

## NEW-YORK, March 9.

Peter For. opine's Gazette has at last made its appearance. In the first number, Peter calls citizen Bache a liar—Bache in return acknowledges himself not a match for Peter in that sort of language, and declines the combat. So that the first attack seems to have driven Peter's antagonist from the field.

In order to spread his poison more generally, the Printer of the Aurora has resolved to render it cheaper. He has therefore informed the public that he intends to publish a paper for the country, three times a week, at the price of five dollars. By this project we are to understand, either that subscribers fall off, or else, since the late detection of certain "patriotic" deficiencies, the funds run low. Indeed five dollars in stead of eight, is reducing the price some what nearer the intrinsic value of the paper.

The deficiency of monies unaccounted for by the late secretary of state, is laid in the resolution of the house of representatives, to be a "considerable sum." The specific sum of \$8,000 dollars nearly, is spoken of freely by the members of that house as the deficiency, and two members are our informants—These we call good authority. It is a thing of public conversation.

March 10. A few days since, the English flag, painted on a Card with the American, was affixed to the side of the Exchange Room in the Coffee House. We cannot believe any American has condescended to this thing. At any rate, it is a low pitiful business, equalled only by the means of putting up a French flag.

Americans, do you not blush for your servility, to be thus banded about between the enligens of foreign nations—plundered as your merchants are by both flags, when ever it suits their interest?—When will the honour of the American name be vindicated by discarding such badges of faction? When will the Americans unite under their own flag, and learn to be a Nation?

## GEORGE-TOWN, March 17.

On the evening of Tuesday last, George Washington, Esq. arrived, accompanied by his family, & a party of gentlemen from this town and the city of Washington.

On Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock, having previously declined accepting an invitation to dinner given by the Mayor, our most beloved and illustrious citizen with his domestic circle drove down to the river, to leave this for his native state. He and his society were accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen. While the whole company were crossing the Potomac, a large concourse of spectators beheld this farewell scene with mingled emotions of pleasure and regret.

As the barges proceeded—the flying colours and the guns of a vessel displayed and spoke the cordial good wishes and applause due our retiring and venerable patriot—When they reached the Virginia shore, the guns made a pause, till the carriages started, when they gave a final plaudit which was echoed from the neighbouring woods and hills. The eyes of the spectators followed as far as they could reach—and their wishes to Vernon's shades, carrying to that seat of true Greatness all the charms of home and of retirement.

Greece and Rome! Monarchies and Republics, ancient and modern! behold his long course closed—his high career finished!—and blush before the pure brightness of his full-orbed Glory.

Extract of a letter from St Bartholomews, dated 14th Feb. 1797, to a respectable merchant of Philadelphia. "The times are so precarious that the American vessels here, are afraid to venture out of port. The island is totally blocked up, all-intercourse forbid with an English island on pain of confiscation of property found on board; the effect of a late resolution taken from the arrest of the directory.

All neutrals bound to the captured French or Dutch colonies, will be considered as prizes, and their crews retained as prisoners of war. The cargo goes only of neutral vessels bound to English islands will be condemned.

"From appearances all vessels are likely to be captured, as Mr. Pinckney has been refused an audience, and Lord Malmesbury ordered away."

The above intelligence is corroborated by the brig Sally, Capt. Adams, who sailed from St. Bartholomews the day after captain Merchant.

## RICHMOND, March 27.

At an election held on the 20th inst. for this city and county for a member of Congress from this district to the fifth Congress of the United States, at the close of the poll the numbers stood thus—for

John C. Clopton,	256
Burwell Balfett,	109
Majority	—177

## NORFOLK, March 21.

Latest from Europe.

Received by the British ship of war Topaz, arrived in Hampton Roads, with London papers up to the 8th of Jan.—from which we extract the following:

From the LONDON GAZETTE, dated WHITEHALL, January 4.

By dispatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his majesty's principle secretary of state

for the home department, it appears that part of the French fleet, consisting of 3 two-deckers and 9 other vessels of different classes had anchored in Bantry Bay, on the 24th ult. and have remained there, without any attempt to land till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not since been heard of. The wind at the time of their sailing blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first appearance, every exertion was made by Gen. Dalrymple, the commanding officer of district; and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the yeomanry & volunteer corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shown by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity and exertions of Richard White, Esq. of Seaheld Park, deserve the most honourable mention.

## DUBLIN, January 3.

The following are the expresses which arrived since our last.

Dublin Cattle, Jan. 1.

By letters from Lieut. Gen. Dalrymple, dated at Bantry, Dec. 20, it appears that the French frigate called L'Impatience, was lost on the 29th, near the Mizen head. Some ships had returned to Bantry Bay. One of the men of war in the Bay had her bowsprit sprung—another had her mast damaged.

Letters from Sir George Elphinstone, dated on the 30th Decem. state, that the French frigate L'Impatience, carrying 24 pounders, 320 men, and 250 soldiers was wrecked that morning—five men only saved, one of whom is the pilot, who confirms former accounts as to the sailing of the French fleet from Brest, stating the force on board to be less than was before supposed. He had seen a line of battle ship at sea without her mainmast, and thinks the whole fleet was dispersed.

Dublin Cattle, January 2.

