

ing at Monti Christis for the use of the Squadron and troops at St. Domingo; and that several French prizes had been sent in there.

BERMUDA, June 25.

There seems at present such a duplicity in the Americans respecting the war carrying on, that we imagine they wish to play the double game; in Philadelphia and other parts, they are smothering the French Ambassador with addresses, while others pretend they are for peace. It seems to us that they wish to be dabbling in troubled water.

ALBANY, July 15.

The progressive improvements in this city must be a source of pleasing contemplation to all good citizens—repairing the State-house, building out docks, paving the streets, and opening a passage through the middle of Fort-Hill, are the important objects now in hand: The latter will be of the utmost consequence, especially to the mercantile people on the north side of State-Street, as the descent on that side will be the easiest, should the south side be paved in the manner at present contemplated.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

A report having yesterday prevailed that the Capt. of the French privateer, called the Citizen Genev, had a recruiting party in this town; and that for the accommodation of the same he had established a house of rendezvous at Fell's Point; a committee of gentlemen were appointed to inquire into the circumstance. We are happy to inform the public, that the gentlemen, upon the fullest investigation, were perfectly satisfied that there was not the slightest ground for the report.

July 23.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated July 5.

General Borel is in Jeremie; he is invested by an army from Port-au-Prince and Leogane; he is also invested by sea. It is said that Jeremie is supplied from Jamaica with provision and ammunition.

The vessels from the Cape have glutted the market. Three American vessels from thence have been taken for want of papers, and sent to Jamaica.

Proclamation of the Civic Commissioners, Cape-Francois, June 21, 1793.

We declare, that the will of the French republic, and that of its delegates, is to give liberty to all the negro warriors, who will fight for the republic under the orders of the civil commissioners, as well against the Spaniards, as the other enemies, whether internal or external.

The republic desires also to alleviate the condition of the other slaves—by preventing them from being ill-treated as formerly—furnishing them with better provisions, and more capacious apartments for their convenience; higher wages by the year, and more leisure through the week to attend to their own affairs—more kindness and respect for the women who are pregnant, and for nurses—by affording them certain means of redeeming themselves, by means of determined sums; finally, by giving gradually liberty to the negroes who can furnish proofs of their good conduct, and of their assiduity in labor, and by giving them at the same time pieces of land and property sufficient to afford themselves and families an honest subsistence.

All the negroes who may be declared free by the delegates of the republic, shall be equal to all freemen, whether white or of any other colour: they shall enjoy all the rights belonging to French citizens.

This is the mission which the National Convention and the Executive Council of the Republic have given to the civil commissioners.

(Signed) POLVEREL, SANTHONAX.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Family, Stephens, Teneriffe Fair American, Gibbs, Cape-Francois Sch'r Linnet, Valentine, Port-au-Prince Charming Betsey, Art, Cape-Francois Betsey, Willis, St. Marks Sloop Elizabeth, Davidson, N. Providence

Addresses of the Inhabitants of the City and Neighborhood of Trenton, to the President of the United States.

SIR,

DEEPLY impressed with the wisdom and policy which dictated your proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States of America, in the war between France and other powers of Europe, we, the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood of Trenton, take this manner to express the high satisfaction we feel on this renewed proof of that watchful care you have ever testified for the best interests of our country.

The present flourishing condition of the United States, under a constitution and administration of government which command the admiration of the world, must cause every feeling mind to deplore and deprecate the calamities of war. If there is a man in America, who could wish to see this country involved in the miseries under which Europe now groans, he must be an enemy, not only to the happiness of the United States, but to that enlightened policy which breathes peace and good will to all the world.

Sensible that strictly to maintain the principles of neutrality is the "duty and interest of the United States," and the only way to ensure a continuance of peace and prosperity, we beg leave to assure you of our fixed determination, not only to comply with the proclamation ourselves, but to discountenance and discourage every thing which may contravene the object of it.

Permit us further to add, that the time elapsed since the proclamation has given us opportunity to know its general acceptance, and that we believe we express the common sentiments and the common language of the citizens of the State of New-Jersey.

