

Philadelphia, September 28.

buried in his own house, and he was accordingly interred there. A stone closet was erected in it, where he was deposited in a standing posture. The house was afterwards sold, with this express condition that it should remain there.

According to letters from Truro in Cornwall, a meeting of the principal proprietors of the tin mines was held in that town on Saturday se'n-night, when it was agreed to advance the price of that article to 31. 12s. per hundred, a higher price than it has been for many years; and the East-India Company have agreed to take half the tin produced from the County at the above price.

We are sorry to say, that the spirit of turbulence and disorder has broken out at Sheffield, where, in the course of last week, the lower class of people discovered an inclination to riot, in consequence of the enclosure of the commons of Stanington and Hallam; but by the timely interference of the military, which were sent for from York and Nottingham, the rioters were dispersed and a period put to the disturbances. The rioters had previously set fire to several ricks of hay, four of which were consumed, and gutted the houses of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the Vicar, and Mr. Eyre, and done other damage. By the last accounts all is quiet.

DUBLIN, July 25.

Yesterday evening a great number of people assembled in a tumultuous manner, near the Parliament House, in consequence of some seditious hand-bills which were distributed the preceding day. About eight o'clock at night, they proceeded to Fleet-lane, where they totally destroyed fifteen houses, committing at the same time many acts of outrage. The police at length appeared, and a desperate battle ensued, when the police were completely worsted. Some lives were lost on both sides. Elated with their victory, the mob marched down Fleet-street, committing great excesses. At ten o'clock this morning, a large body of the rioters were employed in levelling with the ground the houses they had destroyed the preceding evening, when a party of the 80th regiment arrived, and put an end to their amusement. The military, having completely dispersed the insurgents, returned to the barracks.

GEORGETOWN, (S.C.) August 27.

In America men live and die free and independent, for nothing obliges them to throw off that liberty which is the most lovely ornament and most valuable prerogative of human nature—the country abounds with all the necessaries of life and the inhabitants are both numerous and rich—valiant and industrious—the establishment of arts, trades, and manufactures, has made them entirely independent of other countries for any of the necessaries or even the luxuries of life, and every citizen is his own politician and eligible to any public office, what ever may be his religion.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

Nathaniel Barrett, Esq. who arrived in town yesterday, via Cape Ann, from France, which he left the 1st of August, informs us, that the most perfect tranquility pervaded the whole of that kingdom, united with a determined resolution to defend the principles of the revolution against all attempts against them, internal or external. That the flight of the King did not excite an agitation of 48 hours continuance: That on the promulgation of the decree, exonerating the King from all culpability, and declaring his person inviolable, a few rioters assembled at the Champ de Mars, to swear not to have a king, and that two persons fell victims to their rage,—but that the Marquis de la Fayette, at the desire of the municipality, immediately marched a body of national guards (who to a man are true to the constitution) and, after some opposition from the mob, about a dozen of whom were killed and wounded, dispersed them; and that since the most perfect order has been preserved.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 21.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. the anniversary Commencement of Yale College was celebrated in this City; after the exercises of the day were concluded—the degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on twenty-six, and that of Master of Arts on 17 Candidates.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on JOHN ALLEN, Esq. of Litchfield, and Mr. FRANCIS CHILDS of the city of New-York.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. JOHN MCKNIGHT, of the city of New-York, the Rev. JAMES MUIR, of Alexandria, in Virginia, the Rev. SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, of Greenland, in New-Hampshire, and the Rev. JOSEPH LATHROP, of West-Springfield, in Massachusetts.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. and Hon. JOSEPH WILLARD, D.D. President of the University of Cambridge.

