

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Captain John Fanning of the brig Union, arrived on Sunday in 14 days from Cape-Francois, gives us the following melancholy particulars respecting the fate of that unhappy Island.

On the 18th June the civil commissioners, Messrs. Sonthonax and Polverel, arrived at the Cape from Port-au-Prince; they immediately suspended M. Galbaud, the Governor and Commander of the troops at that place, and sent him on board ship; on the 18th a number of mulattoes were encouraged by these gentlemen to come into the town, who by unfair means armed all the negroes belonging to the citizens, and encouraged them to assist in destroying the whites, which scene, it is said, actually begun on the 20th about noon, when a most horrid massacre ensued, neither women nor children were spared, upwards of 10,000 white inhabitants were butchered, and about 2,500 saved themselves in the French and American vessels in the harbor; the wretches then began to plunder the town—after which they set fire to it, and on the 22d when Captain Fanning failed, the burning was going on, and there was only the church, government house, de Calerne and Gregarie saved; they left there the Amerique of 74 guns. Capt. Fanning failed in company with about 150 sail of vessels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74s and 4 frigates, who were bound, as supposed, to Boston or Newport, so that we may soon expect to hear of their arrival. On Sunday last he fell in with the Ambuscade, off Barnegat, who detained him for three hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's register and all his papers were burnt at the Cape.

Cape Francois was a neat well-built city, the buildings chiefly of stone, said to be as large as New-York. The large church has escaped the flames, being all of stone, and covered so as the fire cannot make any impression. The government house has suffered much from the cannon-shot; the soldiery were still engaged in fighting in town. It is supposed that this disastrous affair proceeded entirely from the difference between the two commissioners, who assumed the power, and Governor Galbaud, who thought his rightful authority invaded. He headed a number of sailors from the ships, who made the first attack, and repulsed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, they repulsed the sailors and whites.

Capt. Fanning observes, that he could have carried off loads of plunder when he came away, as the inhabitants had left their houses and property to save their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th June.

Philadelphia, July 13.

The PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in town from the Southward on Thursday last.

The produce of the CIRCUS THIS DAY, is to be applied to the benefit of the Poor.

The citizens of Baltimore have appointed a committee of six gentlemen, French and American, to devise ways and means of affording succour and relief to the people from Cape-Francois.

The members of the French Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality, in this city, have had a special meeting for a like purpose: a subscription being opened, 800 dollars were subscribed immediately.—There has been a special meeting also of the French benevolent Society, on the occasion.

There cannot remain a doubt that the sacred spirit of benevolence, will catch from city to city thro' the continent, till effectual provision is made to succor these unfortunate fugitives from fire and sword.

The Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, has issued a proclamation allowing and permitting, for six months, computing from the 11th day of April last, into the ports

f Nassau, Exuma, and Turk's-Islands, as well in foreign as British bottoms, the following species of provisions, viz. corn and all sorts of grain and pulse, flour and bread, rice, and every species of salt provisions, cattle, live stock, and lumber of all kinds.

On Sunday last arrived at Baltimore the ship Atlantic, Captain Hugh Wilson, in 6 weeks from Lisbon; by whom we learn, that when he failed, there was in that port, ready for sea, a fleet of 16 ships of the line, which, it was reported, was bound to Ferrol—that the French Ambassador failed from Lisbon to Havre-de-Grace in the ship Columbus, of this port—That Frenchmen who were heard speaking favorably of French politics, were immediately committed to prison—That on the 2d of May last, the Princess royal was delivered of a daughter, on which occasion every house in the city was splendidly illuminated for three nights, as was also the shipping in the harbor, and decorated with the colours of different nations; the admiral had 1000 lamps on board, and the rest in proportion.

We learn from Baltimore that a French ship of 74 guns arrived in Chesapeake Bay, on Thursday week, from Cape-Francois, and a brig of 20 guns, with 1100 passengers, bound into Hampton road.—The brig Lily, of this place, was the same day off Cape Charles, with several other vessels unknown.