To the Inhabitants of the City and Neighborhood of Trenton.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING no other view, in the discharge of my public duties, but to promote the best interests of our country, it gives me pleasure to learn that the measures which are taken to effect that object meet the acceptance of my fellow-citizens.

I am persuaded that the flourishing condition of the United States, and the happy situation of our political circumstances, will not fail to impress every reflecting mind. And sure I am, that there is not a well-wisher to this country who can desire to see us involved in the contest in which the powers of Europe are now engaged.

The assurances of your determination to pursue such a line of conduct as will, on your part, insure the continuance of peace and prosperity of our country, are no less pleasing to me than the belief which you express, that your address conveys "the common sentiments and the common language of the citizens of the State of New-Jersey."

Go. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, July 27.

On Sunday the brig Mary, Captain Langdon, arrived at New-York from Cape-Francois, which he left July 9. The passengers, which are 40 in number, inform, that it was not supposed more than from 6 to 9 hundred persons lost their lives in the affair of the 20th—that not more than two-thirds of the town were burnt—that upwards of 25,000 mulattoes and blacks are now under arms there, well fortified—that the negroes never came in from the country on the late occasion—that the Spaniards, from their part of the Island, had taken a town, and were on their march; and it is said, are joined by the aristocrats and country blacks. N. Y. Pap.

The name of the French East-Indian, arrived at New-York, is Port-Louis, she is about 500 tons burthen, is commanded by citizen Jarenter; her cargo consists of spices, silks, ware, some sugar, and various other articles.

FRANCE.

By the ship Hare, Capt. De Kay, in 64 days from Bordeaux, which place he left the 15th May, we have received several French newspapers, but they contain few particulars of the late battles on the 7, 8, and 9th of May.—Many were slain of each army; though the French loss was great, that of the combined armies was much greater; but that the French had lost Gen. Dampiere, as has been before announced in several papers, which they greatly lamented. The combined forces had made no impression on any of the fortified cities, said to be invested. On the whole, that France had little to fear from the combined powers—their difficulties arose from internal differences among themselves; from counter-revolutionists and other discontented incendiaries, which were in a fair way of being settled by the forces raised to oppose them.

Provisions of all kinds were plenty, and not higher than in England—that Bordeaux was perfectly quiet—that in some places many lives of the incendiaries were cut off—that it was necessary that many should be cut off to save the country from anarchy and ruin. So far we have heard from Capt. De Kay and some passengers; 21 passengers arrived here in the ship. [New-York Diary.]

The Patriotic Society of Newark, (N. J.) are pursuing measures to obtain subscriptions for the relief of the suffering fugitives from Cape-Francois—they have appointed a committee for this benevolent purpose.—The proceedings of the Society in our next at length.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, on Wednesday last made several presentments to the Court, of divers persons in this city, for having caused sundry vessels in the port of Philadelphia to be armed and equipped in a warlike manner, being an infraction of certain treaties, and a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States, declared by the President's Proclamation.

Wednesday arrived here the privateer Sans Culottes, of Marseilles, last from Nantes, with the ship Flora her prize.—both vessels entering the city on entering the harbor.

The Sans Culottes was brought to by a shot from Fort Mifflin, and after an examination by Capt. Richard Guy, the commanding Officer, was permitted to pass.

The citizens of Baltimore by their splendid acts of charity and humanity have erected in the hearts of the fugitives from Cape-Francois a monument of gratitude which shall transmit the story of their benevolence to the latest posterity. Some individuals of the State of Maryland have on this occasion, assumed a most laudable superiority in acts of beneficence. One gentleman at Annapolis offers two houses for the accommodation of two or more families—to provide passages for those families from Baltimore to Annapolis, and a present supply of bread, &c. &c. another gentleman in Chester Town, has lent "one hundred dollars as his mite towards alleviating their calamities."

"Marble or brass devouring time may waste," But acts like these eternally shall last.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY, improved and greatly enlarged with many additional Maps—Is just published, in two large octavo volumes, Price three dollars and an half.

