

jeans' journey to Seez. He next proposed, that the Convention should decree the examination of the Members denounced by Robert-Spierre.

"I know," said Marat, "that wicked and criminal faction of Guadet, Vergniaud, Brissot, and Genoude, aims at concealing its crimes under the veil of an imaginary conspiracy. The criminality of this faction, many of the members of which have, however, in my opinion, been led astray from their allegiance, is no longer a mystery, since Dumourier has removed every doubt on that head, by declaring in their favor. It is not for me to decide whether Philippe Egalite ought to be brought to trial, upon a charge of treason; but this I know of him, that he is a man without morals, without capacity, and without honor. Whether or not he is culpable, I leave to the wisdom of your researches."

"It is, however, no longer doubtful, that the younger Egalite, who has followed Dumourier, has been guilty of Leze Nation. I therefore demand that he may be declared no longer under the protection of the law, and that the Decree framed against his worthy master in 'treachery may be extended to him. I wish also to see whether you will really pursue the family whom you to appearance pursue; and I demand against all the fugitive Capets the decree you have passed against Dumourier. As to the authors and abettors of the Faction of la Gironde, I wish to see them in possession of every possible means of freeing themselves from the stigma with which they are covered by the public opinion."

Here violent murmurs arose against the Speaker; and it was demanded that he should be called to order, and reprimanded. The Assembly now became very tumultuous, inasmuch that the President put on his hat.

In the course of a few minutes, the tumult was appeased, and Lecointre Puyravaux, obtained a hearing. He combated the propositions of Marat which he found very impolitic, since they might induce the enemy to make reprisals, and cut off the four Commissioners imprisoned at Tournay. He next insinuated, that certain persons would perhaps be very happy to see the ci-devant prisoners assassinated, to the end that their accomplices might not be come at.

Here Lecointre was interrupted by the cries of the Mountain, several of the Members on that side observing, that none but the friends of the Capets, and Statesmen, could entertain such a wish.

At these words, the tumult redoubled.—All the Members on right the side, among whom Duperet was particularly noticeable, each with a sword cane in his hand, the weapons drawn, hurried in a body towards the Mountain.

The President instantly put on his hat, and it was a considerable time before tranquility could be re-established.

Lecointre wished to resume his harangue, but was interrupted by Calon, who demanded that Duperet should be ordered to the prison de l'Abbaye, for having sword in hand, menaced some of the Deputies.

This motion gave rise to an agitation, which constantly seeming to draw towards a conclusion, and as constantly renewed, was of a very considerable duration.

Duperet at length ascended the Tribunal. "The favor," said he, "I have to ask of the Convention and the Tribunes, is a calm hearing—a favor that is not refused to the greatest criminals. If I am culpable I am not the man who would wish to withdraw himself from the avenging arm of my Fellow-legislators."

For nineteen months, in the Legislative Assembly, did I combat against Despotism and the Fenillans.

Since I have held a seat in this Convention, I have unceasingly striven against a band of miscreants, who have long sought the destruction of the common weal.

"In vain for the last two days has an attempt been made to come at a knowledge of the accomplices of Dumourier, Lecointre has for more than an hour endeavored to combat the proposition of Marat, but has not been able to obtain a hearing. In the interim, a part of this Assembly was excited by an emotion of indignation.—This impulse I followed; and whilst I was stationed in the centre of the Hall, I perceived a Mountaineer level a pistol at my head. Seized by a natural emotion, and impelled, if I may so express myself, by a fury, I drew my sword. But I had still another weapon—a pistol; and if I had merely made a thrust at one of my colleagues, I would instantly have blown out my brains."

The Assembly at length put an end to this farcical contest, by proceeding to a nominal appeal on the nomination of commissioners to proceed to the Department of de l'Orne.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) May 7.

The ship Favorite, Wm. Hattie, master, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 20th of April. Capt. Hattie reports as follows:

"That a 50 gun ship and 2 forties, with the 3rd regiment and a battalion of the train of artillery on board, sailed with him, bound to Barbadoes—and that he spoke the Woolwich, one of the 40's, on the 14th of that month, about lat. 30. 00. long. 17."

That sixteen Spanish ships of the line passed the Rock of Gibraltar, bound to Cartagena, to join those that were there, and that the whole were to join Lord Hood, who was expected at Gibraltar, with 25 sail of the line.