On the 29th ult. arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, the Spanish brigantine Santa Catalina, a prize to the French schooner Sans Pareil, Capt. Bouteille, carrying 14 swivels, and 50 men. The privateer was out 15 days from Cape-Francois, and fell in with the Santa Catalina off the mouth of Mantanzas, 25 leagues to the leeward of the Havana, loaded with cedar and mahogany for the king's yard at the Havana. On being ordered to strike to the French Republic, the Spaniard said he would not; when the privateer immediately fired into her, and five men were killed, and the captain and four men jumped into the water from out of the cabin windows, and were drowned. The privateer took 5 vessels that day (June 12) viz. the above brig and four schooners. On the 19th they captured an English brig from Jamaica, her first voyage, loaded with rum and sugar, which they sent into Charleston.

On Tuesday arrived here, the schooner Cleopatra, I. Williams, master, from Spain, and last from Corunna in 55 days. By this vessel, we learn, that on May 1st, there had been an engagement between St. John de Luz and Bayonne, in which the Spanish forces had met with a severe repulse, and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontiers; and in their retreat they were obstructed by a river, and not having a sufficient number of boats, they were forced to swim, and great numbers were drowned. The head quarters of the French army being at Bayonne, after the engagement the French troops retired to that place—their number in that garrison consists of a formidable army.

It is reported, says a correspondent, that seven or eight British vessels have failed from this port since the commencement of hostilities between France and England, with a greater number of guns, &c. than they had on board when they arrived—and that this has been known to the minister of France.—However this may be, we do not hear that any representation on the subject has been made to the executive of the United States.—At any rate, we may rest assured, that no transaction whatever will be suffered to pass unnoticed on the part of the government, that interferes with the strictest neutrality on the one hand, or an honorable recognition of the rights of treaties on the other.

The following very extraordinary observations are copied from a piece signed "JUBA," in the National Gazette of Wednesday last. The attempt therein made, says a correspondent, to make a distinction between the people of the United States and their own government, is perfectly hostile to every republican idea; and the exhortation to the Minister of France, is little short of a proposition to transfer all the powers of the executive to a foreigner. It is evident from this sample of the politics of a certain party, that their object is a dissolution of the Union.

THE EXTRACT.—"The Minister of France, I hope, will act with firmness and with spirit. The people are his friends, or the friends of France, and he will have nothing to apprehend; for as yet the people are the sovereign of the United States. Too much complacency is an injury done his cause, for as every advantage is already taken of France, (not by the people) further condescension may lead to further abuses. If one of the leading features of our government is pusillanimity, when the British lion shows his teeth, let France and her minister act as becomes the dignity and justice of their cause, and the honor and faith of nations."

A writer in the General Advertiser, who very properly signs himself "a Jacobin," says, "It is no longer possible to doubt, that the intention of the executive of the United States, is to look upon the treaty of amity and commerce which exists between France and America as a nullity, and that they are preparing to join the League of kings against France." What a gullet that can swallow this!

It may be recollected, that when the treaties with France were formed, it was said that some of the articles were ambiguous. This appears to have been a well-founded suggestion; for tho' it was well known that our commissioners would never have dared to show their faces in this country, had they made an explicitly offensive treaty—yet it now appears, according to a lineal exposition, that this was intended to be the case.

It may be safely affirmed, that the lies are as ten to one in the account current kept between the friends and enemies of neutrality, to the debit of the latter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The friend of neutrality composes the great body of the people of the United States; of this truth there is full demonstration—indeed, a contrary supposition implies the existence of the most monstrous absurdity.—For it is impossible that an enlightened people should not discern its best interest, when the whole world is pouring its treasures into its bosom.—A strict neutrality then in the mouth of every one—but in the hearts of few restless and uneasy souls, who will never see peace while their country is at rest, a contrary idea is cherished—Hence the outrageous things against the declaration of this general cement of the Union through its proper means—hence the vile abuse of those who take measures to show that the country is sincere in its declarations.—We may be neutral, but it dauntly conducts to say so—and the merchants of America are the tools of British emissaries taking measures to secure to their count and themselves the immense advantages arising from the Independence and political situation of the United States!!

The honesty of the who say they are friends to the neutrality of the United States, is strikingly exemplified by abuse thrown on the President, merely for proclaiming that neutrality.

