

On Tuesday the 27th ult. Citizen Bompard, commander of the l'Embuscade, gave a dinner to the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Minister of the French Republic, and some other citizens, on board the Frigate. After dinner several songs suited to the occasion, were sung with great effect, and the following toasts drank:

1. The American and French Republic—May they forever be united! (a salute of 21 guns.)
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Rights of Man—may they become universal law.
4. The Republican Fair.
5. The Frigate l'Embuscade—(a volunteer by the Governor of Pennsylvania.)

As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, citizen Dupont, the boatswain, addressed them in the name of his messmates, in a speech replete with patriotic sentiments, expressed with feeling. The Governor made an apposite reply.

The company having taken their leave of citizen Bompard, the Minister repaired on board the ship Amiable, Capt. Paul, and returned him thanks in the name of the representatives of the French nation, for his generous exertions in saving the crew of the French ship La belle Creole.

Capt. Paul received the Minister with cordiality, and citizen Gener, as he left the vessel, was saluted with several hearty cheers from the crew of the Amiable, and the American citizens who were assembled in great numbers on the wharf.

Third Street, 30th May, 1793.

HIS Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the middle and southern States of America, anxious to manifest his regard for the public peace of this city, and his respect for the Laws and Constitution of the United States, recommends, most earnestly, to the British Seamen in the port of Philadelphia, and to all others, his Majesty's subjects, to conduct themselves with the greatest moderation and good order.

Such conduct will best entitle them to the protection of the laws. If injuries should be received, by any of the subjects of the Crown, they are to seek redress through the medium pointed out by the Constitution of the United States: in endeavoring to obtain that redress, the Consul-General shall ever consider it as an indispensable duty, on his part, to afford the utmost assistance and protection.

The remarks in the following short extract, are recommended to the consideration of the System-mongers of the present day.

IT is justly observed by Lord BACON, that "instead of endeavoring to erect new constitutions, the wisdom of nations may be found to consist in communicating the utmost degree of perfection to those under which they have hitherto existed." This is in exact conformity to the doctrine of gradation in all progressive improvement, and which seems, indeed, to be the economy of nature and divine providence. As there are various seeds profusely scattered over the external face of nature, so there are various sources of political societies—and as the husbandman only pretends to cultivate, not to create the seed of vegetables, so, in like manner, it is for the interest of human societies, that statesmen, instead of forming at once the very stamina or essence of new governments, by a process sudden and violent, should make the most of the old in the mean time, and assimilate them, according to the general economy of nature, by slow degrees, to the most approved forms that even metaphysics can devise.

Capt. Rich of the brig Jare, in 23 days from Kingston, informs, that when he left that port, about thirty French prizes were brought in there, some of them very rich.

The Militia of New-Jersey, agreeable to late returns, amount to 29,077, between the ages of 18 and 45. The companies in uniform, included in this number, are 14 of artillery, 21 of horse, 11 of grenadiers, and 26 of infantry.

A late writer on the subject of Kings, in order to show the pernicious consequences resulting from the Jewish predilection in their favor, quotes the celebrated description of Kings given in Scripture by the Prophet Samuel—On which, a writer in the Delaware Gazette makes the following remarks:

The passage relates entirely to the Jews preferring a kingly government to theocracy; that is, to their chusing rather to be governed by despotic monarchs, than by men of God's own immediate appointment, and under the guidance of his unerring wisdom. This foolish and ungrateful stupidity of the Jewish nation, well deserved the variety of oppression with which the Lord threatened them by his servant Samuel. But how do these threats apply to other kingly governments? to the British, for instance, or to the French government, as established by the constituent assembly? should the people of France insist upon a constitutional King, as the only measure calculated to put a period to their calamities, would the denunciations of the Prophet be applicable to that nation, unless it first be proved and granted, that the National Convention are acting under the immediate direction of heaven, and that the spirit of Samuel animates the breast of a Manar, a Robertspierre, and other leaders of that body?

The following sentiments are extracted from the observations of the same writer.

"From whatever political source human misery proceeds, that source must be hateful to every honest mind, whether it takes its rise from the foot of the throne, or the tribune of popular assembly governments, men must be judged by their fruits. Those of our American Constitution are abundant and delicious. They stand in no need of royal sunshine to mature them. When the benefits of the French Republic shall be equally conspicuous, it will then be time enough, amidst the blaze of human happiness, to forget, if possible, the dark and dismal scenes of its history, which at present, must afflict every person of feeling.

