

31st day of October, and similar to the models which shall be sent to the different ports. Commercial vessels shall likewise hoist, without delay, the said Flag in the ports of France: His Majesty having fixed on the 1st day of April next, as the time when the said commercial vessels may without inconvenience hoist at sea and in foreign ports the new National Flag, provided the foreign maritime powers shall then have been informed of the change in the Flag, and have given information in their respective ports to the commandants of their ships of war and privateers—His Majesty ordains that computing from the said time, (1st day of April next) there shall not be borne on board of any French commercial vessels, either in port, or at sea, any other than the National Flag according to the dispositions announced in the 2d Art. of the law of the 31st day of October, hereby prohibiting the use of every other Flag, and of all those particularly designated under the names of City Flags, Port Flags, Flags of the late Provinces, and others which may have been used; and in case any commercial vessel now at sea and not informed of the arrangement made by this Proclamation, should not enter into the Ports of the kingdom till after the epoch of the 1st day of April next above fixed on, they shall not be permitted to go out of the said ports, or again to put to sea, till after having hoisted the new National Flag.

His Majesty commands and orders the Commandants of Ports, Arsenals, Commanders of Squadrons, Ships and other Vessels of War, Governors of Colonies, Intendants and Ordonnateurs of Marine, and of the Colonies, and all others to whom it shall appertain, to govern themselves agreeable to this Proclamation, and to aid in the execution of it.

DONE at Paris the 31st Day of October, 1790.
(Signed) LOUIS.
And lower down,
MONTMORIN.

NEWBERN, April 9.

ON Monday last, the District Courts of the United States, for the North-Carolina District, was held at the Court-House in this town, before the Hon. Judge Sitgreaves.

We have been favored with a copy of the CHARGE delivered to the Grand Jury, on this occasion. It is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

YOU are now impannelled as an inquest for the United States, for the North-Carolina district, under the authority of a Constitution, which has received the assent of all America.

To forbear to speak of this government on this occasion, (altho it may not be necessary to the business for which you are now assembled) might argue an insensibility towards it, which no citizen should ever feel.

It was a happiness reserved for the people of America, after having successfully asserted their claim to independence, to be permitted calmly and deliberately, in the mild season of peace, unawed by external force—undisturbed by internal commotion, to agree upon a system of government, which should bear the test of the most jealous examination, and be sanctioned by general approbation.

What may not be prefiged from a constitution thus framed? In which local prejudices are made to yield to the primary object, the safety and happiness of the whole, by which a people inhabiting a vast extent of territory, under the influence of different climates and habits, have blended their interests in a perpetual union, presenting to the world a nation commanding admiration and respect.

It would be pleasing to contrast the present, with the former government; to point out the energy and stability of the one; to shew the impotence and instability of the other. But this would be an unnecessary digression. It will suffice to observe, that among the many advantages we had anticipated from the change, a few months experience has already evinced, a rapid establishment of public and private credit, and an increased circulation of solid coin. By these our commerce is already reviving; agriculture must soon feel the effect.

Under a government thus made by a people for themselves, administered by their own citizens, and alterable at their pleasure; in which the rights of mankind are fully recognized and respected; the citizen as a member of a nation, forming a conspicuous figure in the grand society of the human race, while he laments the deplorable situation of millions of his species, must be elevated with his dignity and importance, and be readily induced to revere and support it.

As members of such a nation, you are now called upon to perform a duty of great trust and importance.

Our grand juries depend in a great measure the observance of the laws; through them the guilty is to be punished: the laws to be respected. As the duty is similar to that which you have often rendered to the state, the frequent performance of it, and the oath you have taken will cause a more particular direction unnecessary.

The criminal jurisdiction of this Court extends to all crimes and offences against the United States committed within this district, or upon the high seas, by any person now within the District, where no other punishment than whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months is to be inflicted. All such it is your duty to enquire into, and present, as well as all breaches of the laws of impost, navigation or trade of the United States, which subject the offender to indictment and punishment in this court. And it may not be improper here to observe, that however prevalent might be the opinion, when America was part of the British empire, that the evasion of the payment of the duties was not dishonorable or unjust, yet such an idea, at this day must be generally execrated; and it should be remembered that he who is guilty of a fraud on the revenue, commits a species of robbery, by which every citizen is injured.

It will be also your duty to present the misbehaviour of the officers of the revenue, if such should come to your knowledge. The possibility of negligence and corruption in the subordinate officers will render the vigilance of the public eye proper.

The gentleman who now acts as Attorney for the United States will prepare any business that may be offered for your consideration, and the Court will be ready to afford you any assistance or advice that may be necessary.

To the Hon. JOHN SITGREAVES, Esquire, District Judge of the United States.

May it please your Honor,
THE Grand Jury of the United States, for North Carolina district, cheerfully embrace this interesting occasion to thank your Honor for the Charge delivered them yesterday, and feel a plea-

sure in expressing to you their approbation of the Constitution, under which this Court is now sitting.

The organization of the government of the United States and the administration of it realize the hopes we had formed of the benefits and advantages to be derived from it.

Impressed as we are with the most favorable opinion of it, and the administration, convinced that the happiness and safety of the people of America, must depend on an efficient government, which can assert the dignity of the nation, and secure the liberty of its citizens, we shall with great cheerfulness give every facility to the execution of its measures.

The Grand Jury are fully convinced of the propriety of your Honor's observations, relative to the strict execution of the revenue laws, and shall always consider that man, as an enemy to his country, and not worthy of being a citizen of a free state, who can deliberately defraud the public of any part of its revenue.

We should do violence to our feelings, if we did not express to you the pleasure we enjoy, in beholding the distribution of justice placed in the hands of a man, for whom we have the greatest regard and affection.

Frederick Hargett, Foreman. W. Shepard, F. Lowthrop, W. Good, E. Bell, W. Dennis, jun. W. Blount, N. A. Bray, W. Randal, J. Blount, A. Harvey, S. Willis, J. Cook, W. Lawrence, E. Tinker, W. Henry, J. Smallwood, E. Alexander.

Jury-Room, April 5.
William Slade, Silas White Arnett and Benjamin Woods, Esq's. were admitted to practice in this Court as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and qualified accordingly.

The number of souls in the district of Newbern, as enumerated by the Deputy-Marshal, is 5630.

From the (Boston) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

An obliging correspondent has furnished the Editor with the following accurate account of the product of the English South Whale Fishery—From which some judgment may be formed, of the importance of the object which has lately occasioned the armaments and conventions between Great-Britain and Spain—and which must arrest the attention of the enterprising merchants of the United States.

PRODUCT in 1790.

Ships. *whale oil. †per m. do. ‡whalebone. § seal skins.
47 3420 tons. 809 tons. 2522 cwt. 85461.

AVERAGE VALUE—sterling.

*16l. per ton. †48l. per ton. ‡7l. per cwt. § About 2s. 6d. per skin.

Philadelphia, May 4.

The following statement of the transactions of the general government, relative to the Indian Tribes, is the result of the most diligent enquiry we have been able to make into the subject. We doubt not it will prove satisfactory, as it contains facts, and such general information as the public have a right to receive; it will also furnish the means of forming just ideas of the present posture of Indian Affairs.

THE measures adopted by the general government, relative to the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, are replete with moderation, justice and humanity. Philo-sophers, and the intelligent part of the human race, approve the wisdom of such conduct, while its opposers will consist entirely of people of a different description.

Instead of an oppressive system, having for its object, the extirpation of a race of men more sinned against, than sinning, it appears to be the design of the general government, to impart to the Indians, who were the original lords of the soil, all the blessings of life, of which their situation will admit, and to lead them, by degrees, to a more settled and civilized mode of existence.

Waving the consideration of civilizing the Indians, which by many is deemed impracticable, the policy of observing a liberal and humane conduct towards them cannot be well denied.

It may be safely affirmed, that the expense of conciliating, and attaching all the neighbouring Indians to the interests of the United States, for a period of fifty years would not be so great, as the expenses of one campaign against either the Creeks, or the Choctaws.

At the commencement of the present constitution, the affairs upon the fourth western frontiers, presented a gloomy aspect.

The State of Georgia had been involved, for a number of years, in serious hostilities with the Creek nation of Indians. In this contest, the State of Georgia had been greatly distressed, its frontier inhabitants compelled to abandon their plantations, and guards were mounted, even in the city of Savannah itself, to prevent a surprise.

Congress early took this subject into consideration, and voted the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of detraying the expenses of negotiations, or treaties, with the Indian tribes. Three Commissioners were accordingly appointed for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Creek nation, in Sept. 1789, who were about to assemble at that time by virtue of a previous arrangement made under the directions of the old Congress.

Altho these Commissioners were characters of high reputation, and repaired to the place appointed in due season, yet they failed of effecting a treaty at that time, owing to causes which are here unnecessary to be detailed.

But, altho no permanent treaty was concluded, an informal truce was agreed to until the spring of the year 1790.

The issue of this business placed the United States in a new and critical situation: Before, it seemed a contest arising out of disputes between Georgia and the Creeks, relative to local boundaries. But, the United States having interposed, they became interested therein, and responsible for all consequences.

The treaty had been broken off rather abruptly, on the part of the Creeks, and under circumstances which indicated aversion to an intimate connection with the United States. Had the Creeks committed hostilities, either before or after the expiration of the truce, it would have been difficult to have found the colour of an excuse, for the United States not entering into an immediate war with that nation.

While on the one hand such a war, in which neither honor nor profit could be obtained, was to be avoided if possible, so on the other the United States were bound to protect all their citizens from violence.

In order therefore to prevent the former, and to establish the latter, measures, honorable to the government, were devised, and executed with great ability, to induce the chiefs of the Creeks, to repair to the residence of the general government, as the only means by which they could avoid the ruin impending over their nation.

The treaty with the Creeks at New-York, on the 7th of August 1790, was the consequence of the visit of the Chiefs. This treaty has been reproached by land-jobbers, interested individuals, and some of the inhabitants of Georgia.

But, the enlightened citizens of America, highly approve of the treaty, as the ground work of attaching the Creeks, and the whole body of southern Indians, to the interests of the United States, up-

on principles entitled to the approbation of the disinterested part of mankind.

The supreme executive of the United States, has also taken measures to secure the Choctaws and Chickesaws, in their attachment to the United States, by assuring them of the full performance of the treaties of Hopewell.

And, a treaty is to be held by Governor Blount, of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, during the present year with the Cherokees.

Indeed there is the fairest prospect, of not only making a permanent peace with all the southern nations of Indians, but of attaching them in such a manner to the interests of the United States, as to command their active services, if necessary.

The Yazoo company, so called, who have purchased of the State of Georgia, the pre-emption, to almost the entire lands of the Choctaws, Chickesaws, and part of the Cherokees, are dwindling away, and the boasted plans of Mr. O'Fallon and his associates, are far from being realized. The general government will never be so lost to sentiments of justice and virtue as to suffer a number of land-jobbers to dispossess the Indians of their country, against existing laws and treaties, and thereby to plunge the United States in a war with those powerful tribes, who are otherwise zealously disposed to be our firm and intimate friends.

The warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, are estimated at 6000—the Choctaws at 5000—the Chickesaws at 1300, and the Cherokees at 2500, amounting in all to nearly 15,000 warriors—The friendship of such powerful tribes, even upon principles of policy, is well worth cultivating. The value of their friendship is to be estimated by the expense of their enmity, independent of the disgrace attendant upon the injustice of attempting to deprive them of their lands, against the faith of the United States, stipulated by solemn treaties.

It were devoutly to be wished, that in turning our eyes to the regions north-west of the Ohio, that the same prospects of peace appeared.

The general government took early measures for this purpose—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the six nations, the Wyandots, and Delawares, and some of the more western Indians—but, the Wabash Indians always declined to attend at the negotiations of those treaties, notwithstanding they were invited thereto.

In order, if possible, to bring those deluded people to a just sense of their situation, the President of the United States, directed that they should be invited a-new, to treat of peace, and that the consequences of their refusal, and persisting in hostilities should be fully placed before them—and at the same time, the people of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further incursions into the Indian country.

This invitation was executed early in the last year, to all the tribes inhabiting the river Wabash, from Post Vincennes, up to the Miami village. The invitation was not only refused by the Indians, but their hostilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

The campaign therefore of the last year was a measure of necessity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

It became just and highly proper, to manifest the power of the United States over these blood-thirsty tribes. That the expedition did not entirely succeed, is to be much regretted, but it is unnecessary in this place to investigate the causes of its failure.

Notwithstanding the provocations of these Indians, it is said measures have been taken to open their eyes to their true situation, and if possible, to induce them to peace, without the necessity of an active campaign against them; but, if the measures taken for this purpose should be in vain, the meekness of christianity, will justify the government, in taking effectual measures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens.

And the arrangements made, and which are in train of execution, will in all probability be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hostile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope, from the mercy, than to expect from the weakness of the United States.

It was to have been expected that some particular circumstantial accounts would have been received from India, by the Canton; the papers however now bro't from that country bear too great a resemblance to those published in England to enable us to ascertain facts with any precision. It appears that Tippoo has gained a very considerable victory, in the outset of the war; Col. Floyd's detachment being in a great measure cut to pieces, lost its artillery and abandoned its encampment and baggage which fell into the hands of the enemy.—Notwithstanding this the English predict success to their army from every particular enterprize on foot—and a mortal raging sickness having got into Tippoo's army—his entire destruction is to follow of course!

Famine—the concomitant of war in India, is expected to add to the evils of the wretched inhabitants of that ill-fated country.

The rapid subscription to the loan in Holland on account of the United States, is a most unequivocal evidence of the rising credit of this country.

How much then are the people of America indebted to those distinguished characters, through whose influence such favourable impressions have been made on the minds of the wary Hollanders—The administration in whose hands the governmental concerns of the country are now happily placed, is entitled to great applause—but the foundation of our respectability in the eyes of that people, was laid in the unparalleled, patriotic and successful negotiations of the VICE-PRESIDENT of this confederated republic.

Monday last the Vice-President of the United States, his Lady and family, left this city on a tour to the Eastward. We hear that his Excellency proposes to pass the summer at his seat in Braintree, near Boston.

Monday, pursuant to a vote of adjournment, passed at the general meeting of the Cincinnati the last year, a number of the Delegates from several States assembled in this city. The President and Vice-President being absent, the Hon. Gen. Knox was chosen President, pro tempore.

Securities as in our last.

This day is published, for the Proprietors,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,
No. 52, Second-Street, the corner of Chestnut-Street,

The Universal Asylum,

FOR APRIL, 1791.