FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY.

CHARACTER OF

MARTHA.

BEHOLD! She comes! the Graces round her throng,

Sylvania's idol, and the pride of fong!

When Fancy tunes to her th' eulogial ftring,

The theme must please, the' Discord's self should fing.

See, in her train, a feraph-council moves!
Soft, dove-ey'd FRIENDSHAF fmiles, when
TASTE approves;
Gay With her lancet wields, where PRUDENCE leads,
AND PROBES THE HEART, WHILE NOT A
TEXALNO BLEEDS.

While fouls, created of a viler mould, In crape alone can move, and charm in gold; Or, on penurious Nature to retort, Supinely languish o'er an ideal thought:

Thy foft attractions, to no sphere confined, Contemn the boundaries of the narrow mind; An emgirs, equal to thy powers, is thine, In every brightened scene, THYSELF TO SHINE.

Sweet, as the pure, ambrofial breath of even, Thy converfe wings the foul to rapture's heaven, Such was the voice, which taught "all hearts" When liftening DELAWARE forgot to flow.

Genius may wither, beauty cease to bloom, And FANCY build her Sister FASHION'S tomb; But thou shalt charm thro' life's revolving year, Lov'd in it's Spring, and in its Winter dear.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

THE present situation of the United States in respect to the nations of Europe, having been anticipated in a prophetic speech of a respectable member of the Convention of this State, when the constitution of the sederal government was under consideration, it may not be without its use to recur to an argument which then had weight in the determination of an important question. The suff and second sections of the new constitution were under consideration. They involved the subject of direct taxation, and it was objected that the exercise of such a power, by the general government, was unnecessary, imprasticable, and unsafe. In answer to the first objection, Mr. Madison said, "I beg, gentlemen, to consider the situation of this country, if unhappily the government were to be deprived of this power. I shall not review that concourse of dangers, which may probably arise at remote periods of suturity, nor all those which we have immediately to apprehend; but I will mention one single consideration, drawn, from fast itself. I hope to have your attention. By the treaty between the United States and his Most Christian Majs sty, amiong other things it is slipulated, that the great principle on which the armed neutrality in Europe was sounded, should prevail in case of suture wars. The principle is this, that free ships shall make free goods, and that vessels and goods shall be free from condemnation. Great-Britain did not recognize it—while all Europe was against her, she held out without acceding to it. It has been considered for some time pass, that the shames of war, already kindled, would spread, and that France and England were likely to draw those swords, which were so recently put up. This is judged probable. We should not be surprised in a short time to consider ourselves as a neutral nation—France on one side, and Great-Britain on the other.

"What is the situation of America? She is remote from Europe, and another to the surprise of the surprised in the strength of the surprised in the strength of the surprised

the other.

"What is the fituation of America? She is remote from Europe, and ought not to engage in their politics or wars.

"The American veffels, if they can do it with

"The American veffels, if they can do it with advantage, may carry on the commerce of the contending nations. It is a fource of wealth, which we ought not to deny to our citizens. But, Sir, is there not infinite danger, that in defpite of all our caution, we should be drawn into the war? If American vessels have French property on board, Great-Britain will seize them. By this means we shall be obliged to relinquish the advantage of a neutral nation, or be engaged in a war. A neutral nation ought to be rejectable, or else it will be insulted and attacked. America, in her present important fauation, would run the visque of being drawn in as a party, and lose se advantage of being neutral. Should it happen that the British sleet should be superior, have we not reason to conclude from the source side, from the source was a party to the source of th elude, from the spirit displayed by that nation to us, and to all the world, that we should be insulted in our own ports, and our vessels seized? But if we be in a respectable situation—if it be known that our government can command the whole resources of the Union, we shall be suffered to enjoy the great advantages of carrying on the oy the great advantages of carrying on the com-merce of the nations at war; for none of them would choose to add U.S. to the number of

would choofe to add U.S. to the number of their enemies."

Every one knows that the power contended for, was reposed in the general government. Every one knows that the fituation of this country, predicted in the argument, and the war anticipated by the speaker, have occurred; and every one ought to know, that it is the true interest of the United States, to observe a strict neutrality. What American then will be so imprudent, as (trom motives of precarious profit to himself) to jeopardise the peace and prosperity of his country, by any act which may bring into sufficient the successful procuration of the general government, as declared in the President's Proclamation? Patriots will abhor such a conduct. But it is not enough that they restrain only themselves from political iniquity; our country abounds in sources of successful speculation, and swindlers of every cast, as well natives as foreigners, are multiplied among us. The most facred obligations are not sufficient always to repel the power of avarice: It is therefore necessary that the eye of vigilance should be abroad, to discriminate those who shall dare, in contempt of constitutional authority, to violate the law of nations.