"The love of the species is implanted in the mind by nature: in this case, instinct is assisted by a sense of duty to seek the happiness of it; and our enquiries, at length discover, that nothing can produce this happiness, but public liberty: Then to procure this, being the means of gratifying the noblest of its innate passions, we see what it is that has drawn heroic minds, through all ages, from Moses to Washington, to declare themselves such unwearied advocates for the common rights of Mankind. The love of the human species, therefore, being the only solid foundation of public liberty and political equality, should be cultivated by every means and inducement that human wisdom can devise. Instead of shedding the cold mildews of insensibility over the finest feelings of the heart, let it be the study of American Patriots to preserve them vigorous and lively, while we feel for human wretchedness, she shall never occasion it: By fighting over the crimes of other nations, we shall venerate more devoutly the reign of laws in our own. Universal liberty in every State should beset universal benevolence, or it fails in a duty essential to so glorious a parent. May America, guided by moderation and wisdom, like the mighty eagle, unmoved amidst the storms of contending nations, renew incessantly her immortal youth, and purge her opening sight at the unobstructed beams of our benign meridian Sun, even while the ill affected birds of night, would with their envious hootings, prognosticate an approach of darkness and decay."

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are persons among us who pretend to be friends to the neutrality of the United States in the present war among the powers of Europe, while at the same time they vent the most unqualified abuse against the supreme executive of the Union, and the great body of the mercantile interest, for adopting, pursuing, and approving of measures calculated to ensure the great object of peace, and securing to the country the immense advantages arising from our peculiarly fortunate situation.

Certain declaimers profess to be great friends to the agricultural interest of the United States, while they take the most effectual measures to depress it—attempts to involve our domestic concerns in confusion, by embarrassing the operations of the government—and to entangle us in a war which would reduce our produce to less than one half its present value—are the only evidences of patriotism exhibited by these persons.

The revilers of the present government of the United States, profess to venerate the Congress of '76—and yet they are constantly counteracting the principles on which the people at that period, assumed the rank of an independent nation.

Some writers, while they assume the appellation of the Friends of Liberty, at the same time consider the security of the invaluable blessing under laws enacted by the people, as a state of servitude—hence the constant reference to the times of anarchy and confusion, and the frequent eulogiums on them, as the most flourishing periods in the history of our country!

Banks are engines of tyranny and corruption; say our pure immaculate holders forth against Congress. The same set very consistently patronize the establishment of more banks under the charter of the state legislatures. The mischief lies altogether in their being established by Congress. Thus it is that monied corporations are dreadful evils—Therefore, say they, let us have more of them.

No opinion can be more unfounded than that manufactures are injurious to agriculture.—It has been attempted, without much success however, to raise a jealousy against Congress, because the impost laws encourage

our own workmen by charging a duty on foreign fabrics.—That duty is in effect a bounty.—The proposition that Congress should further encourage the introduction of new branches of manufactures, and the extension of those already established, by giving small bounties, by way of bounties, has been made a formidable scarecrow. The yeomanry of the United States have been addressed in the most vehement style, and with every insidious art of misrepresentation to make them afraid of their interests being sacrificed to the manufacturers.—Facts however bear down this childish sophistry.—The lands, and houses, and implements of husbandry are not taxed—and it appears to be the desire of the government to abstain from such taxes, until some great occasion shall compel their being laid.—Examples are better than long winded arguments to illustrate the direct advantage derived to the farmers from the encouragement of manufactures.—Beer and Porter cannot be imported from foreign countries without paying high duties.—Consequently, home made malt liquors are used in an increased proportion. To prove the advantage to the yeomanry in this instance, take a fact—many of the like kind can be produced.—A cargo of Barley has been sold in this port for 9s. currency a bushel. Query—Would it be for the interest of the growers of barley to abolish the duty on imported malt liquors?

The writers of government have complained of being deemed its enemies—while they suspect it of all evil designs, and charge all manner of corruption and profligacy on the administration, they ought to be its enemies.—Unless they admit that they are not foes to vice—Yet after having drawn, as they pretend to the life, the most horrible pictures of government, they tell us they are the true and only friends of the constitution. Thus it is said that a Russian bridegroom gives his wife a good dubbing to show his ardent love and tenderness.—These good friends of the constitution say to government, as the school boys often say to each other in joke—do not be afraid, we will stand by you till every bone in your skin is broke, but one, and that we will break ourselves.

The last accounts from London, say that the Treaty of Commerce with Russia is renewed.

One of the Liverpool banks it is said stopped payment for two millions of money.

Gen. ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY died lately at Pensacola—It is said he is succeeded by Calphen.

The "General Advertiser" of Wednesday, gives a very disagreeable account of the conduct of the Spanish government, in banishing Frenchmen from that kingdom, with circumstances of great rigor and cruelty—21 French passengers arrived here in the ship Enterprize last Tuesday, from Cadiz. The "American Daily Advertiser" of Thursday, says, "it is conjectured that those Frenchmen who were obliged to take sanctuary on board the Enterprize, had omitted complying with some formalities, or had not satisfied the officers of government."

Mr Herschel is now said, by the aid of his powerful glasses, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion that the moon is inhabited. He has discovered land and water, and is enabled to distinguish between the green and barren mountainous spots on the former, which, as with us, are subdivided by the sea. Within these few days he has distinguished a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of shortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

London paper.

