

Meetings have been held in the towns of Lynn, Newburyport, Portland, Plymouth, Marblehead, Salem and Springfield, Massachusetts, and in Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, in relation to the war; in all of which, the sentiment was fully expressed, that it is our interest and duty to preserve a strict neutrality; that the President's proclamation, enjoining a neutral conduct, was patriotic, seasonable, and calculated to benefit this country; and that they will do every thing in their power to prevent a violation of its principles.

The accounts of depredations on French property found on board American vessels—of interruptions, detentions, charges, losses, insults, &c. sustained by our navigation at the hands of the New-Providence privateers, are innumerable—and call loudly for the interposition of government. Some accounts of outrages recently committed on American vessels by French cruisers have also been published.

Tuesday last the first vintage ever held in America, was to begin at Mr. Legaux's vine-yard near Spring mill—and in a few weeks that gentleman will be able to produce specimens of American wine.

Extracts from a Madrid paper of the 14th of June 1793.

His majesty has received by an express, dispatches from Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarra; they mention that on the 6th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, he ordered an attack upon the enemy, who were posted up in 3 mountains almost inaccessible. After a very bloody engagement of 4 hours, our troops dislodged the enemy, and placed themselves in their positions taking from them Fort Pinon, and pursued them as far as the village of Orizun, which was occupied by the rear of their army where our Gen. ordered his troops to rest & eat something, as they were yet fasting, which they did in the same camp and in the same tents the French had occupied a little while before.

At the time the express set off, our Gen. was not able to ascertain the number of killed and wounded on either side but Gen. Guerrier who commanded the rear of the French army, and was taken prisoner, declared that the slaughter had been very great in his army.

Gen. Caro adds that our troops made the attack with the greatest intrepidity and valour; for 4500 men dislodged 4000 from positions almost impregnable, that even for 20,000 men it would have been thought a glorious action.

Don Antonio Ricardas, general of the army of Roussillon, by a letter dated the 4th inst. informs, that the day before he had assaulted for two hours the fortification of the Banos; after which, he ordered his Adjutant to summon the garrison to surrender within two hours, otherwise no capitulation would be granted. The enemy agreed to it, and sent their conditions, which our general refused—the 1st stipulated that the garrison should be free. Finally the enemy surrendered the fortification, and evacuated it with the honors of war; but the garrison, to the number of from 350 to 400, remained prisoners of war.

Our general intends to transmit all the particulars in his next letter.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1793.

On the proposition of the committee of public safety. The convention decreed, That the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in the decree of the 9th of this month.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1793.

The committee of merchants being organized, have fixed their stated meetings on Mondays and Thursdays in each week, at 12 o'clock at noon, at No. 119, south front-street, the office of the insurance company of North-America; where they will be ready to receive any information from the merchants, captains of vessels, and others who may have any thing to communicate relative to the objects of their appointment.

ROBERT RALSTON, Sec'y.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has received the following letter from a respectable correspondent now in this city: with a request that it may be published.

SIR, YOU are authorized to inform the public, that the armies of Spain, in Catalonia, on the 16th of April entered France by the province of Roussillon. From that time till the 24th of May, they had beat the French armies in several engagements, in which the forces were equal, and even inferior to the latter: that the Spaniards had taken from the French by force of arms, the towns of Ceret and Argeles, together with the fort of Maldeu, with several pieces of artillery, ammunition, arms, two flags, and killed from 3 to 400, 200 wounded, 280 drowned in the river near Ceret, and they took above 200 prisoners. That the town of St. Lorenc, of Cerda, and 21 villages of the French Cerdania have surrendered themselves spontaneously to the Catholic armies, with the ringing of bells, sound of music, and loud acclamations of long live the king of Spain.

That the 30th May, the other army in Navarre entered France by the province of Gallania, dislodged the French army off the eminence on which they were placed, and encamped themselves thereon; they beat the French and put them to a precipitate flight, and possessed themselves of the town of Saia.

They were equally beat back in the province of Aragon, when the French attempted to enter into Spain—and until that date, the only advantage the French obtained, was the taking of the very inconsiderable places of Sarraganundy and Urdax.

The admiral of the Spanish fleet, don Francisco de Borja, whom his Catholic majesty sent to re-instate his Sardinian majesty (uncle to the king of Spain) informs, under date of the 26th May, that the islands of St. Antonio and St. Peters, which had been formerly taken by the French were then in possession of his Sardinian majesty, and rendered to him by capitulation; that the above admiral had captured the French frigate Elena of 36 guns, on the coast of St. Peter, and the French frigate Richmond, formerly belonging to the English, was burnt in the harbour.

That said admiral had taken on board his fleet 37 officers and 1000 men prisoners of war, 25 guns, mortars, and a great quantity of provisions.

Mr. Brown is likewise authorized to contradict the false report of the defeat of the Spanish army which appeared some time ago, in the American papers.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Great Reliance may be placed in the following intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of deep observation and strict veracity, in Hamburg, to his friend in this city.

