

BOSTON, August 18.

By Capt. Coffin, arrived here from Cadiz, we are informed, that General Bowles, the famous Indian Chief, is in close confinement in Cadiz Isle.

A revolution spirit is appearing on several of the West-India Islands. At St. Vincents, the Legislature have resolved to insist upon their right to Internal Legislation, in all matters relating to the Internal Government of the Colony.

UNION BANK

The following gentlemen are chosen officers of the Union Bank, viz.

- Hon. MOSES GILL, Esq. President. ALEXANDER HODGSON, Esq. Cashier. Mr. NATHANIEL EMMONS, First Accountant. Mr. GEORGE BURROUGHS, Teller. Mr. ANDREW JOHANNOT, Messenger.

DANBURY, August 18.

Yesterday Peter Farring, an Irishman, and John Sharp, a Mulatto, were convicted before the Hon. Superior Court in this town, of highway robbery, and sentenced to confinement and hard labor in Newgate prison during their natural lives. They took their departure for that place this morning.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 22.

It must be pleasing to the friends of New-Jersey, to find that several new manufactories are establishing; and that this hitherto oppressed state may yet rise to importance, and shine with splendor in the new constellation.

We hear from Paterfon, that Major L'Enfant has prepared a plan of the town, which far surpasses any thing of the kind yet seen in this country.

Cotton manufactures in this country are becoming numerous; and it is the opinion of some, notwithstanding labor is higher than in Europe, that as we can have the raw material of cotton upon the same terms, or better than in England, it can be imported. The advantage of mills and other hydraulic machines will be a vast saving of labor.

SUNBURY, August 11.

FOR THE SUNBURY GAZETTE.

Mr. Kennedy,

As the flux is now raging with much malignancy, in many parts of this country, I take the liberty of publishing the following simple cure, which after an experience of its utility, for near 40 years, I will venture to recommend as a sovereign remedy.

Take two teaspoonsful of clean hickory or oak ashes, quite hot, in half a gill of old spirits, whisky or milk, morning and evening. It is seldom necessary to repeat it more than two or three days.

N. B. Let the patient observe at the time, to live on a flour diet altogether; and it would contribute much to the cure if a warm flannel was constantly wore next to the stomach. A Subscriber.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.

The Ship Friendship, Capt. Brice, is arrived at New-York, from London, in 65 days passage. She brings papers to the 19th June—extracts from which shall appear in our next.

The ship George, of Boston, Silas Daggett, master, arrived in Hampton-Road, Virginia, the 17th inst. in 35 days from Cadiz—By him we learn, that the people of Spain having expressed great alarm and uneasiness at being kept in ignorance of what was doing in France, the Minister thought it best to allow them the liberty of speaking freely on political subjects; in consequence of which the French Constitution had become the subject of common conversation in all the coffee-houses and places of public resort:—That the King of Prussia had withdrawn his troops intended to act against France, in order to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Empress of Russia, with regard to Poland: That M. de la Fayette was carrying all before him—and that wherever he penetrated into the Austrian dominions, the people had declared in favor of the French Constitution.

James Napper Tandy, Esq. has been acquitted by a Jury in Dublin, on his indictment for challenging the Solicitor-General.

Very honorable notice is taken of the zeal and indefatigable exertions of M. de la Fayette, in a letter from Paris, in forming and disciplining the French army—that he may bring it to such perfection as to be an effectual barrier against the inroads of the Austrians or their allies. These incessant cares are however beginning to affect a constitution naturally strong, and a spirit replete with enthusiasm for the welfare and final establishment of the rights of mankind. M. de la Fayette eats little, and carries an example of temperance almost to extravagance. Sleepless nights and toilsome days are the lot of this active friend to mankind—and history will mark him out as one of those few extraordinary men who are born for the human race.

Last Saturday morning a fine female child was found in a cellar window at the corner of Effrit's Alley in Second street.—The humane people in the neighbourhood took proper care of it.

The works of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq. are now published, by Mr. Thomas Dobson, of this city, in three volumes octavo. They consist principally of Miscellaneous Essays, Poems, and occasional writings, forming an entertaining and useful collection, little, if at all inferior to the most favorite authors from the other side of the Atlantic.