That France had declared war against Portugal and all the eastern powers, and that when he left Gibraltar there were lying at that place a Portuguese ship of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter.

That Gen. O'Hara had arrived there with a 30 gun ship, a sloop of war, and two brigs: that a prodigious number of prizes from America,

Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo, had been carried in there; and that in the beginning of March there were only 7 fail of French line of battle ships laying at Brest.

That a French store-ship, carrying 6 eighteen pounders, and 400 troops on board, had been taken by the Scout sloop of war, and carried into Malaga, after an engagement of 6 hours. She was laden with stores for the French fleet.

May 23. Admiral Gardner, with a part of his fleet, are gone to Barbadoes to wait the arrival of the troops from the different islands, intended for the attack of Martinico: Commodore Thompson is now cruising off that island.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman at St. Martin's to his friend in this town, dated the 21st inst. which gives an account that on Saturday night last, a party from the Dutch quarter, surprised them, and took the fort without the least accident happening on either side, and that the Dutch colors are now flying all over that island.

United States.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) May 21.

On Monday last came on, in the Federal Circuit Court, under the authority of the United States, in this town, before judge Paterson and judge Bee, the important cause of William Higginson, surviving co-partner of Greenwood and Higginson, late merchants in London, against William Greenwood, surviving co-partner of Legare and Greenwood, of Charleston, and George Crofts and company of Georgetown, merchants. It was by a bill on the equity side of the Court. Mr. Read and Mr. Pringle were counsel for the complainants; Mr. Edward Rutledge and General Pinckney for the defendants.

It appeared, by the pleadings and the evidence, that in 1771, the defendants wrote to the complainants to supply them with goods, &c. and agreed to allow the usual commission on the purchases, and five per cent. interest; that the accounts of the complainants should be settled and balanced every year, and interest charged on the several invoices after a certain period from their respective dates; and, if not paid at the end of each year, should be added to the principal, and draw interest also at five per cent.

This appeared to be according to the custom of merchants engaged in that trade at the same time. The dealings between the parties were continued for several years, and the accounts of the complainants were stated according to the agreement, and sent over to the defendants, until the 21st of December, 1777, which they acknowledged to have received and to be just.

Mr. William Greenwood, one of the defendants, and the only surviving co-partner of both the companies in America, was put in the confiscation list in South-Carolina, and his property sequestered for the use of the state in 1784.—He afterwards went to England, and the complainant there applied to him to acknowledge a stated account against Legare and Greenwood, which was made up to the 21st December 1783, to the amount of about 34,000l. in which compound interest was charged for the whole time. He desired this might be signed and acknowledged, for the purpose of recovering it of the commissioners of confiscated property in South-Carolina, which the defendant signed accordingly; but, in his answer to the bill he avers that he was under arrest, and signed it without examination. There was some evidence to this point.

Judge Bee did not think it amounted to a legal defence; yet, as the account was signed and acknowledged for the purpose and with the views mentioned in the answer of the defendant, it ought not to bind him; and, particularly, that it ought not to bind the executors and representatives of deceased partners, being done long after their deaths, and of course after the termination of the co-partnership. The accounts against the firm of Crofts and Co. amounting to about 16,000l. were never signed.

The cause was argued with great ability, learning and eloquence on both sides.

The complainants contended that they were entitled, by virtue of the contract, and the custom of the trade, to have the principal and interest on their debt during the whole time, and interest on the accumulation each year. Many cases from the law were produced in support of their claim, and the treaty of peace was particularly insisted on.

The defendant contended that no compound interest ought to be allowed after the mutual dealings of the parties had ceased; and that no interest ought to be paid during the war. As all communication was prohibited by the Sovereign power of each nation, it was unlawful, and indeed impossible to make remittances: That the complainant being an alien enemy, had no power to sue, and had no demand during the war: That his claim was forfeited by the laws of nations; and that the treaty of peace only restored to him the right, he had at the commencement of the war: That the word debts in the treaty did not include interest of course; and that in treaties where interest is intended to be included it is always mentioned: [Several extracts from treaties were read in proof of this.] That the act of a sovereign of a state is the act of every individual who composes it; and that the complainant did, in fact, hinder the defendant from making payment, and therefore he should not have interest, which is damages for detaining the debt; besides, that in a great national calamity, where the defendants could receive no profits, no interest ought in equity to accrue. This appeared to have been the law in Ireland, and ought to be so here, &c.

