

United States.

AUGUSTA, May 11.

On Friday the 10th inst. Mr. Peter Geredeaux, one of the party which went out under the command of Col. Stewart, from Liberty County, in pursuit of a party of Indians who had taken away nine negroes from Mr. Smith, was killed by these Indians, over the Alabama; four of Col. Stewart's party, among whom was the unfortunate young gentleman above-mentioned, having left the main body in order to return, were fired on, when Mr. Geredeaux fell and was scalped—Col. Stewart returned on hearing the report of the gun, but could not discover the savages.

Last Sunday morning, the Post-rider was thrown from off his horse, about 50 miles below Augusta. The horse ran about 5 miles through the woods, and although tracked from the road to the place where he stopped, the mail which was dropped could not be found; however diligent search was made that and the next day—it is to be apprehended some dishonest person must have taken up and concealed it, from the hope of reward.

CHARLESTON, June 3.

The Grand Inquest for the district of Charleston, for the May session, 1793, present as a grievance and oppression, the practice of magistrates receiving fees from persons prosecuting offences and injuries, on behalf of the state; as it may tend to a prevention of redress, and the due administration of justice, unless those who are injured (many of whom can ill afford it) can have redress free of expense: and recommend that this presentment be laid before the legislature and published.

JOHN MITCHELL, Foreman.

BOSTON, June 8.

Yesterday the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this town: When the Hon. Judge Wilson delivered to the Grand Jury, a Charge, replete with the purest principles of our Government, and highly indicative of his legal reputation. After the Charge, the Rev. Dr. Thacher addressed the throne of Grace, in prayer.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.

Messrs. Printers,

HAVING obtained a copy of the circular letter from the department of the Treasury, respecting the ships of war and privateers of France, I send it to you for publication—By giving it a place in your paper, you will probably prevent much misconception and misrepresentation. I must confess that I feel no small degree of indignation to see many people wantonly censuring the conduct of the Executive in this instance, being at the same time entirely unacquainted with every circumstance that gave rise to it, and of every principle upon which it is justifiable. They are eternally insisting upon a strict neutrality, and appear to possess no definite conceptions of the true meaning of the term. Would it be an observance of the principle of neutrality, with respect to France, to disregard a treaty at the very first occasion which could possibly demand an observance of it? If France had never been engaged in war, the 17th and 22d articles would have been useless. But as the period has arrived, which calls for the execution of the engagements stipulated in those articles, would it not amount to an unequivocal declaration of war with France, to reject the validity of them?

I think it would be proper to publish the two articles in question—After which I shall be much surprised to see one man of solid understanding disapproving of a rigid adherence to them on the part of America. A. B.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, May 30, 1793.

Sir,

IT being the opinion of the executive, that there is no general law of the land, prohibiting the entry and sale of goods captured by foreign powers at war—and consequently that such entry and sale are lawful; except in cases where a prohibition is to be found in the treaties of the United States—

It becomes the duty of this Department to make known to you, that the ENTRY of vessels captured and brought into our ports by the ships of war and privateers of France, and of their cargoes, is to be received in the same manner, under the same regulations, and upon the same conditions, as THAT of vessels and their cargoes which are not prizes—One of these conditions is, of course, the payment or securing the payment of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

But the same privilege will not extend to any of the other belligerent powers, being contrary to the 17th and 22d articles of our Treaty with France. I am, &c.

Art. 17. It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges: nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes, but they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew; on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of

weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible."

"Art. 22. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to subjects of the most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatsoever to exchange their ships, merchandise, or any other lading; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that prince or state from which they may have commissions."

NORFOLK, June 5.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the REPUBLICAN SOCIETY of Norfolk and Portsmouth, on the 9th of June, 1793.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the DECLARATION, comprising an exposition of the sentiments and principles upon which this Society has been formed, be published in the Norfolk Papers.

DECLARATION.

"WE, the undersigned citizens, declare as our unalterable opinion, that the blessings of a just, mild, and equitable government can only be perpetuated by that pure spirit of Republican vigilance to which (under favor of the Supreme Governor of the Universe) we owe our present political ease, tranquility and happiness.

"That the inattention which many of our fellow-citizens discover towards the dearest rights, privileges and immunities of freemen, is to us matter of serious concern and regret.

"That the excellence of a mild representative government (affording an example of the happiness of equal liberty) will excite jealousies in the minds, and be painful in the sight of tyrants and their abettors: it does therefore behoove men, who are experiencing the blessings of freedom, to be ever on the watch to guard against the machinations of those enemies to mankind.

"That the imaginary security into which we have been lulled, by our remote situation from the combined despots of Europe, and other considerations, may have the most fatal tendency; if not to destroy our independence as a nation, at least to lay the foundation of that glorious fabric upon which our liberties rest—our free and excellent constitution.

"That it becomes Republicans at all times to speak their sentiments freely and without reserve; but more particularly at this alarming period when we behold the Tyrants of the world combined, and every engine of despotism employed in making a grand effort to crush the infant spirit of freedom, recognized by our brethren of France; whose virtuous exertions (in a cause so lately our own) we cannot as men, and as Republicans, behold with indifference, or contemplate without a mixture of sympathy and admiration.