The Judge of Pennsylvania District having received information on Oath, that certain Citizens of the United States had acted in several capacities as officers on board an armed Schooner said to be commissioned by France as a cruiser or private ship of war; and with others on board that schooner, did capture and make prize of several vessels belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who is at peace with the United States, contrary to their duty as citizens of the United States.

On receiving this information, the Judge issued his warrant for apprehending the persons against whom the complaint was made—that they might answer for their doings in the premises, and be dealt with according to law; that legal proceedings in this, and some other business, might be had speedily, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judge of the Pennsylvania District, issued their warrant, directing that a special session of the Circuit Court for this district should be held the 22d instant, and that grand and traverse jurors should be summoned to attend it.

Extract from Judge WILSON'S charge to the Grand-Jury, July 22, 1793.

"Is it then unnecessary, or improper here to say, that PEACE should be deemed the basis of the happiness of nations.

"PEACE ON EARTH:" this is a patriotic as well as an angelic wish.

"But with war, and rumours of war, our ears, in this imperfect state of things are still assailed.

"Into this unnatural state, should a nation suffer herself to be drawn without her own act, or the act of him, or them, to whom, for this purpose she has delegated her power?

"Into this unnatural state, should a nation suffer herself to be drawn by the unauthorized, nay, by the unlicensed conduct of any of her citizens?

"These, gentlemen, are questions, to which you are now called to give the closest and deepest attention.

"That a citizen, who in our state of neutrality, and without the authority of the nation, takes an hostile part with either of the belligerent powers, violates thereby his duty, and the law of his country, is a position as plain, as to require no proof, and to be scarcely susceptible of denial.

"Under the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France, it may be made a question, whether the privateers of that power have a right to FIT THEIR SHIPS IN OUR PORTS.

"This question arises from the 22d article of that treaty—"It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian Majesty, nor citizens of the 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."

"It may be alleged that this prohibition against fitting the ships of privateers belonging to any other nation implies a permission to fit the ships of privateers belonging to France. But the inference cannot justly be drawn. If, by a promise made to one person, I refrain myself from lending money to any others, I am not sure, by that restraining engagement, obliged to lend my money to him. It may be convenient, it may be necessary for me to reserve its application exclusively for my own purposes. In the same manner, by a stipulation that, in a war between FRANCE and BRITAIN, we will not lend the use of our ports to the privateers of the latter—we are, by no means, obliged to lend it to those of the former. It may be convenient, it may be necessary, for us to reserve it to both.

"True it is, that, by the treaty, we are obliged to refuse it to Britain, and this, to one of the parties, was probably an important object. But it remains in our option whether we will, or will not, grant it to FRANCE.

"Both the nations which made this treaty might have the most unexceptionable, nay, the most commendable motives for reserving to themselves this option;—FRANCE, particularly, might have the strongest reasons for refusing to bind herself, at all events, to permit even the United States, to fit out, in her ports, privateers against any nation (however united to her by compact) with which the United States might be at war.

"This option, perhaps, with France, a favorite one, each of the parties to the treaty reserve the power of making. This option, our nation, or its representatives for that purpose, have not yet made. This option, private citizens are certainly unauthorized and unwarranted to make. Private citizens, therefore, assisting in a business of this kind, offend the law; and for their offences are amenable to the justice of the nation. If you know of any such, it is your duty to present them here."

At a meeting of the committees from the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Companies, together with a number of respectable citizens from the States of Maryland and Delaware, held at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, June 18, 1793, for the purpose of introducing a canal to connect the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware, and for clearing the bed of the Susquehanna, Doctor John M. Kilty was appointed President of the meeting, and Tobias Rutledge Secretary. The proceedings of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Committees at their meetings of the 6th and 8th of April, 1793, being produced and read, were generally approved of; whereupon the aforesaid meeting agreed to the following resolutions, viz.

