of the lobby, through which lord Melville was to pass. About half past four, his lordship entered the lobby, and passed in the secretary's room on the left hand. The house was at this time engaged in private business. Shortly after 5, the speaker read a letter from lord viscount Melville, requesting to be admitted into the body of the house, to be heard in his defence. The hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, his lordship's son, then moved, that his lordship be called in; which being agreed to, the speaker desired Mr. Colman, the serjeant at arms, to take the mace, and conduct lord viscount Melville into the house. In the mean time, Mr. Bellamy, the principal messenger, brought in a square arm chair, and placed it within the body of the house, within the bar, on the left hand side. The serjeant at arms then took up the mace, and having waved it three times, went out of the house, and took his station outside, in the lobby, in front of the door of the house, and also opposite the door of the treasury room. Mr. Heard, one of the messengers, had previously thrown open the folding doors of the latter apartment, and lord Viscount Melville, being informed by him, that the house requested his attendance, his lordship came out, and walked uncovered into the house, attended by the serjeant and mace. His lordship was dressed in black, and wore a close buckled wig powdered. He bowed three times as he approached, and, on coming within the bar, the speaker, who wore his hat on all the time, addressing him, said, "My lord Melville, there is a chair for your lordship." His lordship then sat down, and put on his hat. There was a loud murmur in the house on his coming in. As soon as it subsided, which was in less than two minutes, his lordship arose, then taking off his hat, he laid it upon the seat of the chair, and upon the hat several papers. His lordship then standing at the back of the chair, commenced his speech, in the course of which, he frequently refreshed his memory from the papers before him. His lordship spoke for two hours and a quarter. His manner was firm and impressive; and he did not, even in that part of it where he appealed to the feelings, appear the least shaken. The moment he had concluded, he took up his papers deliberately, one by one, and having put his hat under his arm, made a bow to the speaker and withdrew, attended by the serjeant, who, during the whole of the speech, remained standing on the right hand side of his lordship, but at the distance of a few yards, with the mace resting upon the ground, and his hand upon it. The house was uncommonly crouded. Not fewer than 500 members were present.

Lord Viscount Melville's speech will be read with interest. Upon the subject of the 10,000l. and other sums of the public money received by him, and not applied to naval purposes, his lordship positively declared, that "private honor, and personal convenience" must prevent him from ever giving any account of them.

June 11.

Accounts are said to have reached town yesterday, from Lisbon, which represent the Portuguese cabinet in a very embarrassed situation, in consequence of some fresh demands having been made upon it, the tendency of which is to exclude all English ships and merchandize from the ports of that country. We give this statement as we received it, without being able to ascertain the degree of credit to which it is entitled.

In a former paper we stated, that the French and Spanish ambassadors at Lisbon remonstrated against the entrance of the expedition under general sir James Craig into the port of Lisbon. The following additional particulars have since been related:

"While general Craig was at Lisbon, the French and Spanish ambassadors remonstrated with much warmth on the shelter which the Portuguese government afforded to the ships and troops under general Craig. The prince regent answered, that the English convoy had been forced into the Tagus, by stress of weather *(arribada.)* They demanded that it be ordered to sea immediately. But Gen. Craig resolved not to stir, till he was assured there was no danger of his meeting the combined fleets of the enemy; and, in case of receiving a peremptory order to quit, we are assured that he had resolved to take possession of the forts on the Tagus, and keep his post by force, rather than risk falling into the hands of the enemy, by sailing prematurely. The Portuguese government evidently extended its indulgence to the utmost of its power."

June 13.

Extract of a private letter from an officer on board one of his majesty's ships in the Downs, dated June 10.—"We have thirteen sail of the line here now; the North-sea squadron being ordered round; and we expect five sail more from the westward; I believe it is expected, that the combined fleet is coming north-about. By every cruizer that comes in I learn, that the French appear in all their ports ready for a push out, and most of the officers are of opinion they certainly will do it shortly, as their preparations with their shipping are different from what they have seen before."

We yesterday received a letter from an officer on board one of the transports in the Cove of Cork, in the expedition under sir Eyre Coote. It says, "this morning, June 5th, the troops were brigaded as follows: The 1st or highland brigade, consisting of the 71st, 72d, 93d, and buffs, under the command of genaral M'Farlane. The 2d, of the 6th, 24th and 83d, with artillery, under general Belfour. The brigade of the 3d, 38th and 62d, under command of general Montresor. The 8th regiment is to form a detached corps, under command of lieutenant-colonel Blaney. I have not yet learned who is to command the artillery, or staff corps. General Drummond is second in command under sir Eyre Coote.