The Judges delivered their separate opinions with great clearness and precision.

Judge Bee was of opinion that the complainant should recover interest, according to contract, till 1777, on both debts; that the interest should then cease till November 1782,

the time of signing the provisional articles of the treaty of peace, and should then commence according to the contract till paid.

Judge Paterson was of opinion that the compound interest should be paid on both debts during the time the parties had mutual dealings, to wit, on the 16,000l. till 1777, due from George Crofts and Co. and then to draw simple interest at 5 per cent. till paid, that being the time the dealings ceased; and that the 34,000l. draw compound interest till December, 1783, the time the dealings with Legare and Greenwood ceased, from which time it should draw simple interest at five per cent. till paid. He was of opinion, that the treaty of peace restored the complainants to all the rights they would have had if no war had been; and that the interest was a necessary consequence of the debt, and was intended by the treaty of peace.

The court being divided, no final decree was made.

We are sorry it is not in our power to give a more full and accurate account of this case, as the arguments of the council, and the opinions of the judges, would afford much entertainment and instruction to the gentlemen of the law.

The trial was not over until Thursday morning.

RICHMOND, May 30.

DUMOURIER.

Letters from Messrs. Anderson and Co. of London, an American house, as late as the 7th of April, say nothing of the defection of DUMOURIER—of course we may infer, that the various publications on this subject are fabricated lies—and that this GREATEST OF MEN is still a fast Republican, ready as he has been, to expose himself sword in hand, against the foes of FRANCE, of LIBERTY, and of MAN—it is wonderful to remark the zeal which certain people manifest to circulate tales which may darken the prospects, which hope opens, as relates to France; 'tis a species of folly and madness, which verifies the expression, "Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat"—"Whom God intends to destroy, he first insensates,"—for, concluding from the disposition which pervades this State 'tis not to be doubted in case the struggles of France should become more serious—that this mongrel herd of pseudo-politicians and lye-mongers will be disageeably situated, and compelled again to fly from the land of liberty, or become the conspicuous victims of their own folly—and it may not be presumed, that a people will hesitate to act decidedly, because of a governmental veto, who a few years ago disregarded the edict of king, supported and enforced by the whole British nation, and legions of German cut-throats.

S A L E M (Mass.) June 4.

Town-Meeting on the President's Proclamation.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, legally warned and assembled, at the Court-House, on Friday the 31st of May, 1793, for the important purpose of taking into their serious consideration the pleasing and timely Proclamation issued by the President of the United States of America, enjoining upon the citizens thereof "to pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers"—Elias Hasket Derby, Esq. being chosen Moderator.

Voted unanimously, That the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States be read.

Voted unanimously, That the town of Salem, feelingly impressed with the highest sense of the wisdom, goodness and importance of the President's Proclamation, do address the President of the United States on that subject.

An address was then laid before the town, and read.

Voted unanimously, That the town approve of, receive and adopt the address presented; and that a committee of eighteen persons be chosen to sign and inclose a copy of the same, in behalf of the town, to the President of the United States of America, at Philadelphia.

ALBANY, May 27.

By a gentleman who left the Little Falls on the Mohawk river on Saturday last, we are informed, that about two hundred and fifty men are employed in cutting through the rocks, with a fair prospect of accomplishing the important object in view, with less difficulty than was anticipated by many.

From the Northern Canals we also learn, that they are going on with great spirit—the men are well fed and accommodated, and instead of cutting their way through solid rocks, as was expected, it proves to be a flat foil, easily loomed by a large plough and eight oxen.

From a person who lately visited the wonderful Falls of Niagara, which are now ascertained to be near 150 feet perpendicular, the ice was not dissolved at the bottom, and formed a conical or pyramidal appearance of some extent and height, this added considerably to the majestic and marvellous prospect, that this prodigy of nature always seems to have; the rainbow also, which of a fine sun-shiny day is ever conspicuously visible, materially enhances the value of this unparalleled view. This gentleman, who has frequently for some years past minutely investigated these cataraets, further acquaints us, that the Table Rock over which the immense sheet of water, which comes from the upper Lakes falls down, is considerably excavated; this is unaccountable, as one would imagine such a mass of water rolling over it, would prevent this, and counteract the vapour or spray below, which is the only reason that can be assigned for this phenomenon.

Upper Canada, Gaz.

NEW YORK, June 7.

