

but it certainly does not shew that we have entire confidence in the promise of a friendly reception in Holland. If there be a certainty that three fourths of the people of the United States are attached to the stadholder, and desirous of throwing off the shackles of French tyranny, why not proceed directly to Scheveling, and get into the centre of Holland at once.

But it is possible that the Dutch, though tired of their new masters, may not yet be quite ready to accept of the friendship of the English upon the terms which are held out to them. It is to be observed that the proclamation, which Sir Ralph Abercrombie is entrusted to publish on his arrival, gives no assurance to the Dutch that their possessions in the East and West Indies, which we have seized on, are to be restored to the United States, and consequently no pledge is given upon which an honest and patriotic Dutchman can act. If it were intended by our government to restore the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Demerara, and to hold sacred the principle of the rights of nations, in which we are embarked, it would unquestionably have been a leading feature in the manifesto which is to be issued, and the silence of the cabinet on that point seems to threaten the friends we are going to serve, with the dismemberment of their dominions. However avarice may effect to justify this measure of depredation, and taint it down by the name of indemnity, the great and liberal politician, who regards the relative duties of nations towards one another, as the moralist does those of individuals, will contemplate this resolution of our ministers as pregnant with calamity to England, which, of all others, is the most interested in preferring the rights of nations. It gives our sanction to the spirit of pillage, which is too prevalent in the world, and degrades us to the level of these mercenary states, who in their crusade against French violation, have been actuated by the principle at which they fail.

Surely if any of the prizes we have seized on since the war broke out are considered as essential to our eastern empire, and we believe that Ceylon is so considered, it would have been better to have procured it by negotiation than to keep it by the equivocal right under which it is to be retained; for no price is equal to character. There may be some parade of cession extorted from the party we are about to assist, but under the circumstances in which such a cession can be made, it will not possess the honour nor the quality of an honest acquisition. We sincerely hope, that the more dignified course of magnanimity and good faith will be pursued, and that we shall strive to conciliate the hearts of our ancient allies, by shewing that we are actuated by no views of personal aggrandisement in the expedition we have prepared for their deliverance.

A negotiation is understood to be going on at this time with the Dutch governor and people of Batavia in the East-Indies, which is likely to come to a favourable termination. By the events of the war this immense repository of all the products of the East has been rendered useless to the inhabitants, and has been lost to Europe, by the utter inability of the Dutch to bring home the goods they had amassed. There is consequently now lying in that unhealthy and yet populous settlement the collected produce of several years; and the proposition is, that these goods should now be sent to Great-Britain in British vessels, or under their convoy, and thus, without taking possession of Java, or having any thing to do with it as a settlement, we should derive all the benefits of its capital and industry, by being its merchants and carriers. This is also one of the gifts we are to confer on our ancient allies, the United States!

August 20.
There were many reports yesterday respecting the armament under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, all of them unauthorized and contradictory. Agreeably to these reports, the disembarkation had taken place at Bremerleche, at Embden, at Scheveling, at Goree, at Flushing, and various other parts. No such accounts have arrived. We believe that the only genuine advice from this fleet states, that on Friday evening they were still at sea, and that the commander in chief, signified his earnest wish, that more cavalry should be sent to him with all possible expedition, as from information received, he had resolved to exercise the discretion with which he was entrusted, to land at a different point from that originally settled. It was said that the court of Denmark, steady to its resolution of neutrality, had positively refused to the Russian troops leave to march through the Dutchy of Holstein.

A report was yesterday in circulation, upon the authority of the master of the Sophia brig, who left Bologne on the 14th, that considerable disturbance had taken place in several parts of France, principally at Lille and Amiens. The preparations for the sailing of our expedition gave rise to the circumstance, in which they originated. The appearance of our transports, descried from the coast of France, produced an alarm. It was conjectured, that its destination was for Holland, or Flanders, and orders were given for the conscripts on the coast to march for Flushing. The conscripts refused to march, and in the attempt to compel them, great riots ensued. The populace shewed a disposition to espouse the cause of the conscripts. The tree of liberty was cut down, and every place resounded with the cries of *down with the Jacobins*, and, according to this account, every thing was in confusion.

A single Paris paper of the 10th was received yesterday. It contains nothing new, except that the appointment of Rheinhard, as minister of foreign affairs, has been recalled, and Lacombe St. Michael, appointed in his stead.

BOSTON, October 5.
American Commissioners.

We are authorized to say, that the American commissioners at London are not about to return home, in consequence of the temporary suspension of their functions there, as has been suggested in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary, it is expected, that the two governments will satisfactorily arrange the subject of controversy between the American and British commissioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairness and good faith.

Last evening arrived ship *Mercury*, captain Pearson, from Embden, 48 days.—By which we learn, that 35,000 Prussians were marching to augment the expedition against Holland; and that the hereditary prince of Orange, and two Prussian general officers, had arrived at Emden, to examine the coast, and ascertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Captain Seward, who arrived last evening, took dispatches from Mr. Murray, for our government, with written directions to destroy them, in case he met with any cruiser;—which captain S. did on failing in with the *Andromeda* British brigate.

When captain S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed, in expectation of a war with France. French privateers were not allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up, in expectation of a visit from the British.

NEW-YORK, October 11.
OUR ENVOYS.

We have it from good authority that orders from the president have been received by the envoys to France, suspending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country.

[*Farmers Museum*]

SAVANNA, September 20.

The following letter from Timothy Pickering, Esq; secretary of state, to James Seagrove, Esq; conveying the president's approbation of his answer to the talk of Methlogy, the Indian chief, as published in our Museum of June 28th, together with an extract from a late letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians, has been obligingly handed to us by a merchant of this city.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Philadelphia, 27th July, '99.

