

A gentleman, arrived on Tuesday from Cape-Francois, informs us, that the colony, at the time of his departure, which was the 21st of last month, was in a more distracted state than it has been at any period since the rebellion of the negroes. Discord and confusion seem to have erected their standard at the Cape—Party spirit is wound up to a pitch that has seldom been equalled, even in the most violent and disastrous revolutions—The common and inveterate enemy to the white people (the rebel negroes) is nearly forgotten—and the colonists are totally absorbed in animosity against each other.

Tuesday evening the 23d ult. a fire broke out in Fayetteville, North-Carolina, which raged in such a tremendous manner as to consume 60 buildings before it was checked. Col. James Porterfield is the greatest sufferer in buildings; the houses he has lost cost 6000 pounds. The value of the whole number of buildings burnt, is estimated at Thirty Thousand Pounds.—No estimate can at present be made of the loss of goods.—The most probable account of the cause of this unfortunate event, is, that a small negro girl of Col. Dekeyser's, accidentally caught a broom-straw mat on fire in the garret with a candle.

This is a severe stroke to Fayetteville, which can only be said to be in its infancy. But it is with much satisfaction observed, that the sufferers, in general, are in good spirits, and many of them already making preparations to build again—and, we hope in a few months to have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that that part of the town is completely rebuilt.

The Canal intended to unite the waters of Susquehanna and Schuylkill, was begun on Friday the 26th ult. on the crown level of the middle ground, between the Tolpehocken and Quipahilla; and the canal for uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware, was begun on Tuesday last week, near Norriston Mills.

The highly improved state of the arts in England, may be in some measure conjectured from the following circumstances.—There is now publishing in London, a splendid edition of Spenser, the subscription price is ninety guineas! Also, an edition of Hume's History of England, in five volumes, with notes by Dr. Kippis, and a continuation by Dr. Towers, the subscription to which is sixty guineas! Thompson's Seasons are likewise to be published by subscription, at four guineas each.

These works are to be highly embellished with historical and illustrative prints, by the most eminent engravers, from pictures painted on purpose, by the first artists in England.

The eagerness with which the subscription lists to these elegant chef d'oeuvres of art are filled, gives great reason to suppose, that in a very few years, all the classical and esteemed authors of England will be printed and embellished in a similar manner.

By a proclamation of his Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. Governor of the state of Maryland, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forrest, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are chosen to represent that state in the third Congress of the United States.

On Tuesday the following gentlemen were chosen, by the citizens of Philadelphia, as electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, viz.

William Henry, Joseph Heister, John Boyd, Thomas McKean, Cornelius Cox, David Stewart, George Latimer, Robert Coleman, Henry Miller, James Morris, Robert Johnston, Thomas Bull, John Wilkins, jun. Robert Hare, and Hugh Lloyd.

Lord Garies, son of the Earl of Galloway, and Captain Markham, who arrived at New-York a few days ago from Quebec, are not only to make a tour thro' the United States, but intend, we are told, to visit some of the remote and interior parts of America.

By the schooner Fox, we have received intelligence from Cape-Francois, as late as the 22d ult. There has been fresh disturbances at the Cape, between the old troops, who are ordered away, and the militia of the place. The new troops that had arrived some time before, are better pleased with the militia, and have acted in concert with them, in their mutual exertions to subdue the insurgents, but the task seems to be both difficult and will be but slowly accomplished. The old troops that were quartered in the town, have committed great excesses previous to their departure; several riots have taken place, and six or seven of the militia have fallen a sacrifice to those regulars. Most of the persons who suffered were citizens of the first respectability.

The ship Commerce, Capt. Bergman, arrived here on Tuesday last from Lisbon, which port she left the 20th September, but brings no intelligence of French affairs. It was spoken of at Lisbon, that Dr Willis was expected back again, to try another experiment on the Queen of Portugal, by plunging her in the sea—a machine has been prepared for this purpose.

Extract of a letter dated Louisville, in Kentucky, Oct. 14.

"A treaty was opened on the 24th of last month at Post Vincennes, with 7 nations of Indians, viz.—The Eel Rivers, Weachtcons, Piankishaws, Potawathems, Kickapoo, Kikaskias, and Miquetons, and concluded on the 27th; which nations have buried the hatchet, and are now entirely broke off from the league of the war nations.