On Wednesday the 5th inst. 120 Gentlemen dined at the Tontine Coffee-House, being the anniversary of laying the corner stone of that building, at a splendid entertainment provided

by Mr. Hyde, and conducted with much satisfaction to all present.

After Dinner the following Toasts were drank.

1. The People.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Governor of the State of New-York.
4. Chief Justice of the United States.
5. Secretary of the Treasury.
6. Agriculture and Commerce.
7. Science and the useful arts.
8. The fraternity of freemtn.
9. May our laws be mild in their influence, and equal in their operation.
10. May the advocates of war alone feel its miseries.
11. May the commissioners of the Indian treaty secure a permanent peace.
12. May the nations of Europe bury their animosities in the tomb of despotism.
13. May success attend our hopes, and enjoyments our wishes.
14. The American fair.
15. Peace, freedom and happiness to all mankind.

Volunteer from the Chair.

Success to the Tontine Coffee-House, and may it long continue to reflect credit on the subscribers.

June 10. A few days since arrived from London, the Chemical Apparatus for Columbia College; and also a numerous and well chosen collection of Anatomical Preparations. It must give pleasure to every lover of his country to observe the progress of science among us, who while the Europeans are engaged in political commotions and wars, are cultivating with assiduity and success the arts of peace. The introduction of this chemical and anatomical apparatus, evinces the liberal and enlarged plan of education which has been adopted under the sanction of a generous Legislature and patriotic Trustees, and cannot fail in a special manner to facilitate and complete the study of Physic in this seminary.

Philadelphia, June 12.

The frigate l'Embucade, passed the lighthouse on Friday evening, and fired several guns during the night, as signals, it is supposed for her boat. The next morning she was observed at the distance of 5 leagues, standing East; and about one o'clock the same day captured the brig Catharine, Capt. Drisdale, of Halifax, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to this port. The crew of the brig, except the Captain, on finding the frigate overtake them, took to their boat, and were taken up by a pilot-boat off Turtle Gut. The prize was sent into New-York.

The French fleet, for some time past expected at Martinique, had not arrived when Captain Patton, of the brig Ranger, sailed from thence, 18 days ago.

Capt. Smith, of the brig Aurora, in 19 days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 25th of May, she was chased by the British privateer cutter Speedwell, Capt. Berry, of 8 guns and 60 men, and boarded by an officer and 6 men off Henega, who kept possession of the vessel about four hours, in search of French property. They informed Capt. Smith that they captured the schooners Ann, of Philadelphia, and the Regulator, of Baltimore, Capt. White, from Jeremie, to this port, under pretence of having French property and passengers on board. In one of these vessels was a considerable sum of money.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears, that the moderate party in the National Convention are the majority—the Mountain, notwithstanding the applauses of the tribunes and the galleries, have been in the minority in several motions made by the steady and consistent friends of liberty.

M. Bouchotte is appointed Minister of War, in the room of Bournonville.

Gen. Dampierre has accepted the command of the army.

There are various reports respecting the capture of several French places in the West Indies by the English—but Marine and Indian intelligence is as uncertain as that from any quarter of the globe—Time is continually retreating the most of it.

COMMUNICATION.

In private life he that raises and spreads evil and groundless reports of another is deemed a base assassin. In public affairs the most groundless suspensions are varnished over with the pretence of the public good—and are imputed by the fabricators to be an extreme zeal for the interests of the people—so honest as to be purblind. Happily for the peace of our country, we have no state quacks or politicians so careless or ignorant, as to make false charges—nor so bitter and so hasty, as to give them to the public full of blunders and inconsistencies that carry their own ridicule along with them! Who will pretend that even one false accusation has been made against our government either within the walls of Congress or among the body of the citizens?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Aurora,	Smith,	Port-au-Prince
Ranger,	Patton,	Martinique
Susannah,	Ainison,	Leogon
Sloop Jason,	Taylor,	Antigua
Schr. Nancy,	Singleton,	Kingston
Winfield,	McNera,	Virginia
Rising Sun,	Frame,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

per Cent.,	17/7
3 per Cent.,	9/10
Deferred,	10/2
Full share; Bank U. S.	7 per cent. adv.

THE Post-Masters and other persons who may collect Subscriptions for the Gazette of the United States, on the terms proposed in the address published in our last, are requested to forward their orders for the papers by the first of November next.

Philadelphia, June 12.