

Domestic Articles.

CHARLESTON, March 30.

The company for opening the navigation of the Catawba river is revived, and proceeding with spirit in making the arrangements for completing the object of their institution. At a late meeting they elected the honorable Judge Grimke, for their President; and the honorable William Smith, Gabriel Manigault, John S. Cripps, Charles E. Miller, Christian Senf, and David Ramsay, Esqrs. Directors.

It is with pleasure we notice a novel institution that has taken place in this city, within a few days past, which equally contributes to the comfort and convenience of our citizens, as well as strangers—we mean the establishment of hackney coaches, which now daily ply in our streets.

BOSTON, April 8.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Port-au-Prince, March 13, 1793.

"The army which is out on the Plains have got quarrelling among themselves, and are coming in to day, to leave the Plains to the mercy of the Negroes; and you may depend that it will all be burnt to ashes. The Municipality made a request, or rather a demand, yesterday, that all the matters of vessels should furnish one third of their crew to go out on the Plains—which they refuse. They are willing to guard the town to save their own goods if possible. What will be the consequence of our refusal I don't know; but we suppose that they will lay a general embargo. The people are in the greatest consternation you can conceive of;—they expect when the army comes in they will again fight among themselves, and if they do, this town will again be burnt. There is another circumstance which we are afraid of—a Commissary is expected here every moment, from the Cape, to enforce some act, which the people here are determined shall not take place.—How it will be settled, God only knows. I wish I was clear of this place of confusion, tumult and disorder; but it is impossible—they will not let me go."

Extract of a letter dated Aux Cayes, Feb. 14, from a Member of the Colonial Assembly.

"Tranquillity is not yet restored to this Colony, and cannot be restored until fresh forces arrive, commanded by true republicans.

"Some of the rebels have lately set fire to the sugar works in the quarter des Ancees, belonging to several planters."

By the returns from a great number of towns, there is no doubt but the present Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be re-chosen.

Dr. Samuel Holtén is elected Federal Representative.

AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

Capt. Paul Worth, of Nantucket, in a letter to a friend of his at that place, communicates the following agreeable intelligence of the success of our Whalers fitted out the past season. He dates the letter from Martinico, 18th Feb. 1793—and mentions, that he has obtained 1100 barrels of sperm, and 2000 whale-oil.

Obad. Barnard, on the coast of Peru,	700
George Bunker, ditto,	600
William Swain, on the Brazil coast,	
20th December,	700
Gilbert Folger,	700
Seth Coffin,	400
David Barnard,	none
Philip Folsdick,	100
Zenus Coffin,	100
Peter Folsdick,	20
William Glibby,	20
Thomas Brook, 700 sperm and barrels whale.	200
Dunkirk vessels, 10th December.	
Peleg Bunker,	600
Benjamin Paddock,	700
Prince Coleman,	900
The Penelope,	900
William Haver,	120

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) April 8.

From a Correspondent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman lately from France informs, that the lovers of modern ethics will shortly be gratified with the following consolatory publications, viz. "The Wrongs of Man," by Mr. Paine; being a masterly illustration, in the way of contrast, of his former subject—"The Millennium, a poetical Vision," by J. B. a fraternal American—"State Regeneration, or the political Blessings of Atheism," by Citizen Dupont—And "The Idea of Humanity on the new Scheme of universal Fraternity," by Citizens Egalite and Koberpierre—an immortal work, with this motto, from M'Fingal—

For now in its primeval sense,
The term HUMANITY comprehends
All things, of which, on this side hell,
The human mind is capable.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

Yesterday arrived here, the schooner Port-au-Prince, Levin Jones, master, in 8 days from St. Domingo. During Capt. Jones's stay at St. Jerome, the mulattoes had revolted; and at the time of his departure, the disturbances had not subsided. About the 20th of March, a whaling sloop put into Jerome, and informed, that a few nights before, they lost their Captain and six hands. She was called the Sally, Captain Howland.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1763.

At a meeting of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, held at the City-Hall this day, they proceeded to the choice of a Mayor for the ensuing year, when MATTHEW CLARKSON, Esquire, appeared to be unanimously re-elected. ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Clk.

