

and give place to the men who are disposed for peace. Amidst all the confusions, policies and confederacies of Kings, Princes and nations, it is a comforting consideration that all the wise plans of the King of Kings are executing with the utmost exactness, without meeting with the least interruption; and that his counsel will stand, and that he will do all his pleasure. The real christian may stay himself in the worst of storms and tempests, upon the divine perfections and promises."

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of Delegates from the election districts of Allegany County, held at Pittsburgh, April 19, THOMAS MORTON in the Chair.

At this juncture we have France to assist us, who, should we now, take a part, will not fail to stand by us until Canada is independent of Britain, and the instigators of Indian hostilities are removed; and should we lie by, while France is struggling for her liberties, it cannot be supposed that her republic will embark in a war on our account after she shall have been victorious. It was for this reason that though we approved of the conduct of the President, and the judiciary of the United States, in their endeavors to preserve peace; and an impartial neutrality until the sense of the nation had been taken on the necessity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet now that the Congress have been convened, and such just grounds exist, we are weary of their tardiness in coming forward to measures of reprisal.

But we have observed with great pain that our councils want the integrity or spirit of republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of stock-holders or their subordinates; and our minds feel this with so much indignancy, that we are almost ready to wish for a state of revolution and the guillotine of France for a short space in order to inflict punishment on the miscreants that enervate and disgrace our government.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Fox.
"The conduct of ministers towards neutral powers, Mr. Fox said, had been unwarrantable. How could they forbid Genoa to be neutral in a cause, of which, a few months before, they had themselves been neutral—their neutrality in which they had even boasted in that House.—The order, issued relative to American ships, they had the prudence to withdraw, and he hoped the retraction had come in time to amend the error.—General WASHINGTON'S admirable speech displayed all the temper, with all the firmness of that great man, and it was apparent enough, that under his guidance, America would strenuously preserve her rank among nations. The misconduct and insolence of Genet, the French envoy, had not provoked General WASHINGTON to any measures, which could tend unnecessarily to produce a rupture with the French. He had asserted his own dignity by demanding the recal of that minister, which was granted, and the intercourse of America with France was preserved."

Encouragement to enterprise, in the Settlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's Town, (on the Susquehanna) dated April 16th, to a gentleman in this City.

"As you delight in useful improvements, I wish you could look for one hour at the bustle of Cooper's Town.—We are now erecting a Church, 60 by 50 with a steeple 110 feet high; a Library, with a stock of 1200 vols. a market-house; and a bettering-house for the country. We are likewise cutting a road thro' the East Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week. We are besides bringing the water under ground in 470 pipes from the West Mountain, to every house in town, and expect to have it completed by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an academy of 64 scholars. The whole settlement, which in 1785 was a wilderness, now contains 18000 inhabitants."

A Democratic Society has lately been formed in the County of Chittendon, in the State of Vermont—and the following are published in the constitution of the same, as some of the grounds and reasons for its institution—viz.

21st. The open declaration in favor of G. Britain, not only our former but present bitter enemy, and the undue influence, which it is said, she has acquired as well in our legislative councils, as with some of the first officers in our general Government.

2d. The unmerited abuse with which the public papers have so often teemed against

the Minister of our only ally; a nation who is gloriously, zealously, uniformly, and perseveringly beyond example, wading through oceans of blood, for the mere purpose of obtaining permission to establish a government for herself, upon the same plain, simple and immutable principles of truth, on which the whole system of ours is founded.

3d. The almost total inattention (except in the Executive) which has been paid to the recovery of the posts agreed to be surrendered by the treaty of 1783 on which surrender, not only the peace and prosperity of the nation in general, but even the very existence of this country may in some measure depend.

4th. The doors of the Federal Senate being always shut, in contradiction, as we conceive, to the true principles of liberty, as well as to the repeated wishes of a number of the states signified publicly by their respective legislatures.