"That it is a truth, not less notorious than it is to be lamented, that in the bosom of our country we have men whose principles and sentiments are opposed to all free governments, and that such are just objects of suspicion.

"That strongly impressed with these sentiments, we have conceived it to be our interest, but more particularly our duty, to form this Association, for the purpose of strengthening the bands of Union, and of cherishing republican sentiments, manners, morals and affections."

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ann and Catharine, Capt. Pearce, in 39 days from Newry. She brings no newspapers—the Captain having given them all to the Captain of a British vessel, whom he spoke with at sea, bound to London, from which port she had been 18 months.—Capt. Pearce states that he passed through a fleet of 30 sail, of English vessels, in the Irish channel, with 12 regiments on board, who were destined to make an attack on Brittany, to favor the aristocratic party in France.

Philadelphia, June 15.

L'EMBUSCADE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the frigate, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-York, June 11, 1793.

"MY FRIEND, I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that we left the Capes of Delaware on the 7th instant, bound on a cruise, and on the 8th took the brig Catharine, from Jamaica bound to Philadelphia.

"We had no sooner manned our prize, than we saw a large ship to leeward, and gave chase, but soon discovering that she was a large two decker, put about; and night coming on, lost sight of her.

"On the 10th, as we were standing in for the land, at two o'clock in the morning, saw two lights, which we immediately gave chase to, and when within gun shot, found them to be two large ships at anchor in 10 fathoms, with each a light on her poop—and as we kept silent, and they did not appear to see or hear us, we continued close in shore, and at 5 o'clock we saw another large ship about 2 leagues to leeward—the gave chase to us. We judged her to be a forty gun ship, and knowing there were five men of war on the coast, and two within ten leagues of us, did not think it prudent to engage her. At 11 o'clock we anchored before the city of New-York."

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 11.

"The Embuscade arrived here yesterday and saluted the city with 15 guns, which was returned from the battery. She was chased in by two English ships of 40 and 50 guns, who, I hear, are determined to cruise off the coast till she goes out again.

"Several scuffles have taken place in this city between the English and French sailors."

A gentleman who left New York on Monday morning last, gives us the following account of a recent transaction in that city:—A small vessel had been within a few weeks fitted out in the port of New-York, said to be intended on a trip to Charleston, and not till within a few hours of her sailing did she assume the appearance of a privateer. On Saturday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, she took in her guns and ammunition. The mayor being informed of the circumstance, communicated it to the Governor, when they both, with laudable zeal, and accompanied by some officers of the peace, pursued the vessel, which had set sail, overtook her and brought her back. Our informant saw her under a guard, as he crossed the North-River.

M. BLANCHARD will repeat his experiment with the Parachute, for the last time, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at his Rotunda in Chestnut-street. Tickets, at half a dollar, may be had at Mr. Oellers' Hotel.

The daily papers announce the completion of the Subscriptions to the Bank of Pennsylvania—The citizens having taken all the shares allotted to them, amounting to 2000.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has adjourned to meet again at Trenton in October next.

At the Theatre in Charleston, S. C. the sum of 306l. 13s. 3d. was received for the benefit of the Orphan-House in that city.

The Corporations of the cities of Trenton and Burlington, and the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, have presented Addresses to his Excellency Richard Howell, Esquire, on his election as Governor of that State.

The grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District, held at Savannah, April term, 1793—have presented as grievances, 1st, The non-compliance of the Greeks with the articles of the treaty made with them at New-York—2dly, That no partial assumption of that State's debts has taken place, as an equivalent to place her on a footing with her sister States, in the general assumption—3dly, The numerous Banks of the United States; as they may in time create an undue influence, repugnant to republican principles—4th, The decision of the Supreme Court in a question relative to the liability of the State of Georgia to answer an action commenced against her by an individual of another state.

All the ports of the French West-Indies are open to American vessels.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the district of German-Town, Roxbury and Bristol the 6th inst. sundry resolutions were passed, expressive of their disapprobation of acts of incorporation, establishing private companies for cutting canals, and making Turnpikes at the expence of private property. A committee was appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature praying a repeal of such parts of said acts as are unconstitutional, &c.

The plan for making the road through German-Town to Chestnut Hill, a Turapike Road, was negatived by this meeting.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Byrd, from St. Marks, and last from Savannah, in 9 days, brings further accounts of the incursions of the Indians into the state of Georgia, and that the militia were all on severe duty. General Jackson with his usual spirit and patriotism, had marched out with a strong party to repel the savages.

By passengers arrived here from Cape-Francois, in the brig Hijam, we learn that on the 27th of last month and two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town which had done considerable damage to the houses. The fountain in the Place d'Armes, a solid fabric was by its violence thrown down and destroyed. When the brig sailed, the 25th, the weather portended further mischief.

The Wilmington, Jeffries, is arrived at Wilmington from Belfast, with upwards of 400 passengers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 7.

