

therein find SOLID argument, which all the froth of name-calling Declaration, never can controvert—On the subject of Peace and War, the reason not the passions of mankind, ought to be addressed.

Citizen Genet's respect for the government of the "beloved" Americans, and the Officers who administer it, is eminently conspicuous in his issuing commissions to privateers, in the United States, long before he had shewn his credentials as Ambassador, or was acknowledged as such.

The Dutch, we understand, have the same liberty, by treaty, to fit out privateers from the United States, as the French have.

Philadelphia, July 31.

On Saturday last came on before the Circuit Court of the United States the trial of Gideon Heinfeld, indicted by the Grand Jury for entering and serving on board the Citizen Genet French privateer, he being a citizen of the United States. After the arguments of the Counsel were heard, viz. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Rawle in support of the prosecution, and Messrs. Serjeant, Ingersoll and Duponceau for the defendant—the Court in their address to the Jury gave their opinion unanimously that as the treaties with foreign powers, constitute part of the laws of the United States, the offence described in the indictment was an infringement not only of the laws of nations, but also of the laws of the United States. Monday the Jury returned into Court, when it appeared, that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding the defendant guilty. The Court then separately and distinctly repeated to the Jury the law—and required that they should again retire, and reconsider their verdict.—About 7 o'clock in the evening the Jury brought in a verdict, NOT GUILTY. After which the Jury was dismissed and the Court adjourned.

Copy of a letter to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, at Philadelphia, from Citizens Wante and Desfourneaux, the first of whom is administrator, and the second military commander at Port-au-Prince; dated the 29th June, 1793.

"You have undoubtedly learnt before this by the arrival of the ships of the Republic in the different cities and ports of the continent, and also by that of the merchant ships under their escort, the dreadful misfortunes of which the Cape has been the theatre; you must have been struck with horror at the account; and we acknowledge that it is difficult to avoid looking upon it without such a feeling. As we doubt not that the traitor Galbaud, the sole author of so many crimes, has, in order to exculpate himself, spread calumnies against the civil commissioners, for the purpose of giving a final blow to this unhappy country; we have reason to fear that he has publicly asserted that the general enfranchisement of the slaves has been decreed, that he might by this calumny prevent that aid and subsistence which we should expect from the United States, and cause all kind of shipments to this island to cease; We therefore take the first opportunity of assuring you that we here enjoy the most perfect tranquility; that this city has, since the misfortunes of the Cape, been the refuge of the Americans who had not completed the sale of their cargoes; that they have obtained from the plains which surround us produce with which they are loaded; and in a word, that they have received that support and protection that they had a right to expect."

A correspondent desires to be informed, whether the proclamation of Citizens Polverel and Sonthonax, as published in all the papers declaring all the black warriors free, is a forgery, or not?

The British Frigate Bolton, of 32 guns, Capt. Courtney—and a tender of ten guns, are crossing off Sandy Hook. We hear that Subject Courtney has sent an invitation to Citizen Bompard, promising to wait ten days for him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, dated July 6.

"Before this gets to hand you will, no doubt, have heard of the misfortunes that have befallen this melancholy place—in course it is unnecessary for me to attempt a description of its present situation. Suffice it however to say, that upon our arrival (the 1st inst.) the town had been burning eight days, after being given up to the plunder of the negroes. The number of the inhabitants who fell a sacrifice upon this occasion, is computed at about six thousand—in short, we have witnessed nothing but rapine and murder; the scenes of distress I have observed here, exceed any thing I ever expected to have met with. If the unfortunate people who remain here escape murder, it is more than probable a pestilence will ensue from the state of the dead bodies, which are lying in the streets of the town exposed to the weather, and the number is every moment increasing.

"The merchants who were fortunate enough to save their lives, have all left the place, so that no purchaser remains here but the Commissary; he offers to purchase, but acknowledges it is not in his power to pay until he receives coffee from Port-au-Prince, which is altogether uncertain.

"In the mean time an attack from the Spaniards (who are within a few leagues) is hourly expected. The people at Jeremie are declared to be in rebellion, they having refused to pay tribute to the commissary, so that, in all probability, a second scene will be acted there.