"The troops are all in good health, and are landed every other day to keep them so. Our destination is not yet known; but it is supposed we are going upon some remote and desperate expedition, and not to the West-Indies; for all the married officers are ordered to send their wives on shore immediately, and the transports are to be furnished with provisions for six months."

June 17.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 9th, and the Dutch to the 12th. Some of the former hint at a plot to have been executed at Milan, which, as usual, is attributed to the English government. It is thus mentioned in the *Bulletin de l'Europe:*

"Persons will be very much astonished in Italy if they hear reported there the absurd stories which indolence or malevolence have been for some days circulating in Paris, upon a pretended conspiracy which is to burst forth at Milan, and whose object would have been to change into a day of mourning, a day of the liveliest and purest joy.

"If England has sent some spies to Milan, they have produced as little effect in the capital of that kingdom, as in the capital of the French empire. Discredited, dishonored, they have not been able to succeed in entering into a correspondence with any class of citizens. The moment of their arrival and nature of their instructions were known beforehand: their arrest was as little known and with as little eclat as that of the vilest adventurers."

Of the movements, operations, and destination of the different squadrons at sea, the Moniteur affords us no information, it merely says, in a dry brief note on some of the English papers, that "in a month we shall hear where the combined squadrons are gone;"—we hope the first intelligence we receive will be from lord Nelson, after having come up with them.

The mission of M. Novozilzow occupies much of the attention of the Paris journalists, and an article from Hamburg in one of them, says, that a congress for a general peace is to be held at Brussels: that Novozilzow and the Prussian minister are to mediate for Great-Britain, and the port of Ostend is to be opened to carry on the diplomatic correspondence with England.

The Paris papers of the 8th state, that the arch-Treasurer set off for Milan the day before, preceded by the finance minister. "The departure of these two grand fuctionaries, affords us room to beleive, that Paris will be much longer deprived of the presence of its sovereign, than was supposed. It is believed that the affairs of Genoa will keep his majesty much longer in Italy; it is proved besides, that he is expected at the camp of Castiglione, where he will remain a fortnight, and that he is afterwards to reside for some time at Bologna."

The French funds are at 61 1-2.

The Falcon sloop arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, from off Havre, having received some damage in an action with some French gun brigs. Sixteen of them came out of Havre, in open day. The Falcon, Chiffone, and Sparkler engaged them for some time;—four of them are said to have been driven ashore; the rest escaped into Fecamp; They came out in consequence of positive orders to collect to the eastward.

Price of stocks—3 per cent, red. 58 1-8 1-4—3 per cent. cons. for op. 59 1-2—Omnium 3 1-2 prem.

PLYMOUTH, June 15.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Moniteur, the Rochfort squadron, returned from the West-Indies, were counted in that harbor only last Wednesday, near the same number as returned.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

A letter of the 10th of June, received by the ship Otis, arrived at New-York, from a respectable gentleman in London to his friend in this city, states that a negociation was then depending between Great-Britain and France, and that different opinions were entertained of the result; the writer himself did not think it would be productive of peace.

Arrived, schrs. Ann, Beck, Richmond, 18 days; John, Baxter, Norfolk, 8; Liberty, Lewis, Richmond; Friendship, Marshall, N. Carolina.

Arrived at the lazaretto, brig Lovely Lucy, Griffing, Cape Francois, via Wilmington, Del.

Cleared, brig Agnes, Sprogell, Savannah; schr. Philip, Cottrell, New-York.

The ship Temperance, Reily, was to sail from Havana, in 7 days after the Honest Tom, for this port.

Ship Maria, Wallington, hence, for Liverpool, was spoke July 4, in lat. 38, 26 long. 66, 6, out 6 days.

Arrived, schr. John Wharton, Medlin, Laguira.

Left there, July 14, ship Clothier, of and for Philadelphia, in 14 days; Active, Vernon, do. do. uncertain; Stranger, New-York, do.; Catharine, do. do.; brigs Dominic, Tremells, Philadelphia in 3 days; Traveller, Tubbs, do. do.; Molly, Chamberlain, do. uncertain; schrs. Bloom, Davis, do. in 3 days; Gov. M'Kean, Morse, do. uncertain; *Harmony, Gould, Baltimore, ditto.*

The following arrived off La Guira, but were turned off, without permitting them to anchor.