M. de la Fayette is now the best hope of France, and, considering the cause of France, of all the continent. May he be as successful for the old, as he was for the new world!

Four hundred passengers are arrived at New-castle from Londonderry, in the ship Ann and Susan.

A ship is arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) from Ireland, with 350 passengers.

A Paris paper of June 9, mentions a late indisposition of the King and Queen; and at the same time their convalescence. The Prince Royal is also mentioned as very ill, and daily declining in health and spirits.

Capt. Egar, of the Molly, arrived last Thursday from Cape-Francois, in 12 days, with 22 passengers. The disturbances at the Cape have little appearance of ceasing. The Commander in Chief had given great disgust, by sending back the troops to Old France, which were sent out for the defence of the islands. The Mulattos are in the full enjoyment of liberty, but will not act against the Negroes, who continue as turbulent as ever. They made a very desperate attack on Fort Dauphin, about 3 or 4 days prior to Capt. Egar's departure from the island, but were repulsed with very inconsiderable loss on the part of the garrison, although the slaughter of the blacks could not have been under four or five hundred. This fort, which is situate between the Cape and Fort-Crispin, is of such consequence, that had it been taken, the Cape must have inevitably fallen next. The Negro Camp is so near the Cape, that the noise of their firing is heard every night. All the plantations, except one or two, are destroyed by the Negroes, and on these they are constantly making repeated attempts.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, July 28.

"One of the government schooners brought yesterday into our port a Spanish schooner, taken by her in Maribaroufe River: the prize had on board four guns, 4 pounders; seven thousand weight of powder, four hundred cutlasses, and some muskets, which she was conveying to the rebel Negroes near the Cape.—The Captain was on shore treating with them; and the crew, consisting of 3 men, have been put in prison."

Extract of a letter from Fort-Knox (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we shall have a very ugly job on hand, with this Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of watching and coaxing—they come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for scalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the prisoners we have, restrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, several Chiefs came in from Opee, a place high up on the Illinois river, and, in their speech to Major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently invited and threatened by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war against us, but that they had not, nor did intend to do it. That we must keep a good heart, for we should have a great many more to fight this year than we had the last—wished us success, and hoped we might give them a good drubbing. The Major enquired whether the British made them any presents—they replied, that the British gave them goods like stacks of hay, provisions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborate so far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, there was the last, and the British continue to supply them with every thing they want; so that I think a few of us will be apt to lose our hair."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 11.

"The French nation will be free, in spite of the number of diffentions fomented even in their assembly, by the enemies to all liberty; the greatest, and the far greatest part of the nation, being staunch to the constitution.

"I have been once to the National Assembly, and was sorry to see the want of order that prevailed in the meeting of the representatives of so formidable and powerful a nation as France. Though there are many very eminent characters among the members, it is easy to perceive that they are divided into several interests: some wish to have entirely a republic, others more power and more confidence in the supreme executive; and others (who are the wisest) wish to preserve the constitution as received and as established: in fact, some are too moderate, and some too violent, and the greatest diffidence exists, and not without reason, since the desertion of some men who had even a great hand in the revolution: But notwithstanding all that, Liberty and the Rights of Man will prevail."

The Medical Society of the State of Delaware have announced the following question as a subject of prize dissertation, and invite the ingenious and learned of all nations to the competition—viz.

"What is the origin and nature of the noxious power which prevails especially in hot and moist climates during summer and autumn, and produces intermittent and remittent fevers, and certain other diseases? By what means may this insalubrity of climate be corrected;—and the diseases thence arising most successfully prevented and treated?"

The competitors for this prize are requested to observe, that the means of correcting this species of noxious climate, will be considered as the principal stress of the proposed question.

The premium to be awarded to the author of the best dissertation on the question proposed—The dissertation to be transmitted, free of charges, to the President of the Society on, or before the second Tuesday of May, 1795.—It may be written either in the English, French, German or Latin language.—The premium to consist of Three Hundred Dollars, or the value thereof in plate, at the option of the author, to be paid him or his order in six months after the adjudication.—If none of the dissertations of-

ferred shall be found to merit the premium, the society reserve the power of withholding—and devoting it to some other important purpose.

