

CHARLESTON, May 1.

At a meeting of the citizens, at Williams's coffee-house, on Friday evening, Gen. Moultrie in the chair.

Resolved, That the establishment of a fund for the purpose of purchasing or taking up judgments, bonds, or other evidences of debts, owing by the inhabitants of this state, and thereupon extending the time of payment to debtors, on their giving sufficient security for discharging the same, would be highly beneficial both to debtors and creditors, and to the community at large.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Julius Pringle, David Ramsay, Thomas Frost, John Edwards, Adam Tunno, D. De Sauffure, D. Jennings, N. Russell, and John Lloyd, sen. be a committee to prepare and report a plan of an institution conformable to the foregoing resolve:—And that when they have agreed to a plan they publish the same, and lay it before the citizens, at a meeting to be convened within three days thereafter by public advertisement, for their consideration.

WINCHESTER, May 28.

Our last accounts from the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, are to the 12th inst.—they state that frequent depredations are still committed by the Indians in that quarter, but that some of them have paid for the roast, 4 having been killed lately by a party of militia.—That the boundary line, agreed upon in the treaty which took place last summer, between the United States and the Cherokees, is now running—and that when this necessary business is accomplished, every exertion will be used by Governor Blount to protect the frontiers from any depredations a banditti of outcasts may meditate.

DANBURY, May 28.

Wednesday last, was exposed for sale in this town, the four quarters of a calf, killed by Mr. Amos Burritt, butcher at Newtown, which weighed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Weight. Four quarters, 122 3/4; Caul, 5 3/4; Skin, 17; Total, 145 1/2.

The calf was 5 weeks and 5 days old, raised by Mr. Nitam Curtis, of Newtown.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

By the Brigantine Greyhound, Captain Elias Porter, who arrived here in thirteen days from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the situation of affairs, respecting the disturbances in Hispaniola, were every day a more melancholy aspect—that all hopes of peace being restored, were relinquished—that the colony was, beyond a doubt, irretrievably lost—that, till latterly, some expectations were entertained of the arrival of more troops from France, but then every prospect of that nature had closed in despair—that attacks were made, almost every night, on the out-ports contiguous to the Cape—that the military force was so enfeebled, that a general massacre was apprehended—that the whites were emigrating daily, and it was thought that, in the course of a few months, not one would be found remaining on the French part of the Island—that it was confidently believed, that some celebrated characters (among whom is supposed to be the well known Count d'E—, who had, a little before, arrived in a clandestine manner from France) were the chief actors among the revolted mulattoes—that the Colonial Assembly was in a state of the most ruinous anarchy, the members having, on the day before Captain Porter sailed, carried their differences on political opinions so far, that they actually drew their swords on each other, and the house would have been drenched in blood, had not the interposition of some less turbulent spirits subsided the dreadful ferment.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated March 23, 1793, to a gentleman in this town, received yesterday.

"What passes within our own country is more interesting than the affairs abroad. The King pushed impatience so far as to dismiss the only two patriotic Ministers he had near him, Narbonne and Cahier de Gerville. The National Assembly has arrested de Lessart, whose manoeuvres have been for a long time obnoxious; it has seized upon his papers, and sent him to Orleans, in order to be tried by the High National Court. It is said even that the other Ministers are arrested: That the people of Paris demand loudly the head of the Queen. It is added, that she has been accused, on Monday last, by Mr. Condorcet.—They say—they say, in fine, they say things which are almost all incredible, and which, without doubt, could not have been spoken some years ago—but many things are said which perhaps do not exist, and which I will inform you of only when confirmed.

"The army of the line had a deficiency of fifty, two thousand men.—Well, my friend, upon

a simple invitation from the National Assembly, in one day, at the same hour, without any other words but—the country is in danger—four hundred thousand citizens have voluntarily enlisted!—Many of those new soldiers have been seen to ride post in order to get more quickly to their colours. Mention me any other country in which soldiers rode post to join their corps!—This, however, is the fact.—So I can assure you, my dear friend, that the good cause will be triumphant, and that probably, before long, twenty enslaved nations will be restored to liberty, and will sing in chorus the celebrated tune of the French Revolution—CA. I. R. A."