Brig Fair Trader, Hunt, of Philadelphia, gone to St. Jago-de-Cuba.

Schr. Betsy, Florence, do.; and brig Susanna, of Wilmington, (Del.) where gone, not known.

July 26, in lat. 30, and long. 71, spoke brig Eagle, 16 days from Baltimore for Havana.

Schr. Nancy, of and for N. York, from Jamaica, was captured off Cape Corientes, ran ashore and burnt by a French privateer.

A letter dated 9th June, from capt. Ray, of the ship Commerce, from hence, bound to Antwerp, mentions her being then within 5 leagues of Flushing, with a fair wind, had been boarded by several British cruizers, and treated politely.

List of American vessels prizes in the port of St. Jago-de-Cuba, June 29, received by the schr. Nancy, capt. Grafton, arrived at the lazaretto:

Ship Governor Strong, Clark, of Alexandria, taken on her passage from Liverpool to New-Orleans, and sent into Barracoa, afterwards sent round to this port and cleared, and will sail in a few days for New-Orleans.

Brig Trio, Fram, New-York, taken on her passage from Liverpool to New-Orleans.

Brig Susanna, Creswell, Philadelphia; ——, ——, of Norfolk; Sally, Chace, Summerset, Massachusetts; *schooner Tickler, Frost, Baltimore; brig Twin Brothers, Pitt, Baltimore;* Severn, Miles, do. Antelope, Masse, Philadelphia; Friends, Charleston; Vigilant, New-York; and Harriot, Williams, New-York.

American vessels not prizes.

Schooner Deborah, Masy, to sail in a few days: Betsey, Tuttle, Philadelphia, just arrived; Union, Strout, Salem ditto.

Schooner Nancy, came out of St. Jago in company with the schooner Sally of New-York. At 10, A. M. saw two brigs bound in, did not learn their names. July 17, spoke schooner Hancock, Ross, of Philadelphia, from the bay of Honduras; out 10 days. 18th, the above schooner made signals, bore away after her, gave us letters for Philadelphia, and informed us that she had carried away her main boom supplied her with small stores. 19th were boarded by a N. Providence privateer, who put an officer and four men on board, and took off our crew; two hours afterwards returned our crew, and permitted us to proceed. 30th was boarded by the boat of the schooner Jason, Hanly, from Madeira for Fredericksburg, out 58 days, short of provisions.

GEORGETOWN, August 6.

Yesterday dropped down from the Navy-Yard in Washington, the United States frigate ADAMS, capt. Murray. She reached Alexandria last evening—it is probable she will not stay longer there than part of to-day—when she will sail on a cruize off our coast, for the purpose of protecting our commerce from the marauding picaroons which have been so long and shamefully suffered to plunder our citizens of their hard earnings—insult us in our own harbors—and interrupt our intercourse with others. It is we think to be regretted that this cruize has been so long delayed—and it is surprising that government should not have tho't of it before. It has long been our opinion that one frigate at least should be constantly on our coast. Certainly our commercial citizens deserve every attention—it is from their industry and enterprise that government derives its revenue.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

From the N. York Morning Chronicle.

Captain Culver, of the brig Eliza Hamilton, arrived yesterday, obligingly furnished us with a St. Croix paper of the 12th of July, from which we extract the following

PUBLICATION.

The following regulations, which have this day been communicated to both Custom-houses of this island, are hereby made known to the trading part of the community, viz:

1. All sorts of goods, without exception, may be imported to St. Croix, from all foreign places, provided said goods be imported either in Danish, European, American, or vessels belonging to our Danish West-India Islands.

2. No foreign goods are contraband, except those imported in foreign European vessels, which goods remain henceforth, as they hitherto have been prohibited.

3. The duties to be paid on such foreign goods from all foreign places, are as follows:

When imported in Danish European vessels:

Articles denominated necessary,		5 per ct.
Do.	less necessary,	7 per ct.
Do.	of luxuries,	10 per ct.

When imported in American vessels:

Articles denominated necessary,		5 per ct.
Do.	less necessary,	10 per ct.
Do.	of luxuries,	15 per ct.

When imported in our own vessels belonging to our Islands, in the same manner as when imported in Danish European vessels:

Which above mentioned regulations commence from the 1st July.

—

In the paragraph copied from the Evening Post into yesterday's Gazette, from captain Kearney, after "Danes and Swedes," insert "were allowed 30 days," and after "Americans," instead of "30," read "90 days."