Philadelphia, April 17.

Articles of accusation and impeachment for high misdemeanors, were passed against the Comptroller General of this Commonwealth, by the House of Representatives at their late session. The charges refer principally to certain negotiations and speculations in public securities. The House reserves to itself the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other accusation or impeachment against the said Comptroller General.

The Legislature of the state is adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in August next.

Wm. Colt, Esq. Treasurer of the state of Connecticut, is appointed superintendent of the Manufactory of Pateron, N. J.

A publication in a London paper, signed CHARLES J. FOX, Colonel FITZPATRICK, Lord ROBERT SPENCER, &c. contains the following declaration:

"That we will, all and each of us, in our respective stations, collectively and individually, contribute every assistance in our power to the due execution of the laws, the maintenance of civil order and government, and the immediate suppression of all riots and tumults, under what pretence soever they may be excited; to discourage all illegal meetings, and all seditious and inflammatory writings, calculated to mislead and seduce the people from their allegiance, and render them blind to their true interests."

The Indian Chiefs who lately went from this city to the eastern states, left Boston the week before last, on their return to the Indian country.

Various are the reports in circulation—Spain it is said has declared for a neutrality in the war; but at the same time the Spanish Court is gone into mourning for the late King of France.

There is a letter in town from Lisbon, dated the 5th of March, which contains the following accounts—"That France has declared War against Spain—that a French cruiser has taken a Spanish vessel, loaded with hides and tallow, and having on board 100,000 dollars specie—that the British government had publicly recognized the Dauphin as King of France—that Lisbon was arming with vigour, and would have a fleet of ships of the line in a few days ready for sea."

The ship America, Capt. Bright, from Calcutta, is arrived at New-York.

A correspondent observes, that as English accounts of French affairs are said to be partial, incorrect and false, it is much to be desired that the public might be favored with Translations from the Leyden Gazette, undoubtedly the best paper published in Europe, and which is constantly received in this country.

A bill has been brought into the Irish House of Commons to discontinue the restraints and disabilities heretofore imposed by law on persons in that country professing the Roman Catholic religion.

A motion has also been made and agreed to, for the House to go into a committee of the whole on the subject of a parliamentary reform.

The Roman Catholic bill originated with the Hon. Mr. Hobart. The motion for the committee on a reform, with Mr. Grattan.

These salutary measures appear to be the result of accommodating principles, which it is found necessary to adopt, in order to ensure unanimity at the present interesting crisis of affairs. Should the people of Ireland find a redress of their public grievances in consequence of the war with France, it will verify the proverb, "that it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good."

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

The real friends of freedom and the equal rights of man in the United States, and in all other countries, are the friends of reason, justice and humanity; but there are those in all parts of the civilized world, who while they assume the honorable appellation of Republicans, discover the most intolerant and rancorous temper towards those who presume to controvert the justice of maxims which lead to the extermination of the human race.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Delaware State, to his friend in this city.

"I have just been reading the history of the crimes, enormities, and absurdities of human nature, from the end of the 9th century, down to the present time—Such a picture must disgust every thoughtful person, with the species he belongs to, unless indeed he reflect that the aggregate of human worth was ever to be found in the private walks of domestic retirement. But for many centuries I fear, little of this worth was to be seen even there. The small stock of current knowledge seems only calculated to oppress with more plausibility the ignorant multitude, who without the honor or fortitude of mere savages; without any interest in the quarrels of their rulers, were sacrificed, without remorse, to the irrational and barbarous policy of monsters called Popes, Kings, and Emperors. At length, however, a dawn of hope seemed breaking in upon the world, that the condition of poor human nature was altering for the better. The progress made in science, in the knowledge of civil liberty and genuine religion, was cheering every liberal and good heart, with the idea, that the ferocity of men was softening into humanity, and the period nearly at hand, when the destruction of the human species would be confined entirely to the savages of the forest. But alas! How is humanity disappointed, when compelled to weep again, over the woeful tragedies now acting, on a theatre, which is continually boasting its pre-eminence in politics and in philosophy? Refinements in cruelty, barbarity and profligacy, instead of yielding to the light of reason, appear to keep pace with its progress, and the same enthusiasm which for ages has desolated the earth, is as active as ever in the work of death and ruin, though