"There are now the principal chiefs of these nations, 16 in number, with three of their women, on their way to Congress, here with me at this place. They are to proceed from hence up the Ohio River to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia."

Died, on the 2d inst. in this city, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. JEAN ALEXIS CLAUDIUS, a native of Dijon, a town of Burgundy in France. His death was occasioned by the fracture of his skull in falling from his horse in Third-street, near Pine-street, on the 28th ultimo.

On Tuesday last, the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey appointed the Hon. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq. a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to take his seat on the fourth day of March next—and the following gentlemen Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States:—

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas Henderson,   | Aaron D. Woodruff,   |
| Richard Stockton,   | John Van Cleave, and |
| Joseph Bloomfield,  | Samuel Dick, Esq's.  |
| Franklin Davenport, |                      |
- State of the votes for Federal Representatives at the late election in New-Jersey.
- |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| John Beatty,        | 7028 |
| Jonathan Dayton,    | 5741 |
| Abraham Clark,      | 5935 |
| Elias Boudinot,     | 4626 |
| Lambert Cadwalader, | 4325 |
| Thomas Simmickson,  | 3794 |
| Aaron Kitchell,     | 3666 |
- The five first are chosen.

The following is extracted from the Boston Gazette of Oct. 29.—It is not a bad imitation of a late slander lately cast on the Whigs of '75, from another quarter.

"Such is the unbounded thirst after monopolies with these men of the NATIONAL PANDEMONIUM, that unless they are speedily checked in their career, they will absorb in one gulp, the wealth, the strength, and the labour of the nation. To counteract their mad projects that have been but too successful, and to redress the grievances under which the Nation labours, you will in a few days have recourse to that sacred right—THE RIGHT OF ELECTION—exercise this valuable gift with judgment and discernment, and bear in remembrance, that the Old Tories of our Country in '75, ate become the Aristocrats of '92."

A correspondent says.—The only States from which accounts have been received, of the Elections of Members for the third Congress, are, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Georgia—and that THE PEOPLE of all those States, have re-elected a great majority of their Federal, Independent Members. Col. Centinel.

It is extremely probable that, had the first session of Congress, under the new constitution, been held in this city instead of New-York, we should at this time exhibit more republicanism in our public formalities. Indeed, since this city has become the seat of Federal Government a step or two towards that desirable simplicity, has been accomplished.

In a government like ours, the people are not to be imposed upon by ceremonious forms, or outward shew, and our endeavors to imitate the fopperies of European courts can only draw on us the ridicule of the reflecting. Gen. Adv.

A correspondent informs us, that conversing lately on the subject of Spartan simplicity, with a gentleman in this city—the latter observed, that if he could but see the Representatives and Senators of the United States, attending Congress in leathern donbets, and each with his wallet of dried beef, mouldy bread and good strong cheese, like the Dutch deputies of old, he should then think our republican government immortal.

N. B. This advocate for simplicity and self-denial is constantly arrayed in silk and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day.—Should our civil rulers wait for the force of example to influence them to adopt the whims of certain declaimers against luxury, they need not anticipate being obliged to wear wooden shoes and leather jackets very soon.

The Legislature of the state of New-York convened last Wednesday—the Governor opened the session with a speech, of which the following is an extract:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, "The present meeting, being in pursuance of a law of the last session, authorizing you to appoint Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States; this important business will consequently engage your immediate attention, especially as further Legislative provision will be necessary on this subject, owing to the establishment of a ratio of representation, different from the one contemplated by that law.

"As the period of the stated annual meeting of the Legislature will soon arrive, economical considerations will sufficiently recommend the expediency of completing the public business previous to an adjournment. The settlement of our contested boundaries, the digest of our law, the arrangement of our finances, and the other various salutary regulations, which since the conclusion of the late war have occupied the attention of the Legislature, being happily accomplished, your present deliberations will necessarily be confined to a few objects. At this time I have therefore only to mention to you the necessity of providing for the election of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, agreeably to our late apportionment. The conforming our Militia establishment to the regulations recently enacted by Congress, and the revision and amendment of such of our laws, as may from experience have been found obscure and defective."

The following members of the Senate of the United States, convened in the Senate-Chamber on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment, viz.

