

supply their immediate wants and provide for their comfortable accommodation, until the interference of the French minister, or the general government, can be engaged— That the passengers and crews in general appeared to be healthy.

The Committee actuated by motives of pity for the helpless part of the passengers have, of their own authority, ordered a supply of fresh provisions and vegetables to several of the ships, of which articles they had been totally destitute during the voyage—this part of their conduct they trust will be approved of by their fellow-citizens.

The business of future supply the committee conceive ought to be conducted in some regular system. On mature consideration they beg leave to recommend the following resolutions—

Resolved, That subscriptions be taken immediately for such sum as each person may please to contribute or advance, on the occasion— one third part to be paid in hand, and the residue when called for;— that the whole be put under the direction of the Consul of the French Republic, who will cause an exact account to be taken of the passengers that are in actual want of support— that the Consul be requested to appoint a committee, from the contributors, to receive the money, who will keep regular accounts of the expenditures authorized by him, and appoint persons to purchase provisions, provide houses, and do such other matters as shall be judged proper and necessary.

Resolved, That a committee be also appointed to call on the inhabitants of the town, to request them to give accommodation to the unhappy people above mentioned, in such numbers as is convenient to each family; and that they make their Report to the French Consul, and assist in carrying this plan into execution.

The subscription being opened on the Exchange this day at 12 o'clock, near TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were immediately subscribed, and the example will no doubt be generally followed.

To the Ladies of Baltimore.

TO alleviate distress is the peculiar province of the female sex; the hand of nature formed them, no less to smooth the asperity of man, and give a gentleness to his disposition, than to avert misfortunes from destroying his peace, or depriving them of their severity when they may occur. Being conscious of this truth, it may be unnecessary to remind the fair, that an opportunity has now offered to display the generous attributes of their souls. Our valued allies now implore assistance; escaping from the Russian barbarity of a murderous mob, deprived of ALL that fortune had presented, or their industry had accumulated, they seek refuge in this asylum of peace and happiness, without food to support their drooping bodies, or clothes to protect them from the inclemency of the climate.—The liberality of our citizens is already preparing to afford their mite; but how many female strangers, many of them lately blessed with affluence, demand the more immediate and particular attention of their own sex? Once furnished with every luxury of life, they now would gladly receive the humblest pittance—Very few possess a second change of garments, and it is in this that you can especially assist them; think but a moment on their helpless situation, their impoverished infants, torn from the hapless partners of their misfortunes, their husbands, fathers—and my feeble voice will not be required to summon into action the commiseration and benevolence of your hearts.

BOSTON, July 8.

Thursday last (4th July) being the 17th anniversary of American Independence—the same was celebrated here. The morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon from the castle, by the company of artillery in this town, and by the sons of Liberty, at Liberty Square, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Council, with several gentlemen of distinction, walked in procession to the Old South meeting house, where, after the Rev. Dr. Thatcher had addressed the throne of grace, by prayer, an Oration was delivered, adapted to the occasion, by John Q. Adams, Esq. to a very numerous audience, whose countenances testified the sincerity of the universal plaudits with which it was received. And it is but justice to Mr. Adams to observe, that in point of composition and oratory, he has been excelled by none who preceded him.

The Independent Fusileers, and a company of militia, in complete uniform, paraded in honor of the day.

The day was celebrated with the greatest hilarity and good humor, by every class of citizens, and at sunset a discharge of cannon concluded the entertainments.

The Cincinnati, agreeably to their institution, dined together, at Mr. Bryant's Hall, in Equality Lane.

Latest European Intelligence, by an arrival at Boston from Liverpool.

LISBON, April 14.

LEIUT. Gen. Bernard Ramirez Esquivel, has been appointed admiral of our fleet, which will be composed of 11 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 2 brigs, and are at present on the Tagus, between Junquiera and Belem, ready to put to sea. Twelve hundred young men from Oporto have offered to serve as volunteers on board this fleet, as well as many sailors from the adjacent provinces to the amount of 4000.

GERMERSHEIM, May 6.

The Prince of Conde has announced to the Bretons who are under his command, that he has received intelligence that all Brittany, except Brest, has submitted to the royalists, and that he wishes they would use all the means in their power to go thither, where they may be of more service than with him.

OSTEND, May 18.

A fleet has just anchored in our roads, supposed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French, who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Last night there was a long skirmishing between our advanced posts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing since morning, we suppose they have retreated again.

QUEVRAIN, May 12.

The French to the number of 1200, at 5 this morning made a sortie from Conde and pushed forward to attack our advanced posts, which to draw them the nearer, made a feint to retreat. In the interim the enemy set fire in old Conde, to two farm-houses by which our chateaux were covered. It was then that a battalion of infantry took them in flank and repulsed them vigorously—killed a number of them: As they gave no quarter they bro't in no prisoners. On our side we had 6 men killed and two horses wounded.