cloathed in the plausible garments of Freedom and Equality. In reading the discourses of the present rulers of France, one would be led to imagine that the human faculties had been suddenly promoted to a degree of energy unknown to ancient times; that man had assumed a superior rank in the order of intellectual being, whilst at the same time we behold all the low and boisterous passions, marking every stage of their conduct, and the apostles of liberty and humanity, sunk as deep in blood as the inquisitor or the despot. The fact, I believe, is, they have determined to make the experiment upon Bayle's sentiment, that a nation of Atheists may be a moral and free people, and all but themselves must clearly see that they have failed in the very outset.—Even a system of Theism, I suspect, will never answer their purpose, and it is really astonishing that men of abilities in legislation, should rank the doctrines of the Gospel, among ancient prejudices and abuses. Nothing would be more easy than to demonstrate that of all the systems ever held out to mankind, the tenets of the Gospel are the most democratic. It contains expressions and injunctions of equality not to be met with elsewhere. In vain will either despotism or aristocracy look for sanction or shelter under the law of Christ; and I will venture to say, that the Christian constitution has provided more effectually for the Rights of Men, than any that can be framed by the National Convention of France.

In the dereliction of this divine system, I think we may discover the source of all their enormities. In combating ancient prejudices, they have fallen into modern ones equally groundless and fatal. They have attributed to religion the tyranny of despots, and the tame submission of nations—They have confounded Papal ambition and Priest-craft, with the doctrines of Christianity; and forgetting the true old maxim that corruptio optima fit pessime, they have greedily swallowed all the extravagancies of their dogmatizing sophists, who have wanted either discernment or candor, to distinguish between the genuine tenets of religion, and the follies which knavery or ignorance have grafted upon it, and sanctified under that name.—They have not considered, that to discard both together, or to attack the first on account of the last, is at least as far from true wisdom as superstition itself. If christianity is to be dismissed because evil men have made it instrumental to abuses, let us for the same reason banish reason, philosophy and freedom from society. The picture now exhibited by that powerful nation, is certainly dark and disgusting to every unprejudiced eye; and for my part, I can feel but little grounds for the exultation that has been manifested at the success of their arms. It would have been time enough for America to rejoice over the defeat of Francis and Frederick, when the conduct of their conquerors should be marked with the mild feature of Philanthropy and Benevolence. At present the most sanguinary ostracism is their only law, and as the last and best of their kings has fallen a victim to its fury, we may easily conclude what will be the fate of thousands of more ignoble sufferers. A revolution cemented by such torrents of blood—much of which has been unnecessarily shed, must afford but slender hope for the future happiness of a nation; for however certain it is, that the lot of man has ever been to smart under all the branches of tyranny and oppression; yet will not this consideration excuse the assertors of liberty, when they wantonly pursue the same desolating plan. In my opinion the only credit due to these reformers, is, to have demolished the foundation of ancient despotism, and to have eradicated abuses, which have for ages been the reproach and scourge of human nature; but political happiness consists not in destruction alone: New systems must be erected on the site of the old ones. A chain in coercive laws, would be as dangerous as tyranny in a Prince or Minister, and every artful villain would become a despot; wherefore, unless a government be adopted immediately that may tranquilize that agitated nation—that may increase their comforts whilst it secures their rights, that may protect individuals from mobs and demagogues, more effectually, than former laws defended them from nobility and courts; unless it check the spirit of conquest and promote the peace of mankind, by countenancing useful knowledge and genuine religion, the only fruit of this revolution will be, to have roused an impetuous people from the lethargy of slavery, to the fever of liberty, without furnishing remedies for reducing them to that temperate composure, for want of which, political equality can never subsist." Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Feb. 3, to his friend in this city.

"All is working in Europe for the freedom of man, the downfall of Antichrist, and the dawn of that day, when all shall sit under their vines and fig-trees, and no tyrants make them afraid. Even war, our foolish war, will aid those events, and ere long the spirit of delusion will cease.

