

...ence, that their country wants their exertions, and that shortly they will bestow upon them a peace, from which they will in a little time reap innumerable advantages. As for me, I entirely devote myself to the defence of my country. I am the enemy of slaves, and the friend of freemen, of whatever country. I avow, on the altar of truth, an hatred of the former, that nothing but a change of their principles or their death can extinguish; and I dedicate my heart to the latter. It is upon these principles I have taken the office entrusted to me, and of which I will perform the duties till the last moment of my life. I cannot express to you all the gratitude I feel towards our faithful allies, for the kind receptions I or my prize have received in every part of the United States. I hope I shall soon be able to go to Alexandria, and present in person, my thanks to its generous and patriotic inhabitants.

I am, Citizens, your most Respectfully attached and Devoted brother,
B. ANDRE FERREY.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 10.

We hear that Col. Banning, the collector of Choptack, has seized the Eunice, — Hooper, prize master, (taken by the Sans Culotte privateer) until it shall be ascertained whether or no it is a lawful prize. The schooner Hector, Capt. Olmsted, of Wilmington, which on her arrival here, caused so much conversation and speculation, on the subject of European and American sailores, &c. has, on her departure furnished equal room for animadversion and table talk.

During her stay in this harbor, there was a real or pretended bill of sale, executed by the Captain in favor of a Frenchman; who applied to the Consul of the French republic for a privateer's commission — this was readily granted, as there appeared no resemblance of fraud or collusion. — The vessel was afterwards cleared out as an American bottom, for the West-Indies, and sailed on Thursday as such. — After she had passed Fort Johnston, she it might have been noticed, that the Captain had privately procured ammunition here, and had a few cannon and small arms concealed in the hold.

Instead of pursuing her voyage to the West Indies, she had not lost sight of the land, before her piratical intentions were displayed, in bringing to and examining all vessels that chanced to come in her way — she is even said to have captured the schooner —, Capt. Garret, bound here from the West-Indies.

In consequence of this intelligence being authenticated, two pilot boats were armed and fitted up to go in pursuit of her; and yesterday morning sailed on this laudable expedition. — One of the boats was commanded by Capt. Cockran, of the Revenue cutter, and the other by Captain Newton, of the America. The sailors, amounting to about ninety, were collected from different ships in the river; and they were so eager in the cause, that thrice the number might have been procured, if they were thought necessary.

SAVANNAH, (Geor.) June 6.

On Monday the 20th ult. a Mr. Tomberlin, who planted on Canoochie river, and had returned a day or two before to work his crop, having occasion to cross that river, was waylaid, on his coming back, by two Indians, who grunted like hogs to draw his attention, which was no sooner fixed than a gun snapped at him. On discovering the Indians, he jumped to a tree, and putting his head on one side to take another look at them, one of the Indians fired and shot through his hat close to his temples. Tomberlin drew back, which made the Indian suppose he had killed him, who then ran up with his tomahawk. Tomberlin waited until he got within ten steps, took good aim with his rifle, and fired at the Indian's

belly, who instantly dropped his gun, crouched himself almost double, and placed both his hands to the part he fired at. The other Indian advancing with his piece loaded, and Tomberlin's gun being empty, he was compelled to run for the log he had crossed the river on, and whilst on it was shot at by the other Indian; the ball, after passing through his split shirt, grazing him along the side; he got off without further damage. There can be little doubt, from his character as a man of resolution and a good marksman, but that the Indian he fired at was severely wounded, if not killed.

Saturday the 8th instant General Twiggs crossed the Oconee river with a body of cavalry and infantry, intending to establish a post on the Oakmulgee with the latter.

Accounts from the southward mention Mr. Seagrave's having in confinement in Fort St. Tammany, 8 Indians of the Creek nation; a ninth, who was taken with them, cut his throat with a knife after being confined. One of the confined Indians is a Cheehaw fellow, who made his escape the day after the murders at Traders Hill in March last.

B O S T O N, June 26.

[A correspondent has favored us with the following letter, from the French Ambassador at Philadelphia.]

Philadelphia, June 9, 1793.

In the second year of the French Republic, Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the United States of America, to the French Citizens in Boston.

Citizens, IT is with pleasure I have received your letter of the 4th of this month. I could not have expected less from the patriotism and zeal of the French Republicans, who have the happiness to live under the benign influence of our good friends the Bostonians. The assistance which you have rendered to your unfortunate brethren, does you the highest honor; and permit me to testify to you my esteem and particular acknowledgment on this occasion.

