

I will keep them merely as a sacred truth, and I engage in the most explicit and positive terms, to restore them, as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare that I will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures that my troops shall not commit the least disorder; nor allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army, who shall disobey my orders to this effect shall be immediately punished with the most ignominious death. Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 5th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Marschal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General and Commander in Chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the French.

The Declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April 1793 is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore as soon as possible, peace and tranquillity to Europe. In it I manifested in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself therefore forced, by the predominant influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a state of war so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to make. There will therefore only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigor.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

United States.

BOSTON, May 29.

The President having declared, "the happiness and best interests of the United States would be promoted by observing a strict NEUTRALITY in the present contest among the powers of Europe;" and the new Ambassador from the French Republic having expressly said, that France "does not expect that America should become a party in the war;" the citizens of the United States may rest satisfied, that their present desirable state of tranquillity will not be interrupted; and may make their commercial and other arrangements accordingly.

The Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-York, have issued Proclamations, in aid of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, respecting Neutrality; and some have supposed the circumstance trivial and new;—but such are informed, that the Lt. Governors of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, have issued Proclamations in aid of the Proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, declaring hostilities against the French, &c. So that if trivial, the occurrence is not new.

On Monday arrived here the brig Two-Brothers, Capt. Rolfe, from St. Peters. The Commander informs us, that on the 14th inst. a British armament of two frigates, two sloops of war and a transport, arrived off St. Peter's, (Newfoundland) and immediately made preparations for landing the marines and troops; who, meeting with no resistance, took possession of the Island; that on the landing of the troops, Capt. Rolfe cut his cables, and slipped to sea: And that there was an American vessel there, a schooner of this port, Capt. Barker, and about 20 French fishing-vessels. The British Squadron was commanded by Commodore Affleck—the troops by Gen. Ogilvie.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Prince William Henry, Capt. James Mitchell, from St. Kitts, but last from St. Eustatia, which she left the 17th inst. By her we learn, that the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Gardner, had cleared the West-India station of French men of war and cruisers—That there were but two French armed vessels in those seas, one of which had been captured by the Thibby man of war—That the Governor of St. Eustatia informed him, that the British troops had landed at Martinico, and that Malvo, the French naval commander, had joined the British fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5. PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes entries for per Cents (17/8), 8 per Cents (9/9), Deferred (10/1), and Full Shares Bank U. S. (6 to 8 per cent. adv.).

Philadelphia, June 5.

Saturday last an elegant entertainment was given by a number of the Citizens of Philadelphia, at Oellers' Hotel, in honor of Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States. The Cap of Liberty was placed at the head of the table, between the American and French flags.

The following Toasts were drunk on this occasion, under the discharge of cannon:

- 1. The People and the Law.
2. The People of France—may they have but one heart, one mind, and one arm, in support of the righteous cause of Liberty.
3. The People of the United States—may Liberty only be their idol, and Freemen only be their brethren.
4. The Republics of France and America—may they be forever united in the cause of Liberty.
5. May principles and not men be the objects of republican attachment.
6. May France give an example to the world, that the balances of a government depend more upon knowledge and vigilance than upon a multifarious combination of its powers.
7. In complaining of the temporary evils of revolutions, may we never forget, that the greater evils of Monarchy and Aristocracy are perpetual.
8. The spirit of Seventy-six and Ninety-two—may the citizens of America and France, as they are equal in virtue, be equal in success.
9. May true republican simplicity be the only ornament of the magistrate in every elective government.
10. Confusion to the councils of the confederated despots, and dismay to their hosts—may they never be able to form a centre of union or of action.
11. May France prove a political Hercules, and exterminate the Hydra of despotism from the earth.
12. Peace, Liberty and Independence—May the tyrants and traitors of all countries be punished by the establishment of the happiness which they wish to betray or destroy.
13. May the systems of the United States be entirely their own, and no corrupt exotic be engrafted upon the tree of liberty.
14. May the defection of individuals teach us to place our hopes of the safety and perpetuity of Freedom, on the whole body of the people.
15. May the clarion of Freedom sounded by France, awaken the people of the world to their own happiness, and the Tyrants of the earth be prostrated by its triumphant sounds.

SONG, BY MAJOR STAGG.