"France is acting under an unseen, and an unacknowledged influence, that influence which dictated to prophets what they knew not, and the time of its accomplishment was equally hid from them. You may, in your peaceful clime, observe the signs of the times, and hail that approach, which may be as instantaneous as the lightning, which starteth from the east, and shineth unto the west!

"Your old acquaintance Fayette—alas, how degraded, how justly fallen. He was in league with the King, not deceived by him, and is suspected of a design unfavorable to the great objects we all desire to see realized. He is confined in the castle of Magdebourg, and at the mercy of the despot of Prussia, who, by the way, as one of the villainous confederacy of princes, is taking his share of the kingdom

of Poland—but this also is in aid of what they think not. All will work for good!"

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Liverpool, dated Feb. 9, to his correspondent in this city.

"Things at present look very dark and gloomy, with respect to political matters in Europe. The French nation have declared war with England and Holland. In France all at present seems to be little less than one entire scene of tumult, anarchy and confusion. On the 21st of last month they put their late King to death, by publicly taking off his head. Our preparations for war are very vigorous, and except the Lord in mercy prevent, the approaching summer seems likely to be a very bloody one indeed; the Lord prepare us for all his holy will!—I am often of late thinking on those two passages of scripture, viz. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice;" and "The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble." I am well satisfied that the judge of all the earth must and will do right—though from the present appearance of things I cannot help frequently expressing myself in those words of the apostle—"How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

"I rejoice much with you in the prospect you have of peace with the Indian nations on your frontiers; the good Lord bring it about, and establish it! And with you I hope I can and do heartily pray; O that the kingdom of the Prince of Peace may come, and that the knowledge of the glory of his name and love may increase, and spread from pole to pole, and from the river to the ends of the earth!"

FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

A late publication, from London, called "THE JOCKEY CLUB," while treating on the intrigues of the QUEEN of France, introduces the following note:—

"To us who are acquainted with the actual resources of France and with the spirit and unanimity that now prevail through the whole country, the idea of conquering it appears insupportable; but while the momentary excesses of an outraged and justly exasperated multitude, are at present so maliciously dwelt on, in order to depreciate the generous universal principle on which the nation act, let us refer our readers to the savage horrors now daily exercising on the frontiers, without a shadow of interest or provocation, by the disciplined armies of Prussia and Austria, under the command of that humane, experienced, and philosophic general, the Duke of Brunswick, the valiant brother of our Royal George, and in order to give some idea of the tenderness and compassion of the French aristocracy, we shall relate the following anecdote, the veracity of which is generally acknowledged throughout Paris, and we ourselves heard it triumphantly recorded by a young French aristocrat, who occasionally assisted at the ceremony.

For a considerable time before the tenth of August, the royalists assumed a very imperious tone, their numbers were formidable, and they announced, without reserve, their hopes, which with them amounted to a certainty of a counter-revolution, and their passions were adapted to the sanguine expectations they indulged.

"There has been a machine lately invented in France, for the execution of criminals, called a Guillotin, after the name of its inventor, and it is contrived, that on dropping, instantaneously to sever the head from the body. In the aristocratic families, and chiefly among those connected with the Queen, it was the custom every day, as soon as dinner was finished, to have one of these Guillotins in miniature, brought in with the desert. Around it were fixed figures representing some of the principal and most obnoxious patriots, Meil's, d'Orleans, Condorcet, Brissot, &c. About the neck of each, was a small phial containing a crimson coloured liquid perfume. A magistrate (one of the party) was appointed to try the criminals, and immediately on sentence being pronounced, by an ingenious mechanical process, down dropped the Guillotin, the head was at once chopped off, and the blood flowed, when the company in general, and particularly the ladies, eagerly and joyfully sipped their handkerchiefs in it, and applying it to their noses, in extacy exclaimed, "Ah! qu'il est doux, le sang des patriotes!" "Ah! how sweet is this patriot blood!" for amongst them, as with our fine gentry in London, the word patriot is an epithet of mockery and derision.

"From the above well known fact, we leave our readers to conclude, what the result would have been, if victory had inclined to their side. Eleven thousand victims were already predestined to the block, and it cannot be supposed there would have been much pains bestowed on the formation of tribunals for trial."

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