NEUTRALITY.

NEUTRALITY.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES
Of the United States taking part in the prefent War between France & Great-Britain.

I. A SUDDEN and great diminution of the exports and imports of the Uni-

II. The reduction of the price of wheat from 8/4 to 2/6 per bushel,

III. An increase of the price of all imports

Salt would probably rise from 3/6 to 3/, pr.

bushel.

IV. A failure of the interest on the public debt, by which means many thousand widows, orphans, and aged citizens, would immediately be reduced to poverty and misery.

V. A contradiction of all that has been faid by republican writers, that wars originate in the pride, ambition and avariee of Kings—and that Republics love peace, and negociate mistakes and infults with their neighbours.

neighbours.

VI. Great diffress among all classes of our citizens, from the loss of fathers, husbands, brothers, and fons, who would perish in battle, or in military hospitals and prison ships.

VII. A great encrease of the public debt, and a heavy tax upon our farms to pay it.

VIII. A revival of the idleness, extravagance, fraud, and profligacy of manners, which were produced by the late war, and which are now nearly banished from our counters.

IX. An increase of the influence of the executive part of the general government, whereby the balance of principles and con-duct would turn in favor of monarchy and

X. Peace, after a feven year's war, with difgrace to our country—bankruptcy to thousand of individuals, and a concentration of all the expenditures of the war, in the hands of half a dozen contractors, quarter-masters and speculators.

NUMA.

Philadelphia, May 25.

Extrast of a letter from London, April 5.

Extrail of a letter from London, April 5.

"Within these last three weeks the Austrians have had the advantage in sour actions; the French sought gallantly under Dumourier, but were obliged to quit their ground, althomuch superior in number, and are quitting almost every place they had gained possession of. Maestricht, Liege, Brussels, Ostend, Klundert, Louvain, &c. are all abandoned.—Our sleets are in high condition, some already at sea, and others quite ready. The loss we have suffained at sea from their declaration of war eight days previous to our knowing at fea, and others quite ready. The lois we have fustained at fea from their declaration of war eight days previous to our knowing their intentions, and commencing hostilities in consequence, has been trivial indeed, not one fixth what our merchants were apprehensive of; this is owing to the greatest exertions in the naval department, the coast of France being literally covered with our frigates and sloops of war; so that if by chance any of our trade is picked up, before they get into a French port they are frequently recaptured, and not uncommonly the captor also. At the instant I am writing, there is no communication whatever with France, it is ten days since we have received the least sanguine, I may say that all things, as far as human foresight goes, seem returning to a renovation of the former system, but with attention to the lower orders of the people, who will from the interference of this country, be relieved from many impositions."

By accounts from Ireland, per the Ann and Mary, it appears that the government have put a ftop to the emigration of redemptioners from the north of Ireland. None, therefore, but perfons of property, who may be able to advance the passage money for themselves and families, can attempt coming to the United States, and even those find an almost infurmountable difficulty in disposing of their property—so that the people of Ireland seem to be in a manner completely imprisoned, and obliged to remain under their present yoke. This, however, they do not so much complain of, as that of being disarmed—though this has not yet been complied with by the northern volunteers.

Daily paper. Daily paper.

Napper Tandy, who was charged with being acceffary to some insurrections at Dundalk, was ordered to take his trial. This, however, he declined, not expecting much fair play from the laws now dictated by the executive; and, in consequence, he has made a retreat to France, as is generally supposed; from whence, it was thought, he would soon set out on a visit to the United States.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a proclamation, permitting the importation of provisions in foreign bottoms into those islands for fix months, from the 11th of

The Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of Pennsylvania, have given notice, that the Subscription will be opened on Monday the 3d day of June next, at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley.

