

as the warrant was then made out, was it not served upon him, either in the town where he then was, or afterwards on board the ship? and lastly—Why was he not pursued, when it was evident a pursuit must have been successful?—These are questions, it is proper should be answered. Whoever does it, clearly and satisfactorily, shall receive my sincere thanks. Speaking truth, he shall be supported; and judging with candor, he will be applauded. That there has been some misconduct, is evident; but a public explanation only can determine, upon whom the blame ought to rest.

PUBLICOLA.

BOSTON, August 3.

From Lynn, July 29.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of the town of Lynn: convened by notification, in consequence of a circular letter from the citizens of Boston, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz.

Resolved, I.—That the late Proclamation of the Supreme Executive of the United States, enjoining strict Neutrality on all the citizens thereof, towards the Belligerent powers in Europe, is highly important to the interest and happiness of our country, and that we will to the utmost of our abilities, preserve it inviolate.

Resolved, II.—That we conceive the late spirited resolutions of our brethren of the metropolis, "adapted to promote the public good;" that we will give them our hearty concurrence by our utmost exertions to bring to condign punishment, every individual, who shall be guilty of a breach of Neutrality.

Voted.—That the above resolutions be printed in the *Columbian Centinel*.

JAMES ROBINSON, Sec'y.

NEW LONDON, August 8.

Tuesday last arrived here the schooner *Seaflower*, Capt. J. Hurlbut, 16 days from Point-Petre, Gaudaloupe, who relates the following occurrence, which took place at the Point on the 10th ult.—A dispute, in consequence of a game at cards, arising between some Aristocrats, who were in prison, the centinel at the door commanded them to be quiet, he being his orders to prevent any disturbance among them; but instead of judiciously complying with this reasonable demand, one of them seized the musket and forced it from the centinel, and gave him abusive language; one more moderate, however, immediately returned the gun. The centinel after being relieved informed some sailors of what had taken place, and a large number soon collected, seized two field pieces, which they placed opposite to the building where the Municipality were then sitting, a party then proceeded to the prison, which they forced, and cut off the heads of seven planters and a physician, sparing only the one who had returned the gun. During this time the *generale* was beat, and the soldiers were immediately paraded; but on being ordered to march no one obeyed, fearing to attack the sailors who were in great force, a number of armed vessels being at that time in the harbor.—Happily no further violence was committed.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The following Speech was delivered by General GALBAUD, to the crew of the *JUPITER*, on Saturday, the 10th of August, 1793.

Friends and Brothers,

The man that is capable of betraying his country is unworthy to assist at the feast of liberty and equality.

Citizens, if you suspect me of so heinous a crime, you should be the first to prevent the presence of a traitor disgracing this august feast. Your silence convinces me that you render me the justice that I deserve of you, you know that the issue of an event should not criminate a man, but only the intentions by which he was guided: you know that on the unfortunate 20th and 21st June, the love of the country alone dictated my actions, as I only wished to de-

liver St. Domingo from the power of two men, whose crimes are beyond comparison, you know that I yielded to your own heartfelt indignation, which would not permit you to bear any longer the triumph of the enemies of liberty and equality.

Exulting in an approving conscience, which will always rise superior to the judgment of men; viewing around me brethren, friends who will not be enraged at my offering them the language of truth, who will never debase themselves so much as to flatter triumphant vice: It is, I say, in beholding the true friends of liberty that I forget the persecutions I now suffer under, and it is in partaking of the general joy, that I now pronounce the oath which is deeply engraven on my republican heart.

I swear, that I will be faithful to the republic, that I will maintain liberty and equality, and if ever the republic again employs me, that I will die rather than abandon my post.

GALBAUD.

AUGUST 13.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

Certain late publications render it proper for us to authorize you to inform the Public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, said he would appeal to the people from certain decisions of the President; we were asked, on our return from that place, whether he had made such a declaration, we answered, THAT HE HAD, and we also mentioned it to others, authorizing them to say that we had so informed them.

JOHN JAY, RUFUS KING.

BALTIMORE, August 9.

We have just learnt, that the inhabitants of Cambridge on the Eastern shore, have forwarded to the committee of correspondence a very liberal subscription through the hands of Mr. Murray, representative to Congress, towards the relief of the sufferers from Cape-Francois; and what adds greatly to the value of the donation, is the manner in which it was conveyed:—"We would have been better pleased, (they observe through Mr. Murray) were the sum larger which we send—accept it, small as it is, as some testimony from the citizens in and about Cambridge of their sympathy and good wishes in a business so truly distressful to the French, and so very oppressive to our fellow-citizens of Baltimore." Such sympathy for distress, while it does honor to the human character, reflects lustre on the state of Maryland.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.