HARTFORD, June 4.

Last Friday the honorable General Assembly of this state, ended the business of the Spring session.

It ought in justice to be observed that the business of the session was conducted with the utmost candor, harmony and liberality. Nothing of party spirit, private animosity or personal abuse, was introduced, in any of the debates. The tendency of the public acts, is to promote and encourage the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and literature of this state, to open a field for the exertion of enterprise and industry, and to communicate to every class of people the full enjoyment of their rights as men and citizens. Notwithstanding many liberal grants and appropriations were made, such was the favorable situation of our finances, that it was finally determined not to be necessary at this session, to lay any further tax on the inhabitants of this state.

EXTRACT FROM THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Part the second—By THOMAS PAINE.

Combining PRINCIPLE and PRACTICE. "It is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune. In taking up this subject I seek no recompence—I fear no consequence. Fortified with that proud integrity, that disdains to triumph or to yield, I will advocate the Rights of man.

"It is to my advantage that I have served an apprenticeship, to life. I know the value of moral instruction, and I have seen the danger of the contrary.

At an early period, little more than sixteen years of age, raw and adventurous, and heated with the false heroism of a master who had served in a man of war, I began the career of my own fortune, and entered on board the Terrible, Privateer, Capt. Death. From this adventure I was happily prevented by the affectionate and moral remonstrance of a good father, who, from his own habits of life, being of the Quaker profession, must begin to look upon me as lost. But the impression, much as it effected at the time, began to wear away, and I entered afterwards in the King of Prussia Privateer, Capt. Mendez, and went with her to sea. Yet, from such a beginning, and with all the inconvenience of early life against me, I am proud to say, that with a perseverance undiminished by difficulties, a disinterestedness that compelled respect, I have not only contributed to raise a new empire in the world, founded on a new system of government, but I have arrived at an eminence in political literature, the most difficult of lines to succeed and excel in, which aristocracy, with all its aids, has not been able to reach or to rival.

"Knowing my own heart, and feeling myself as I now do, superior to all the skirmish of party, the inveteracy of interested or mistaken opponents, I answer not to falsehood or abuse, but proceed to the defects of the English government."

* Rev. William Knowles, master of the grammar school of Thetford, in Norfolk.

"Politics and self-interest have been so uniformly connected, that the world, from being so often deceived, has a right to be suspicious of public characters: but with regard to myself, I am perfectly easy on this head, I did not, at my first setting out in public life, nearly seventeen years ago, turn my thoughts to subjects of government from motives of interest; and my conduct from that moment to this, proves the fact. I saw an opportunity, in which I thought I could do some good, and I followed exactly what my heart dictated. I neither read books, nor studied other people's opinions. I thought for myself. The case was this:

"During the suspension of the old governments in America, both prior to, and at the breaking out of hostilities, I was struck with the order and decorum with which every thing was conducted: and impressed with the idea, that a little more than what society naturally performed, was all the government that was necessary; and that monarchy and aristocracy were frauds and impositions upon mankind. On these principles I published the pamphlet Common Sense. The success it met with was beyond any thing since the invention of printing. I gave the copy right up to every State in the union, and the demand ran to not less than one hundred thousand copies. I continued the subject in the same manner, under the title of the Crisis, till the complete establishment of the revolution.

"After the declaration of independence, Congress unanimously and unknown to me, appointed me Secretary in the foreign department. This was agreeable to me, because it gave me the opportunity of seeing into the abilities of foreign courts, and their manner of doing business. But a misunderstanding arising between Congress and me, respecting one of their commissioners, then in Europe, Mr. Silas Deane, I resigned the office, and declined, at the same time, the pecuniary offers made me by the ministers of France and Spain, M. Gerard and Don Juan Miralles.

