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dollars; but, that one of the people taken in the ship, has reported, that there are five hogheads of gold and silver on board; and that what seems to corroborate this circumstance, is, the British Consul's offering any price for the ship and cargo as she stands.

To the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

The address of the Delegates from the several Societies, formed in different parts of the United States, for promoting the abolition of slavery, in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the first day of January, 1794.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS,

UNITED to you by the ties of citizenship, and partakers with you of the blessings of a free government, we take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject, highly interesting to the credit and prosperity of the United States.

It is the glory of our country to have originated a system of opposition to the commerce in that part of our fellow-creatures, who compose the nations of Africa.

Much has been done by the citizens of some of the states to abolish this disgraceful traffic, and to improve the condition of those unhappy people, whom the ignorance, or the avarice of our ancestors had bequeathed to us as slaves; but the evil still continues, and our country is yet disgraced by laws and practices, which level the creature man with a part of the brute creation.

Many reasons concur in persuading us to abolish domestic slavery in our country.

It is consistent with the safety of the liberties of the United States.

Freedom and Slavery cannot long exist together. An unlimited power over the time, labor, and posterity of our fellow-creatures, necessarily unites men for discharging the public and private duties of a Republic.

It is inconsistent with sound policy; in exposing the states which permit it, to all those evils which insurrections, and the most resentful war have introduced into one of the richest islands in the West Indies.

It is unfriendly to the present exertions of the inhabitants of Europe, in favor of Liberty. What people will advocate freedom, with a zeal proportioned to its blessings, while they view the purest Republic in the World tolerating in its bosom a body of Slaves?

In vain has the tyranny of Kings been rejected, while we permit in our country a domestic despotism, which involves, in its nature, most of the vices and miseries that we have endeavored to avoid.

It is degrading to our rank as men in the scale of being. Let us use our reason and social affection for the purposes for which they were given, or cease to boast a pre-eminence over animals, that are unpolluted with our crimes.

But higher motives to justice and humanity towards our fellow-creatures remain yet to be mentioned.

Domestic slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity. It prostrates every benevolent and just principle of action in the human heart. It is rebellion against the authority of a Common FATHER. It is a practical denial of the extent and efficacy of the Death of a Common SAVIOUR. It is an usurpation of the prerogative of the GREAT SOVEREIGN of the Universe, who has solemnly claimed an exclusive property in the Souls of Men.

But if this view of the enormity of the evil of domestic slavery should not affect us, there is one consideration more which ought to alarm and impress us, especially at the present juncture.

It is a violation of a divine precept of universal justice, which has, in no instance, escaped with impunity.

The crimes of nations, as well as of individuals, are often designated in their punishments; and we conceive it to be no forced construction, of some of the calamities which now distress or impend our country, to believe that they are the measure of evils, which we have meted to others.

The ravages committed upon many of our fellow-citizens by the Indians, and the depredations upon the liberty and commerce of others of the citizens of the United States by the Algerines, both unite in proclaiming to us, in the most forcible language, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to break every yoke, to undo heavy burthens, and to let the oppressed go free."

We shall conclude this address by recommending to you,

First, To refrain immediately from that species of rapine and murder which has improperly been softened with the name of

the African trade. It is Indian cruelty, and Algerine piracy in another form.

Secondly, To form Societies, in every state, for the purpose of promoting the abolition of the slave-trade, of domestic slavery, the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage, and for the improvement of the condition of Africans, and their descendants amongst us.

The Societies, which we represent, have been held, with triumph, the success of their exertions, in many instances, in favor of their African brethren; & in a full reliance upon the continuance of divine support and direction, they humbly hope, their labors will never cease, while there exists a single slave, in the United States.

Published by Order of the Convention.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,

President.

JOHN Mc CREE, Secretary.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday last the bill from the Senate, for granting 2000 dollars to the widow and children of Robert Forsyth late marshall of the state of Georgia, who was killed in the discharge of the duties of his office, passed a committee of the whole but was rejected in the House, ayes 37, noes 40.

The bill to compensate A. St. Clair passed this day.

Yesterday Mr. Sherburne obtained leave of absence.

The bill providing for an excise on tobacco, snuff and refined sugar was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The duty on tobacco was struck out. It was moved to strike out that on sugar, but lost—31 to 45.