By the brig *Molly*, Capt. Morris, arrived here from Madeira, which she left the 8th of July, we learn, that on the 3d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought English newspapers to about the 24th of June. These papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Lisle between the combined armies and the French forces, which terminated to the advantage of the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Capt. Morris says that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had conversed with several persons who had seen the papers containing the above intelligence.

We have seen a letter from Madeira of the 4th July, from Mr. Pintard, our Consul there, which says that there was nothing new in that place.

The English Brig *Nancy*, Capt. Barry, from Jamaica to this port, was captured on Monday last by the Democrat and Caramagnole and sent into New-York; the British sloop *Hope*, Richardson, from Antigua, prize to the citizen Genet, and a small Spanish sloop from New-Orleans, prize to the Democrat, are arrived here.

There is an account in town of the arrival of a Spanish Squadron at Monte Christi, from Europe.

The French Islands in the West-Indies continue to exhibit scenes of murders, burnings and assassinations. At Aux-Cayes affairs are almost as bad as at the Cape; some reports say they are equally as bad at Martinique; and from Guadalupe the details are shocking.

By late accounts from the Westward it appears, that some preliminary interviews with part of the Indians and our Commissioners have taken place, which terminated favorably and amicably—and on the 10th July the Commissioners proceeded on their voyage to Sandusky, where the Council is to be held.

A vessel was fitting out at Newbern N. C. suspected as a privateer—but on a motion made by direction of the Governor to prevent her departure—She was immediately stripped of her warlike apparatus. This settles privateering business in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 14, 1793.

By a vessel arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June:—44 scissions had revolted, were united and had actually declared themselves for a limited monarchy—40 Members of the Convention (Brissots party) were in prison; at Marseilles they were passing their own decrees, annulling all those of the Convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne; Mr. —, a gentleman recommended to me by —, his uncle, arrived in this vessel, who brings the above accounts. Galtou was at the head of a numerous army.

A vessel arrived at Boston last week, spoke a ship from Nantes, bound to Philadelphia, with a deck load of passengers.

The idea of the citizens of the United States being directly or indirectly concerned in privateering, appears to be scouted from New-Hampshire to Georgia.

The French frigate *la Concorde* is arrived at Boston.

Seventeen hundred pounds sterling had been collected in Charleston, S. C. for the relief of the French emigrants, at the date of our last accounts.

At a meeting of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, John Nixon, Esq. in the chair, a number of resolutions being offered to the meeting, were read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect information respecting the capture or detention of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States by the cruisers of the nations at war, and to lay the same before the President of the United States, with such representations as they may think necessary.

Resolved, that they be further authorized to propose from time to time (to a meeting of the merchants, to be called for the purpose) such measures as they shall agree upon for the preservation or improvement of the commerce of the state.

Resolved, That to enable our said committee to carry into effect these necessary measures, we and each of us do promise to communicate from time to time such information respecting the matter to them committed, as shall come to our knowledge.

Resolved, That the powers and authorities of this committee continue to the 31st December next, and that the merchants be then convened for the purposes of choosing the same or any other committee, if they shall think proper.

Resolved, That the committee consist of thirteen persons, who shall be reimbursed any expence that they may be at in the prosecution of the foregoing business.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Wilcocks, John Swanwick, John M. Nesbitt, James Crawford, Joseph Ball, Francis Gurney, James Vanuxem, Magnus Miller, Robert Wain, Walter Stewart, Robert Ralston.

Published by order of the Meeting,

R. RALSTON, Secretary.

The citizens of Burlington, New-Jersey, have passed several spirited resolutions respecting the proclamation, approving the same—and reprobating in strong terms "any interference in the internal administration of our government by any foreign power or minister, as an infringement of the sovereignty of the people, tending to destroy public confidence, leading to anarchy, and meriting the severest reprehension of all independent Americans."

EXTRACT—From the *Columbian Centinel*.

If the enlightened friend of humanity would exhibit to mankind, a system exemplifying the serene majesty of republicanism, he need not recall, from the grave, the age, when Athens shook beneath the fulminating action of Demosthenes, or when Rome hung on the mellifluent tongue of Tully. For the purpose of ascertaining the art of republicanism, instead of conjuring up the dead, let him consult the living!—Let him observe, that POLITICAL STRUCTURE in the WESTERN SPRING OF DAY, and point the world to its unrivalled order, and arrangement! While the LUMINOUS EDIFICE commands the admiring eye of Philosophy, and presents a model of the grand proportions that become the RESPLENDENT TEMPLE OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

[From the original copy.]