"I had by this time so completely gained the ear and confidence of America, and my own independence was become so visible as to give me a range in political writing, beyond, perhaps, what any man ever possessed in any country; and what is more extraordinary, I held it undiminished to the end of the war, and enjoy it in the same manner to the present moment. As my object was not myself, I set out with the determination, and happily with the disposition, of not being moved by praise or censure, friendship or calumny, nor of being drawn from my purpose by any personal altercation; and the man who cannot do this, is not fit for a public character.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the best things grow out of the worst!—Even the bible is made out of rags! And yet people will not save their rags! Authors, printers, arts, sciences, and records all depend on rags for support, and yet rags are thrown away. Great people, that is people really great, save rags. Why? because though saving rags is a very little thing, yet it is a little thing that has great effects. Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are not poor and proud, save rags. Why? because every little helps. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But middling people, who are above want and below affluence, will not save rags. Then let them put the business into the hands of little folks; children and maids. Tell Molly and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place—give them all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the business—they will think of it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a year's collection of rags; and the rags will make a bible or a law book—There is a bible and a cap clear gain! Twenty thousand families in Connecticut will save twenty thousand bibles and caps! A great saving this for one year and one state.

P. S. Tell Molly and Betty, that the paper-makers do not mean to get away their dirt-clouts—after their rags are become unfit for dirt-clouts and house cloths, they are just as good for paper-makers as ever.

Philadelphia, June 9.

On Tuesday last the PRESIDENT of the United States, and his Lady, attended by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury and his Lady, visited Mr. Pearce's Cotton Manufactory. The President attentively viewed the Machinery, &c. and saw the business performed in its different branches—which received his warmest approbation.

The State-House garden, on Monday last, witnessed a scene of great bustle and confusion. To judge from the crowd, and the impatience of the people to reach the windows, a stranger to the cause would have supposed they were pressing in to give their votes in a contested election for Chief Magistrate: But not so—Subscriptions were receiving for the Lancaster turnpike road. From 11 in the morning, till near 12 at night, the subscription remained open, and when closed, 2276 shares were found subscribed. Each subscriber advanced thirty dollars on his share, this multiplied by the number of shares, makes the sum of 68280 dollars, subscribed and paid in about 12 hours. This shews no scarcity of cash. Six hundred is the number of shares limited by law; a lottery was therefore instituted to reduce the subscriptions to the legal number: the thirty dollars returned to those who are excluded by that lottery. Gen. Ad.

A gentleman lately from the interior parts of the state of Pennsylvania, informs that the country in general bears the most promising appearance of a plentiful harvest. The rye, especially between Lebanon and Lancaster, is an instance of extraordinary growth: its height is so great as to give the oldest apple orchards the appearance of a low shrubbery, by entirely concealing the trunk and lower branches of the tallest trees. Some stalks of those rye fields actually measured seven feet nine inches.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Maury, Consul for the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated April 9, 1792.

"It is peculiarly incumbent on all Masters of American vessels coming hither, to use every practicable precaution to be in order.

"The brig Sukey, William Barker, master, from South-Carolina, is under difficulties, and the case appears a singularly hard one. Previous to leaving America, the master had those of his crew not natives sworn before a magistrate, whose qualification was authenticated by the British Consul. These men, on being examined here on oath, and their declarations not according with those they had made in America, the vessel is stopped, and tho' I hope she will still be either admitted to entry or released, yet the delay and other inconveniences will be very great. The matter is now before the Lords of the Treasury.—I submit with deference the propriety of making this transaction public, that it may produce more caution."

A loan was necessary to carry into effect the measures planned by the legislature of the United States for the protection of the frontiers; the legislature accordingly directed this loan to be made—the Bank of the United States have loaned the sum wanted, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, this is called plundering the people!

It seems that if the government wants money it must borrow it, without interest—or wait till the taxes are collected—what apity they had not applied to the dis-interested fault-finders!

In Neckar, we see a penetrating philosophical mind duped by the advocates of religious superstition and imposture. The clergy found him too great a man not to be drawn over to their side, and therefore accomplished their object in the same manner as they formerly did with Boyle, Locke, Newton, Addison, &c. in England. A Layman advocating superstition is always a choice morsel for the clergy. See National Gazette of Monday last.

A correspondent observes on the above, that the men who are there represented as the dupes of superstition and imposture, were among the most distinguished benefactors of mankind that ever lived, and principally on account of their being men of religion and virtue. The religious and moral character and sentiments of these celebrated philosophers have been a "morsel" to infidels that they could never digest.—But it is to be lamented that it was reserved for this enlightened age to produce an assassin of their fame, as men of common sense, or common honesty.