—

We are informed, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that a new arrette of the Haytian government is received in this city. It enacts that all vessels coming into their ports shall have their cargoes consigned to a resident (Black, we presume) merchant, who previous to being permitted to an entry, shall give bonds to double the amount of the duties accruing on such cargoes.—This decree has been assued for the purpose of securing to the administration the punctual payment of its duties.

—

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

August 7.

Arrived, schr. President, Dixon, 13 days from N. Providence—Pine-apples and satin wood—W. C. Hall. Left prize brig Jupiter, of Baltimore; and brig Jefferson, of ditto, taken on her passage from New-Orleans—situation unknown, but taking in ballast when he sailed. The ship Juliana, of Boston, was sent in there by a sloop of war, tried, cleared and sailed the 13th ult. for Havana. Spoke, sloop Mary, from North-Carolina for West-Indies, out 12 hours.

—

Deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the week ending on the 2d August, viz.—Adults 23, Children 43—total, 66.

—

A gentleman who was for some time a prisoner in Barracoa (Cuba) lately arrived in this city from that place, and handed us the following account of privateers fitting out at that port, with a request that it might be published for the information of those concerned in the West-India trade

[*Telegraphe.*]

VESSELS.

La Bangourt—Commanded by a *woman*, carrying two 18 pounders, four 6's, two short carronades, and 100 men, (18 of whom are Americans) and rows forty sweeps, (painted black.)

La Superbe—Captain Demick, six 9's, 95 men (15 Americans), forty sweeps; painted black, with a white bottom; sails remarkably fast, and cruises generally close in with Cape Francois.

La Confiance—Captain Furis, two 9's, 45 men, and 26 sweeps, (painted black.)

Voltaire—Captain Jack, two 9's, 40 men, and 20 sweeps, (painted black.)

Marblanc—Capt. ——, four 6's, 43 men, 20 sweeps, (painted black, with yellow bottom.)

Defiance—Captain ——; two 6's—40 men, 20 sweeps; (painted black, with yellow bottom.)

La Boulogne—Capt. ——, two 9's, 45 men, 20 sweeps, (painted black.)

Beauty—Capt. ——, two 6's, 40 men, 20 sweeps.

Two feluccas, one 4 pounder each, and 22 men—and two schooners, to carry two guns each, and 40 men.

—

Married, by the Rev. Dr. Rattoone, on Monday evening, Mr. *John Purket*, to Miss *Sidney Trownson*, both of this city.

—

According to the crude notions of *the* editor of the American, our constitution & country consist in and depend upon the political standing of *one* man—That man patronises the paper in which such flattery, sycophancy and adulation abound, and is not surfeited nor even satisfied with the nauseous dose—for *another* menial must be engaged to render the draught more copious. We are told by the sagacious editor of the first-mentioned paper, that "Our constitution and country would indeed be a carcase, if the malignant efforts of those vipers were effectual, who, like little *Shylock*, are endeavoring to sting to *political* death,——one of the most dignified founders of the former, and the friend and guardian of the latter." We shall pass over the wisdom and the wit of the personality intended, to call the attention of the reader to an historical fact, if it be a fact at all, stated by this fulsome panegyrist. And here permit us to ask how the great personage alluded to ever entitled himself to the appellation of one of the *founders* of our constitution? It is a fact well known to every one acquainted with the political history of our country, that Mr. Jefferson was in France, inhaling from the philosophists of the day, Condorcet, Turgot, &c. &c. those philosophical and political axioms which he is introducing with such happy effect into his own country; and that so far from being one of the founders or framers of the constitution, he employed the full power of his pen, and his influence with his friends here, to obstruct its ratification in his own state, and proposed such another in its place as would have kept us afloat, as long we could have floated, on the tempesteous sea of anarchy. And yet this sycophantic printer has the ignoranee or the impudence to term him one of the founders of our constitution. But Mr. William Pechin must not expect to shelter himself under the *partiality* which many deluded men have evinced and perhaps still entertain for the president of the United States. He has violated his own engagements as the publisher of a paper, and has attempted to render the support which enables him to carry it on, and which he derives chiefly from moderate republicans, a means of imposing his own disorganizing schemes upon his fellow citizens. On this subject we yet intend to touch him to the quick, nor shall his flouncing and billingsgate and *Shylocks* and *Elwees*, nor any other epithets he may bestow operate in any other manner than to make us presevere. It is true we have much else to attend to, but as the days of the Post are numbered, and as that fungus must shortly expire, tho' patronised by Mr. Jefferson, we may find leisure enough to chastise *the* editor of the American into his proper course of duty.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Eagle, Ambrose, Newbern

CLEARED,

Brig Shannon, Curver, Liverpool

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of DRY GOODS—*after which will be sold for account of the underwriters, for cash,*

An invoice of ANVILS and VICES.

