

...the pleasing and rational anticipation of the period, when all the nations of Europe shall partake of the blessings of equal liberty and universal peace. Whatever time may be destined by the will of Heaven to await the termination of the present European commotions, the system of feudal absurdity has received an irrecoverable wound, and every symptom indicates its approaching dissolution. The seeds of Liberty are plentifully sown. However severe the climate, however barren the soil of the regions in which they have been received, such is the native exuberance of the plant, that it must eventually flourish with luxuriant profusion. The governments of Europe must fall; and the only remaining expedient in their power, is to gather up their garments and fall with decency. The bonds of civil subjection must be loosened by the discretion of civil authority, or they will be shattered by the convulsive efforts of slavery itself. The feelings of benevolence involuntarily make themselves a party to every circumstance that can affect the happiness of mankind; they are ever ready to realize the sanguine hope, that the governments to rise upon the ruins of the present systems will be immutably founded upon the principles of freedom, and administered by the genuine maxims of moral subordination and political equality. We cherish with a fondness which cannot be chilled by the cold unanimated philosophy of scepticism, the delightful expectation that the cancer of a arbitrary power will be radically extracted from the human constitution; that the sources of oppression will be drained; that the passions which have hitherto made the misery of mankind, will be disarmed of all their violence, and give place to the soft control of mild and amiable sentiments, which shall unite in social harmony the innumerable varieties of the human race. Then shall the nerveless arm of superstition no longer interpose an impious barrier between the beneficence of Heaven, and the adoration of its votaries: then shall the most distant regions of the earth be approximated by the gentle attraction of a liberal intercourse: then shall the fair fabric of universal Liberty rise upon the durable foundation of social equality, and the long-expected era of human felicity, which has been announced by prophetic inspiration, and described in the most enraptured language of the Muses, shall commence its splendid progress—Visions of bliss! with every breath to Heaven we speed an ejaculation that the time may hasten, when your reality shall be no longer the ground of votive supplication, but the theme of grateful acknowledgment: when the choral gratulations of the liberated myriads of the elder world, in symphony, sweeter than the music of the spheres, shall hail your country, Americans! as the youngest daughter of Nature, and the first-born offspring of Freedom.

The following Address from the Inhabitants of Alexandria, was presented to the President of the United States, on the 4th inst.

STATES.

The ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity.

SIR,

THAT America should remain in peace and enjoy the blessings of her free government, undisturbed by European concerns, we believe to be the earnest desire of every well-wisher to our country; and we feel the most cordial satisfaction in expressing to you our conviction of the part you have taken to preserve the public repose and happiness. In declaring by your proclamation the conduct which ought to be pursued by the people of the United States towards the belligerent powers of Europe, a new instance was presented to your fellow-citizens of your vigilance in discharging the important duties of your station, and you have exhibited to the nations of the world a striking proof of the candour and justice which govern the politics of the republic over which you preside. Sincerity, good faith, and truth, are virtues belonging to the republican character. We rejoice that they have been cherished and practised in the administration of our government, and we confide that a steady and manly adherence to them will furnish an example of a people living under a republican form of government that will meet the approbation of all mankind, and be productive of universal happiness.

Accept, Sir, our assurances, that individually our conduct shall be regulated on every occasion by that spirit of amity and impartiality which you have enjoined.

By order of the meeting,

DENNIS RAMSAY, Chairman. Alexandria, July 4th, 1793.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

To the INHABITANTS of Alexandria and its Vicinity

GENTLEMEN,

DEEPLY impressed with the important advantages which the United States will experience by re-

maining in peace during the present contest among the powers of Europe, it is with the highest satisfaction that I receive this manifestation of your wishes for the preservation of that invaluable blessing, and the approbation which you express of the measures which have been taken to secure a continuance of our present happy situation. To complete the American character, it remains for the citizens of the United States to shew to the world, that the reproach heretofore cast upon republican governments, for their want of stability, is without foundation, when that government is the deliberate choice of an enlightened people; and I am fully persuaded, that every well-wisher to the happiness and prosperity of this country will evince by his conduct, that we live under a government of laws, and that, while we preserve inviolate our national faith, we are desirous of living in amity with all mankind. G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES.