"Such being the state of things here, we have thought it proper to proceed to some other part of the island, and have obtained permission to leave this place. Had we no cargo on board, I should immediately take as many passengers as the vessel could carry; hundreds are now waiting to be taken on board, as earnestly as if they were begging for their lives. We have, however, been able to take on board but about thirty."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Little Democrat fired at the sloop Winthrop, from Boston, within four miles of the shore, while she was lying too with her colours hoisted, and nearly killed the pilot boat that was attending her. She fired five shots, and then ordered the captain to hoist out his boat and come on board him. This it is said is the fourth instance of her having insulted the American flag, and that too, under land or within the bay.—From British and French Privateers and from war in every shape, Good Lord deliver us!

A correspondent has authority to assure the citizens of the United States that the minister of France has heard with pain a report, that a vessel belonging to the Republic should have offered violence to an American vessel. The minister has given orders that the offence should be immediately enquired into, and the captain if found guilty, should be displaced and punished. He has likewise given peremptory directions to all commanders of vessels in the service of the Republic, on the American station, to pay that attention and respect to the American flag which is due from one ally to another, and conformable to the obligation of treaty and friendship.

At the late special session of the Circuit Court of the United States, an indictment was found by the grand jury against Joseph Ravara, Consul from the Republic of Genoa for a misdemeanour. Mr. Ravara by his Counsel moved to quash the indictment, as he contended that the Supreme Court of the United States possessed exclusive jurisdiction of the cause, on account of his character as a Consul—this point having been fully argued, the Court, delivered their judgment thereon. Judge Wilson and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the Circuit Court possessed a jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court respecting Consuls, although not respecting Ambassadors. Judge Iredell was of opinion, that the cause was exclusively cognizable in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The motion was therefore over-ruled, and the Defendant directed to plead to the indictment.

ABSTRACT of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE received by the brig Polly, Capt. Foster, in 63 days from Rochelle, in France.

THE Convention on the 10th May held their session in their new place of meeting, the Castle of the Thuilleries. The room is an oblong square, ornamented with the portraits of Brutus, Solon, Lycurgus, Plato, and others.

Disagreeable accounts of the progress of the Royalists in the department of Poitiers, were communicated to the Assembly this day by a member just returned from that quarter.—Cambon communicated an account of some successes against the Spaniards on the Frontiers.

May 11. A report was made to the Convention of the treachery of Gen. Peino, who had gone over to the Royalists with 2500 men, which he had commanded at Thouars.—A member said in the debate, that Peino was the first to cry out Huzza for Louis XVII! Huzza for the Queen! and to join to perfidy, assassination, Huzza for Jesus Christ!

The National Convention have granted the Honours of the Pantheon to Gen. Dampierre.

Gen. Biron is appointed to command the armies intended to act against the rebels.

A decree passed the Convention, regulating and providing for the School of the Deaf and Dumb in Bourdeaux.

Such of the students in the Military School, as are guilty of Lucivism, the Minister of War obtained liberty to send back to their relations.

PARIS, May 13. The Sections are busy, with true patriotic zeal, in completing the recruiting; the poor offer themselves and the rich open their purses; offices have been erected in several of the public squares for the enrolment of recruits; several proclamations have been made by the beat of the drum and other warlike instruments of music. The cartridges and provisions are ready, several bodies of regulars have gone off.—The decree which places all horses employed in objects of luxury at the disposal of the minister of war is strictly executed. Every pleasure car-

riage which passes is stopped, and the horses taken to the national stables. Without these measures it would be impossible to furnish horses for our cavalry, at a time when our intercourse with foreign ports is interrupted.

May 14. Agreeably to the orders of the Minister at War, 600 muskets were sent off yesterday to Tours; for Metz about 36,000 weight of bullets; for Versailles 5 carriages of artillery, gone there to be laden with 150,000 cartridges for the army of Vendee.

It is thought that the rebels are commanded by Bouille and Lambese. It is certain that the regiment, ci-devant Royal Allemand, of which the last mentioned had the command, is among them; many soldiers indeed are seen with them; they are English troops.

The dismissal of the Minister at War is spoken of; Beauharnois and Lamorriere are spoken of to succeed him.

We hear from Brest that a French privateer has brought into Morlaix the Pallas frigate, from India. She is the first which the English took from us in 1778. This prize is valued at 2,500,000 livres.

Copy of a letter written by the Administrators constituting the Council of the Department de la Vendee, District of Fontenay-le-Peuple, Laroche-sur-Yon, in an extraordinary session assembled.