A correspondent in the Delaware Gazette, observes that Mr. Dickinson's late donation of FIFTY POUNDS, to the premium offered by the Medical Society of the State of Delaware, while it demonstrates the liberality of that gentleman, is, at the same time, a proof of the rising importance of Science in our American Republics, and must serve as an earnest of its future diffusion and usefulness.

"A number of young farmers (says a correspondent) who are about to settle some new land, would wish to be informed in a point that immediately concerns them; and on which, before their removal, they would be glad to take the opinions of their fellow-citizens; whether a future Congress will persevere in the system of British politics, and will, after the policy of that nation, extend the Excise to Cider, Beer, Candles, and other necessary articles in a family? This question might, perhaps, with propriety have been addressed to those who have secretly influenced the measures of Congress, and who are now exerting every nerve to fill the new legislature with men devoted to avarice, and who will humbly pursue every measure dictated by their patrons." Nat. Gaz.

As avarice is the basest passion that can disgrace the character of our species, it is a most humiliating reflection that our public measures should in this early period of our existence as a nation, be controuled by men devoted to its influence.—A correspondent observes on the above paragraph from the "National Gazette"—that it conveys the most audacious imputation on the character of the people, who elected the members of Congress—it is little short of saying that the freedom of election is rather a curse than a blessing.—But who, enquires our correspondent, are the men who have made the members of Congress the tools of their avarice—and who are the men that have thus sold themselves to the worshippers of mammon? Let their names be exposed that the people may know them—till this is done, such insinuations can pass for nothing better than the suggestions of a base mind.—The authors of insinuations like the foregoing, cannot be considered as friends of the people, of the union, or of the liberties of this country.—They may with propriety be filed incendiaries, who scatter fire-brands, arrows and death.

Reason should govern one man—it should govern all men—it is opposed by passion, which should not govern at all. When the enemies of government address the passions of the people, as they incessantly do, it is to prevent their being governed by reason—for the government of reason is fatal to party influence.

Perfect peace and tranquility are seldom long enjoyed by any society or community—the people of the United States appear to have the most favorable prospects that were ever presented to the sons of men of a long series of increasing happiness—but there are men among us who are determined to blast our hopes, and to turn our glory into flame and contempt.

These eagle-eyed politicians are so sharp-sighted, that they can see, as the man did thro' the telescope, things out of sight. Nay, they arrogate to themselves the attribute of omniscience, and judge not only of actions by their false conceptions of things, but even of the hearts of those who presume to have an opinion of their own, different from their's.

It is said, that "the ambition and avarice of some men are never to be satisfied."—Quere, whether those passions in any man or men, were ever satisfied? But unfortunately for the country, it is further said, "a few ambitious and avaricious men, have been for some time bending the whole power of the United States to promote their private views of ambition and wealth."—What a service would some men, who are entirely divested of these infernal passions, render their country, by pointing out with their finger of scorn, these men of ambition and avarice, who "act as if they wished to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet."—Quere, whether the "men who have for some time been bending the whole power of the United States," may not be said to have it already sufficiently in their power to put "it under their feet?"—Quere—What sort of government is that where every law enacted by the legislature thereof ought not to be obeyed?—Quere—What is Republicanism?—What a pity M'Fingal's opinion is not reducible to practice!

You shall be vice-roys, it is true, But we'll be vice-roys over you.

It is said, that "the civil wars of modern Europe have been distinguished not only by the fierce animosity, but likewise by the obstinate perseverance of the contending factions." The same remark will equally well apply to the civil wars of every age and every country—the reason is obvious—personal animosities put a keener edge on the spirit of resentment, and the desire of revenge, than general quarrels between different states, governments and kingdoms—the parties are likewise more fully apprized of the strength and resources of their respective opponents—this circumstance reduces them to a point of nearer equality, and serves to prolong the contest. Further, the parties generally contend for life, fame and fortune; the unfortunate principals of either side, always falling sacrifices to the vengeance of the victors. It is a circumstance to be noted, that in most civil wars, the ostensible motives are similar—thus religion was the object in the civil wars of France, which deluged that country in blood for nearly a century. The Protestant religion on one side, the Catholic on the other. And if Catharine, Empress of Germany, can excite a civil war in Poland, the enemies of the revolution will probably say, as well as its friends, that Liberty is their object.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. arrived at Boston, the schooner Harmony, Capt. Drew, from Bourdeaux. By letters received per this arrival dated June 29th, we are informed that the young King of Hungary and Bohemia was dead, suppoed by poison: That there were commotions in Prussia, which it was thought would operate in favor of the French revolution: That assignats have appreciated from 63 to 40 per cent discount: That, notwithstanding, business was almost stagnated; and the nation seemed in a state of anxiety for some great event: That desertions from the old troops of France had become more common than heretofore, owing to bad management in the Commissary and Quarter Masters' departments; but that the spirit of the people was very far from being in the least depressed.