God save the Rights of Man! Give us a heart to scan Blessings so dear! Let them be spread around Wherever man is found, And with the welcome sound, Ravish his ear.

Let us with France agree, And bid the world be free—While tyrants fall—Let the rude savage hoist In their vast numbers boast—Freedom's almighty trust Laughs at them all.

Tho' hosts of slaves conspire To quench fair Gallia's fire, Still shall they fail: Tho' traitors round her rise, Leagu'd with her enemies, To war each patriot flies, And will prevail.

The world at last will join To aid thy great design, Dear Liberty! To Russia's frozen lands, The generous flame expands; On Asia's burning sands Shall man be free.

In this our western world Be Freedom's flag unfurl'd Through all our shores, May no destructive blast Our heav'n with clouds o'ercast, May Freedom's fabric last While earth endures.

If e'er her cause should fail, Ambition's fiends assail, Slaves to a throne; May no proud despot daunt—Should he his standard plant, Freedom will never want HER WASHINGTON!

It is worthy of remark, (says the General Advertiser) that the committee who had the arrangement of the Civic Feast, determined to celebrate it in the true republican style, and to regard principles and not men, as the objects of commemoration; in the opinion that principles were immutable and eternal, but that men were liable to change.

The frigate l'Embascade, weighed anchor last Saturday morning, and sailed from this port, supposed on a cruise; but her destination is not known.

The patrols who watched our streets last Friday evening, deserve much praise for their vigilance—and we are happy to hear they found no occasion to apprehend any irregular persons whatever; every thing was quiet.

The Western Posts, we understand will be speedily delivered up to the United States.—We also learn, that Gov. Simcoe is erecting new forts within the British territories, to form a chain to defend the frontiers of Canada. Fame speaks highly of the urbanity and liberality of the above Governor.

Columb. Centinel.

By an arrival at New-York, English papers are received to the 18th April.—They inform, that pursuant to a decree of the National Convention, the Royal Family was to be sent to Marseilles, to be confined there as hostages for the safety of the Commissioners arrested by Dumourier.—That Philip Egalite is committed to close confinement in the prison la Conciergerie.—Gustine has retired from Metz to Landau, with part of his army—a letter from him was read by Cambon to the Convention, in which he says, "I am ordering back to Alsace all the magazines of ammunition and provision, not being able to resist the enemy, who, besides 32,000 men that block up Metz, press on me with 80,000—I can scarcely muster a few broken squadrons of cavalry, to oppose 50,000 in the best order.—It is impossible for me to command an army disorganized by the new mode of election which you have decreed—I request it as a favor that you will quickly send me a successor—I prefer dying as a soldier, to leading brave men to slaughter as a general."—The rest of the letter consisted of bitter complaints against Bourbonville.

A new mode of electing officers was decreed.

The papers represent the city of Lille as in a very destitute situation—Dumourier arrived at Brussels the 12th April.—Lafaye, a member of the Jacobins, in the sitting of April 9th, informed the Society, "That the Marseillaise, after disarming all suspicious persons, had thrown them not into a prison, but into a burying ground."

Portugal has at length finally determined on a war with France—Eleven sail of English merchantmen have been carried into Marseilles—On Dumourier's defection, the command of his army was given to Dampierre.

The commissioners of the northern army state, that Dumourier was obliged to swim a river to escape his pursuers.—General Paoli has been denounced as a conspirator, and was on his way to Paris as a prisoner to be tried. Success had attended the exertions of the patriots; all the posts on the banks of the Villaine, occupied by the seditions, had been taken.—Accounts from Cadix say, that above a thousand Frenchmen were expelled from that place, many of them respectable and opulent merchants.

Among the reports in the English papers, are the following:—That Metz was taken.—That General Custine was a prisoner to the combined forces.—That an account had been received of an insurrection in Paris.—That the Austrians were within a few hours march of Dunkirk.—That Generals Miranda, Wimpfen, Stingen and Lanoue, had been decapitated in Paris.—The papers further state, that in January last £50,000 stock was purchased in the English funds for Dumourier.

By a vessel arrived here from Bristol yesterday, last from Milford in England, an account is received of Dumourier's being confined by the Austrians.