A correspondent, in a Providence paper, begs leave, with all due submission, to enquire, whether the French National Convention have a right to empower their Officers to fit and commission privateers in our ports; also, whether they have likewise power to establish Courts for the trial of property.—We have a Supreme Court—we have Circuit Courts—we have District Courts—we have State Superior Courts—and Courts of Common Pleas—besides, Justice Courts innumerable.—If all these are insufficient, in the name of goodness let Congress or our State Legislatures, establish more—but I can't conceive, that it is necessary or proper for the National Convention of France, or any of their officers, to undertake the business.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of 29th ult.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Hazard, of Wiscasset, in 43 days from Liverpool; she brings no news of any consequence, farther than we had from London of the 11th of April.—Privateers are still fitting out in the different ports of England, although it is generally believed that peace is near at hand, as the present French National Convention, in all probability, cannot long govern, they having entirely lost the confidence of the people, and famine and the sword farrowed them in every direction.—Dumourier and his army have declared in favor of a regal government, and are undoubtedly on their march to Paris.

RUMOUR.

THE news about France, Leads us a comical dance; Rumour, that eccentric hag, Capers up and down, zig zag; Now the French are all in a bog, Now the Mythenes are all in a fog; Now Dumourier is cutting up the Prussians, Now Catharine unkennels her Russians; Now Cobourg is bewing down whole ranks, Now Frederick is crossing the Rhine's banks; Now Custine cuts ten thousand to pieces, Nor leaves a single map to tell the news; Ev'n Frederick is caught without his shoes, And Brunswick's Duke all proclamations ceases. And now another tone the beldam chimes, Dumourier turns tail; Seductive arts prevail— And Freedom drops a tear at nightly crimes.

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated April 6, 1793, via Cape-Francois.

Citizen Friend,

"I lay hold of the opportunity of the frigate la Concorde sailing for the Cape, to inform you of what happens in France. You have seen the war in the Colonies; we are almost in the same crisis. The same monsters which fomented the war in St. Domingo, have fomented it in France. The country has revolted against us; and the country people act like the negroes, only they are less reasonable. The refractory priests have inspired them with such a degree of fanaticism, that they believe they shall go to heaven immediately in case they should be killed. The country here has been subdued; but a number of these unfortunate people were killed before they could be brought to reason, and we have likewise lost a number of brave patriots.

"The evil is much greater at Nantes: The city is besieged by more than 40,000 country people, having emigrated noblemen and refractory priests at their head. They are constantly fighting. The Patriots of Nantes have made great havoc amongst these unhappy people, but this does not deter them; we likewise have lost a great number of good patriots. All the mails are intercepted. In short, we are at war with all nations, and civil war rages in our own bosom, which is worse than all the combined powers; besides we are surrounded with traitors: But let it be as it will, I hope we shall conquer them all, and that Liberty will triumph.

"A number of municipalities and districts have been massacred—and many of the citizens' houses and castles of the patriots have been pillaged and burnt, particularly in the department of Vendee in Poitou. We have a cruel war, but we will sustain it. I am at present at Brest, in order to send troops to Martinique.

"A fleet is to cruise on the coasts of Poitou in order to prevent a descent.

"Normontiers, Bourgneuf, Macheroul, St. Nazaire, Croisie, Guerande, Montoise, &c. have been taken by the emigrants. The citizens of Nantes have retaken St. Nazaire and Croisie; in the last named place upwards of 200 emigrants were killed at one discharge.

"The patriots were surprised through the want of attention of the administrative bodies, or as I rather think, betrayed. They have now began to drive off these villains, for so they may be justly called. The Guillotine is constantly a going—a great many heads are cut off every day. This is horrid. The war will be terrible this summer.—Farewell.

"I have nothing good to tell you; of the bad we have enough, but nevertheless I hope we shall conquer. I wish you more tranquility than we have.

"Just now peace is made with Hamburgh, and orders have been given to restore the vessels taken from them. Sweden, Denmark and the United States are at peace with us; this is all."

Married, at Goshen, by the Rev. Nathan Ker, JONATHAN BURRAL, Esq. of New York, to Miss FRANCES WICKHAM, daughter of William Wickham, Esq. of Orange county.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Betley, Reading, Port-au-Prince
Brig Polly, M'Lean, Montego Bay,
Molly, Mercer, Oporto
Ann, Glover, Tobago
Schooner Elizabeth, Phillips, Port-au-Prince
Lydia, Dennis, Wilmington, N.C.
Fair Lady, Goffin, Jeremie, Hisp.
Sloop Polly, Franklin, Virginia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 17/9
3 per Cents, 9/4
Deferred, 10/
Full shares Bank U. S. 6 to 8 per cent. adv.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Number 104, of this GAZETTE, compleats a year since the commencement of the 4th volume.—As the Editor proposes to enlarge the publication at the time of the next meeting of Congress, the present volume will be continued till that period, and the papers published in the interim, numbered and pagged accordingly.