A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from Mr. Hammond, in answer to that from the Secretary of State, communicated confidentially yesterday, also a letter from the same officer, alluded to in the minister's letter. The message and papers accompanying them were read and ordered to be published, together with the letter at first communicated in confidence. The importance of these communications require a publication of them at full length; this shall be done as soon as it is in our power. It will be some satisfaction to the public, however, to know immediately something of their general tenor:

The Secretary in his letter makes mention of the speech of Lord Dorchester to the Indian tribes, in which an idea of war is held out, and which he considers as bearing marks of authenticity. He then adverts to intelligence received by the President through a channel of real confidence, of the progress of Col. Simcoe, to be followed by three companies, in order to establish a post near the falls of the Miami of the lakes, in the territory of the United States—which he considers as actual hostility. The Secretary requests an explanation on these points, mentions the impossibility that our commander in that quarter should distinguish between the Indians and any other invading force, and contrasts these professions & conduct of the British with the peaceable measures pursued by this government towards that nation. The minister does not deny the authenticity of the speech, but endeavors to explain away the most exceptionable passage. He complains of the conduct of the Vermontese to those inhabitants in their neighborhood under the protection of the British, and intimates that the establishment of a post on our Territory, by the British, may be necessary to repress such conduct and preserve the statu quo during the pendency of negotiations.

He concludes by enumerating certain measures adopted by our government relative to maritime concerns which he deems grievances. He also adverts to the late transaction in Newport, in which four American seamen were liberated from British service, and which he terms an insult on the British flag.

Foreign Intelligence.

REPUBLICAN EDUCATION.

PARIS, January 10.

The pupils of Leonard Bourdon made a public exhibition last week in the Republican Lyceum.

They underwent an examination in the Constitution, modern languages, arithmetic, geometry, fortification, and rhetoric;

fencing, dancing, and some musical performances on the violin and harpsicord, accompanied with the voice, agreeably diversified the exercises of these young Republicans. Geographical charts, designed by them, drawings of figures, landscapes, natural history, perspective, architecture, and fortification, were exhibited.

Leonard Bourdon commenced, with a view of his plan, for the regeneration and improvement of public education.

One of his pupils gave a very spirited and intelligent account of the interior organization of this society, in which every young Frenchman enjoys his right, and contributes to the framing and executing of the laws.

A description of the shoemaker's art terminated the sitting, which seemed to have excited much interest in all the spectators.

This was not a little increased by the simple and ingenuous recital which two youths, between 13 and 14, made of the services they had already done their country, and the wounds, which they received in Belgia and Lavendee.

It seems to be the intention of Leonard Bourdon, that, in the progress of instruction, the sciences, mechanics, and the fine arts, are to keep an equal pace, and thus mutually to assist each other.

The dress of these young Frenchmen is plain, light, and void of every kind of restraint to cramp the free movement of the joints; it is at the same time becoming and calculated to display a good figure to advantage.

Every month there is to be a similar exhibition, and public examination of the pupils.

A M E R I C A.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 12.

The American ship Sampson, lately commanded by Captain Joshua Barney, and her cargo, were condemned on Wednesday at a court of Admiralty in Spanish Town, as lawful prize.

The grounds of the condemnation, we understand, were, for associating and acting in concert with the enemy, and defending the enemy's property, as well as divers others acts contrary to the laws of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from St. Mark's, dated the 28th of March.

"The villain, Sonthonax, is in a critical situation at Port-au-Prince, on one side entirely domineered over by Montbrun and Pairelina, and on the other threatened by Desfourneaux, late Lieutenant-Colonel of Artois regiment, who, with above a hundred of that regiment, have joined the English, at Leogane, and taken the oaths of allegiance to the British government.—Desfourneaux is collecting a great number of men, in order to go back to Port-au-Prince with the English.

"We have this day heard a report (and there is great appearance of truth in it) that a chief, named Jacinthe, at the head of great numbers, has conquered both Sonthonax and Montbrun, has opened the gates where the white prisoners were in Port-au-Prince, and that he has sent them all to Leogane: that he has forbidden, under pain of death, any insult or injury to be offered to any white person, and that he is determined to deliver Port-au-Prince to the English, on capitulation. I am not surpris'd at this extraordinary news, as I know the influence of Jacinthe, and that he is advis'd in every thing by a gentleman of great ability."

A Monsieur Renaudin, lately Aid-de-Camp to M. Sonthonax, was apprehended on Monday, in consequence of information given at the Commissary's office by the captain of the brig l'Aif, and carried on board the prison-ship, where he is now closely confined.