We are informed that in consequence of instructions from the Executive of the United States, to the Attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, prosecutions have been instituted against John Singletary and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed schooner Genet, in the service of France, and, with others on board the said schooner, capturing several vessels, the property of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and otherwise annoying the trade and commerce of the said subjects, contrary to the laws of nations and the treaty of peace subsisting between the United States and his said Britannic Majesty.

The above named persons have been committed to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Singletary is a native of Charleston, South-Carolina, and has a family at Beaufort, in North-Carolina; Henfield was born at Salem, in Massachusetts.

Capt. Samuel Brady, who had been indicted for murdering certain Indians in the year 1791, was tried the 20th ult. at Pittsburgh, and acquitted—it appearing by the evidence that the Indians killed were hostile.

According to an accurate estimate, the loss of the sufferers by the late fire in Third Street, exclusive of the framed buildings consumed, amounts to the sum of 2318. 14s. 5d. among fifteen persons.—The sums collected from the contributions of the citizens for their relief, amount to 932. 13. 8d. which in a rateable proportion to the loss of each sufferer, yielded a dividend of 8s. in the pound.

According to a paragraph in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday last, the French garrison of Tobago when taken by the English consisted of only FORTY MEN—It cannot be surprizing, therefore, that the Island should have been taken—when, according to the same paragraph, the force sent on the expedition amounted to two complete British regiments, besides a great number of volunteers from Barbadoes, and French emigrants from the Colonies, and these assisted by four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Island, who are almost all English.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The conduct of some politicians, says a correspondent, is enigmatical to those who pay only a cursory attention to facts—but a comparison of the present with the past, will throw some light on the subject.—While the old inveterate enemies of the union of the States, the advocates of measures which would have kept the country in perpetual discord, are actuated by hereditary enmity to an efficient government in their slanders on the administration—there is another description, whose movements are evidently founded on the expectation of retrieving their circumstances by a new scramble in the funds of the United States.—To effect this, the full operation of principles that shall enervate the public confidence, they have sense enough to know, must precede a general depreciation.

The abuse which rains down upon the public servants, is often the subject of discourse in private companies. The men of no party, and the moderate of all parties, confess that it is undeserved. But they generally comfort themselves with the idea that it is a good sort of discipline to keep the government right. We practise many strange arts to persuade ourselves that most events which we cannot prevent, are not evils. Now were it not for this willingness of the mind to be duped, it would be hard to see how a free government can be made honest and fair in its administration, by the safest suspicions, and the most unmeasured abuse. In private life, a man loses his virtue when he loses his reputation. Suspicion, however unjust, yet if it be general and continued, is a corrupter of the virtue that is suspected. Let the government do what it may, slander follows it like its shadow. How long it is possible for a free government thus to be tampered with, we are in a fair way to learn by the event.

It must be confessed in candor and justice towards the scribblers and mischief-makers of the day, that those persons are the greatest enemies of law, who have the greatest cause to be enemies—such persons may say, they are armed in their own defence, the law having struck the first blow. Men oppressed with debts, gamblers who venture all at a throw, men of principles unfit to obtain property or power in orderly quiet times, find it easier and more pleasant to attempt to change the times than their own conduct and principles. Yet some of this description are the noisiest clamorers for a superior purity in the administration of public affairs. Nothing that is done is good enough to suit them. They are afraid of bad principles creeping into the administration of the government. Why should not those most distrust human nature, who, upon looking into their own hearts and lives, find the very worst evidence against it. A good private character should be required as the test of public trust. Try them by that touchstone, and what will become of the bragging merits of some scores of our reformers.

The Merchants and Traders of Baltimore have addressed the President of the United States, on his Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain/Agent, and Origin. Includes entries for Brig Hope (Slater, Liverpool), Betsey (Porter, R. Island), Sally, Heak (St. John's, Newfoundland), Sch'r Two Brothers (Phillips, Port-au-Prince), Two Friends (Ware, N. York), Charming Betsey (Crowningfield, Salem), Sloop Sukey (Fluent, Virginia), Nancy (Elliott, do.), and Union (Chandler, do.).

Our Readers are requested to correct the following error in our last; 3d col. 3d page, 33d line from the top, for "writers'ol," read writers against.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia, No. IV. of

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Besides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, published since the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the division into departments: the history of Russia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion of Poland by Catherine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberless other improvements will be made in this edition.

** Subscriptions are received by the book-sellers in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c. June 5.

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June 5.