The schooner Peggy, Capt. White, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 19 days from St. Marks, Hispaniola. He confirms the accounts we had before received from that Island. The distressed situation of the white people almost exceeds description. The negroes having desolated and destroyed all the open country, proceeded to attack the Cape (Francois). They were defeated with great slaughter in three desperate attempts on that town. In one defeat 2000 of them were killed and 1500 taken prisoners, of whom every tenth man was beheaded. Many of the white people were also killed in these conflicts—one regiment alone lost fifty men killed in one engagement. The mulattoes had not joined the negroes; they were in arms for their own defence, and had informed the white people, that if they would conform to the decrees of the National Assembly, they would assist them to suppress the insurrection. We do not learn whether any or what answer has been given to this message.

Upwards of sixty sail of American vessels are detained at the Cape.

L'Anquille, on the Wabash, the Indian Town destroyed by General Wilkinson, has remarkably distinguished itself as a nest of robbers and murderers, and is the only place upon the Wabash where our prisoners have constantly been put to the most horrible tortures.

The two successful expeditions against the hostile Indians, cannot fail of making the most serious impressions upon them, and produce a solid peace, which is the sole object of the United States. Indeed, since General Scott's expedition in June, a number of French inhabitants, who were settled at several of the Indian villages on the Wabash, had repaired to Post Vincennes; and about three hundred Ouitanon or Wea men, women and children, Indians who have hitherto been hostile, had followed their example, and have settled themselves within about eight leagues of Post Vincennes, and declared themselves at peace, and under the protection of the United States.

An alarming and treasonable riot lately took place in the county of Mifflin, in this State, occasioned, as it appears, by the enmity of two men against Samuel Bryfon, Esq. lately appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; these men were ambitious of being Colonels of militia, and against the commissioning of whom, as unfit persons, Mr. Bryfon as County-Lieutenant, had made representations. Enraged at the promotion of Judge Bryfon—one Wilson, brother to the Sheriff of that County, and one David Walker levied a considerable force, and marched at the head of about forty armed men with a file playing, to Lewis-Town, with an avowed determination to seize the person of Judge Bryfon, whilst on the Bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to resign his commission, and to accompany these persons to the rugged narrows of Juniata Rivers.

The mob was however frustrated in their plan, thro' the spirited behavior of the Judges and the officers of the Court; Judge Bryfon escaped from their hands—and has repaired to the seat of government. A body of the militia appeared the next day after the riot to support and protect the Court—the rioters had previously retired—and the Court was opened by the other Judges. Col. McFarland who commanded the militia assembled on this occasion, presented an address to the Judges on behalf of himself, and the militia, declaring their abhorrence of the proceedings which had taken place—and offering at the hazard of their lives to protect the Court—to which the Judges returned an answer expressive of their sense of the laudable zeal discovered by the militia to support the laws and government of Pennsylvania.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity, at the late Commencement in this city was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Ashbell Green of Philadelphia; and on the Rev. Mr. Isaac Keith, of Charleston, South-Carolina.

The Provost of the University in his charge to the graduates, observed, that the wounds and fears which science felt from the unnatural hand of despotism, when her spirit was whetted against this unoffending country, soon experienced the healing assistance of legislative authority, to the remotest corners of our confederacy. Even amidst the ravages of war, and the attention necessary to repel the invasion of a proud and disappointed nation, the State of Pennsylvania, ever attentive to the things which constitute her strength and respectability among the confederated States, erected the University of Pennsylvania at the public expence, without a single private donation, or any application from public spirited individuals for legislative countenance and aid. The institution is their own, and owes its origin to the wisdom, policy and forethought of her Representatives eleven years ago, in that dark and cloudy day, when the scale of battle yet hung doubtful, although hopefully verging towards the side of liberty and independence. They have seen, I trust, said he, with secret pleasure, the fruits of their early attention to the interests of literature, in the graduation of upwards of 260 students, besides those that have been graduated this day, in the short space of eleven years; the blossoms of many of whom begin to unfold, and to promise us the rich fruits of a splendid addition to that rock of knowledge in philosophy and physic, in law and divinity, which enriches a nation, and makes them more excellent than their neighbors. And this day we are happy in exhibiting to their view, and in ushering into life, under their auspices, in the course of the present year, as numerous and respectable a class of students in philosophy and medicine, as were ever graduated in the State of Pennsylvania.—And if any thing be yet necessary to complete their original plan of enlarging the human mind, and exalting the genius of our citizens, as seems to be the case in the general idea, and wish of the friends of literature in the State, we doubt not, but the wisdom and magnanimity of one of the largest States in the Union, will vie with the most forward of the confederacy, in placing their University upon as respectable a footing as any other in America, and in making it as extensively useful to the interests of science, religion and government.

