

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

The inhabitants of the south armed and assembled themselves in great bodies, and were preparing to attack St. Mark's; they had got a frigate and some other vessels of force with troops on board, which failed on the 3d inst. for St. Mark's, to endeavour to disperse the Assembly and troops.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, August 6.

"We have now a civil war throughout this island: citizens are fighting against citizens, and trade is entirely at a stand, and unsafe: it is a very critical time, and very dangerous to have debts out. Produce has got exceeding high and scarce; a great part of the people's time is taken up with the present disturbances, so that they cannot attend to the plantations. Molasses is not got at any price."

BOSTON, August 23.

His excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation for calling the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to meet on the 15th of September next, at the State-House in this Town, on business of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

By the Ceres from Liverpool arrived at this port, European accounts are received to the 4th July—at which time no accommodation had taken place—and the Spanish and English fleets were at sea.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

THE second session of Congress is now closed, and when we consider the subjects which have been under discussion and the decisions which have been made upon them, I consider it as concluding under circumstances not inauspicious to the interest and honor of the United States. The question of the removal, introduced as it was, in the midst of the most important business, appeared to be below the dignity of the government. It has however terminated all further uneasiness on the subject, and if an immediate removal has too much the air of levity and local politics, yet a more central situation for the permanent residence was undoubtedly a just proposition. Complaints have frequently been made at the length and slowness of the proceedings of Congress; but the persons who make them, have not properly reflected on the difficulty and importance of the business they have had before them. Questions arising on public revenues and credit are the most intricate in the science of legislation, and they were peculiarly difficult with us from the long unsettled condition of our public funds, and the various claims and various opinions that have been founded upon them. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury first brought up to view solid principles in the settlement of the public credit, and is no doubt the ablest production that has ever been produced in this country on the subject of Finance. This report has been discussed, and its principles investigated for several months—the anxiety of the public has been great—its expectations have been raised and repeatedly disappointed, till at length the business has terminated, if not entirely to every one's wishes, yet in a manner very satisfactory to the community and honorable to the government. The national debt is funded—a considerable portion of the state debts assumed and funded also, and provision made by law not only for redeeming and sinking the public debt, but for a final settlement of accounts between the individual states and the union. This business alone so immensely important to the interest and welfare of our country, is in my judgment cheaply accomplished by six months of debate and deliberation. I could have wished the public circumstances had admitted some things to have been more fully done, which are now limited by the probable necessities of the union. A more strict adherence to principles would have required the whole of the state debts to be assumed and not a part only—the interest of the national debt to have been funded on like terms with the principal, and not at three per cent; and the whole debt to have been immediately funded at an interest of six per cent, and not a third part postponed for ten years. However when I reflect on the vast difficulties and opposition that Congress had to contend with, and the various jealousies and prejudices which have started up, I cheerfully acquiesce, and with sensations of pride and gratitude in the measures which have been adopted. I consider them as measures of great and necessary national policy, and which will contribute, almost as much as the late revolution in the government, to consolidate our union, and replace our public character, on the permanent foundations of interest and justice.