"The abusers of government pretend that they are only exercising a right given them by the constitution, for the purpose of preventing abuses, but how unreasonable is it thus to take the advantage and under the cloak of duty to commit error. May we not believe in charity to our own countrymen, that they make but a small number of this class, and that a majority of them are persons from other countries who having lately escaped from bondage, know not how to enjoy liberty."

Married, at New-York, the 31st ult. Col. SERR, of South-Carolina (a young gentleman who served in the American army in the late war with much reputation) to Miss VAN BERCKEL of this city, daughter of his Excellency Mr. Van Berckel, late Minister of the United Netherlands to the United States of America.

Died, at Frederickburg, Virginia, Mrs. CATHARINE WIATT, the amiable consort of William Wiatt, Esq. of that town, aged 36 years.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. 6 per Cents, 22 3/4; 3 per Cents, 13 1/2; Deferred, 15 1/2; Indents, 23; Final Settlements, 18 1/2; Half Shares Bank U. S., 70 75 per cent. prem.; Shares Bank North-America, 17 ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Origin. Snow Concord, Markoc, Cape-Francois; Brig Chance, Wilson, Glasgow; Kitty, Moore, do.; Gayoso, James, Cape-Francois; Sloop Juno, Norton, Boston.

Portland (District of Maine) May 28. Capt. Hart, in the schooner Seaflower, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Port-au-Prince, after a passage of 18 days. When Capt. Hart came away, things were in the utmost confusion. All confidence between man and man seemed to be destroyed. The men of property, honor and honesty, had chiefly left the island; and there remained a set of harpies who preyed upon the substance of unwary strangers.

Capt. Harding arrived here last week from St. Eustatia. He saw there on the 9th inst. Captain Sylvanus Crosby, in the sloop Betsey, of Rochester. He had been on a whaling cruise, and had on board 110 barrels of oil.

Capt. Jones, in the brig Detsy, arrived here yesterday, after a passage of 48 days from Liverpool. He left there Capt. Trask, in the brig Industry, from Kennebeck; brig Hannah, Capt. Springer, belonging also to Kennebeck, bound to N. York, and would sail in a few days. Capt. Savage, in a ship from Wiscasset, left Liverpool the 8th April. The schooner Columbia, Capt. Young, left that place the 6th April, was to touch at Whitehaven, and was thence bound to Boston. The brig Industry, Capt. Rob. of Boston, and Capt. Young, of Philadelphia, sailed in company with Capt. Jones. Capt. Edwards, in a brig from Portsmouth, was to sail in a few days. Arrived at Liverpool, on the 7th of April, Capt. Edes, in a ship from Saco, after a passage of twelve weeks from North-Carolina.

Petersburg, V. May 31. The Grand Duke, Capt. Pollock, arrived in James River, has brought an account of the death of the King of Sweden, who is said to have been assassinated at a masquerade, by one of his Nobles.—The same vessel also brings intelligence of the Parliament of England having abolished the Slave-Trade.

Boston, May 31. Arrived, brig Galen, Captain Holland, from London, 52 days. The Rev. Mr. Brown, lady and family, came passengers.

Arrived, brig Mermaid, Capt. Grinnel, from Madeira. In lat. 40. long. 70. Spoke the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Bristol for New-York, out 75 days, in great want of provisions, which were liberally supplied by Patrick Jeffrey, Esq. of this town, from on board the Mermaid. These supplies consisted not only of necessaries, but delicacies.

Subscribers for this Gazette in Trenton, are requested to pay arrears to the present Postmaster, Major GORDON.

Those persons who decline taking the Paper, will please to pay the Postage on the Letters which inform the Editor of their determination.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10s.) By HAZARD and ADDOMS, At the corner of Third & Chestnut Streets,

THE HISTORY OF New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State, with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, A. M.

This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.—Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fear bought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut to ind, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trousers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in goal, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward; and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and it brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by PEREGRINE LETHBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791.

(ep 8w)