An express from Lieut. Gen. Dalrymple was received at 10 o'clock, dated Saturday 31st Dec. 3 o'clock, P. M. It states there were then anchored in Bantry Bay, off Whidly island, two 74 gun ships (one of which was dismasted) two large frigates & a lugger, as has been before stated, and that four more sail of large ships were seen standing in for the Bay.

First Express, arrived this Morning.

Dublin Cattle, January 3.

Advices have been received this morning at the Cattle, from Vice Admiral Kinsmill, dated Cove, Jan. 1. These state that the Powerful, Apollo, Doris, Druid, Hinde, Unicorn, and Campeon, were arrived from sea, all but the Powerful much shattered.

By the account they bring, it is clear the enemy suffered greatly; one of their 74 gun ships was seen on Thursday last endeavouring to weather Scilly, and consequently on her return to France, with not less than two thousand men on board: all her pumps laid at work, being in a leaky condition; another was seen with her mainmast gone, and several of their frigates in various directions.

The Vice Adm. was going to dispatch the Powerful and the Magnanime to join the Monarch, Diana and Daphne, under Sir G. K. Elphinstone, to cruise off the Mizen.

By an account received from the American brig Mary, arrived at Galway, it appears she had spoke a frigate off the Isle of Arran, and also a 74 gun ship, which had broke her fore top-mast, and main gallant mast.

Second Express.

Kinsmill, January 4.

The surveyor has given information to Mr. Whitney Justice of the peace, that nine sail of French ships were seen off the river Shannon, they have detained a Pilot Boat and a Revenue officer who went out to reconnoitre.

The Alcmene frigate is arrived in Loughswilly.—On Sunday, off Cape Clear, she fell in with a French frigate, but soon discovered a French line of battle ship, with her main top mast gone. On Monday she passed another French line of battle ship, in good condition, steering S. S. E.

Third Express.

January 2. It was known here this evening, that the messenger dispatched from hence at nine o'clock last Thursday, 29th December in the evening, had reached London by five o'clock Sunday evening the 31st and the fullest confidence is entertained that the British fleet will still be able to get round in time to pick up the remains of the shattered Barbarian armament.

## FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 1.

Last Sunday evening we experienced a very severe storm, accompanied with acute bursts of thunder and lightning, part of which fell upon Mr. William Cook's house, tore off a great many of the shingles, split two rafters, and by communicating to three different apartments, did considerable damage.—We are happy to state the providen-

tial escape of two young men, who were lying contiguous to the place where the lightning struck.

John Lawson is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the place of James Madison, who had declined serving.

Letters from Vienna, say, "That Fayette, his wife and daughters, with Latour, Mautbourg, and Bureau de Pusly, are to be sent into Siberia." This is a report only.

N. Y. French Gazette.

## AN ACT.

Repealing in part the Act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States" passed the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and imposing certain duties on the capacity of stills of a particular description.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in respect to stills employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth & produce of the United States, or any other place than a city, town or village, at which there are one or more stills, which singly if only one, or together, if more than one, are of less capacity than four hundred gallons, the option and alternative of paying a duty of seven cents, for every gallon of spirits, distilled in such stills, as secured and allowed by the first section of the act, intitled "An Act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," passed on the 8th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, be, and the same is hereby declared to be abolished, from after the thirtieth day of June ensuing.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the option and alternative aforesaid, the proprietor or possessor of any such still or stills, as are above mentioned, shall and may, after the 1st day of July ensuing, be charged with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit:—For a licence, for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the capacity of content of every such still, including the head thereof—for a licence for and during the term of one month, ten cents per gallon as aforesaid—or a licence for and during the term of two months, eighteen cents per gallon as aforesaid—for a licence for and during the term of three months, twenty-four cents per gallon as aforesaid—for a licence for and during the term of four months thirty cents per gallon as aforesaid—for a licence for and during the term of five months, thirty-six cents per gallon as aforesaid—and for a licence for and during the term of six months, forty two cents per gallon as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the sale or transfer or any still licenced according to this act, the right and privilege of using such still, during the time for which such licence may remain in force, shall accrue to the new proprietor or possessor, due entry of the sale or transfer being previously made, with the proper officer of inspection.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That every distiller, as aforesaid, who shall commence any distillation, prior to obtaining a licence therefore shall pay a duty equal to that demandable in consequence of a licence for six months; and no new licence shall be granted for any still, until all duties which accrued thereon, shall have been paid and discharged.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions and clauses of the acts heretofore passed and remaining in force, for laying, securing and collecting duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills—for regulating the exportation of such spirits, and for making an allowance to the importers of the same, by way of drawback, shall extend to, and remain in full force, with respect to the several provisions and clauses of this act, subject only to the alterations hereby made.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

WILLIAM BINGHAM,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d 1797.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

Cape-Fear Deep and Hawk River Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that books of subscription will be opened, as the law directs, at Ramsay's and Stoke's mill, in Chatham county, on Deep River, under the management of John Ramsay and Thomas Stokes—in Randolph county, under the management of Henry Brannon—and in Orange county, under the management of James Newland.—The books will be opened on the first day of May next, and continue open until the 1st day of August next. Any person may subscribe by himself or his attorney lawfully authorized for one or more whole shares—Each share is twenty-five dollars.

On the 10th day of August next, there is to be a meeting of the managers and subscribers at the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham county, for the purpose of carrying the navigation law into effect.—And at the said time and place, each subscriber is to pay five dollars for each share by him subscribed. The names of defaulters will be struck out of the books April 1st, 1797.