In full confidence of the liberality and wisdom of the Legislature, the Trustees have erected an elegant and spacious anatomical theatre and chemical laboratory, for the accommodation of the medical students, which will be ready for their reception on the first of November next, when the medical lectures will commence; being fully sensible, that it would be impossible for them to answer the designs of their constituents, or support the increasing reputation of the medical institution, without such a structure.

Every friend to virtue, science, and the best interests of society and the rising generation, must be delighted on reading the ingenious, pathetic and truly elegant Address of the Hon. Mr. HOWELL, inserted in this day's Gazette—it can scarcely be perused without pleasure and advantage by persons of every age; but to young minds in particular, it conveys the most important lessons of life.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

Good Government is to be considered as an ordinance of Heaven, principally on account of its being the medium thro which we receive all the blessings of society. Without government there can be no society, and no civil freedom; all the advantages dependent on property arise from government; and here we may distinguish the difference between tyranny and government under the former, there is nothing but the name of property—for what we cannot call our own, we cannot be said to possess. That is not government, but despotism, whether in the hands of one, a few or many, which does not pay a sacred regard to the rights of property, as well as to the rights of man; indeed they cannot be separated, for when the former are invaded, the springs of industry, and a laudable ambition, which are essentially connected with the equal rights of man, are attacked and undermined.

It is with Government as with Religion, the world abounds with different systems of each, and the sects which adhere to them respectively pretend in a greater or lesser degree to infallibility—hence the intemperate heats and animosities which interrupt, and often destroy the peace of society.

It is now generally considered as indicative of narrowness and bigotry of mind, to deny to others the right every one is fond enough of assuming to himself, of judging in a circle of faith. Why should not equal liberty be allowed in chusing our political creed? "To err is human"—and mankind are perhaps more liable to error in what concerns their political interest, than they are in what relates to modes of religious belief.

It has often been confidently asserted that religious zeal and bigotry have destroyed more of the human race than any other cause of dissention; yet the contrary will appear when it is considered that mankind have been perpetually at war about civil and political rights, and their temporal possessions—whereas religious wars have raged only at particular periods, and those remote from each other.

The late accounts from the West-India Islands present the most gloomy spectacle that perhaps has ever been exhibited on the theatre of the globe. To reflect on an handful of people (comparatively speaking) being absolutely in the power of an immense multitude of blacks, untaught and uncivilized, whose sense of injuries has been constantly receiving an additional keenness to its edge for ages, must harrow up every feeling of humanity; and thro there is something in our natures which revolts from slavery, and every generous American must ardently wish to see the period arrive

When Africa's sons shall freely range their groves,

Pluck their own fruits, and woo their sable loves.

Yet as the new system of the world is gradually ameliorating the condition of our species, it is rather to be feared, that the period when universal freedom shall be enjoyed, must be retarded, rather than accelerated by such horrible attempts. On the principle therefore of universal benevolence and philanthropy, if impelled by no other motives, the Government of the United States is bound to afford the most prompt and effectual succour and relief to their allies.