The Humane Society of Bofton bave voted, The Humane Society of Boston bave voted, that five guineas be presented to the Rev. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Elisha Doane, to be by them distributed among those persons who so humanely exerted themselves in the preservation of the lives of the officers and seamen of the ship Gertrude Maria, Capt. Klien, from Denmark, wrecked on Cohasset, the 13th Feb. 1ast, to be distributed in such a mode as they shall judge will be most acceptable.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, Efq. is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. Samuel J. Potter, Efq. deputy Governor for the State of Rhode-Island.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) May 15.
Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here last evening from Tobago, which he left the 21st April, and informs, that the islands of St. Christopher, Greuada, and Antigua were opened for the importation of lumber and provisions in American vessels:—And that on Friday 10th of May, in lat. 38. 40. long, 68. 20. spoke the British frigate Andromeda, Capt. Salisbury, of 32 guns, cruizing on this coast. The officer who came on board Capt. Briard's vessel, informed, that the Winchele's man of war, was also cruizing in these seas. The Andromeda had been 44 days from England.

In consequence of the opening of the ports of

In consequence of the opening of the ports of the British Islands, two vessels have failed from Portsmouth, for St. Kitt's with produce and

The Extraordinary-Commission of Guada-loupe, the 21st March last, decreed, "That the ports of Basse-terre and Pointe-Apitre will be freely opened to the vessels of the United States of America.

That faid veffels will have liberty to export in return for their cargoes all kinds of colonial produce, paying however the local duties, and those called Domaine d'occident."

The Affembly of St. Lucia, has decreed—
That reckoning from the 17th March, all the ports of the island shall be opened to all neutral vessels."

ports of the island shall be opened to all neutral vessels."

A merchant of this city, has received letters dated the 4th of April, by a ship arrived at Alexandria from Gibraltar; from one of these letters, the following extract is copied:

"Since the commencement of hossilities against France, our small squadron stationed here, have captured 16 French ships—eight of them with valuable cargoes of sigar, coffee, cotton and indigo, from the islands, some with wines and brandy for the northern ports, and others with afforted cargoes from Marseilles, bound to the West-Indies.

"We som expect here a considerable squadron of British, Dutch, and Russian ships of war; these are to be joined by about 20 ships of the line from Spain, that are ready at Carthagena, which will make a very formidable sleet—what, their intentions are, time will discover, some great enterprize must be in agitation. The French have failed in their expedition against the Island of Sardinia, and met with considerable loss; their squadron has retired to Toulon, where we imagine they will remain during the war."

The following particulars, from the General Adeadwish against the state of the same against the state of the same against the same agains

will remain during the war."

The following particulars, from the General Advertifer, are collected from paffengers on board the brig Sally, from Cape-Francois:

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the Convention by letter, (who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least) and explicitly declared to them that France must have a King.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the Convention to apprehend him; but mention, that Beurnonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etatmajor, some passengers affirm, others mention, that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight—but not one private.

The following is a copy of the presentments made by the Grand Jury, at the last district court held in Richmond, Virginia.

WE of the grand jury do present as a grievance the great extent of the prison bounds, as established by the district court.

We of the grand jury conceive it our duty to notice the grievances under which this county at present labours.

If. By presenting the descrive state of our laws, which render replevin bonds inestectual for the recovery of debts, even under the ultimate decrees of our supreme court.

2d. We present the ausortunate situation of this district, the courts of which are limited by law to 24 days in a year; a period though perhaps sufficient in many other parts of the state, haps sufficient in many other parts of the state, entirely inadequate here, where the public business entitled to preserve, occupies the far greater part of the time, insomuch that many appeals lie now undetermined from the instituof this court, belides an augmentation of the

tion of this court, besides an augmentation of the docket every term.

We hope that a vigorous interposition of the executive might soon alleviate those evils, and surely never was there a stronger call for their exertions, when it is considered that by the best information not less than ten thousand replevin bonds do now or will exist before the usual time of meeting of the Assembly, by which, so many of the most valuable cuizens are deprived of rheir property, and the fole object of all government, the speedy and impartial administration of justice is utterly defeated.

Whilst we view with pleasure the rising opulence and growing prosperity of some of our sitter states, sounded on the exact distribution of justice and the conformity of their constitutions

uffice and the conformity of their conflituti to that of the general union, we cannot but la-ment, that this state, from contrary causes, is in danger of loung that pre-eminence, to which our population, productions, and local advan-tages naturally entitle us.