The army under the command of his serene highness the prince of Saxe-Cobourg has at this time a free communication with that of gen. Clairfait.

We learn by the French deserters that their commander in chief, Dampiere, was interred on the right wing of the camp of Famars.

Private letters from Worms state, that the French Gen. Custine, has been made prisoner, with a part of the troops under his command.

FRANKFORT, April 27.

The French army on the Moselle, consisting of 42,000 men, has made a movement in front, and again taken possession of Deux-Ponts and Hambourg. It is supposed however, that they will soon be driven thence again, as the reigning duke of Brunswick, at the head of a body of 20,000 Prussians, Austrians and Hessians, is marching to the relief of this Duchy.

[See an article of 28th April, in our last Gazette.]

BRUSSELS, May 15.

The French troops, disappointed in their efforts to succour Conde, have in great part retired to the camp at Famars, and the remainder to garrison the different frontier towns.

OSTEND, May 18.

A fleet has just anchored in our roads, supposed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Last night there was a long skirmishing be-

tween our advanced posts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing since morning, we suppose they have retreated again.

LONDON, May 9.

The Spanish Register ship is not, as has been stated, condemned as a prize to the recaptors, there not having been yet time for the customary process of the High Admiralty Court. The legal opinions in this new case are, however, strongly in their favor, and the Spanish Ambassador says, this opinion coincides with the laws of his country. The amount of the specie already come at is 4500000, and the whole of the cargo will net about 800,000.

May 17. The right wing of the Coldstream regiment were the troops that suffered most in the attack of the 8th. It consisted of four companies, commanded by Colonels Bosville, Gascogne, Freemantle, and Fitzroy—the first lost 21 men, the 2d 19, the 3d 14, and the 4th 9 killed and wounded.

Philadelphia, July 17.

A letter from Baltimore contains the following particulars relative to the cause of the late event at Cape-Francois:

"The most circumstantial account we have received of the cause of this fatal disaster, throws considerable part of the censures on the inhabitants of the Cape; it appears that Gen. Galbaud arrived there in the absence of the commissioners; that he found the town in great want of provisions, which he had not money to purchase; that he offered the Americans fourteen dollars per barrel for flour, payable in drafts on Philadelphia or France; that the Americans refused to receive such payment, but offered their flour at 10 dollars for specie, or the produce of the island; that the inhabitants, pleased with the liberality of this offer, agreed with the General to furnish the produce, in consequence of which agreement, the Americans delivered their flour, and then the inhabitants would not comply with their promises—at this stage of the business the commissioners arrived—they censured the general for exceeding his powers, and so deputed what they conceived to be his authority, that he refused to remain in the Island, and determined on returning to France. The commissioners however confirmed the purchase from the Americans, and assailed the inhabitants heavily for the payment—the latter disgusted with the tax, invited the general and admiral (who it seems was displeas'd also with his treatment) to an attack on the commissioners, they landed for the purpose, and the inhabitants refused their aid; the commissioners and their party sustained the attack of their adversaries two days, and it then would appear that each party considered itself in danger, the one retired to the shipping, the other to the country; the revolted Negroes were admitted into the town, and then scenes of unparallel'd horror were committed."

On Sunday last Admiral Sercey, commanding the fleet from Cape-Francois, arrived in town from Baltimore.

The ship Washington, of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived at that port last Sunday evening, after six weeks passage from London, with about 300 passengers.

The committee appointed by the citizens on the 9th instant, to pursue measures for the relief of the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois, in the fulfilment of their duty recommend, that subscriptions be opened in the respective wards of the city, in the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties, for the benevolent purpose of supplying the wants of such of the distressed as are or may arrive in this city, and those that are already in great numbers at Baltimore, and Norfolk in Virginia. The following gentlemen are accordingly solicited to co-operate with the committee in raising the necessary supplies, and when prepared return the amount and sums collected to a meeting of the subscribers that may be appointed hereafter—

North Mulberry Ward.

William Van Phul, Edmund Randoiph, Godfrey Haga, John Baker, Philip Wages.

South Mulberry.

Leonard Dorsey, Thomas Morris, Christopher Kucher, Michael Hillegas, Joseph B. M'Kean.

North Ward.

Henry Kammerer, Charles Biddle, Jonathan Jones, Joseph Anthony, Lawrence Sickle.

High Street.

John Morrell, William Wells.

Upper Delaware.

Andrew Hodge, Henry Pratt.

Lower Delaware.

John Duffield, John Gill.

Walnut Ward.

Casper Morris, Robert Smith, James Crawford.

Chestnut Ward.

John Stille, Senior, Benjamin Smith, William Poyntell.

Middle Ward.