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, May 3.

We have it from good authority that Mr. James Seagrove arrived at Fort Fidious on the 25th ultimo from the Creek Nation, and that he reports he has established peace between the United States and that tribe, but the particulars we have not yet been able to learn.

BOSTON, May 17.

On Wednesday evening, the performances at the Theatre in this town, were for the benefit of the unfortunate Americans now held in bondage in Algiers. We shall not attempt a panegyric on Mr. POWELL, for

his benevolence in this measure—the "recording angel" has placed it in the archives of Heaven; and the prayers of the captives, whose cup will be sweetened by the act, will to him be more than ample recompence. The sum collected, amounted to *Nine Hundred Dollars*. Before the performances, the following Address was spoken by Miss HARRISON, in her accustomed style of excellence:

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS.

AS on the parching bosom of the plain Descend the genial showers of kindly rain, As the blue tint of Heaven with fragrant breeze

Dispels the pallid spectre of disease, So thro' the wounded mind, and thrilling sense,

Flows the sweet balm of blest BENEVOLENCE: To the lost wretch, by daily tortures torn, Who wakes to weep, and only lives to mourn, Can with electric touch new powers impart, And warm to infant life the palsied heart; Bid the rais'd Eye unwonted Language speak, And drops of transport bathe the red'ning cheek;

With looks, that blest, the saving hand regard,

And give to feeling worth a rich reward. That rich reward be yours—whose bosoms share

The sufferer's wrong, and feel his patient tear;

Who, while your *Powell's* generous heart expands,

While pity pleads, and social right commands,

From your full stores the liberal boon afford, And with the *wretched* share the plenteous board;

With *him* who once in fortune's splendor shone,

And call'd the hospitable roof his own, Saw his lov'd offspring climb his parent knee, And weep to hear the tale of Misery;

Perhaps, by valour's glorious fervor led, In fields of fame the *fetter'd* exile bled,

And with your PATRIOT HERO bravely rose, The scourge of yours, and sacred FREEDOM'S foe.

Then if that *Patriot Hero* claims your love, While distant realms his deathless deeds approve,

If still he shines his grateful country's boast, *The central Sun, that lights her brilliant coast,* From the dark Dungeon of supreme despair *His bleeding friends, his prison'd comrades,* bear,

Let not that arm the grinding fetter feel, Which doubtless *Freedom* brac'd with nerves of steel,

Let not the villain-scourge disgrace the brave, Nor free Columbians wear the Stamp of *Slavery*.

And you, ye *civic band!* whole peaceful days

Disclaim the trophied field and warrior's praise,

Whose social virtues gentler cares bestow

On the soft plannings of domestic woe!—

If e'er the spell of powerful charms could move,

While fond enchantment melts the soul to love,

Bids the fix'd-eye's expressive glance impart

The softest secret of the speaking heart,

With kindred souls regard the *Lover's* prayer,

Whom fiercer pangs than cruel absence tear;

And while the chaste *Almeria's* fancied sighs

Call the bright tear-drop from resistless eyes,

Let *real* woes one liquid gem receive,

To *real* want the boon of Bounty give;

Since e'en your *pleasures* form a kind pretence,

To deal the blessings of *Benevolence*.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 24.

The St. Joseph, a privateer of ten guns, which failed from Charleston under a forged French commission, was captured a few days ago by the privateer schooner *Flying Fish*, belonging to New-Province. It is reported, that she has also captured the *Sanspareil*. The St. Joseph's commission is in the hands of a passenger in the *Charleston*, who received it from the officer who boarded that ship.

An house, at the corner of South and Sixth street, was struck on the roof by the lightning on Thursday. The ceiling was torn through. The lightning descended along the side of the wall, where it moved some bricks, made a hole through the side of the staircase, and went quite down to the cellar. The kitchen was filled with a sulphurous smoke and smell. The mistress of the house received a violent stroke on the hinder part of her head, and a negro servant woman received an injury on her back.

Was Married, on Wednesday Evening, Mr. GEORGE McCALL, Merchant, of this City, to Miss MARGARET CLYMER, eldest daughter of George Clymer, Esq.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Nobody will deny the usefulness of popular Societies, in cases of revolutions. The reason is obvious. By forming the people together into clubs, and giving to all those clubs, a central point of union, a bad government may be shaken down: