

BOSTON, October 1.

By Capt. Prince, from Aux-Cayes, we learn, that information had there been received of an insurrection of the Negroes in that quarter of the Cape; but that no particulars had come to hand prior to his sailing, two posts which were due had been detained.

A letter of a late date, from a gentleman on the coast of Africa, to his friend in this town, says, "That Mr. John Ormond, (a famous chief and factor) of the Rio Pengus, is no more. His white people are all massacred by the natives, and his property became a prey to his own slaves. Numbers of people are sufferers, unfortunately I am one. This event has caused such tumult and confusion, that the trade is almost at a stand."

HARTFORD, October 3.

The woolen manufacture in Hartford, after struggling with every obstacle, begins to flourish and bids fair to be advantageous to the proprietors as well as to the public. The quality of the cloths, more especially the coarser, is acknowledged on all hands to be superior to that of the English of the same fineness*. It is an undeniable fact that the coatings made here, are more durable than the English. The great objection formerly made to the colouring and finishing the cloths is now removed—it being agreed by the best judges that the difference between the best finished English cloths and those of this manufacture are hardly perceivable. And the writer of this paragraph, a few days ago, saw a tailor mistake cloth from the Hartford manufactory for English. This being the fact, the reputation of American cloths will rise and facilitate the sale, especially as they can be afforded as low as English cloths of the same fineness.

As this manufacture consumes large quantities of wool, it is recommended to our farmers to attend to the raising of sheep and also to the improving of the breed. Wool will always be in demand, and command cash.

The bell foundery, by Mr. Doolittle, also deserves notice. The bells cast at this foundery are equal in quality to any imported; and the whole continent may be furnished at this single foundery.

* However singular this may be thought, it is undoubtedly a fact; as is well known to those who have either examined their respective textures and materials, or have experienced the durability of each.

Philadelphia, October 12.

English papers by the last arrivals, contain the following accounts in addition to those in our last, viz. That the plague rages in the Morea—and continues to spread in Constantinople and the neighboring villages. A second decree has been published in Spain relative to strangers—this enjoins that all strangers who dwell in Spain must be Catholics—renounce all privileges as foreigners, and take an oath of fidelity to religion and the sovereign, under penalty of being sentenced to the galleys, &c.

The prospect of peace continues to brighten, and some great successes gained by the Russians render the event no longer dubious; the Emperor it is said has already signed the articles—Prince Repnin has defeated the Turks at Maczin—they lost 4000 men, 30 pieces of cannon and fifteen standards—the Russians only 150 killed and 300 wounded; the number of the Turkish army exceeded 70,000 men.

A fortie of 9000 men was made from Brailow, but Prince Repnin obliged them to retire with loss. It is expected that the Russians will now besiege Brailow in form: Further accounts add that the inhabitants of Brailow fearing the fate of Ismael are fleeing from that city in great numbers.—The Russians have also possessed themselves of the fortress of Amassa, in the Cuban, the whole garrison consisting of 14,000 men being made prisoners of war; the magazines, and every thing in the place, with all the vessels in the port fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The Germanic body assembled at Ratibon in the high Colleges of the Empire, have passed sundry resolutions relative to the present situations of their possessions in Alsace and Lorraine; in these they thank the Emperor for his interposition with his Most Christian Majesty—they express their surprise that the answer of the King is not in the Latin Tongue according to treaty with France; they say the answer is unsatisfactory, as the French discover no intention of making restitution, or even to offer an indemnification in territory and in subjects, for the possessions in Alsace and Lorraine which have been violated and infringed upon by the decrees of the National Assembly. They request that the Emperor should make new representations to his Most Christian Majesty on these subjects—and, that the end may be obtained, they further resolve, That all the guarantees of the peace of Westphalia shall be summoned, with all the powerful States in Europe, and be requested to manifest and testify their participation in this important affair, and to support the representa-

tions of the imperial Ambassador at Paris—and that the Emperor be supplicated to enjoin all the circles and States of the Empire, duly to complete the number of their troops, so as to be able to furnish their contingent *in duplo*, to defend the dignity of the Germanic Empire, its authority and rights, by employing all the measures authorized by the law of nature and nations.

N. B. The electors of Bohemia, Saxony and Hanover, did not accede to the above—and the Elector of Brandenburg has insisted on preliminary negotiations.

Of all the secular powers who have a suffrage at the Diet of the Empire, no one has expressed a more unfavourable opinion of the present system of France, than the King of Sweden.

Notwithstanding the combination and resolutions of the Electoral College of the Germanic Princes against the proceedings of the National Assembly of France, there are many circumstances which conspire to prevent any active operations against the revolution. The finances of the Emperor are exhausted, and the debt of the empire amounts to 592 millions of florins—added to this, the Emperor and the Electors cannot feel secure in respect to the attachment of the people to their own governments—and some of the Electors are themselves so much the friends of the Rights of Man, as secretly to wish success to the Revolution of France. The dependance of the Emperor for money must be on the King of Spain—and it is well known that the affairs of Spain are not unembarrassed—and that but a small proportion of the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, go into the royal coffers.

In consequence of the speech which Mr. Fox made in the House of Commons, against a war with Russia, the Empress has directed her Ambassador to procure a bust of that orator, in white marble, which she intends to place between those of Cicero and Demosthenes, in her cabinet.

Succinct statement of the disturbances in Hispaniola from the account translated for the General Advertiser.

AUGUST 21. Some negroes seized from a body of 2 or 300, being questioned relative to the cause of their meetings, said that they wanted to enjoy that liberty, they are intitled to by "the Rights of Man."

22. A white man taken among several leaders of the black insurgents; several plantations burnt.

23. Every citizen of the Cape under arms—all the plantations on the plain, on fire, and the whites found on them murdered—twenty negroes killed; their number amounts to 2000—the troops attacked them—they flee and are pursued, 35 killed and 50 wounded, many whites among them; the Cape regiment is joined by the citizens,—all in consternation.

24. Intelligence the most distressing—all is on fire—this is seen from the Cape; the city putting itself in a posture of defence, a battalion of volunteer citizens set out—600 of the insurgents escaped—killed 8 or 10—found the plantation *Choiseuil* burnt—troops returned to the Cape.

25. The quarter *Morin* is now on fire; the insurrection becomes more general, numbers of the negroes taken, and condemned to be shot. The free negroes and mulattoes armed, and are formed into a separate division, they are eager to attack the insurgents.

26. Every avenue to the city is guarded—the negroes are at the distance of one league, and frequently approach in numbers to bid us defiance—many of them are killed by our cannon, notwithstanding which they come up unarmed—a few whites belonging to the Cape have been killed, owing to their own imprudence.

27. In several engagements the whites have been successful; and the negroes always driven back with loss; 60 or 70 men have frequently beat back 7 or 800 of the negroes; they are now 10,000 strong—7 or 800 of which are on horseback, and tolerably well armed.

28. Above 100 Negro prisoners have been shot in the burying place within two days—One Negro, a leader, has been broken on the wheel—and a white leader hung;—he had been an Abbe, and declared that he was sent from France with four more, to teach the Negroes to revolt; there are other white rebels in prison.—It is said there are at least 100 white men in the Negro camp. About 150 whites have been murdered on the plantations.

29. The Mulattoes and free Negroes have distinguished themselves greatly, and killed many of the insurgents.

30. The Americans furnish a guard every night—also the French sailors.

31. Some indications of a conspiracy;—it appears that the plot is to set fire to the city in 400 houses at once—to butcher the whites, and take the city by escalade.—M de Rouvray the commander in chief of the whites, has killed 200 in one engagement—We have lost M. Lehon the commander of the Mulattoes.

This Journal is continued to the 13th September—in which there is a detail of the attacks made on the Negroes from day to day, generally

with success. The Negroes were however sometimes victorious—they have taken some of the whites prisoners—and on the 5th September, the account states that they had taken a fort in which were six 24 pounders. The Negroes have several field-pieces in their camp on the Heights of the Cape. The insurrection, so far from being quelled, appears to have encreased.

A chief of the insurgents, named Cappe, was taken and broke on the wheel—he was possessed of an income of 30,000 livres, all in town houses. The number of Negroes killed to the 13th Sept. is supposed to be upwards of 3,000—and before the insurrection is quelled, it is judged that 1 or 2,000 more must be dispatched.

A letter from Cape Francois of the 18th September, received here on Monday, says that nothing of importance had been done towards quelling the disturbances, nor had any thing further happened to encrease the evil. A fortie of 2,000 whites was to take place on the 19th.

Sunday last the Minister of France set off for Mount Vernon, on a visit to the President of the United States.

The 18th of August, Lord Dorchester and his family failed from Quebec for England, on board the Alligator, Isaac Coffin, Esq. commander.

The Quebec Herald contains addresses of the Citizens of Quebec to Prince Edward, lately arrived there from Gibraltar.

A plan for cutting a Canal, between Clubfoot's and Harlow's Creeks, in North-Carolina, lately appeared in the Edenton paper—the distance from Creek to Creek is about two miles—Thus the spirit of improvement is catching from State to State.

Ratifications of the articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed to the States by the first Congress under said Constitution at their first session—

Maryland, North-Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island and South-Carolina, have ratified the whole—Delaware has postponed a decision on the first article, which was lately ratified by Pennsylvania—New-Hampshire, New-York and New-Jersey, have ratified all but the second article. Returns from the other States have not been received by Congress.

Eulogium on the Constitution of the United States, from Dr. LINN'S Sermon, 4th July.

AS far as this Constitution has been tried, its influence is found to be safe and beneficial. It is a representation of the people, from whom all legitimate government is derived. It is a government of laws, not of men. It promises to unite mildness and energy; to secure and defend; to steer the happy medium between oppression and licentiousness.

It is calculated to encourage genius, and bring merit to view from the obscure walks of life. Titles and birth give no claim to rank or precedence; but a capacity for business, with learning, eloquence and virtue, are the surest ways to rise to honor and preferment.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Ship Name, Captain, and Destination. Includes Ship President, Brig Suckey, Schooner Industry, and Sloop Ann.

The Editor has been favored with the following intelligence from Marblehead, by Richard Harris, Esq. Collector of the said Port

Captain Hooper left Bilbao the 9th August last, and brings the following intelligence—That during his stay at Bilbao, several vessels arrived there from Great-Britain, all agreed uniformly in the following particulars— That the courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to reinstate the French monarch on his throne— That a hotter press was never known—And every other preparation for war, which was universally believed would be declared in form. Capt. Hooper on his outward passage, in the bay of Biscay, spoke two Spanish frigates, two armed brigs, and one large transport ship, (the latter of which was full of soldiers) from Cadiz, bound to St. Sebastian. The principal merchants, as well as every other rank of the people of Bilbao, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table showing prices for funded and unfunded debt, including items like 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, and Bank Subscriptions.

The articles from our Correspondent C. were received too late for this paper—with other favors, they shall be attended to in our next.

Our Subscribers are respectfully informed, that their late disappointments in not receiving the GAZETTE with the usual punctuality, were occasioned solely by the number of large packets dispatched from the Treasury Department, which filled the mail portmanteau to the exclusion of Newspapers.

ERRATUM—In the first column of this paper, for Surgeon-General, read "Surveyor-General of the State of New-York."

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the Public Debt of the Union, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange negotiated; Merchandize of all sorts bought and sold on Commission, and all other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House, State-Street, BOSTON.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791.

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