

and Foreign Affairs, are bound to transmit to the convention a statement of the foreign ships which have entered into the ports of the Republic, and of the quantity of their cargoes in raw materials.

By the fourth, the Convention grants the commission the use of a particular counter-sign.

November 17.

Prieur, representative of the people, wrote from Pantivi, dated the 13th inst. that he was going to the relief of the department of the coasts of the North, threatened with an invasion of the rebels. I have left behind me, said he, only the companies de Veterans, and de l'Espoir de la Patrie, all the other citizens having advanced to Dinant. I expect this night to receive intelligence from our armies. I am going to assist in the destruction of the banditti, who I hope will not this time, escape the avenging steel of the republicans, who pursue and surround them on all sides. The levy of the young citizens of the first requisition, has been peaceably made; in almost all the districts it is nearly completed. The young men of the country, wait only for the end of their labours, to range themselves under the standards of liberty.

Thuriot read the plan of a decree respecting Labarre, which was adopted as follows:

1. The sentence pronounced by the Parliament of Paris on the 5th of June, 1776, against Labarre and Etalon, called de Moreval, confirming the sentence of Abbeville, past on the 28th of February preceding, is annulled.

2. The memory of Labarre and Etalon, called Moreval, the victims of superstition and ignorance, is restored.

3. Their heirs are authorized to take possession of the property which belonged to them.

4. In case it has been sold, a sum equal to it shall be paid to the said heirs from the national treasury.

Barrere—"Calas was also the victim of fanaticism; why is not he included in the decree which you have passed? It was priests and ecclesiastics, known under the titles of white, blue or black penitents who fanaticised the parliament, already fanaticised enough—and induced it to pass such an unjust sentence, so well known by its object, and by the strong remonstrances made against it by the philosopher of Ferney. I move, therefore, that you pass a decree respecting Calas, and that to do honor to our new manners, you will cause a column, with the following inscription to be erected on the spot where Calas was executed: "The National Convention—to Nature—to paternal love."—Applaudes.

The latter part of Barrere's motion was decreed.

## UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, February 1.

Extra of a letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 8, to a gentleman in this town, received via London.

"Your ship with all the Americans in port is now taken up to go to the southward, in order to take a freight back here, which prevents my shipping your order, and I find it is impossible to ship it very soon, unless some vessel should arrive with positive orders to return immediately to your ports, as all vessels are going southward, on account of such advantageous freights being offered."

Mr. SEYMOUR, we are happy to hear, has completed the likeness of the late Governor HANCOCK, much to the satisfaction of every connoisseur, who has seen it. The face, which he delineated last, is pronounced as elegant a specimen of this admirable art, as has ever been exhibited to the inspection of the American public. A liberal subscription has appeared for the encouragement of this young and [we may truly say] innate Genius. No amateur of the fine arts, it is hoped, will withhold his name from the catalogue.

From the (Boston) Mercury.

Mr. YOUNG,

The National Assembly of France having taken proper notice of Genet's conduct, it appears perfectly unnecessary to say any thing more about the man; I therefore leave him to "cover himself with the mantle of mourning," and shall only observe, that notwithstanding the strange conduct of Genet—yet among ourselves are to be found, men so lost to the peace and hap-

pineness of our country, who on every occasion have attempted to justify him, but as these men happen to be unfortunate SEEKERS for offices, they will manoeuvre, and like the drowning man, they will catch at straws.

Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution there were offices of great public trust to be filled, but unfortunately, there being more candidates than offices, the OUTS were discomfited; and ever since, these OUTS have been bellowing and howling against LARGE SALARIES, BANK AND FUNDING SYSTEMS, FOREIGN LOANS, INDIAN WARS, &c. and they have even added, that if the money which has been unnecessarily laid out for PACK SADDLES, &c. had been appropriated to the building of Frigates, we might now have had a NAVY, sufficient to protect our commerce.