Israel Israel, George Bickham, Francis Bailey, Benjamin F. Bache.

South Ward.

Thomas Harrison, Samuel M. Fox, Charles Marshall, Matthew M'Connell.

Dock Ward.

John Purdon, Joseph Lownes, Thomas M. Willing, George Meade.

New Market Ward.

Daniel Smith, Clement Stocker, Robert Wharton, Walter Stewart.

South Ward.

William Clifton, Thomas Penrose, Joseph Huddle.

Northern Liberties.

William Coates, Robert Hare, Peter Brown, Jacob Servofs.

The benevolence of the citizens of Baltimore, manifested towards the sufferers from Cape-Francois, exceeds all praise. Fifty thousand Dollars were subscribed in a very short time—and various expedients are devised by their committees, to find employment for the mechanics, and convenient accommodations for the whole.

These exertions appear to make the most sensible impressions on the minds of our unfortunate allies—Surely the blessing of the Father of Mercies, will descend on their heads, who thus hold out the cup of consolation to those who were ready to perish.

Letters from New-York say that the Ambuscade is arrived there from a cruise.

One hundred and twenty vessels have entered the Chesapeake bay, with upwards of 12000 passengers, men, women and children, on board, many of whom have escaped by swimming from fire and sword, naked, and in want of every thing.

The French fleet arrived in Chesapeake, carried in two valuable Dutch prizes.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Barcelona, to a Gentleman in this City, dated April 20.

"No doubt you have been informed before this, that Spain and England are engaged against France. Those powers have been careful with regard to navigation; the Spanish governments having stationed frigates, and other armed ships along the Spanish coast from this place and Gibraltar, with orders to protect every vessel coming this way with grain and any other goods; consequently the English and American vessels, on coming into the straits will meet with a safe convoy; nor will they be molested by the Barbary cruizers; so that it is not necessary to charter neutral vessels, as those are equally safe and may be had on lower freight than neutral ships.

"The cargo of wheat and flour from America, is just sold to the magistrates of that city, the wheat at the extraordinary high price of 110 reals per quarter, and the flour 125 reals per quintal."

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 9.

"There seems to be a universal acquiescence in the measures of government in this quarter; and unless more successful efforts are made to stir up the people to their own injury, peace will continue to bless us."

Extract of a letter from a neighbouring country town.

"Claw me and I'll claw you."

SCOTCH PROVERBS.

"A few high mettled idlers of our town finding no other chance by which to distinguish themselves from the multitude, have of late determined to meet together and to confer on each other the title of 'MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB'—under this plausible name they hope the public mind may be led to repose intire confidence in all their doings. Whether they wish to choose for their own society the officers of government, or to alter any law that may not suit the particular situation of any of the members, it is presumed that no one will dare to oppose their measures.

"Should any one be so impertinent as to ask, is not this the minority dictating to the majority? the answer is, it is the voice of the Democratic Club.

"I had determined to enlist myself with this party, but my friend and neighbour has suggested to me that in time the Democratic Order will become Noble, and that it will subject our country to trouble. I should be much obliged to any friend of your's for his opinion on the subject before I am enrolled,

"A DEMOCRAT."

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 12, 1793

THE variation for the Philosophical Classes commences on Monday the 15th instant, and is to continue six weeks; and for the different schools, belonging to the Institution, on Monday the 29th instant, to continue four weeks.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees on the Students of the Senior Class, who have been already examined before the Faculty and Trustees, and approved of by them, will be held on the 2d Wednesday of September next.

As the Philosophical Professors will begin their courses of Lectures about the 1st of September, to the Classes under their care, and as it is usual for Students from distant parts, who wish to finish their education in the University, to enter one or other of these Classes, according to their proficiency in Literature, it is recommended to such Students to make their applications for admission at that time.

The Lectures of the Provost for the benefit of the Medical Students, will begin, as usual, on the first of November, when the Lectures of the Medical Professors commence.

By order of the Faculty,

WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

For the Constitution, &c. of the Democratic Society, see 4th page.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Robert,	Jacobs,	Honduras
Jenny,	Marschalk,	New-York
Industry,	Cassin,	Lewis Town
Industry,	Haven,	New-Hampshire
Brig Peggy,	Morris,	Savannah
Chickley,	Cavanaugh,	St. John's
Betty,	Woods,	St. Thomas
Active,	M'Keever,	St. Croix
Duron,	Deskin,	Marseilles
Derry Packet,	M'Carthy,	Honduras
Lively,	Hickman,	Boston
Sch'r Sally,	Wilson,	ditto
Commerce,	Shaw,	Casco Bay
Sloop Mary,	Mulford,	New-York
Berley,	Breman,	New-London

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18 1/2
3 per Cents,	10 1/2
Deferred,	1 1/2
Full thares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.