According to the late accounts from Cape-Francois, the following seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy—

An Address from the Town and Commerce of Nantes, to the National Assembly dated May 20, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR decree of the 15th May, sublime in the eyes of philosophy, and dictated by the love of humanity, will not prevent (permit this freedom to our patriotism) its being the most inhuman, if its execution was not impracticable in the Colonies. More terrible than the hurricanes which ravage these rich countries, it would carry with it all the evils re-united, it goes forth to re-kindle upon these shores already the spectacles of horror, the firebrand of discord and civil war; rivers of blood is going to be shed—under this burning hemisphere the passions are extreme, hatred and vengeance will display in their true colours their sanguinary effects. Ah do not flatter yourselves that these dreadful misfortunes are transient: No, gentlemen, as long as your fatal decree shall exist, the whites and coloured people cannot live together; one party or the other must be exterminated: there is no alternative; and the conquering party enfeebled by its victory will fall a sacrifice to the slaves, too crafty to let slip the favorable moment of breaking their chains. Then will those terrible words be realized which have already made your walls resound, *May the Colonies perish*—this barbarous wish is granted, they are no more—our commerce ruined, our marine annihilated, agriculture languishing, our manufactures abandoned, ten millions of Frenchmen reduced to the deepest misery, without the means of subsistence, wanting bread; these are the unhappy consequences, the effect of the loss of the colonies: bankrupts innumerable, and a general distrust among individuals will give a fatal stab to public credit; our specie will flow with rapidity into the dominions of foreigners, a general mourning will cover all France, and more than a third of the inhabitants will be forced to leave their country, to carry among strangers those talents and that industry which their native soil can no more employ.

However gloomy this representation may be, it is the exactest truth, and it will make you tremble. If the love of humanity and the desire of rendering all the subjects of the empire happy, animated you when you passed the decree of the 15th May—in the name of the colonies, so precious a part of the French monarchy—in the name of those whose happiness you wish, while you expose them to almost inevitable destruction—in the sacred name of humanity—in the name of ten millions of our brothers who will fall victims to the most wretched misery—repel this cruel decree; consecrate and adopt in a solemn manner that of the 8th March 1790; grant to the colonies that privilege you promised them; themselves alone can re-establish and maintain good order and tranquility. This privilege is their palladium, without which our Colonies cannot exist.

The accounts from Cape-Francois as published in a Boston paper, say—That the Negro Insurgents amounted to 70,000, that they had killed all the Whites, men, women and children, and burnt all the plantations for 60 miles round—the light of the fire was so great, that they could see to read on board the packet which brought the news to New-London, the night after she sailed.

The Beacon, lately erected by the Marine Society of Salem, on the north end of Baker's island, is 22 feet base, and 55 feet high. On approaching said island, the following directions, from accurate surveys lately taken, may be observed:

	Miles.	10ths.
From eastern point C. Ann, to said beacon, S. 74 deg. W. distant	7	6
From Gale's Ledge, S. 51 deg. W. distant	1	8
From south breakers of said island, N. 33½ deg. W. distant	1	5
From Half-Way Rock, N. 3 deg. W. distant	3	3
From Harding's Rock (the body) S. 81 deg. E. distant 11-20ths of a mile.		
From Tennappoo, or Bowditch's Ledge, S. 68 deg. E. distant 1½ mile.		

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Experiment,	Crawford,	St. Thomas,
Schooner Trimmer,	Stanton,	Antigua,
Brig Fanny,	Stevenson,	Cadiz,
Ship William Penn,	—	London,
— Pallas,	Collins,	Amsterdam,
— Birmingham Packet,	Simons,	Bristol,
Brig Maria,	Atwood,	Boston,
— Molly,	Rafer,	Havre-de-Grace.

Capt. Atwood saw two large ships sailing into Boston Bay, under jury masts.

Capt. Rafer left Havre-de-Grace the first of August, at which time all was quiet in France.

The French Packet Le Suffrein, is arrived at New-York from L'Orient.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 20/9 pr. L.	103½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/9	57½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	10/ 10/6	97½
Indents	11/6	57½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/	
Bank Subscriptions,	130 135	Dollars.