5th. The construction of the Federal Judges on the suability of states; thereby effectually extinguishing their sovereignty, whilst the United States are placed under no such restriction.

6th. The alarming circumstance of eleven members of the Federal Senate having voted in the negative on a motion for laying before that body, the correspondence between our Ambassador at the Republic of France, with the Minister of that nation, for foreign affairs, as well as his correspondence with our Executive, and which motion was carried by two only.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Thursday night Capt. Clark was going to his ship, he was attacked by an atrocious scoundrel, with a long knife tapered off like the point of a sword; he seized Capt. Clark, and fixed the knife to his breast, and threatened that he would run it into him, unless he delivered his purse immediately. Captain Clark while he was threatening, took the opportunity of giving him a blow on the head, which stunned and caused him to drop the knife, which Capt. Clark took up: The villain escaped.

On Thursday evening arrived the Xebec Sans Culottes, Captain Molinary, from a cruise.—About six leagues off the Hook the took the brig Mary, Capt. Collin, of Whitehaven, Great Britain. The Sans Culottes carries 10 long nine pounders and 70 men, and has taken many rich prizes on this coast.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) April 7.
St. Lucia has surrendered to his Majesty's arms, as we are informed by very respectable authority. The whole fleet, except the Asia, with 3500 picked men on board, went against it. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading was heard there, and on Wednesday it was taken. The particulars relative to the terms of the surrender, we have not been able to learn.

BOSTON, April 26.

From Gibraltar.

Arrived here, the ship Commerce, Capt. Loring, from Gibraltar, in 64 days. He came out with an English convoy, in company with the Raven, Plummer, of Boston, who put into Cadiz.—By accounts from the Levant, there was but one American ship within the Straights. A few days previous to Capt. Loring's sailing, an Algerine brig, of 22 guns, and 1280 men, came into Gibraltar, to water, after which she failed on a cruise to the westward. By means of a Moorish gentleman, who was requested to ask the officers, the force which would cruise from Algiers this Summer, we learn, they would have at sea, 1 frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 28, one polacre ship 24, 2 brigs, 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 snow 16, 3 Xebecs; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 schooner, (formerly of Marblehead) 6 guns, 1 Tartan, 4 guns, and 2 Xebecs. They are all well manned and equipped. They were then on a cruise of 60 days. The number of Christian slaves in Algiers, were 362, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their sufferings, a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of Hamburg, 500l. sterling. The 11 American prizes, sold for 410,000 dollars, and the estimated ransom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is said by some, that Mr. Bache writes many of the pieces which are published in his paper, as from Correspondents—I am convinced the charge is unjust; and as the freedom of the press, depends upon Editors feeling unembarrassed, I wish to contribute my mite towards placing the Editor of the General Advertiser upon a footing which I think he deserves.

You, Mr. Fenno, have doubtless observed an attack upon your Gazette in Mr. Bache's paper of this morning, said to be, "From Correspondents," in the plural number; and as this is, very unjustly, said to be written by Mr. Bache, I think I can set that matter right.

It was drawn up and submitted to the consideration of a certain Society, and after it was corrected & passed there, sent to another Society of the same kind, and passed there—and privately ordered to be printed. If sanctioned by the public, the substance of it will come out in the next Resolves. Please to inform the gentlemen, that the composition is too manly, polite and elegant, to escape notice—and that they may publish it among their Resolves with the utmost safety, it certainly cannot disgrace them, and probably will gain them credit.

But, Sir, let them learn, that while folly goes only to ceremony, and meddles not with substance, men of sense will look on, with unconcern, but beware of touching the sacred palladium of our Liberty, Government. The present French Minister, is too worthy a character, to be suspected of a wish to interfere with our internal government or the administration of it—and altho' knaves and fools, expressed a fellow-feeling for his predecessor, when his unjustifiable conduct was exposed and reprobated; yet it is sincerely hoped the present Minister, may be spared, by that same Junto, when the only accusation they can bring against him, is honesty and propriety of conduct.