"The Federal Judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great question of British debts, which was unanimous for the payment. Griffin and Iredell were for substituting the payment of paper-money into the treasury:—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave one of the most able decisions I ever heard delivered—and, to disinterested persons, I conceive satisfactory and conclusive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Trinidad, to his friend in this city, dated May 18.

"As to political news here, Tobago was taken by the English some weeks ago, as no doubt you will have heard before this reaches you.—The American vessels are permitted to an entry for twelve months from the capture, and are only allowed to carry off rum for a remittance, perhaps molasses, yet most estates distill it.—St. Lucie, from report, is likewise captured, and I suppose the same regulations.

"Martinique is likewise attacked—as yet no account of capture. The French parties in that island are carried to an extravagant length: burning, and destroying each other's property, and giving a bounty of two Joes to Negroes, to bring in their master's heads. Eleven ships of English men of war are anchored at some of the out-bays; and it will be a happy circumstance for them, in their present situation, to be captured. The 74 gun ship and frigate under French colours, that lay for a considerable time in this harbor, set out with an intention of joining the English fleet, as report says: That orders from England arrived by the Packet, that the commanders and other officers were to be received into the British service, at the same rates and regulations as the English ships of the same size, are at present: yet the commanders and others, from a spirit of revenge, which at present, in their unhappy disputes, are without bounds; and I suppose, with the hope of establishing the white flag at Martinique for the heirs of their unfortunate monarch, attacked the island of themselves, and report says, got cut to pieces: at least, a great number of lives are

lost, and set that terrible devastation on foot, of destroying property, and giving a bounty to Negroes, to destroy their masters and family.—Such is the present situation of the French in the windward West-India islands! How they are at St. Domingo, &c. you are better informed than we are."

Mr. William D. Peck, of Kittera, (N. H.) Mr. Oliver Everett, of Dorchester, (Mass.) Rev. James Freeman, of Boston; and the Hon. Fisher Ames, Esq. are elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Massachusetts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Calculating the probability of success to the Republic of France as connected with their paper money—the chance in their favor is nearly as fifty to one compared with the situation of the United States of America, when old Conti was at more than 100 for one.

Some recent Decrees of the National Convention of France bear a strong resemblance to the tender laws which took place in several of the States in this Union—particularly that which says that no addition to the specie price shall be demanded if the article is paid for in assignats—another which forces assignats into circulation.

Time and experience afford the only cure for many prejudices and errors, which oppose the progress of works of general utility—it is not to be wondered at that novel enterprises should excite suspicions in the minds of many persons in this young country, when it is well known that some of the most beneficial projects ever conceived by human ingenuity have been put in jeopardy by the misconceptions of uninformed persons in Europe.

Many instances in point might be mentioned.—The celebrated Arkwright's cotton mill was preserved from destruction by civil and military interposition. Experience however has wrought an astonishing alteration in the minds of the most sceptical—and the people have realized that private emolument may be combined with PUBLIC and GENERAL benefit.

How many serious lessons are delivered by the tongue of experience, and enforced by the pen of inspiration.

"Put not your trust in Man, nor in the son of Man."—appears of late to have extorted credit even from Infidels.

It is become a crime to doubt the infallibility of party—but it is a very great weakness to be strenuous in anticipating the mortifications of time and experience.

Finis coronat opus. Is the Bank, the Funding System, the Excise and Revenue of the Union to be annulled? O by no means, say the writers and holders forth against the administration of the government.—That would be very bad—What is done must not be undone. What end is to be obtained by the furious war waged against these measures of the national legislature? Not to repeal them, say the wranglers. Is it then merely to vent bad passions—to indulge rage and malice that this fruitless clamour is raised? Or is the pretence that they mean to respect what is done and established, a mere trick to lull the friends of order and public faith into a supine neglect? Are so many million calamities invented and circulated and such unremitting industry exerted to get the power of the government into their hands in order to spare the obnoxious systems when they shall have them at mercy. Those who are weak enough to believe this deserve to take the consequences.

AN EPIGRAM.

Of Generals don't tell me, of York, and such boys;
Nor of Howe—though I mean not their laurels to taint;
The General I'm sure that will make the most noise,
If the war should go on—is GENERAL COMPLAINT.

(London paper.)

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Diana, Kean, Cape-Francois
Snow Alexander, Le Mair, New-Orleans
True Love, Maxfield, Charleston
Brig Fidelity, Hercourt, New Orleans
Harmony, Dunphy, Port-au-Prince
Perseverance, Stokes, Norfolk
Betsey, Bird, Savannah
Sloop Maria, Ratoon, Amboy
Dolphin, Kenty, Virginia
Thomas & Sally, Mitchell, do.
Ranger, Willbur, N York
Gov. Bagie, Darrel, St. Martins
Schr Mary, Croker, Boston
Delaware, Davis, N. Carolina

PRICE OF STOCKS.

per Cents, 17/7
3 per Cents, 9/10
Deferred, 10/2
Full shares Bank U. S. 7 per cent. adv.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requested to take notice, that the fourth and last payment is due, and must be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit at New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey.—And that the shares of all persons neglecting to make such payment, and the monies by them previously paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make the requisite endorsements upon the certificates of shares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-street.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793.

(cp113)