

fits of two regiments of foot, independent companies, and invalids, at least, equal to a third, a tolerable train of artillery, and a militia, comprehending the whole of the inhabitants able to bear arms.

The force destined to act against them, is said to consist of 30,000 troops of the line and volunteers.

The following petition was presented to the King at the levee, on Wednesday last, by Lord Peire, &c. and most graciously received.

"To the King's most excellent majesty, The humble address of the Catholic Peers, Clergy and Commons of Great-Britain.

"Most gracious sovereign, We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of your kingdom of Great Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at a time when the disastrous events in a neighboring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe in the calamities of a war, to assure your majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your majesty's person, crown and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to promote anarchy and confusion.

"Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your majesty's government; attached by new ties of gratitude and affection to our country by the favor which the legislature has lately conferred on us, we have skill to lament that the delicacy of our situation leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes to co-operate with our fellow subjects, in the defence and support of your majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms: in any manner which your majesty's government shall deem expedient."

GENERAL DUMOURIER

Was born at Cambrai, and has attained the fifty-fifth year of his age. His father enjoyed the post of Regulating Commissary in that City, and had sufficient interest to place his son, now Commander in Chief of the Northern Army, in a Royal Military School of Artillery, an art in which he distinguished himself so effectually, and made such a progress, as very early to attain high Military Rank. At the battle of Crevelt, where he had already the rank of Field-Officer, he received seventeen wounds, by one of which he lost a finger joint. He was afterwards, in 1763, Quartermaster General of the Army in Corsica, commanded by General Marbeuf. In the sequel, he was promoted to the degree of Major-General-Commandant at Cherbourg, under the orders of the Duke de Beveron and d'Harcourt. When Louis XVth visited Cherbourg, the Monarch testified his esteem to the Commandant, by presenting him with a superb snuff-box, ornamented with his portrait, and enriched with magnificent diamonds. Previously to the commencement of the French Revolution, and in the course of his military advancement, he was several times charged with political and military negotiations abroad. Among others, he received from the French Ministry the appointment of Secretary to the Baron de Breteuil, in an extraordinary embassy.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 6.

The naval force at the Cape consists of two ships of the line. A small frigate is at Cape Tiburon.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of Feb. Mr. Lambton moved to address his Majesty, to order to be laid before the house a copy of a treaty, which he understood to have been entered into between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and Great-Britain, in January last; and in reply, Mr. Secretary Dundas declared, that he knew of no such treaty being in existence.

It is worthy of remark that this treaty, which is not in existence, is given by the French Convention as one of their reasons for declaring war.

Insurance on goods and vessels from London to this island has been effected at five guineas per cent. Twenty-five per cent. is demanded here on goods or vessels to and from America.

BRIDGETOWN (Barbadoes) April 13.

On Wednesday last arrived here Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, in his Majesty's ship of war the Trusty; and sailed again yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Nautilus sloop of war, &c. &c.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The order and economy of the army deserves great praise; silence, industry, and discipline. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the troops are drawn out to an eminence at some distance from the encampment, to fire at targets; the musketry and riflemen; with premiums for the first, second, and third best shots.

The shooting of the musketry astonished me; and our hunters may undervalue the regular troops, as marksmen, but I have been at shooting matches in the country, and have never seen better shots by rifles, than on this occasion.

The appearance of the soldiery is good, as to dress, health, &c. The cavalry are in good plight; and disciplined to leap over obstacles, and ascend and descend heights at a gallop.

The general seems to have set his heart, on having the army in good state; and being able to efface our former defeats, by a signal revenge upon the enemy. It must mortify him much, as it does me, to think that after all this, we are to have the bubble of a treaty, these troops discharged, and war again in a short time.

PETERSBURG, (Virg.) May 1.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to the Editors, dated April 28.

"An English vessel from the West Indies was on Saturday taken by a French frigate off the Capes—she had 60 puncheons of rum on board—the vessel was destroyed—the Captain is at present in Hampton. Several vessels have been brought too, and chased near the Capes."

FAYETTEVILLE, April 30.

A letter from Wilmington says, "A small French privateer, manned chiefly by Americans, has taken a station off the entrance of our harbor, for the purpose of capturing all the British vessels which are making for or sailing from this port; one of the latter was taken a few days since, and carried into Charleston."

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bristol, to his friend in this city, dated March 13.

"The present state of this kingdom is truly deplorable; owing to vast quantities of PAPER in circulation here, and the insufficiency of SPECIE to redeem it: The bare idea of a war with France before the declaration of it took place, occasioned failures in this city, and London to the amount of near six MILLIONS; and three of the most eminent merchants in this city have put an end to their existence, after being reduced from affluence to beggary and want.—There has also several banks stopped payment; the Chappin Bank (a city in Wales) has stopped; and you cannot get cash for even a five guinea note; and there seems to be no confidence from man to man."