To NICHOLAS CRUGER, Esquire, Chairman of a meeting of the Citizens of New-York, SIR,

YOUR letter conveying to me the resolutions of the citizens of New-York, at their late meeting affords me much satisfaction.

The approving voice of my fellow-citizens can never be heard by me with indifference. That of the inhabitants of your respectable metropolis must always give particular pleasure. An unanimity so perfect as appears to have prevailed among them upon an occasion so interesting to our national peace and happiness, furnishes an example of good sense, moderation and patriotic virtue, which cannot cease to be remembered to their honor.—Discerning in it a sure pledge of their firm and persevering support; I request you to make known to them the high sense I entertain of the dispositions they have manifested, and the complete reliance I place upon those dispositions.

I cannot omit the opportunity of publicly uniting with them in acknowledging the prompt and decided co-operation of the Governor of New-York, towards the support of the neutrality of our Country. The disposition hitherto shown by the Chief Magistrates of the several States in relation to this point, is a pleasing evidence of a spirit of concert for the general good, happily calculated to harmonize and invigorate all the parts of our political system.

Go. WASHINGTON.

The inhabitants of the ancient town of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, have expressed their opinion of the Proclamation in terms of the fullest approbation.

The Georgia Gazette of the 25th ult. says, that the late tarring and feathering business in Savannah is considered by the inhabitants of that city, as it really was, a most disgraceful transaction to the persons concerned—the perpetrators have been discovered and bound over to answer to the indictments that shall be found against them. The story of a Mr. Putnam's being threatened, is flatly contradicted by that gentleman.

The laws of every free republic afford a remedy for every injury public or private; and it indicates a want of true republican magnanimity of spirit to wreak the popular displeasure on a hapless individual, for any supposed misdemeanor. Let us ever remember, that where law ends, tyranny begins.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent observes that, it is probable, the way will not be thought clear for our citizens to enter on board French cruisers or privateers, notwithstanding the acquittal of Henfield, by the late "virtuous and independent jury."—That the people are in favor of peace and neutrality—that they are opposed to the detestable and diabolical business of one description of citizens aiming, to rob and plunder another, is not so aristocratical, monstrous, abominable and absurd, as some superlative sticklers, for anarchy have said.

One hundred millions sterling; one hundred thousand men; Ships, stores, &c. &c. without number or calculation—were sacrificed and expended by Great-Britain in her attempt to subjugate the free citizens of this country.—She is now involved in the war against France, which, whether successful or not, must be attended with an immense expence, and an increase of her public burthens.—But if successful, we are told, with all the assumed gravity of conviction, that, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, she will turn her arms against the United States.—This is—Great-Britain will plunge herself into an irretrievable abyss, to obtain, what she already enjoys almost without a rival.—The benefits resulting from a commercial connection with this country!—But we are told the present war in Europe, is a war against principles.—Will a conquest over principles, feed the many millions of her manufacturers and artisans—will it freight her ships—or wait her productions to every quarter of the globe?

It appears that certain persons, in some of their late calculations have "reckoned without their host."—There is an inveterate propensity in the people of the United States, to see, think, and act for themselves—to be governed by the dictates of sober reason, and calm reflection—to trust to the evidence of their own senses, and to express the honest unadorned feelings of their own hearts. The revilers of public men and public measures, appear to have been unapprized that these consequences are naturally to be expected as the result of their iniquitous attempts to sour, disturb and mislead the public judgment. It is not easy to account for their bold and impudent attempts to impose their falsehoods on the people on any other supposition.

Among the numerous artifices practised by the enemies of the American revolution during the late war, that of publishing fabricated letters was one,—and it is but justice, to acknowledge that their efforts in this line were much superior to their imitators of the present day. They discovered some degree of ingenuity in their specimens of political craft—there was frequently an air of plausibility in their extracts which had an imposing effect for a time on the reader.—But the pitiful attempts of modern court sycophants are so flimsy that there is no necessity to remove the cobweb covering to detect the cheat.—The National Gazette is frequently supplied with these pretty samples of antirepublican candor—these honest effusions of domestic manufacture, which are palmed on the public as the spontaneous sentiments of persons at a distance. Fortunately the remarks are *in vitro*, and the reflections so gross that it is impossible they should not defeat the design of the writer, as no one can believe that any person in their senses would deliberately set down and write such absurdities.

The proceedings of the Citizens of Burlington and other places, in relation to the President's Proclamation, are unavoidably postponed till our next. * NESTOR, in our next.

SHIP NEWS.

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