I had already received two letters on the subject of those French seamen, who had escaped from St. Peters and Miquelon, to which I lost no time in making reply. I wrote to Mr. Letombe, heretofore consul at Boston, that he would procure the necessary funds for the relief and subsistence of those French citizens, who had taken the same moment I wrote to citizen Duballet, to testify to him my sincere acknowledgment for his affectionate attention to his fellow countrymen. And now I request the French patriots established at Boston, to wait on those generous Americans, Messrs. Samuel Brown and Rufel Sturges, and thank them for their friendly assistance, which now demand my sincere acknowledgment.

When my affairs will permit me to leave Philadelphia, for a few days, I shall employ those moments of leisure in paying a visit to our brethren the Americans to the Northward; and particularly to the town of Boston, the place from whence the fire of liberty first emanated; and shall with pleasure embrace that opportunity, more closely to tie the knot of friendship with the patriots Samuel Brown and Rufel Sturges.

GENET.

The following is a Report of the joint Committee of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts — and is referred to the next session of the General Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, June 23, 1793.

WHEREAS it appears by an attested copy of the Records of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States.

Alexander Chesholm, Executor of Robert Farquar, deceased, versus The State of Georgia.

On argument, Ordered, That the Plaintiff in this cause do file his declaration on or before the first day of March next.

Ordered, That certified copies of the said declaration, be served on the Governor and Attorney of the State of Georgia, on or before the first day of June next.

Ordered, That unless the said State shall either in due form appear, or shew cause to the contrary in this Court, by the first day of the next term, judgment by default shall be entered against the said state.

Whereupon,

1. Resolved, That the same principles of the Constitution, which apply to the State of Georgia, apply equally to all the States which compose the government of the United States.

2. Resolved, That it hath ever been the sense of the Citizens of this Commonwealth, that the Government of the United States is a Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That the idea of a Federal Government necessarily involves the idea of component parts, consisting of distinct and separate Governments.

4. Resolved, That a Government being liable to be sued by an individual Citizen, either of that, or of any other Government, is inconsistent with that sovereignty which is essential

all Governments, and by which alone any government can be enabled, either to preserve itself, or to protect its own members, whether Citizens or Subjects.

5. Resolved, That the article in the Constitution which extends the judicial Power to controversies between a State and the Citizens of another State, as applied by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court in the case aforesaid, is in its principles subversive of the State Governments, inconsistent with the ease and safety of the body of Free Citizens, and repugnant to every idea of a Federal Government, and therefore it is

6. Resolved, That the Senators of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, be, and they hereby are instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their utmost influence that the article in the Federal Constitution, which refers to controversies between a State and the citizens of other States, be either wholly expunged from the Constitution, or so far modified and explained, as to give the fullest security to the States respectively against the evils complained of, and to remove their apprehension on this highly interesting and important subject; more especially as this Legislature have the fullest assurance, that the late decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, hath given a construction to the Constitution very different from the ideas which the Citizens of this Commonwealth entertained of it at the time it was adopted.

On Monday last the Secretary of this Commonwealth, by the direction of his Excellency the Governor, prorogued the General Court to the second Wednesday of January next, after having announced his Excellency's approbation of a number of private and public acts, which had been passed during the late session. Among which were an act for assessing a tax of £23,000 on the inhabitants of this Commonwealth; an act for regulating the militia, in conformity to the laws of the United States; an act for establishing a college in the town of Williamston, in the county of Berkshire, by the name of Williams College; an act for continuing the bounty on glass manufactured in this Commonwealth; an act for granting a loan of £1,000 to Luke and Isaac Bemis, free of interest, for 5 years, to enable them to build a paper-mill — that heretofore owned by them, and which was so eminently useful, having lately been consumed by fire; an act to encourage the manufacture of twine; an act incorporating certain persons for the purpose of opening an inland water communication between Merrimack river and this town.

During the session, the hon. Edward H. Robbins, speaker of the house, from the indisposition of his consort, was debarred attending his duty; and John Coffin Jones, Esq. was elected speaker, pro temp. who declining accepting, William Tudor, Esq. was elected, and filled the chair the residue of the session. The compensation to the members was 20981. The compensation to the members was 8s. per diem.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

A letter from a mercantile house in Richmond, to a merchant in this city, dated June 14, says, "40s. sterl. per hhd. for freight from this to Liverpool, can now be had for tobacco; from 45s. to 50s. has been given to London. — 8s. sterl. per bbl. for flour to Europe has been given, and something more might be obtained; there are numbers in town willing to load vessels with tobacco and flour."