A writer who plays truth in a conspicuous situation may be sure having her daubed with the paltry productions of those who are made uneasy at having their ignorance and folly exposed.

It is not to be wondered at that those who have been perpetually working to excite sedition and opposition to peaceful government in this country, should be the persons who cry out against every measure taken to preserve the peace and neutrality of the United States during the present European war. Let the enemies of peace and union, write, and rite, and write—let them build a pyramid of lies—let them assail the confidence of the people in government which realizes to them all the blessings of independence they enjoy; without which, that independence would have been the fruitful parent of all possible misery to the people of America.—I say, says a correspondent, let all this scribbling, and defaming and lying, form the long columns of the whistles of antifeederal slander, for weeks months and years in succession—and all is very well.—But, if the wiliness of these counter-revolutionists, who are striving to bring the people back to the degrading periods of committee-me, anarchy and distress, should be exposed—if the things that make for the lasting peace and prosperity of the people are set before their eyes, in a striking point of view—if the fallacy of those principles is unfolded, the weakness of the judgment exposed, and the incompetency of those systems developed, which the enemies of our government oppose to experience and facts—a hue and cry is raised—and we hear the most pitiable lamentations concerning long-winded essays, and labored investigations! The windings of the Serpent however, shew that he is mortally wounded.

At this important crisis, what would have been the fate of this country, had not the infinitely wise arbiter of the fate of nations previously inspired the people of the United States to adopt the New-Constition?

If we are to be saved from the horrors of war, it will be owing to the confidence of the people in the wisdom of the government—if not, but patriotism spurs the idea—although the infernally wicked sentiment has been broached, that the people and the government have different interests.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Shortly to be published, an impartial account of the characters, principles and practices of the Group—or Knot of politicians to whom the people of the United States are indebted for all that mass of political slander with which they have been favored since the month of January last.

This work will be highly interesting, as it will serve to develop the secret springs of action in those who never subscribed to the declaration of Independence, in which there is this abominable expression, That the United States will consider the people of Great-Britain as they do the rest of the world—"Enemies in war—in peace Friends"—It will shew that "Peace, Liberty and Safety," now the envied lot of this happy country, never were the object of these persons, in the late war—but a blind, inveterate and eternal war with the people of Britain.—It will also explain the motives of that rancor, which these persons hold towards the men who were the instruments of securing the liberties of America, and confirming our independence on the basis of a glorious peace—whom, for these things they will never forgive.—It will explain the principles of that opposition to the new constitution, and of the administration formed under its auspices; which alone gives birth to every unfavorable idea that soils the annals of the United States. An opposition which is bred in the bone of certain persons among us, who never could find the center of gravity for their posteriors, since chairs were first in fashion. Thus far the work will have reference to native malcontents.

The second part will relate to a few geniuses, whom the demon of discord has transplanted into this soil of freedom—as thorns in the fields of America, to repress the exuberance of our growth.—This will be the most wretched part of the whole production—as our author cannot advance one step, without encountering the whole legion of ingratitude, falsehood, perjury, roguery, impudence and ignorance. The whole to conclude with a serious and dispassionate address to the Understanding of the people of the United States—in which it will be shewn, that there is the highest reason to suppose, that those who enjoyed their confidence in the "Times that tried Men's Souls," and have since discovered their abilities and patriotism, by promoting the best interests of their country in every possible direction—are probably as good friends of the people, as men who have uniformly opposed every step towards a stable and just government—or, as persons who know not us—and of whom it may be said, that it would have been happy if we had never known them.

Sung at Elizabeth-Town, N. J. at the celebration of Independence, July 4, 1793.

TUNE—"RULE BRITAIN, &c."

WHEN exil'd Freedom, forc'd to roam,  
Sought refuge on Columbia's shores,  
The lovely wand'rer found a home,  
And this the Day that made Her ours.  
Hail Columbia! Columbia hail! to thee  
The praise is due that MAN IS FREE!

In her defence, the patriot crowd,  
Rush'd to the field, and frown'd on Death;  
They seal'd her triumphs with their blood,  
And hail'd her with their dying breath.  
Hail Columbia, &c.