Fontenay-le-Peuple, le 16 May, 1793. Second year of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

We hasten to inform you of a fortunate event. To-day the rebels made their appearance before our town in considerable force, supported by a large train of artillery. After a cannonade, which lasted several hours, our army sallied out to meet them, and they were repulsed. Their artillery, consisting of 26 pieces, without swivel gun, was taken. Their provisions and ammunition, baggage, a furnace to prepare red-hot balls, cables, and eighty waggons laden with grain and flour, are fallen into our hands. Our van guard pursued them as far as two leagues. This event affords compensation for the losses we sustained at the assault of Bressuire and of Thouars, and enables us to recover what is fortunate circumstances obliged us to give up.

We do not mention the number of dead and wounded of the enemy. On our side there are but few of them, and prisoners are brought in every hour.

(Signed) MASSE, for the Vice-President.

Copy of a letter written by Citizen Sandos, Adjutant General, Commander of the Army of Saint Maixens, to the Administrators of the Department of Deux Sevres.

Head Quarters at Fontenay-le-Peuple, 16th of May, second year of the French Republic.

Citizen Administrators,

The first news I have to announce to you, and which you are perhaps informed of already, will dissipate the anxiety which the federates may have caused you for some moments. Victory! Victory! was the rallying word hope inspired us to exclaim. To-day we were blessed to see our ardent wishes fulfilled—and future days will afford us full satisfaction. We have taken an oath to purge France of the brigands that pollute her, and we shall not think that obligation acquitted but on that day when not one of them shall exist on the surface of the country.

The cavalry headed by the brave Chalbos, and the infantry, under my command, did perform the duties of republicans and warriors, by bravery as well as dignity of behaviour. During the action they shone forth as heroes, but when victorious, they displayed all the virtues of generous men; their countenance frightened the enemy so much, that they put more confidence in their heels than in the thunders of that God they had injured.

It was noon when the rebels made their appearance. At five o'clock they were defeated. We took ten pieces of cannon, 4 & 8 pounders, besides 14 to 15 of inferior quality. They were so perfectly routed, that they were obliged to relinquish their ammunition and provisions.—In a word, the Most Holy Catholic Host is reduced to recite the Seven Penitential Psalms, and nothing is left to them, to our lances and cannon, but Agnus Dei and Crucifixes. Never the laurels earned by the Heroes of La Gironde, of the brave Warriors of Heralu, of La Vienne, of Deux Sevres, of Deux Charentes, nor those of the excellent Republicans of La Dordogne, will decay in the Temple of Fame. In short, all individuals, even the new levied recruits, have contributed to that sacrifice, worthy of liberty outraged. This however is in our opinion but the first steps towards the arduous height of triumph.—Farewell.

(Signed) SANDOS, Adjutant General Commander of Saint Maixent.

Capt. Pedrick, arrived at Marblehead, Massachusetts, left Brest the 22d May.—The Saïem Gazette informs, that Capt. Pedrick says—that he never saw men more determined in the pursuit of any object, than the French are to complete the revolution. The accounts of the insurrections in Brittany, the Capt. further says, are not wholly untrue; they frequently take place, excited by obsolete nobles and clergymen—but the numbers of the insurgents are comparatively trifling, and whenever they appear in any force, are quelled by the National Militia. The most dangerous characters among the insurgents, when taken, are guillotined. Capt. Pedrick saw several of these executions—among the victims was one of the former nobility.

While Capt. Pedrick was at Brest, there were nearly 40 sail of the line in that harbor, completely equipped, fully manned, and ready for sailing; their officers are now such as have raised themselves by their bravery and merit, and on whom they can depend. Their privateers have been very successful; and a number of English and Dutch prizes arrived at Brest while Capt. Pedrick was there.

All kinds of provisions were plenty and cheap in France, and men enough for every purpose of peace or war, and in the highest spirits.