Nothing is more obvious than that the profperity of every country will be precifely proportioned to the confidence and credit it acquires among to the confidence and credit it acquires among to ther nations; whilft these subsite entire, money can never be wanting for agriculture, manufastures and commerce, the only sources of wealth; and reason, as well as the example of nations, the w that the speedy and equal distribution of justice is the only way to acquire them. The New-York Daily Advertifer of the egd inft. fays.— Affairs in St. Domingo, particularly in Cape-Francois, fill wear an alarming afpect. By a veffel which arrived here yefterday, we learn, that the forces there have had feveral fkit-miffies with the blacks ;—that the blacks have, been fuecefsful in two fkirmiffies, and had killed (April 29th) upwards of 50 whites, and that the commander of the French troops, to prevent falling into the hands of the negroes, had blown out his own brains with a pillot.

At Cape Nicola Mole, we are informed, they are fitting out feveral privateers to cruize on the American coast.

The following gentlemen are chosen repre-fentatives to Congress from the state of Massa-chusetts—viz. Samuel Holten, Dwight Foster, William Lyman, and Peleg Wadtworth, Esqua-

The amount of Rice shipped from the port of Charleston, S. C. from the 1st January last, to the 1st hinst viz. 8850 terces, and 80,850 barrels, averaging each 550 wt. neat:

COMMUNICATIONS.

It may be the good luck of an ignorant and flupid nation to obtain liberty—but it is only for a wife and fober people to prefere it; we have a faction who are at work night and day to four the public against the national government; by this means they hope to get it into their own hands. If our people were as gross and stupid as the arts used to deceive them imply that they are, it would be impossible to preserve liberty. All the fables that could be invented, good bad and indifferent have been told—every corner of the human heart has been ransacked to find there some spark of passion or prejudice that could be puffed into a shame against Congress. The leaders of parties—the ambitious men hold forth against power—they preach humility—they dread the thadow of authority. They sear the loss of our pure manners and principles, and loresee that government will corrupt; yet these felt denying ord nancemen, have been found in the act of corrupting the citizens by openly soliciting their votes.

Let ambition wrap its wolf's head in sheepskin, let the fooleries and frothy maxims which inculcate purity and virtue from the gaming table be printed and reprinted as fift political truths; let lies be multiplied and the industry in circulating them quicken its pace; it is all in vain. The American nation owe their free government not to accident but to their general light and knowledge. A people who could be cheated into anarchy by such gross arts as are practifing for the purpose could neither have framed such a government as we enjoy—nor have sense enough to maintain it, if by accident they had obtained such an one.

Opposing government, embarrassing its meafures, and sowing jealousy and surpicion against its officers is a trade, and a servile one
too. Sometimes we must wade in the mire,
and at others we must work in charcoal.—
For it is impossible to sinut government and
its officers without getting smutted. After
ferving the time out, a man sets up for a reformer. Nothing seems so proper to reward
the bawler against the vices of a government
as to put him into place.—It is plain our artificers of slander are making a noise only be
cause they are impatient for their wages.—
There are among the clamorers of the day There are among the clamorers of the day not a few who we have reason to believe if they were in place would contrive to pay themselves.

We live and learn. It appears by forme late fcribblings, that he is an arifocrat who would have the laws govern. If we enquire of the advocates of genuine liberty and equality, we are happy to find the whole nation has inhibited the spirit proper to give efficacy to their government; there are, however, not a few who make a great noise about their republican principles whose style of life seems to be raised with a jealous pride above equality. A nabob in a gilt coach drawn by four or six sorses and a train of servants, talks with great effect against distinctions in society—while he hears of titles with terror, his slaves tremble at his nod.—Those declaim with a sincere inconsistency against the supposed anti-republicanism of the States, which are found most disposed to support the sederal government. An equality or after should not look down upon the people with scorn, nor up to the laws with aversion and batted.

Who would suppose, after reading the abufive reflections on the government of this country which distinguish some publications, that the people of the United States posses and exercise the rights of free suffrage in the most unlimitted degree?

Those who revile the freely elessed officers of the government, aim a dagger at the vitals of liberty. When the people have established a government and organized its administration—to make the public suffrage the signal for slander and defamation, is but a miserable compliment to republican principles, and the public judgment.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELP: IA.
Ship Hannibal, Conyngham, Canton.
Sch'r Ranger, Luce, Boston

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, Full fhares Bank U. S.

DEPARTMENT of STATE, to wit : DEPARTMENT of STATE, to wir.

OFFICIAL information having been received that the Municipal Officers of the city of Dunkirk have withdrawn the BUOY which marked the entrance into the road of that harbour, notice thereof is hereby given to all mafters of veffels of the United States, mariners and others whom it may concern. Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1793.

111. JEFFERSON.