1st. That a company or companies shall be incorporated by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for the purpose of clearing the Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line, either by canals or otherwise—and also for opening a communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, by a canal and lock navigation, or otherwise.

2d. That the stock of said companies shall consist of shares, and that a limited time be allowed for subscribing one third part of said shares in Pennsylvania, one third in Maryland, and one third in Delaware; the subscribers to pay the whole amount by instalments, in— years.

3d. That the proportion of the capital stock to be expended on each of the works, and the tolls to be received, shall be inserted in the acts of incorporation.

4th. That the mutual terms and engagements for carrying on, completing, and maintaining the navigation, so far as it shall be carried thro' the several States, shall be settled by acts of incorporation.

5th. That a committee of correspondence be appointed, to consist of members from the States aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to correspond with each other, and to prepare memorials and bills correspondent with the foregoing resolutions, to lay before the several legislatures aforesaid at their first meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee of correspondence, viz.

From Pennsylvania.

General William Irvine, General Walter Stewart, Teuch Cox, Levi Hollingsworth, Doctor William Smith, Myers Fisher, Azariah Horton.

From Maryland.

Nathaniel Ramsey, Samuel High, John O'Donald, George Gale, Henry Hollingsworth.

From Delaware.

Doctor Nicholas Way, Doctor James Tilton, Nicholas Ridgely, Doctor Joseph Miller, William H. Wells, William Perry.

On the 7th instant died at Clavarak, Henry Van Rensselaer, Esquire, in the 80th year of his age. And on the 9th, in Ulfster county, Mr. Peter Dumond, aged 90 years.

The District Court of North-Carolina, held at Wilmington, has determined that the libel exhibited on behalf of the owners of a British vessel, captured by a privateer, commanded by a Captain Hervieux, a French citizen, and carried into that port, should not be admitted, the cause not being cognizable in that Court.

Gideon Olmsted, an American, on board said privateer when the capture was made, was bound by the Court to make his appearance at the next Circuit Court to answer to the charge.

Extract of a letter dated Bourdeaux, May 12, 1793.

"The channels now left to write you from this country render it impudent to say anything on the subject of politics. We are perfectly quiet here and in the neighborhood of this Department. The government of France continues their uniform protection and favor to the American commerce, and the trading people have much confidence in and pay higher freights to American vessels than to any other national ones.

"Freights for West-Indies 30 a 34 dollars per ton, of 4 hds. win., and ten pr. ct. For the France 40 dols. pr. to. and as much back to, For Holland and Hans Towns £ 4 sterl. pr. ton, For the Baltic, 5 £ 13 pr. 100, Foreign wheat 7 sterl. pr. American bushel, Flour 35 sterl. pr. Barrel, Tobacco 60 a 64 qcl. or Ct. Whale Oil 65 sterl. pr. Ct. Liver do. 75 sterl. pr. Ct. Whale bone 200 a 250 pr. Ct. Beet 100 sterl. pr. Barrel. Pork 120 sterl. pr. dr.

Exchange London, 41 sterl. pr. livre.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

While certain persons, who for very good reasons keep themselves behind the curtain, are continually dining the public ear with complaints, and insulting the majesty of the people by reviling their government, let the candid part of the community (and for the honor of human nature we believe it by a great odds the majority) attend to the open and manly declarations of those whom we know to be our friends; and who say and let their names to the assertion, that the people of the United States under the best constitution in the world are free, flourishing and happy.—Indeed the enemies of our peace have undertaken a more than Herculean enterprise, in attempting to invalidate by misrepresentation and lies, the evidence of our senses.

Certain persons, who are no longer candidates for infamy, having long since attained the highest degree, employ themselves perpetually in scribbling the scurrilous abuse against the persons who are honored with the highest confidence of the people. There are some circumstances in this business which indicate the consummate modesty of the incendiaries; but it would be difficult to point out an individual in public life who possesses the smallest degree of merit, that has not been honored by the slanders of these enemies of all virtue.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent., 157 1/2, 18/ Deferred, 107, 11/ Full shares Bank U. S. 5 per cent. adv.