Some recent transactions, by a correspondent, evince the propriety of the adage—That a wolf Shepherd

Should never set a wolf to keep, And be the guardian of the flock.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT. The first intelligence of the catastrophe of Cape-Francois was received in this city—it was then expected the fleet with the unfortunate fugitives would have sought refuge and relief among the citizens of Philadelphia. In consequence, a number of gentlemen actuated by the principles of benevolence took measures for their reception and accommodation. It happens that the principal part of the sufferers arrived at Baltimore—the citizens of that place have distinguished themselves by the most extraordinary exertions, and the richest acts of benevolence and charity—their subscriptions amount to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; but their other sacrifices on the altar of benevolence, must necessarily amount in value, to a much greater sum. In such a cause, how glorious is a spirit of emulation.

The Citizens of this metropolis, relieved from the immediate pressure of the weight of the burthen, will doubtless justly then claim to the palm of merit, as a generous and benevolent community. Their obligations are largely not diminished by the example of the Citizens of Baltimore—and, says our correspondent, it is expected that the subscription of the Citizens will very soon amount to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A meeting of the Committees appointed to receive Subscriptions, will be held at the Coffee House To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

MR. PENNO.

IT has been repeatedly observed that the writers against the administration of the general government, are the old inveterate enemies of the constitution itself; this observation will apply to the whole of that party perhaps without excepting an individual.—It is vain to expect that these persons will ever be at peace, so long as our country is free and happy—but justice requires that they should be unmasked. Reading the New-York Diary lately, I find the foregoing remarks corroborated by the performance of a limb of the above-mentioned justice in the following quotation—which the reader will observe amounts to a proposition for dissolving the government of the union, and reverting again to the dangers, imbecility, distress and contempt of the year 1786.—The writer says—"I am firmly of opinion, that our security from foreign and domestic foes, depends entirely on our Republican habits, and that the principles of a confederation, not the absorbing abyss of a monarchical form, under the specious garb of republicanism, will keep us free; nor is it in the excise schemes of a financier, or the Prussian militia plan of a Secretary at war; but it is in the virtue, the knowledge, the liberty, and the courage of the people, under the State governments, that we are to look for the props of freedom."

A QUERY.

WHAT punishment can and ought to be inflicted on a Man, if such an one there be, who holding an office of importance, profligates that office to the purposes of Party; and thereby hazards the peace, happiness and prosperity of his country—yet does it in a way that keeps him out of reach of the arm of the Law?

A CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES.

Died, at New-Haven, on the evening of the 23d inst. Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Senator of the United States for the State of Connecticut—a uniform patriot and good man.

In this city, on Sunday last, after a short, but severe illness, universally lamented, Mrs. MARY LEAR, the amiable and accomplished wife of TOBIAS LEAR, Esq. Secretary to the President of the United States, and on Monday her funeral was attended by a train of unaffected mourners, to Christ Church burying-ground, when her remains were interred.

Youth, Beauty, Virtue, Loveliness and Grace, In vain would soothe "the dull cold ear of Death."

At Mallow (England) Miss Whiteby: A gentleman, in a playful mood, drew a chair from under her, as she was going to sit down, which occasioned her to fall; by this accident her back was broken, and she died in twenty-four hours after.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Washington, Sylvester, Wilmington; Brig Triton, Ridgway, Tortuga; Polly, Foster, Rochelle; Sukey, Parry, Rhode-Island; Schr. Experiment, —, Alexandria; Betsy, Bradley, Virginia; Betsy, Lambeth, do; Polly, Keen, Charleston; Weymouth, Stephens, New-York; Sloop Rose, Watson, New-York; Lucy, Bird, do; Rainbow, Mackey, Cape-Francois; Industry, Carr, Virginia; Newport, Parks, North-Carolina; Eliza, Tatam, St. Croix; Friendship, Chadwick, N. Carolina; Lively, Green, Rhode-Island; Lively, Bunker, New-Bedford.

Capt. Mackey, of the sloop Rainbow, informs, that he sailed out of Cape-Francois on the 14th of July, with 43 passengers. On the 17th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 140 sail; and on the 11th was boarded by Capt. Davis, of the ship Catharine, of 8 guns, from Jamaica bound to Halifax, by whom Captain Mackey's passengers were robbed of about 2000 dollars in cash, some plate and wearing apparel. Not content with this, the plunderer seized the spoons in the hands of the children of a lady on board, as they were eating their victuals.

On Saturday arrived the prize snow Jane, Capt. Stewart, laden with 67 hogsheds of rum. She sailed from Antigua on the 4th July, bound to Baltimore, and was taken by the schooner Citizen Genet, on Tuesday last, off Cape Henry.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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