On Wednesday the first instant, was held the seventh annual Commencement of COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—After the performance of the exercises of the day, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

Edward W. Light, James Parker, Valentine Peters, Philip Milledoler, George Clinton, Jonathan Pearlee, George Eacker, Thomas R. Smith, Elias B. Woodward, Abraham Ogden, Samuel Gillord, William Cutting, Henry Masterton, Robert B. Norton, James Stringham, John Brouwer, Gilbert Smith, Robert Heaton, John J. Johnson, Henry Ludlow, Charles D. Gould, Cornelius Van Horne, Thomas Thompson, John Schermerhorn, Cornelius Decker.

And also on Samuel Jones, of the city of New-York, and John Nicol, of New-Haven, Connecticut.

The degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on David S. Bogart, and John Ludlow, of the city of New-York, and Marmaduke Earl, of Connecticut, all alumni of this college.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on Ebenezer Dibble, of Connecticut.

From the STAR a Daily Paper published in Charleston South-Carolina—April 26—by Messrs. Carey and Harrison.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I beg of you to insert in your paper, the following account, received on Wednesday, by the brig Fanny, from the best authority:

Bourdeaux, February 28, 1793.

"I HAVE only to add, the taking of Mac-tricht and Breda, by General Dumourier, and a considerable advantage gained by General Biron over the combined forces of Austria and Piedmont, in Savoy."

With regard to the report inserted in the Daily Advertiser of the 25th inst. that "the number of British seamen detained by embargo in the French ports has been exceedingly multiplied in some of the prints, having been stated at 6000," &c.

I beg also of you to present to the public the following paragraph of an official letter written to me by citizen Southonsx, civil commissary of the French republic at St. Domingo.

St. Mark's, March 26, 1793.

2d Year of the French Republic.

"The cruisers in the European seas are in the utmost activity; already from five to six hundred Dutch and British ships, and from seven to eight thousand seamen, have been either captured or detained in the French ports. So much for the beginning!"

The citizen consul M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

[No English "STAR" has lately shone with so benignant an aspect on French affairs, as this.]

Philadelphia, May 11.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th instant, informs, that the army moved from its winter quarters at Legionville, the 30th April.

The same Gazette contains a respectful and complimentary Address to Major-General WAYNE, and his Answer to the same.

By a late decree of the National Convention, it appears that all the French ports are to be open to the vessels of the United States, paying the same duties as are paid by French vessels.

A paragraph in the (London) Public Ledger of March 28, received by the Galen, arrived at Boston, informs, that "it is said that Gen. Dumourier has sent orders to Offend for all the vessels in that port to quit it immediately, and sail to Dunkirk."

General VALENCE, according to the above paper, was not killed, but severely wounded, in the late battle with the combined army.

The President of the United States has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Phineas Bond, Esq. as Consul-General from his Britannic Majesty, within the middle and southern States of America. Dunlap's paper.

Letters from Barbadoes inform, that on the 12th April, the Trusty, of 50 guns, Admiral Laforey, and the La Blanche and Nautilus frigates, with transports and 1200 troops, under the command of Gen. Cuyler, sailed from Barbadoes for Tobago, on which day, previous to their sailing, an embargo was laid on the vessels in Barbadoes. On the 16th April, intelligence being received of the Island of Tobago being captured, the embargo was taken off.

On the 10th, the packet from England had arrived, and brought intelligence, that Admiral Gardner, with eight ships of the line, and a considerable body of troops, had sailed two days before the packet, for the West-Indies, and that it was thought Martinique or St. Lucia was the object of attack; a small French privateer of 8 guns was taken by Admiral Laforey, and sent to Dominique. Three privateers were fitting out in Barbadoes to cruise for some French Guineamen, bound to Tobago, of whose sailing from Africa, they had received intelligence.

A number of artists and manufacturers arrived here in the ship Glasgow, from Greenock, and have engaged with the directors of the national manufactory at the town of Paterson.

On the 23d of March the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave his assent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that Kingdom and the United States of America.

A steer, the property of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Esq. now 5 year 5 months old, weighed at Mr. Penrose's hay-scales on the 5th May, 1792, 2356 pounds, and yesterday being again weighed at the same scales turned out 2576 pounds.

Two Cruisers were seen on the 7th instant off the Capes, by Capt. Oakes who arrived here from Boston—he supposes they are French—One was a frigate of 32 or 26 guns.

A New-York pilot saw a ship of war off Sandy-Hook, which he supposed to be an English frigate.

On the 8th of March last, the French National Convention abolished imprisonment for debt; and decreed that all actually confined for debt in the republic should be set at liberty. From this law, however, are excepted all defaulters in public money.

Preparations are in forwardness for enlarging the County court house to accommodate the next Federal Legislature. The Southern side of the building is to be pulled down and rebuilt 24 feet south from its present situation. The seats will preserve the oval form, but the Speaker's chair is to be removed to the West side of the House and the principal entrance to the Hall of the House of Representatives will be to the East and immediately opposite the Speaker's seat. Gen. Ad.

BOSTON, May 6.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, to a gentleman in this town, received last Saturday.