And at 12 o'clock,

48 hhds of good Muscovado Sugar
83 boxes white and brown Havana do.
20 pipes of the 1st quality Lisbon Wine
30 pipes Madeira & particular Teneriffe do.
10 pipes excellent Red and White Port do.
A few casks of real Cogniac Brandy
16,000 lbs. Coffee in bags, entitled to a drawback
40 bales of the 1st quality Cassia, Cloves, &c.
Also, for account of those concerned,
26 hhds. Juniper Berries.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

August 7.

Wanted,

A HOUSE SERVANT who understands cooking.—*N. B.* A German woman will have the preference. Apply at No. 17, Harrison-street.

August 7. d3t

London Hat Warehouse.

HENRY BROWNE

HAS Removed to 125, Market-street, the house lately occupied by J. & J. Carruthers—and has just opened and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of Men's, Youths' and Children's London-made HATS, of the first quality and newest fashion.

August 7. w&s

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Holland Duck L. AB. A. and C. of superior quality
Ravens Duck
Mock Russia Sheeting, adapted to the W. India market
A large supply of Paper, consisting of Post, Foolscap and Super Royal, and
25 pipes of low-priced White Wine of excellent quality.

MARK PRINGLE.

August 7. eo3t

To Let,

THE Subscriber intending to remove, will Rent the STORE & DWELLING HOUSE where he at present resides. The store is an excellent stand for a grocer—has large and dry cellars, and some of the best water in the city, immediately before the door.

GEORGE SMITH, Gilder,
Opposite Christ church.

August 7. 2aw

To Let,

A New two-story Brick HOUSE, completely finished, in Lombard-street. This house has the advantage of a pleasant airy situation and good water, and would suit a small decent family. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

August 7. eo4t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the court of Kent county, Maryland, at their next October term, for a commission, under the act of assembly of November session, 1780, ch. 35, to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. Mitchell's Risk, and Mitchell's Park, and the resurvey thereon, called by the same name, likewise my part of said lands; also to mark and bound the Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant, and the several tracts of which it consists, viz. the Remains of his Lordship's Grant, and Mitchell's Park, including a tract of land originally taken up by a captain Richard Smith, and a tract called the Beaver Dam, originally taken up by a certain John Parsons; and also to mark and bound my land called the Remains of my Lord's Gracious Grant, and the resurvey made thereon, and part of Mitchell's Park aforesaid, called by the patent of confirmation thereof by the name of the Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant—These lands lie in Kent county, Maryland, and in New-Castle and Kent counties, in the state of Delaware.

WALTER DULANY.

Duck Creek Cross Roads,

August 7. 2aw8t

Thos. & Saml. Hollingsworth

Will give TEN DOLLARS for taking and securing Negro LONDON, who ran off on Sunday morning last from their mill, about 4 miles from this city. London is a slave, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a black color, with large distinct fore teeth; his hair is wore long and combed up before; he is a straight and well made little fellow, very active; stammers when closely examined on any subject. He can read and write, and has taken several religious books with him, as well as a variety of cloathing. A negro girl, the property of Mr. Wm. Clemm, jun. was seen with him, and had been for some days concealed and fed by him. He affects to be very religious; was brought up to the milling business, and is a good second hand.

August 7. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on Sunday night, the 28th ultimo, from the country seat lately belonging to colonel Hindman, on the Harford road, a light bay HORSE, five years old; has a white stripe down his face, and a very small white spot on his right thigh; his hind feet are also white, and are a little sore, occasioned by a cord. Whoever takes up the said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, in Baltimore, shall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, and if stolen, a further reward of *Forty Dollars* is offered for the apprehension of the thief, to be paid on conviction.

LEWIS ATTERBURY.

August 7. eo

To Let.

Mr. William Baker's *elegant, airy and commodious* Three Story HOUSE in Cornhill-street, and a little above St. Peter's Church. For particulars apply to him, or the present tenant, who will shew the premises.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

August 5. eo

For Sale,

AN elegant SADDLE HORSE, goes well in harness. Enquire at C. J. Mayer's [illegible]

June 3. eo