Austrian government has prohibited the admission of any foreign papers except German and English, into the Venetian territories. A new coalition is talked of between Austria, Prussia, and Russia and Great-Britain. To effect this the French journal mentions the English lavish their gold and promises. The Austrian troops are said to be every where in motion. Gen. Spork, commander of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, had arrived on the 30th April at Innsbruck, and other generals were expected. By an order from Vienna all the frontier places were put in the best state of defence—supplied with provisions and filled with troops. A number of wine merchants at Paris had broken to the amount of three or four millions. A letter from Hamburg, mentions, that the English merchandise there is valued at 24 millions sterling.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It gives us the utmost pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following pleasing and important intelligence:

Arrived in town last evening, captain Decatur, commander of the Delaware sloop of war—which vessel fell in with and captured off Egg-Harbour, on Saturday evening, a French privateer schooner of 12 six-pounders and 70 men, out 18 days from Cape-Francois, had been two days on the coast, and had captured the ship Liberty, Vredenburg, which sailed from this port for Liverpool, a few days since, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c.—Took out the crew and put them on board of a vessel bound to Boston, put 17 of their own people on board the Liberty, and sent her with captain V. to the West-Indies—She had also taken an English brig—and had plundered the ship Alexander Hamilton, Wife, from New-York to Baltimore, which vessel soon afterwards fell in with the Delaware, and gave the information which led to the capture. She is a new vessel, said to be built at Baltimore, and sails remarkably fast; but supposing the Delaware a British ship, and that she was safe in the jurisdiction of the United States, she caught a Scotch prize, and is now safely moored at Fort Mifflin. The Delaware, with a part of the marauders, lies at New-Castle, until government determines in what manner they shall give them the fraternal embrace.

Also arrived at the fort, the British armed brig General Kepple, captain Lennon, 19 days from Martinique.

The Prussian brig Antoinette, Guygue, sent into Tortola on her passage from hence to St. Thomas, is liberated and since arrived at her destination.

July 10.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

One evening last week, two men, in a state of intoxication, went into a shop in Penn-street, and called for liquor. A woman who attended, seeing their situation, refused to sell it. On which one of them knocked her down with his fist. The noise alarmed one of the neighbours, a Mrs. Perkins, a woman in years, who went into the house, and with great difficulty persuaded the injured woman to quit her shop, and go with her to her house. The two men followed, and burst open the door immediately after the women had entered, and abused them with vile language, knocked Mrs. Perkins down, kicked and stamped on her in such manner as to break her breast bone. She died in about half an hour. This happened about 10 o'clock, when some citizens passing by, and hearing a noise, entered the house, secured the men, and carried them before a magistrate, who committed them to gaol.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

GOOD NEWS!

By a gentleman who left New-Castle yesterday morning, we are informed that the ship Delaware, captain Decatur, arrived there on Sunday at one o'clock, with a French privateer of 16 guns; and 65 men, which he fell in with, and after a chase of a day and a night, captured her, among the shoals of Great Egg-Harbour. She had on board a Delaware pilot, whom she pressed the day before, while chased by capt. Decatur. The privateer was Baltimore-built, out 17 days from Cape-Francois, and had taken an English brig, bound from Halifax to New-York, and the ship Liberty, from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Captain Decatur deserves the greatest praise, as he only left New-Castle on the 5th, fell in with the privateer the next day, and returned with his trophy on Sunday. The above may be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who personally conversed with captain Decatur and his officers, and saw both the Delaware and the above privateer.

When captain Decatur ran alongside and poured a broadside into the privateer, the Frenchman bawled out, "Why you talk us? France no declare war against America." Capt. D. asked why his country gave or-

ders to capture our vessels, if she were not at war with us, and why he had taken the ship Liberty?

Annapolis, July 19.

The vacation in St. John's College will begin on Monday the 30. inst. and continue during the whole month of August.

LAW of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

To declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States, for reparation of the injuries committed, have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity; And whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the United States are of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

[Approved and signed July 7, 1798]

AT a period when our political rights have been invaded by a foreign power, and a continuance of that hostile conduct which we have so sensibly felt, and justly complained of, is still practised against us; when every disposition is manifested in that government, and its citizens individually, to harass and oppress us, and no prospect of redress, but by an appeal to arms;—it becomes every man who takes an interest in the welfare of his country, and wishes to support her independence, (as every good citizen must,) to prepare for the threatened event, and place himself in a situation of defence. It having been thought judicious and expedient by our government to attempt a conciliation of differences between this country and France by negotiation, and such attempts having failed, a doubt can no longer exist, but the depredations already committed on our commerce will be carried to hostilities in the extreme, if their policy can possibly justify it. Under this impression, not to make some exertions as individuals to defend our injured rights, must be considered supineness or humiliation but ill suited to the characters of soldiers. To prepare then for the protection of those interests most dear to freemen, let me request you, in aid of the militia system under which we are incorporated, to use your influence with the officers and soldiers under your command to have frequent meetings in regiment, battalion and company, but particularly in company, as the men will be more readily convened in small bodies, and instructions more easily received. A little reflection will convince the mind of every man under the denomination of soldier, that the name only will not constitute the character, and taking a view of our present system, they will be easily convinced, that no more than name is to be required from it. If, therefore, they believe in the justice of the foregoing remarks, which are by no means intended to exaggerate the real state of things, they will not hesitate to declare with me, that it is high time to attend to our situation, and be prepared (as I hope every man is determined,) to ameliorate his political condition and redress his wrongs whenever government shall think proper to permit it. In order, then, to succeed on either of those occasions, we should be sensible of our danger, and having time in a great degree to ward off the impending blow, make proper use of the opportunity given us, by the earliest exertions to be acquainted with the use of arms, to which we may shortly be compelled to resort. Not only awkward, but extremely unhappy must that man be, who when called into the field, knows not how to handle his musket; and equally disagreeable, I apprehend, will be the situation of that officer, who, when called to command, may find himself from his own neglect, incompetent to the discharge of those duties which attach to his appointment; to avoid those difficulties alone, they will, no doubt, willingly come into the measure proposed for frequent meetings, at the same time that the officers may find it expedient, independent of the meetings of the men, to endeavour to obtain every information in their power, that they may be better able to give the instructions required of them, and also by setting an example to those under their command worthy of attention and imitation, lead them to the adoption of salutary measures, which the law will not enable them to enforce.

As the militia are not furnished with arms by the public, and as a knowledge of them cannot be obtained without they are in actual possession of them, I would recommend that every man who has a gun, or can possibly procure one, be urged to carry it to the place of meeting, that he may be taught the true mode of handling it when called on an occasion more important than that of musketry for information. As our militia law must be acknowledged to be inadequate to its contemplated purposes, if discipline was intended to be effected by its operation, which no doubt was the case, the greater opportunity is given to every American of displaying his public spirit, (the true characteristic of a freeman,) in supplying the defects of the law, by that energy and attention which cannot be involuntary, when his country is oppressed and himself