Several electioneering periods having passed, which permitted these men to remain where they are, their croaking and their barking began in some measure to slacken, but upon a thick cloud's gathering in the east, which threatened to reach our western hemisphere, they again took courage, and still hoped that the season would be propitious to their views—Genet was the burthen of their song, with arrogance in the extreme they called themselves the only republicans, and with an impudence equal to their arrogance, they dared to stamp men with the character of enemies to liberty, who had fought to obtain it, and this merely because they were inimical to antifederalism, to foreign influence, to privateering and to war, and were friends to the peace and to the happiness of America.

I love France, Sir, and wish the nation FRÉE, but I love my own country better; unhappy for her that in her bosom so many restless spirits reside; men, who to answer their own paltry purposes, are perpetually endeavoring to disturb her domestic quiet.—The HORRORS OF WAR every good man must deplore, and it should be our earnest prayer to the PRINCE OF PEACE, that he would long preserve us from them—if, however, by the artful and perfidious conduct of any nation we should be driven into a war, I pray God that we may be united in our endeavours to maintain the honor of the American flag, and that character in arms to which America is so justly entitled.

Equally an enemy to despotism and to anarchy, I wish the period may arrive, when "GENUINE LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS" shall be the portion of every nation, and when the colours of none shall be unfurled, without this Heavenly motto is emblazoned upon them.  
A REPUBLICAN.

## PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 11.

We hear that the Senate of the United States have agreed to consider the report of their committee on Mr. Gallatin's election, to-morrow—and have Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be opened, and continue open during the discussion upon the contested election of Albert Gallatin.

### EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

|   | Dollars.  |
|---|-----------|
| For the entire year ending on the 30th day Sept. 1792,  | 3,820,646 |
| For the last quarter of the year 1793, that is the three months of October, November and December last, | 1,740,689 |

It is known that Philadelphia is the only sea port of Pennsylvania, and of course it will appear to certain demonstration, that the agriculture and commerce of that prosperous state was much greater than usual, even during the time when the fever, imported into this capital, prevailed here. In the month of October that disorder was at its height.

### FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent wishes to know whether the Democratic Society are actually going to declare themselves Free, Sovereign and Independent.

Secrecy is very much condemned in public concerns. The mystery of the Democratic Society is suspicious: They are so jealous they suspect themselves.—They are afraid, it is pretended, that they should gain an undue influence, if their proceedings and names were known. Such wonderful lights of this dark age

would dazzle, if not hid. None but men of unblemished character are admitted. It is another Arcopagus and ought to have a charter. In short, if they were known they could not be refuted. As it is even now, they are able by caballing together to carry points of elections.

No rule is more just than to suspect the suspicious. Those who have or pretend to have the worst opinion of the designs of our government, are not all Socrateses. Test the political views of the leaders of our factions by their private lives—Are they men of more unspotted fame than those they revile? Are they more worthy of confidence, or is more actually placed in them than in the men of the people's choice? Those who know both, may compare them. When a man or a government is supported by men of sense and virtue, and by the body of honest, good citizens, it is full proof of the purity of both. No man, and no government, can be quite free from enemies; but it is very happy to have them of a sort, that tho' they may embarrass both, can dishonor neither.

While the worthy farmers, (such for example are those of Jersey and Connecticut) support the national authority, neither the regular enlisted soldiers, nor the hired mob who may be termed the militia of a foreign incendiary can resist or destroy it. Any government opposing the vile designs of these latter, will be hated and slandered by them; and if it did not oppose them, it would deserve to be hated, and could not be slandered. The farmers and other good citizens would leave it to the guillotine of the Democratic Society.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

Last evening arrived here from Monte Christi (Hispaniola) Capt. Coates, of the sloop Independence, belonging to N. Providence, Rhode-Island—He left Monte Christi the 9th of January. He informs, that Cape Francois was blockaded by a Spanish fleet, of seven sail, under the command of Gabriel Aerie Se Staeba—that the fleet was much in want of men, so much so, that they could do little more than to prevent vessels from running into the Cape.

SAVANNAH, (G.) Jan. 2.

The schooner Sophia, from St. Martin's, brings advice, that a fleet of 13 sail of the line, a number of transports with 12,000 troops on board, from England, and the Cork fleet with provisions, arrived at Barbados on the 29th of November last.

The ship Henricus IV. Eschels, from Corbna, is arrived at Charleston.