At a Meeting of the Germantown Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures, on Monday last, the following Address was delivered by the President.

GENTLEMEN,

DID not your steady attention and exertions to promote American manufactures afford a pleasing assurance of your determined resolution to support them; I should not at this time call your attention to the schemes of some influential characters in the United States, which if carried into full effect, will tend to destroy the infant manufactures of our country. You are all acquainted with the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish national manufactories, and that at this moment he is pursuing his plan with unremitting attention. Should he be successful in this project, to what situation will you be reduced, who are personally engaged in manufactures? Will not the exemption from militia duty, and the exclusive privileges granted to the workmen of such factories, draw off your hands? Will not the prodigious capitals of monied men, invested in such establishments, enable them to monopolize all the raw materials, particularly in the important occupations of the hatter and tanner? Will not the exclusive privilege granted to the corporation of establishing lotteries to indemnify them for losses, enable the company to undercill and ruin every private citizen personally engaged in manufactures? Will not the arbitrary and unjustifiable interference of government in the private occupations of citizens discourage young men from acquiring the knowledge of any occupation in which they may be ruined by a combination of rich men enjoying the particular patronage and protection of government?

This subject and these questions merit your serious attention. As yet you have the power in your own hands, you ought to exert it to support your rights.

It is the slavish doctrine of some men, "that government has the whole property of citizens under its command, and that every law enacted by the legislature ought to be obeyed." No government on earth can be invested with power to violate those natural rights of man, the protection of which is the sole object of the institution of civil society, therefore, every attempt made by the legislature to destroy them, ought to be opposed by a free people.

The ambition and avarice of some men are never to be satisfied. A few such characters have been for some time bending the whole power of the United States to promote their own private views of ambition and wealth. Not content with the honorable name of citizen, they wish to introduce distinction of rank; not content with enjoying at their ease every advantage which our country can afford, or their wealth procure, they desire to interfere in the occupations, and to curtail the enjoyments of their fellow-citizens. They act as if they wished to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet. May the early opposition of the PEOPLE of America to the unjust measures of these deluded men—may the glorious and blessed light of the French revolution, aided by the writings of the friendly clubs in England, tend to convince them of their errors, and bring them to regard the rights of men in every occupation, as sacred.

Published by order of the Society, THOMAS DUNGAN, Secretary.

MR. FENNO,

THE objections to the law passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey for incorporating the society instituted for the promotion of Manufactures, contained in the above address, your readers may recollect to have seen in a performance signed Citius, which was published in the Gazette of the United States about the time that the law was enacted.—That speculation was first printed in hand-bills, and circulated in that State previous to the passing of the law.—Let it be remembered that the establishment in New-Jersey is a State business—that it is not a national institution—and that the citizens of that State are alone accountable for any consequences which may result from it.

It is to be presumed that the Legislature of New-Jersey knew what they were about when they passed the act of incorporation. Their constituents appear to think that the interest of the State has been consulted—and while the essential and lasting advantage of the people can be more effectually promoted by encouraging monied men to combine their capitals, and come forward in undertakings, which, for want of funds, have never yet flourished in this country—the modest declamations, and the charitable imputations of no disappointed partizan, will, I trust, have the least effect—unless, indeed, the declaimer happens not to be a citizen of NEW-JERSEY.

Died in New-York, on Tuesday last, Mrs. ANNA MARIA SETON, aged 36 years, after a tedious illness, the much beloved consort of William Seton, Esquire.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Snow Pallas, Coffin, Cadiz Ship Four Friends, Volans, ditto Sloop Commerce, Wainwright, Bermuda Polly and Debby, Vanhook, St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes entries for 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full shares Bank U. S., and 2 shares.

Off Rec. for the Flux