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| FROM            | Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate.                           |
| New-Hampshire,  | Mr. Strong, Mr. Cabot.                              |
| Massachusetts,  | Mr. Foster.   |
| Rhode Island,   | Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ellsworth.                         |
| Connecticut,    | Mr. King.   |
| New-York,       | Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Rutherford.                      |
| New-Jersey,     | Mr. Read.   |
| Delaware,       | Mr. Monroe.   |
| Virginia,       | Mr. Brown, Mr. Edwards.                             |
| Kentucky,       | Mr. Hawkins.  |
| North-Carolina, | Mr. Izard, Mr. Butler.                              |
| South-Carolina, | Mr. Few.  |
| Georgia,        | Mr. Robinson and Mr. Bradley.                       |
| Vermont—        | Mr. Henry from Maryland, took his seat on Thursday. |

Extract from the Charge delivered by his Honor the Chief Justice, on Thursday last, to the Grand Jury for this city and county.

"Before I conclude, it grieves me that I have occasion to mention, that there has been an illegal combination to oppose the execution of the laws of the United States for raising a revenue upon spirits distilled within the same, inasmuch as to constrain the President to issue his proclamation, exhorting all persons whom it may concern, to refrain from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for object, or tending to obstruct the operation of the said laws; and charging and requiring all courts, magistrates and officers whom it may concern, to exert their lawful powers in bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and to secure obedience thereto; and enjoining all persons whomsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government, and the preservation of the public peace to be aiding and assisting therein according to law.

"The Governor, anxious for a strict and faithful attention to our federal obligations, and convinced that the prosperity of the states individually depends on the prosperity of the union, has been pleased, by a letter directed to the justices of the supreme court, on the 5th of last month, to request that we will take every official opportunity to inculcate the indispensable duty of obedience to the acts of Congress; and particularly, as far as our jurisdiction extends, to charge the Grand-Juries to enquire into and present all offences of the nature, to which the President's proclamation refers.

"It is strange that a people but just rescued from the galling yoke of foreign bondage, having just got rid of a despotic government, will not submit to one free and equal. What avails it to be exempt from the chains of a precarious tyranny, if men still continue slaves to the caprice of their own corrupt nature? The smallest tax, though absolutely necessary for the public safety against a barbarous savage enemy, and tending also to promote industry, and to restrain excess in the use of an intoxicating and destructive spirit, makes them restless and impatient. They quarrel with a constitution and government, purchased at the expence of much blood and treasure, and framed by themselves; they despise the rulers of their own choice, and trample on laws of their own making. What occasion is there for such violent and unwarrantable proceedings? If any law shall bear heavy on the citizens, or any class of them, why do they not represent the case to the proper legislature, composed of persons elected by themselves? If the complaint is founded in reason, they may be sure of redress. The disease must be known before the remedy can be applied. Men who regard order, tranquility and peace; men who love their country, will use all honest means to promote them: They will endeavor to enlighten the ignorant, to calm the passions of the violent, and by their advice, influence and example, to inculcate a due obedience to the laws; for where the laws end, there tyranny begins. Any government is preferable to none, a tyranny to an anarchy.

"If any of the offences referred to in the proclamation of the President, shall have been committed within this city or county, and have or shall come to your knowledge, I rest assured you will present the offender to the court for trial and for punishment."

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the Senate of the United States waited on the President at his own house, with the following address in answer to his Speech to both Houses.

To the President of the United States. ACCEPT, Sir, our grateful acknowledgments for your address at the opening of the present session. We participate with you in the satisfaction arising from the continuance of the general prosperity of the nation; but it is not without the most sincere concern that we are informed, that the reiterated efforts which have been made to establish peace with the hostile Indians have hitherto failed to accomplish that desired object: hoping that the measures still depending may prove more successful than those which have preceded them, we shall nevertheless concur in every necessary preparation for the alternative; and should the Indians on either side of the Ohio persist in their hostilities, fidelity to the Union, as well as affection for our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, will insure our decided co-operation in every measure, which shall be deemed requisite for their protection and safety.

At the same time that we avow the obligation of the government to afford its protection to every part of the Union—we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that even a small portion of our fellow citizens in any quarter of it, should have combined to oppose the operation of the law for the collection of duties on spirits distilled within the United States; a law repeatedly sanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the safety and protection of those who oppose it.—Should the means already adopted, fail in securing obedience to this law, such further measures as may be thought necessary to carry the same into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legislature, and the support of every patriotic citizen.