'Twas not Columbia's cause alone;  
At stake, the Rights of Mankind lay:  
That cause, shall distant Nations own,  
And hail, with joy, this festive Day.  
Hail Columbia, &c.

'Tis the World's Day-Star, and shall last  
Till Slav'ry's Shadows be withdrawn:  
And lo! that Night is almost past,  
And Europe's Day begins to dawn.  
Hail Columbia, &c.

How bright will be its noon-tide ray!  
When Universal Freedom reigns;  
When not a Despot clouds the day,  
And not a Slave on earth remains.  
Hail Columbia, &c.

Mankind shall ne'er this Day forget,  
Its brave Defenders' worth shall own;  
Shall love the Memory of FAYETTE,  
And shout the Name of WASHINGTON.  
Hail Columbia, &c.

BOOKSELLERS' TOASTS.

THE Company of Booksellers of Dublin lately dined together, when the following toasts were drank:

- 1. The King's and all the great heads of the empire. 2. Fertility to brains and insatiable appetites to curiosity. 3. A literary war, a smart press, and devastation to ink and paper. 4. Empty stomachs, attic apartments and clear intellects to the republic of authors. 5. Dr. Priestly, and the whole society of book-wrights. 6. Mr. Burke and his friends, and perpetual Paine to them. 7. The liberty of the press, and the press of liberty. 8. Mr. Pitt's works bound in Turkey, with Russian bands. 9. The enemies of Ireland bound in Morocco. 10. Our favorite volumes in sheets. 11. Combustion to the libraries of Ireland. 12. May every wit want his dinner who wont dig in his brains for it. 13. Perpetual war amongst the pamphleteers. 14. The triple alliance of ink, paper and calf-skin. 15. The memory of Dr. Faustus, and prosperity to the black-art. 16. The intrigues of Parnassus—the foundling hospital for wit, and the accomplices of the muses. 17. May the stomachs of the epicures be transferred to their heads, that intellect may feed while gluttony does penance. 18. The enemies of Ireland out of print, and no new edition. 19. A handsome preface, ingenious introduction, good title, bold impression, strong binding, and general circulation to friendship and hospitality.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1793.

AT a meeting of a number of Citizens, to consult on measures for the relief of the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois, arrived and expected to arrive in this city.

JOHN WILCOCKS in the Chair.

It was proposed that nine persons be a committee to enquire into the circumstances, and ascertain the numbers of the persons to be relieved.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:

Peter S. Duponceau, Jacob Shoemaker, James Vanuxem, Ambrose Vasse, Peter Lemaigre, John C. Wachsmuth, John Vaughan, Andrew Petit, and Robert Ralston.

Who are authorized to afford temporary relief, and be reimbursed out of the contributions to be raised hereafter.

The foregoing committee are requested to make report of their enquiries to the Chairman, who, with the advice of the committee, will call a general meeting of the citizens when occasion may require.

Published by order of the meeting,  
ROBERT RALSTON, Sec'y.

The manufacture of Morocco-Leather has been brought to a high degree of perfection in this state. The red, black, green, and other colours of Morocco-Leather which is now exposed for sale, and was manufactured by Mr. David Callaghan, merchant in this city, is said to exceed any imported from Turkey. The expense which has been incurred in bringing this manufacture to its present state, is very considerable, and well worthy government encouragement.

Various other manufactures established in several of the states, deserve to be noticed, particularly that of shot, by Mr. Stephen Austin; for in this, as well as many other useful undertakings, the first expense has been great, and as there can be little doubt but that this article will be furnished at a cheaper rate than any imported, we hope to see merit and industry duly rewarded.

The Boston papers printed last Saturday and Monday, due by the Mail of yesterday, were not then received. We are at a loss to account for their failure—whether it is owing to any negligence on the part of the printers, or to their detention at the Post-Office in New-York.

It is to be regretted, that one object in the Post-Office regulations, by which the Mails pass with so much celerity between this city and Boston, should, at this interesting moment, be so frequently defeated.

Extracts from the Laws of the "Associated Reformers, &c." shall appear in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/9
3 per Cents,	19/9
Deferrea,	10/9
Full Rates Bank U. S.	3 per cent. adv.