The French armed ship Lascasas, Capt. Branzont, from St. Domingo, arrived off our bar on Monday last, and on Tuesday sailed for Charleston. We are informed that she took a valuable Jamaica ship, which had come last from the Havana, where she had put in in distress. Capt. Branzont not meeting his prize here was apprehensive she had been retaken or lost.

### SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Ship Jenny, Schermerhorn,  | Savannah |
| Ship King David,   | Lisbon   |
| Brig Ceres, White,   | do.      |
| Sloop Independence, Coates, Monte-Christi  |          |
| Capt. Coates spoke the sloop Charles, Graham, from Wilmington, N. Carolina, bound to New-York, out 25 days—all well. |          |

Salem, Jan. 28.

The brig Leopard, Capt. Goodridge, is arrived at Beverly from Lisbon. She was one of a fleet of 60 sail of merchantmen, 14 of which were Americans, that sailed from Lisbon on the 4th Nov. under convoy of 7 Portuguese men of war. They parted with the fleet the 10th Nov. being out of danger of the Algerines.

Jan. 8. Capt. Goodridge, in long, 58 lat. 38, 39, spoke the ship Lydia, of Wiscasset, 65 days from Liverpool, bound to New York, all well.

Dec. 31. The sloop Ann, White, of Portland, from Boston to Philad. out 4 days was spoke with in distress.

Permouth, Jan. 22. On Saturday arrived here the brig Rising Sun, Noble, in 32 days from Baffeterre. Left there, schooner Hopewell, Webb, of Salem; brig Scarborough, Scammon, of Scarborough; schoo. Mary, Pratt, of Boston; Capt. Stone in a schooner, cast away in Guadalupe, vessel and part of the cargo

saved; the Sunday following, was carried into St. Christopher, by the brig Collin, Robinson, and treated with great politeness, and the people there were extremely attentive to all Americans. Left there brig Diana, Gardner, of New-York—brig Bethiah, Lathrop, of Bolton; a brig from New London; and two schooners had just arrived from Boston, names and captains unknown. Capt. Cheever, in a schooner belonging to Salem, sailed from St. Kitts the 14th Dec. for the Chesapeake.

Sunday Jan. 5. In lat. 32. 2. long, 70 30. spoke the ship Nancy, belonging to New-Meadow river, Levi Patterfon, master, from Liverpool, out 84 days, short of provisions, water and other necessaries, supplied him with them; seven days before Capt. Peterfon fell in with Capt. Noble, he spoke the brig Kitty, William Waters, master, belonging to Philadelphia, who had been blown off three times, lost his main-mast, and had no provisions nor water on board, and Capt. Peterfon, much to his honor, divided with the distressed in proportion to the people on board—one lady and three gentlemen went on board the Kitty. On the 7th inst. long. 69. lat. 36. spoke the brig Thomas, John Seward, master, belonging to this port, out seven days; freights in Charleston, (S. C.) very high. The 8th inst. spoke the schooner Woolwich, belonging to Philadelphia, John Stinton, master, from Cork, out 69 days, in long. 75 had on board 8 men, only 20 lbs beef, supplied them with some.

Capt. Noble was boarded three different times by privateers, and the Bulio frigate of 32 guns, and was treated with all the politeness he could wish.

Capt. Noble further informs, that the orders of the privateers were to take all the American vessels from any French port, with such articles as were prohibited in the King of France's reign, but if proved American property, were dismissed, the owners paying charges.

## CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.  
Tuesday, February 11.

The bill entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support was brought in enrolled and signed by the Speaker.

The committee on the petitions from the Delegates of the Abolition Societies, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States from employing their shipping in the slave trade, brought in a report which was in favor of the prayer of the petition.

A report was also received from the committee on fortifications.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Algerine business—the debate was renewed, and continued till 3 o'clock—when the question was put on the first resolve, as reported by the select committee, for building four frigates and two twenty gun ships—and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative.  
Adjourned.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 6 per cents,     | 18                |
| 3 ditto,         | 10                |
| Deferred,        | 11                |
| U. S. Bank,      | 11 per cent. adv. |
| Pennsylvania do. | 8 ditto ditto.    |

## To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-Amboy,

## The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 22wam