It yields us particular pleasure to learn that the productiveness of the revenue of the present year, will probably supercede the necessity of any additional tax for the service of the next.

The organization of the government of the State of Kentucky being an event peculiarly interesting to a part of our fellow-citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us particular satisfaction.

We are happy to learn that the high state of our credit abroad has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negotiated. In the course of the session we shall proceed to take into consideration the several objects

which you have been pleased to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and stability in the public councils, we shall labor to render our decisions conducive to the safety and happiness of our country.

We repeat with pleasure our assurances of confidence in your administration, and our ardent wish, that your unabated zeal for the public good, may be rewarded by the durable prosperity of the nation, and every ingredient of personal happiness.

JOHN LANGDON, President, pro tempore of the Senate.

To which the President made the following reply.

I DERIVE much pleasure, Gentlemen, from your very satisfactory address. The renewed assurances of your confidence in my administration, and the expression of your wish for my personal happiness, claim and receive my particular acknowledgments.—In my future endeavor for the public welfare; to which my duty may call me, I shall not cease to count upon the firm, enlightened and patriotic support of the Senate.

G. WASHINGTON.

One of the first objects which will claim the attention of Congress will be a provision for the residue of the state debts, which was postponed last session for want of time and sufficient information as to their amount. Mail.

Extract of a letter from Holland.

"You have already been informed that our government has prohibited the importation of tea, coming from your ports, and now has laid an additional duty of one per cent. on all American imports, and half per cent on exports for your continent. This measure has been taken to counter-balance the prohibition lately made on your side, of Holland-gin in cafes; which article was one of the few we were able to furnish you with, in return for so many cargoes of tobacco, rice, &c. we do annually receive from North-America. As, by this innovation, your trade is to suffer much more than ours, your rulers may, of course, be convinced of the truth of that French adage, "Qui trop embarasse, mal etreint."

The following persons are appointed by the State of Connecticut, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

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| His Excellency Samuel Huntington—the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Seymour, Marvin Wait, John Davenport, David Austin, Thomas Groves, Elisha Hubbard, and Sylvester Gilbert, Esq's. |
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COMMUNICATION.

At the present crisis the old enemies of the honor and happiness of our country are unusually alert. When they found that the people were too wise to be influenced by their counsel and advice in rejecting the constitution; they then said, that there was still one way left to effect their purpose—and that was to render the administration of the government odious.—In pursuance of their object they have employed the press, and secret emissaries in almost all parts of the union to misrepresent, deceive and defame; they began their artifices with the first operations of the government—but their attacks were principally confined to general slanders, and were made occasionally.—It is now about one year since the government and its measures have drawn forth the concentrated force of the whole party.—From the "executive chief" down through the subordinate departments with a very few exceptions, a continued torrent of innuendoes, slanders and falsehoods has issued from its proper source, through its appointed medium. There are various ostensible objects of complaint which form the topics of declamation to the inveterate enemies of our union and government; the funding system, the excise law, and the Bank compose the principal trio—but it would be insulting to the plainest understanding, and wholly undervaluing the judgment and penetration of the party, to suppose that their opposition to these measures are any thing more than a feint, a covert to their main design, that of subverting the constitution. Those measures are so obviously the result of that justice and good faith on which alone any constitution or form of government can be supported, that those who think lightly of public credit or of the means of maintaining it, are in heart enemies to any permanent and effective government whatever.

SHIP NEWS.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. |                                |
| Schr. Sukey,                         | Deshong, North-Carolina        |
| Sloop Hope,                          | Hussey, Nantucket              |
| Sally,                               | Benthall, St. Mary's (Georgia) |
| Jason,                               | Taylor, Bermuda                |

PRICE OF STOCKS.

- |  |      |                   |
|--|------|-------------------|
| 6 per Cents,                             | 21/8 | } Int. off        |
| 3 per Cents,                             | 12/6 |                   |
| Deferred,                                | 13/2 |                   |
| Full shares Bank U. S.                   | 42   | per cent. prem    |
| 1/2 shares,                              | 50   |                   |
| Unfunded debt of the U. S.               | 21/8 | on the principal, |
| And on the Interest up to 1st Jan. 1788, | 12/1 |                   |

ADVERTISEMENT.

The next Number of this Gazette will be published at No. 34, North Fifth-Street, corner of North-Alley—to which place the Office of the Editor will then be removed.