It must however be acknowledged, that he is in danger from them, for by their attacks upon the Senate, Chief Justice and President, it is very manifest, they either cannot, or will not suppress their general antipathy to integrity, wherever they discover it.

Really Sir, this kind of gentry who write the pieces above alluded to in Mr. Bache's paper, and others of a similar nature, excite the old question, *Cujus Pecus?*

A REPUBLICAN.

5th May, 1794.

EPIGRAM.

ON A LATE

NAVAL RETURN.

Lord! HOW he goes on to encounter the foe;

Lord! HOW he returns from his victories past;

Lord! HOW many ships has he taken—do you know?

Lord! HOW he has taken himself home at last!

HOW and ABOUT IT.

English Paper.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexander, Woodward,	Havanna,
	15 days
Brig Ann, Byrne,	Ditto, 19
Mary, Cushing,	Ditto, 17
Sloop Samuel, Smith,	Virginia
Dolphin, Kentec,	Ditto
Sch't Freedom, Barnett,	Ditto

The French privateer (accounts from Charleston say) called the Sans Pareille, has taken the brig Susanna of Kingston, Jamaica, from the Havanna, bound to London, and sent her into Charleston.

Thursday last arrived at Perth-Amboy, the American brig Penelope, Bray, and the Sloop James, Palmer, from Bourdeaux, which place they left the 5th of March. Capt. Palmer, who arrived in town on Saturday evening, informs that the embargo at Bourdeaux was taken off—and that all American vessels were permitted to sail, but in ballast only—no indemnification was then settled.

POST OFFICE.

Philad. May 3d, 1794.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thursday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,

Where they have for Sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wine,

fit for immediate use

Gin in cases,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Russia Matts,
Corks,
Jesuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.

May 5.

d—6t.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, in an Eastern State.

"Our Demagogues act in concert with their employers at the Southward. The appointment of the Chief Justice; Envoy to the court of London, to negotiate, excites all their fears. In short, they begin to despair of involving our common country in ruin, and this measure has stung them to the quick. The conduct of the Eastern members in Congress, is agreeable to nine-tenths of their constituents."

Translated from the Leyden Gazette of the 7th March.

The most recent advices from Frankfort explain the first reports relative to what took place on the arrival of the two French commissioners.—It was not the people of this city who took offence at the Jacobin ornaments which adorned their chariots.—It was a stranger, a Russian, who would have torn off their ornaments by force. As a reparation the Prussian Gen. Count Kalckreuth caused him to be arrested, and he will not be released but at the intervention of the minister of that nation.

It appears that these commissioners have been received with all the honors usually paid to public characters. They have commenced their conferences with M. de Kalckreuth; and it is the general idea, that they are not simply charged with the business of exchanging prisoners—meanwhile their stay at Frankfort is prolonged, and the result of the first interview, has been sent by express to their respective superiors.

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers, as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.

May 5.

d—6M.

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr. Thoma Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5

m&th4w.

Advertisement.

The Editor of the American Star proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.

May 5

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NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 5.

Will be performed,

An OPERA, called

Inkle and Yarico.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

Inkle,	Mr. Marshall
Sir Christopher Curry,	Mr. Whitlock
Medium,	Mr. Finch
Campley,	Mr. Moreton
Trudge,	Mr. Bates
1st. Planter,	Mr. Harwood
2d. Planter,	Mr. Cleveland
3d. Planter,	Mr. Warrell
Waiter,	Master T. Warrell
Mate,	Mr. Darley
Sailors,	Messrs. Blisset, Lee, Bafon, &c. &c.

Yarico, Narcissa, Wowki, Patty, In act 2d, will be introduced a characteristic pantomime dance, incidental to the piece, (composed by Mr. Francis) by Messrs. Darley, Darley, jun. Blisset, De Moulin, Warrell, Lee, and Francis.

With new Scenery, dresses and decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The Village Lawyer.

* * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.