The great objects which were necessary to make us a free and respectable nation seem now to be nearly attained. Next to a well armed and well balanced government for the United States, was the funding and gradual reduction of the public debt, and the settlement of the claims of the several states. One of the last acts of Congress was to provide means for the final adjustment of the accounts between the individual states and the union. The present generation have done in a few years the work of a century. We have accomplished our freedom, our reputation, our union. No people have more deeply studied and more happily seized the true principles of government. No people can frame or reform their constitutions as successive experience may dictate; or restore and fix their public credit, as the national exigencies may require, with more coolness, harmony and dispatch. Personal, political and religious freedom, seem to have attained their last stage of perfection and security in America. The spirit of freedom has indeed existed in all ages; it has often shown out with a brilliant lustre—but its splendor and happy effects, have been but momentary, and have perished under forms of government illy constituted, and subject to perpetual vibration. It is impossible to say how far improvements may still be made in the great science of rendering politics subservient to the happiness of mankind. It has been referred to the people of this country to present the best image which has hitherto appeared in civil history of a wisely and strongly balanced republican government; or a government which will ensure the most equal and beneficent administration. Our progress in political knowledge appears the more striking when we observe the conduct of the French nation, a nation celebrated for quickness of conception. They seem to be inattentive to the ripe fruits of experience which they might gather from the history of all nations, and which have been so deeply and elaborately displayed by Doctor Adams in his defence of the American Constitutions, and to be running with intemperate ardor after democracy. It is impossible to tell what will be the result of their revolution. I will however venture to assert that there is more sound sense and found knowledge of government displayed by an anonymous writer in the Gazette of the United States in his "Discourses on Davila," than in all the deliberations of the French National Assembly.

I may be thought too warm in my reflections on the genius and felicity of America. It suits some tempers to be constantly viewing and exaggerating the dark side of public and private life. I confess I find more consolation and pleasure in the opposite picture, and in viewing what is honorable and advantageous to my country. It at least serves to render us more cheerful and contented in our own private walks—it gives us as patriots a certain pride and elevation of sentiment, and as men of serious and devout affections, it serves to fill our minds with gratitude and love, and from the view of private and political blessings, to raise our thoughts to that being who is the great Author of those blessings and Father of mercies.

THE Gazettes of the several States of the month of June last, informed the public, that a man, who called himself ARCHIBALD ROSS, and passed through Petersburg, in Virginia, gave out that about five years ago, being on board a ship, called the Julius Caesar, commanded by Capt. SQUIRES, belonging to Philadelphia, and on her way from Charleston to Cadiz, the said ship was taken off the Western Islands by two Algerine vessels, and carried to Algiers; that himself and twenty-one others, his companions, whose names he pretends to recite, were condemned to slavery, of whom himself and six others, at length escaped to Gibraltar; that from some Post of Spain he the said Archibald Ross, and an Archibald Deacon, got a passage to Boston, where he left the said Deacon, and was proceeding through Peterburg to Charleston, where he said his friends resided. He pretended also to have been a Mr. Henry Whiting in slavery among the Algerines.—Government being in possession of evidence that there are no other American captives in the Barbary States but fifteen, who are of those taken in the year 1785, in the ship Dauphin, Obrian, and schooner Maria, Stephens, immediately took measures for enquiring into such of the facts stated by Archibald Ross, as were within their reach. They are informed from Philadelphia, on an official examination of the entries for six years back, that no such ship as the Julius Caesar, commanded by Captain Squires, has belonged to that port within that period; from Charleston on an examination of eight years, that no such ship has cleared out there within that period, and from Boston, that but one vessel has arrived there which had sailed from any port of Spain within the period of the pretended escape of Ross, the master of which, on examination, declared that while in Spain he heard nothing of this matter, and that no such passenger as Archibald Deacon came with him. The information from Charleston is further, that the pretended Archibald Ross has not made his appearance there.

Attention was paid to this impostor, because he furnished matter for his own detection; and because repeated instances give reason to apprehend that it is becoming habitual with vagrant adventurers to subsist themselves on good and unguarded citizens, by persuading them that their brothers, children, or husbands, long since lost at sea, are now living in Algiers, where they pretend to have seen them in captivity, thus nourishing their own profligacy in the sluices of distress, which they cruelly re-open in breaks where time had closed them. A humane people will certainly discourage this flagitious abuse of their best passions, by treating as swindlers and divulgers of false news, those who shall be found dealing out tales as improbable as they are cruel.

The Printers of the several Gazettes in different parts of the United States are desired to insert the above.

TOUR TO RHODE-ISLAND.