KNOXVILLE, June 15

On the morning of the 10th June, at the South West Point, a soldier belonging to the 12th Company of infantry, in 3d sub legion, was guilty of the horrid deed of Suicide. In a very deliberate manner he loaded his musket, and after seating himself on a bench, tied a string to the trigger of his gun and the other end to his toe, (placing the muzzle directly under his left ear) and in a second commenced his march for the garrison of spirits.—His name was John Muller, an Englishman—he was generally fond of whiskey to excess. *Hail ye Whiskey Drinkers and follow the Hero!*

PITTSBURGH, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 28, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Wilson, dated at Detroit the 17th instant, informing us, that the Western Indians were then beginning to counsel among themselves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. We shall sail with the first wind to Detroit river, and go to Sandusky as soon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami."

CHESTER TOWN, (M.) July 26.

Extract of a letter from an amiable Lady of Baltimore, dated 18th July, to a friend in Cecil county.

"The common newspapers must have informed you of the late awful carnage of Cape-Francois. Our town is full of the miserable fugitives, and imagination can scarcely form an idea of the wretched situation in which they arrived here.

"The Baltimoreans, I think, with unexampled humanity and benevolence have received and administered to their several necessities. At a meeting on 'Change a subscription was immediately opened, and in the course of two days 11,000 dollars were subscribed. Ten merchants alone at 300 a piece subscribed 3000 dollars; and in addition to this generous donation, all ranks and denominations have opened their doors to receive and accommodate those unhappy sufferers, without money, clothes, or the common necessities of life. My Mr. — subscribed 100 dollars to the general stock, and brought two gentlemen home with him, who are now become a part of our family, and who we mean to make as comfortable as we can, until they can form plans for their own accommodation. They are genteel, agreeable men, rather past the meridian of life, but very amiable and conciliating in their manners. Their health evidently suffers from the wretched state of their minds: Yet they are happy compared to the situation of some. There are women of rank separated from their husbands, uncertain whether they took refuge in another vessel, or fell a sacrifice to the infargents—Children

without parents, who can give no account of themselves—some a father, mother, brother or sister lost—Every one has friends and fortune to lament, and some their dearest connections: yet from their misfortunes we may learn a lesson truly salutary, and, if attended to, may be a blessing to this country, that it was not the power of their enemies that destroyed them, but the weakness occasioned by party, faction, and a want of unanimity."

BOSTON, July 20.

The tragical scene lately exhibited at Cape-Francois, shews the necessity of government and subordination. There we saw two authorities exist, and we saw (what the great delineator of nature, *Shakespeare*, says ever will take place) how soon disorder entered by the gap, and both devoured. The citizens of America may well rejoice, that their lines are cast in so goodly an inheritance.

The Editors of the British West-India papers, seize every opportunity to transcribe from American Gazettes every paragraph which appears hostile to the English government; and to give them an exasperating colour: They say "that the late United States has become a French Department; that Citizen Genet has virtually assumed the reins of government, and that the will of the National Convention is the supreme law in America."

On language and insinuations like the above, no comment is necessary.

A Correspondent says,

It is rather singular that all the Captains of American vessels who have received insults and outrages from the British cruisers, should be those who have arrived at Philadelphia and New-York. A great number of naval commanders who have arrived here, mention their being boarded by those cruisers, but from them we have not heard of any plunderings or insults. As those accounts have appeared in papers capable of admitting the grossest assertions aimed at our beloved President—they will receive but little attention, if any real insults have been received; if any American property has been plundered, there is spirit sufficient in the Executive of the United States to demand reparation; and if such reparation is denied, to make proper reprisals.

The assertion of a "Jacobin" in a late Philadelphia paper, that the President of the United States, i. e. "the Executive of the United States" is preparing "to join the league of Kings against France;" is one of those barefaced falsehoods which defeat the intentions of their promulgators: And is a species of *ambush* insult to the people of the United States, which none but a real "Jacobin" could commit. If we despise the fabricators of such falsehoods, we ought not nevertheless to suffer them to deceive the world that knew them not.