SIR,

I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed duplicate of my letter of the 15th of this month, for my opinion concerning your answer to the speech of the Creek chief Methlogy. I have now to add, that in a letter this day received from the president, he gives to your answer his unreserved approbation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

P. S. By letters lately received from Mr. Escott, I find that colonel Hawkins stands high in the confidence of the Creek nation.

To James Seagrove Esq; St. Mary's.

Extract of a letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians to James Seagrove, Esq; dated in the Creek nation, 28th August, 1799.

"At the time your talk came to me, there was great confusion in the towns below me about the running of the line, which was stopped for some time, and, it was all owing to colonel Hawkins's never seeing the people or giving them any of his talk. The Indians stole a great many horses from the people at work on the line but they have now all agreed to the line being run according to your advice, and they have returned all that they stole. They came on with the line within twenty miles of the Fork of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, where they were stopped two and a half moons, but have gone on now and got over Flint river. They made a mistake in setting their compass when they started from Conaca river, near Pensacola, and had to send back their captain to take another start. I expect he has got back by this time and will go on with the line. They intend to start again with the line in 16 days. They have great plenty of provisions, as two vessels lie loaded at the forks of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, which is but 80 miles from my house—I am very glad to tell you my friend, that there is nothing now on the part of the Creek nation, to hinder the line being run and completed—I have had so much running about on this business, and to put the Indians right by explaining your talk, that I am almost worn out with fatigue."

We are informed that all the principal chiefs of the Simanlios, and some chiefs of the Lower towns and the Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, are on their way to Colerain to consult with Mr. Seagrove, and that the 16th instant is appointed for their meeting at that place.

* Supposed to be one of the surveyors, or perhaps Mr. Ellicott the commissioner.

ALEXANDRIA, October 10.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the mail coach from this place to Baltimore, by three black fellows who suddenly rushed from a place of concealment near the four mile run, between this and George-town—at which the horses started and the driver immediately gave them the whip, and by that means they were fortunately prevented from accomplishing their design.

BALTIMORE, October 12.
CONSULATE OF HAVANNA,
September 20, 1799.
(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

REFERRING to the advices of J. M. D. Yznardi, Esq; late pro-consul of the United States for this city, of the 27th ult. I have, in addition thereto, the satisfaction to inform you that the exclusive privileges lately revived to certain individuals for the importation of flour from the United States, have been taken off by the government of this island—and no more than the former-established duties of twenty-one and an half per cent. on the valuation here will be required on the future importation of that article.

You will be pleased to give publicity to this information for the government of the merchants of your district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MORTON, Consul U. S.

The collector of the port
of Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated,

LONDON, August 13.

"An embargo is now laid in consequence of 60,000 English and Russians who are going to Holland; and I have no doubt will succeed in re-establishing good government. The French have returned from the Mediterranean, and lord St. Vincent was within two days sail of them.

October 14.

The contents of the following article of intelligence will certainly be interesting to merchants, if it is true, as by the death of Rigaud, the contentions that have for some time past torn the colony of St Domingo in pieces, and the privateers which were hitherto under the orders of the (said to be) deceased general, ceased in; consequently the trade to that island will be more secure.

SAVANNA, September 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated September 3d, via Charleston.

"The Mole and Jean Rabel, near it, are taken by Touffiant—Rigaud is dead, he died of the wounds received in his arm, which mortified. General Beauvis succeeds him. A captain of an English vessel, from New-Providence, bound for this port, is imprisoned, and his vessel under adjudication—we are anxious for the event."

WEYMOUTH, August 16.

"A vessel is just arrived here under the direction of the prince de Baulillon, from Jersey with dispatches from the prince.—The captain says, that seven French ships of the line had hoisted the French red and white flag, and were seen steering for Lisbon. His dispatches, he supposes, are to this purpose."

The above article appears in the Morning Chronicle without a single comment.

The same paper says,

Napper Tandy, it is stated, has at length been delivered by the senate of Hamburg to the British envoy, and is now on his way to England.

[Phil Gaz]

Annapolis, October 17.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, to wit:

For Anne Arundel county, Richard H. Harwood, Edward Hall, William Brogden and John Worthington, Esquires.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parham, William H. McPherson and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Alexis Lemon, Elias Brown, James Carroll and Thomas Love, Esquires.

For Talbot county, John Edmondson, William Rose, James Nabb and Thomas Skinner Denny, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Thomas G. Addison, Allen B. Duckett, William Marbury and George Calvert, Esquires.

LONDON, September 3.

At a very late hour yesterday afternoon, when a considerable part of our impression was worked off, we stopped the press to announce the arrival of captain Hope, first captain to admiral lord Duncan, and captain Oughton, first captain to vice admiral Mitchell, with dispatches for the admiralty; and of colonel Maitland of the guards, with dispatches from general Abercrombie to Mr. Dundas, containing the official details of the success of our gallant troops in Holland, with the farther intelligence of the surrender of part of the Dutch fleet.

SURRENDER

Of the whole of the Dutch fleet!

Our readers will see by lord Duncan's letters, that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch fleet being at the time of his writing in the possession of admiral Mitchell.

As there is a greater depth of water on the side of the Mars Diep, which is next to the Helder Point, than on the side close to the Texel Island, our line of battle ships were enabled to follow the Dutch fleet into the Texel, when those already mentioned in the Gazette surrendered. Admiral Mitchell, in his letter to lord Duncan, states, that he was determined to follow the remainder even to the walls of Amsterdam, and the gallant admiral has indeed kept his word, for this forenoon an officer of the navy arrived at the admiralty with an account of his success. The admiral, after