The late excursion of THE PRESIDENT of the United States to the State of Rhode-Island, is one of those events which makes the deepest and most pleasing impressions on the public mind: The people of that State had long wished for an opportunity to express their feelings, personally, to "THE MAN who unites all hearts."

RECEPTION AT NEWPORT.

The President arrived at Newport on Tuesday 17th inst. where he was received with the highest demonstrations of joy: An elegant entertainment was provided in the Representatives' chamber—which was emblematically decorated on the occasion: Addresses were presented from the Rev. Clergy, and the Society of Free Masons.

After viewing the town, on Wednesday he was escorted by a large and respectable committee, attended by a procession of the citizens to the Packet, and embarked for PROVIDENCE.

At which place he arrived the same day at 4 o'clock, P. M.—A procession was formed agreeable to a previous arrangement, which escorted him to his lodgings at Mr. Dagget's tavern.

The attendance of almost every inhabitant, both of Newport and Providence in the processions, together with a brilliant appearance of ladies at the windows and doors of the houses, evinced, in the most sensible manner, their pleasure on this happy occasion.

In the evening the College Edifice was splendidly illuminated. Federal Salutes were fired at Newport, and at Providence, on the President's landing and embarking—and the bells rang a joyful peal: Addresses were presented by the town of Providence, the Corporation of the College, and the Society of the Cincinnati.

After partaking of an entertainment at the Court House in Providence, where the federal circle of patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied by discharges from the artillery, The President, his Suite and the Gentlemen who accompanied him from this city, embarked on their return.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Accounts from Brussels inform, that the people of Brabant flock in great numbers to that city—10,000 entered in one morning, to pay their homage to the new government; but great alarms and confusion still prevail in that city. In consequence of the present critical situation of Affairs, the Hague Gazette has been suspended for six weeks.

Alarming accounts are received at Paris daily of the disorders which prevail in the army, most of the regiments being no longer under subjection, they revolt, disband, and are in such a state of insurrection, as renders it impossible to calculate the result; in consequence of this the King has proposed uniting the national troops with the regulars; this proposition was joyfully received by the National Assembly. The King and all the Royal Family are at St. Cloud to pass the summer. His removal from Paris caused some uneasiness, and an inflammatory pamphlet was written on the occasion, in which it was said there was a conspiracy on foot, and that the king was to be carried off; this excited a great fermentation, but it did not prevent the King from going the next day.

The King of Sweden has pardoned the officers, whose languinary sentences are mentioned in this Gazette, No. 35. The prince of Nassau, commanding a fleet in the Russian service, has been defeated by the King of Sweden in person.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/4 to 12 5/8. INDENTS 7 1/2. STATE SECURITIES 8 1/2.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship North-Carolina, Haydock, Vigo, 53 days. Brig Minerva, Sanworth, Newfoundland 25. Patty, Mallaby, St. Thomas's 18. Rebecca, Codwise, Cadiz, 44. Sloop Patty, Gale, Domingo, 18. John Smith, St. St. Marins, 18.

PRIZES

IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 500l. 14032 16,260. Prize of 200l. 14,984. Prizes of 100l. 4158 16,111 17,161 8066 8239. Prizes of 50l. 3732 4910 15,858 24,541 2255 15,494 2858 3969 24,946. Prizes of 20l. 2069 3373 7540 22,176 1465 7579 15,779 19,729 21,195 3068 5141 8656 8672 13,204 15,100 15,842 18,915 23,647. Prizes of 10l. 5054 6,199 9,496 12,348 14,648 18,777 19,277 21,129 24,574 1941 21,513 3930 5221 5692 9,112 11,982 17,390 24,838.

Table with columns: No., Prizes of 1l., drawn on Saturday the 27th. inf., 19396, 22657. Rows contain numbers and prize amounts.

Table with columns: No., Prizes of 1l., drawn on Monday. Rows contain numbers and prize amounts.

Table with columns: No., Prizes of 1l., drawn on Tuesday. Rows contain numbers and prize amounts.