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

THE exports of the United States for the year ending on the last of September, amounted to the enormous value of — 20,518,014 dollars. They stand thus:

Value of wares, goods and merchandise, exported from each state, agreeably to the Abstract laid before Congress 27th February 1793.

	Dollars.
New Hampshire,	181,407
Massachusetts,	2,389,922
Rhode Island,	698,084
Connecticut,	749,925
New York,	2,528,085
New Jersey,	23,524
Pennsylvania,	3,820,646
Delaware,	133,972
Maryland,	2,550,258
Virginia,	3,149,499
North Carolina,	503,294
South Carolina,	2,430,425
Georgia,	458,973

Dollars, 20,518,014

Among the great exporting states it will be a most pleasing thing to us to observe that Maryland, which the year preceding was the fifth, is now the fourth in the United States. The abstracts from the Treasury department are not perhaps very generally to be met with. It is to be regretted that they are not known by every man in the Union. By them he would be furnished with incontestible evidence of our prosperity, positively beyond the omens of misery which the ingenious politicians of England held out after the peace. An advertisement with a title entitled "The State of the Union of Lord Sheffield" is to be seen in the

Commerce of the United States" would exceedingly assist in enabling him to form a just estimate of the value of our national advantages. Lord Sheffield is an English nobleman, who served against us on the continent last war. When he returned to England he found the mind and feelings of that country warmly alive to all sorts of prejudices against us. He saw the general alarm that spread about the effect which the dismemberment of the British empire would produce. He wished to appease it; and (for an author who did not care what he advanced) judiciously enough seized the moment favorable at once to the national prejudices, and to the sale of a work which was to flatter them. He wrote to please. To please, he told them all they wished to see proofs of. He told them they had lost nothing. He wrote a large book, which many who read this have never read, to prove that America, without the aid & protection of Great Britain must sink into nerveless impotence, poverty and want; and among other things that we should never be able to make more wheat than we did about 20 years since! All things have proved that he knew little of his subject, and that Will Whitton was as good at prophecy as he was. The author of the examination of Lord Sheffield's errors has with becoming moderation of remark and by incontrovertible facts and reasoning on them, completely refuted the work of this peer. In the discharge of this duty (for however absurd the doctrines of the work, they had a dangerous tendency against our trade) — he has resorted to documents of veracity, and managed the reasoning on them with ability. In the detail to which his subject led, he has presented an unexaggerated view of the state of the Union, in the highest degree interesting and gratifying to every true American. This examination already begins to open the eyes of even Englishmen in England. So incontestible are its reasonings on facts so forcible, that the very reviewers feel and acknowledge its luminous truths. The exposure of errors in general is wholesome; of those in particular the influence of which misdirect the council of a trading nation with whom we largely deal.

It seems to be of prime consequence that a country should know its resources and advantages. The moral effects resulting from this knowledge are seen in the quiet charms of contentment, the political are felt in a sober and dignified firmness in their defence and wisemanagement — To know them on a larger scale we must resort to those works which treat of them from the best authority.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

FRANCE at the time of issuing the proclamation was engaged, and likely to be engaged in war, with all, or almost all Europe, without a single ally in that quarter of the globe.

In such a state of things, it is evident, that however she may be able to defend herself at home, (of which her factions and agitations have furnished the only serious doubt) she cannot make external efforts, in any degree proportioned to those which can be made against her.

By this situation of things alone, the United States would be dispens'd from an obligation to embark in her quarrel.

It is known, that we are wholly destitute of naval force. France, with all the great maritime powers united against her, is unable to supply this deficiency. She cannot afford us that species of co-operation, which is necessary to render the efforts useful to her, and to prevent our experiencing the destruction of our trade and the most calamitous inconvenience in other respects.

Our guarantee does not respect France herself. It does not relate to her own immediate defence, it relates merely to the defence and preservation of her American colonies; objects of which (though of considerable importance) she might be deprived, and yet remain a great, a powerful, and a happy nation.

In the actual situation of this country, and in relation to an object so secondary to France, it may fairly be maintained, that an ability in her to supply in a competent degree our deficiency of naval force, is a condition of our obligation to perform the guarantee on our part.

Had the United States a powerful marine, or could they command one in time, this reasoning would not be solid; but circumstanced as they are, it is presumed to be well founded.

There would be no proportion between the mischiefs and perils, to which the United States would expose themselves, by embarking in the war, and the benefit which the nature of their stipulation aims at securing to France, or that which it would be in their power actually to render her, by becoming a party.

This disproportion would be a valid reason for not executing the guarantee. All contracts are to receive a reasonable construction. Self preservation is the first duty of a nation; and though in the performance of stipulations relat-