"A vessel has just arrived here in 26 days from Plymouth in England. The Capt. says it was currently reported, that Gen. Dumourier had got possession of Amsterdam. He has brought no papers later than the 21st of March. Capt. Hackett says, the above news was not received from any authority, but considered in general as the news of the day; however, he thinks it certain the French have been successful. Capt. Hackett also informs, that the French and English fleets had failed, and it was supposed for the West Indies, and also that the French had captured three English East-Indiamen."

We hear from Philadelphia, that a ship belonging to Newburyport and bound to Liverpool, having on board 3000 barrels flour, was on Sunday last burnt in the harbor of that city. The Captain is said to have perished in the flames!!!

COMMUNICATIONS.

"WE ARE ONE."

This is the motto of the free and independent citizens of United America.

The union of the States was cemented by the adoption of the New Constitution—that palladium of our lives, liberties and property.

The Government formed under this Constitution, has been administered with wisdom, honor and patriotic independence of spirit—The evidence of this declaration is written in the book of experience, and in the irresistible conviction of our senses—and every grateful, unprejudiced mind, rejoices to add a voluntary acknowledgment of the benign dispensations of a superintending Providence,

that gives to a happy people, the option of perpetuating to the latest posterity the blessings of "peace, liberty and safety."

The present is an eventful crisis—in what an important situation is this country placed! May we be wise to improve the price put into our hands—Separated from Europe, and disentangled from its politics—at peace with all the world—rivals for our commerce beckon our ships from every shore—With our wisest and best patriots at helm, we may depend on their conducting our political and civil concerns on the best and soundest principles—neither awed by the reflex among ourselves, nor intimidated or enojed by foreign powers to swerve from the strictest principles of national honor, justice and neutrality—this line of conduct they must, they will pursue—nor is there a genuine friend to the peace and prosperity of the country, who is not firmly persuaded of the truth of this assertion.

Let a manly confidence then be reposed in the Supreme Executive of the United States—the moment their independency of conduct is infringed upon, our security is lost. Past experience justifies this confidence—and every possible inducement that can affect the best feelings of the patriot, conspires to give energy to the injunction.

It is not possible that an enlightened American should not feel interested in the freedom and happiness of mankind—We have experienced, and we enjoy too much, not to wish that the nations of the earth less favorably situated, should participate in the blessings of a free and righteous government—but our present situation is exactly what those must desire it to be, who anticipate similar enjoyments. Change the circumstances of this country—embarrass its government—destroy the equipoise of its neutrality and impartiality in the present calamitous war, and clouds and darkness immediately impend.

The politics of some among us, are as wild as their theories of government are absurd. It is most devoutly to be wished, that as this country is happily placed in so remote a station from the scene of war and confusion, that its government may not be disturbed by any extraneous or foreign influence—the introduction of principles hostile to its existence—or by associations alien to the proper business and impetus of a constitutional administration of our affairs.

While the glow of benevolence warms the bosom of every free American, let us not mistake the impressions of a momentary enthusiasm for the dictates of wisdom, justice and sound policy. The days of anarchy are past—and the line of conduct which the best and most permanent interests of the United States point out, is as plain as infallibility can delineate it. Nothing can diverge more directly from this line, than associations which have no possible relation to the state of things in this country—however salutary they may be in Europe.

"Knowledge by time advances slow and swift, Turns every where its deep discerning eyes; Sees what befall, and what may yet befall, Concludes from both, and best provides for all."

The spirit of Liberty is to a people what a virtuous disposition is to an individual.—It consists in a well ordered mind. The hatred of government is as inconsistent with a just sense of liberty as the hatred of laws is with virtue.—Liberty in short is reason. Government which is the reason of the whole society is essential to liberty; Prejudice, passion, and frenzy on the contrary are the causes and the symptoms of slavery. We hear of men preaching down government and the laws, and they pretend great zeal for the cause of freedom, while they address themselves to the passions. This however is absurd, whenever a people are gross and weak enough to believe the tales which are always propagating against government, and are rash enough to suspect and hate it in consequence, the spirit of liberty is gone from among them. A people thus yielding to their passions can no more preserve their privileges than a man can preserve his virtue who on every temptation breaks away from the restraint of reason.

There has been a clamoring party ever since there was a government to abuse—and such there will be as long as equal laws restrain inordinate passions.

PROCLAMATIONS.

IF George may send a proclamation, To warn the people thro' the nation, Sure Thomas should confine his cares, To his own government affairs— But if to give such edicts force, State Herald's must come out of course; We may predict the time will come, When George in turn may echo Tom; Or dire confusion through the land, May shew we're bound by rope of sand.—

Thus in this globe's suspended shell, Some say that other planets dwell; Which when their motions well agree, They move with wondrous harmony; But if those little globes COLLIDE, Adieu to amity and peace; The shell is crack'd by dire commotion, And earthquakes shake the land and ocean.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Brig Jesuit, Lamont, St. Bartholowews Sch'r John, Thomas, Barbadoes Friendship, Oakes, Boston Mary, Crocker, ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 16/8 3 per Cents, 9/ Deferred, 9/8 Full shares Bank U. S. 2 per cent. prem