The 4th instant has been more universally celebrated this year than in any preceding one. The blessings of Independence, Peace, Liberty and Good Government, are universally experienced—and the acknowledgment is the spontaneous effusion of gratitude and patriotism. Perdition catch the man who would wish to lessen the blessings we enjoy.

Of the Toasts of this toasting-season, if the following is not the most elegant, it is the most original: It was given in a neighboring state, and is, *May a horse's night-cap be the reward of every one who wishes to involve the United States in war.*

JULY 24.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, warmly interested in the Revolution of France in favor of the patriotic party, dated June 27, 1793, and received by Capt. Tucker, informs as follows: "On the 24th ult. I arrived at Trinity, where the vessel and myself were detained by the Royalists, until they were beaten and the town taken by Gen. Rochambeau's party. Several other Americans are placed in a momentary dilemma (because they had sold to the Royalists) respecting payment of the cargoes: I had however the General's promise that they

shall all receive satisfaction. The island is entirely devastated, &c. &c. by one party than another. Two-thirds at least, of the plantations destroyed—Negroes in arms—Men, women and children of any respectability driven off, plundered or massacred. In short, we want but an earthquake to fill the measure of our misfortunes, and to bring upon us annihilation; the lightest punishment which the people of this unhappy island ought to expect at the hand of omnipotence.

Three days since the English Squadron evacuated their port at Case Navre, and have disappeared. They cannot with their present force, take the Island, which seems to be in the hands of so many legions of devils, say negroes and mulattoes, spreading death and destruction round them, under the specious, but much abused garb, of liberty and equality."

[Another account fully confirms the reports respecting the failure of the English attack on Martinique—they have abandoned the enterprize after having suffered severely by one column of their own troops engaging another, through mistake—it appears that the English landed about 1200 regular troops—their loss is not particularized.]

At a very full and respectable meeting of the Merchants, and others, concerned in trade, residing in Boston, and convened at Faneuil-Hall, by Public Notification, on Monday, July 22, 1793.

Voted,—That, in the opinion of this body, the President's late Proclamation, declaring the United States to be in a state of Neutrality, and calling on the citizens to conduct accordingly, was a wise and prudent measure, well-timed, founded on fact, and calculated to secure the honor, and to promote the true interests and happiness of our country.

Voted,—That in our opinion therefore, an attentive conformity to the laws of Neutrality, and the obligations of existing Treaties, is the indispensable duty of all good citizens; and we conceive that to promote it, was the primary object of that Proclamation.

And in order to preserve that state of Neutrality, so important to the interest and honor of this country.

Voted,—That should any Citizen of the United States, become interested in, or fit out any Privateer (or armed Vessel, to cruise against either of the Belligerent Powers, the other Citizens of the United States ought to use their endeavors, to bring him to condign punishment, for such nefarious breach of the laws of Nations, and the rules of Neutrality.

Voted,—That to prevent and discourage, as far as we can, such criminal conduct, We will give our utmost aid to detect and bring to legal punishment, those who shall be guilty of it.

Voted,—That a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Russell, Stephen Higginson, John C. Jones, Esq's. Mr. Nathaniel Fellows, Mr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Charles Jarvis, and Mr. Eben Parsons, be appointed to have these Resolutions printed in the several newspapers; and to transmit copies to the other seaports in this state, desiring their concurrence, if they conceive them adapted to promote the public good.

Per order of the Committee.

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

The Resolutions adopted by the citizens of this town yesterday, a correspondent thinks, will have the happy tendency to avert those evils, which the envious principles of some, the temper of others, and the avarice of more, were likely to entail on the United States. There cannot be a doubt, but that the citizens of the several mercantile towns of the Commonwealth, as well as those of the inland counties, will join in resolutions, in the extension of the principles of which they are so much interested. It is now time they came forward.

If, says a Correspondent, any one has a doubt on the subject of the Neutrality of the United States, let him read "PACIFICUS." He will