HAMBURG, JUNE 18. The German newspapers, I send you, are intended for one of your newspaper printers. In making use of them, I must remark, it will be necessary to observe that they are forced almost all to be partial against the French; and that their boasted victories are neither so decisive, nor so great, as is related. The war wastes terribly in lives and money, and the Emperor and Prussia are almost exhausted in point of finances. Unhappily those mischievous New-Jacobins do all to promote and second the measures of the German and other conspired princes. Marat, Robertspierre and Danton, are really the greatest enemies of France. But their party begins to fall; and is entirely destroyed at Marseilles, Bordeaux, &c. only Paris and Lyons support it.

This is in a great degree a confirmation of the extract of a letter from Bordeaux, given in our last. It appears from these two that a change must have taken place in the general politics of France, since the date of our last detailed accounts. We are tempted to imagine, from what we have been able to collect, that probably, the violent minority of the Convention, whose influence is predominant in Paris, may have imprudently used force against their opponents, and that the departments well affected to the cause of rational republicanism, finding the dignity of the National Convention insulted, and the rights of the majority impaired by violence, may have used strong measures to restrain the factious in the capital; but our belief cannot carry us to fear, for one moment, that the cause of limited monarchy could possibly find any number of advocates in France.

The sloop Alodia, which had gone down the Ohio to New Orleans, and there took a Spanish register, was taken on her passage to Philadelphia by the Petit Democrat, and sent up as a prize to this port, together with the sloop Hope of Antigua, taken by the Genet. Both of these prizes were seized by virtue of an order from the Executive of the United States, directed to governor Mifflin, and a guard of militia took possession of them; and on Saturday evening the Alodia was restored to the owner, who is a citizen of the United States. It is expected that the Hope will likewise be restored to her owners, as by the late decision of the President, no prizes can be legal, that shall be taken by any of the five French privateers mentioned in the Circular Letter to the Collectors.

In consequence of orders given to the militia at Fort Mifflin, they have seized the brig Gayosa which had been sent up there a prize to the Democrat.

The Cologne Gazette states in a letter dated Paris, May 29th, that 2000 Royalists had made an attempt to attack Cherbourg by land, while a vessel of eighteen guns was to attack it by sea; but that 2000 patriots, with 40 pieces of cannon, having marched against them, they were forced to retire.

A correspondent in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday says, that as the bone of contention is taken away, five of the French privateers being proscribed, it is to be hoped, that any further clamours against the French nation will cease; indeed we must allow, that the Convention in their Decree which exempts American bottoms from being examined by their ships and cruisers, have acted a wise and friendly part; and the accommodating disposition of Mr. Genet, since his arrival in America, has deserved the approbation of all men, who are not case hardened against the cause of liberty. His conduct in regard to the restoration of the ship Grange, and in several other instances, has proved the truth of the assertion.

In the same paper, the same paragraphist, in another column, speaking of the repealing the Decree of the National Convention of the 9th May (which is a palpable violation of the treaty) by a subsequent Decree of the 23d May, says that this proceeding is "generous on the part of France;" and adds—Such considerations as these must have some effect in stopping the torrent of abuse, now pouring forth against every Frenchman, and against every patriot of the world, by the enemies of liberty, who have secured to themselves a station in the United States.

What is intended by "clamours against the French," it is not difficult to determine.—Had the government of the United States permitted certain persons to proceed in their unparallded insults, and violations of neutrality—had the people refrained from expressing their approbation of the measures adopted by government, to preserve the peace, liberty and independence of the United States, we should not have heard of "clamours against the French."—Clamours against the people and government of this country have disgraced several of the public prints of the United States, for several months past—but we have heard no remarks similar to the above from this zealous paragraphist.

Says a Correspondent,

We have heard of a Decree of the National Convention of France, of the 9th May, evidently violating an essential article of the treaty between France and the United States. That such a Decree was passed, there can be no doubt, as the consequences have been experienced by the commercial interests of this country. But it is now said (from what authority does not appear, as neither the Executive of the Union, or the Minister of France, have announced the fact) that a Decree of the 23d May has annulled the Decree of the 9th, so far as it contravenes the treaty with the United States. However, on the bare supposition that this may be the case, a paragraphist in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday, puns off the translation as an instance of the "generosity" of France, and as sacrificing the interest of that republic for their American brethren—These are mere flourishes—for if to be just in the fulfilment of treaties, is to be generous, what becomes of the faith of nations, and that boasted superiority of republican honor, over that of monarchical?—The truth is, that those who have made the greatest clamour about the sacredness of the obligations America is under to fulfil its treaties with France, are the first to annihilate those obligations, by extolling an act of justice, if it has really taken place, as an act of generosity. By this we may see what ideas some persons entertain of the faith of nations.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The explanation given to the treaty with France by our Executive, ought to do away all contention on the import of certain articles of it, that have been the cause of unbecoming warmth among us. The people have spoken by their executive representative—it becomes every good citizen not to weaken that voice, but abide by the decision. If every one on questions of this nature attempted to judge for himself, where would be the use, or energy of government.

Gen. Adv.

The National Gazette of Wednesday last says, "I expect your addressers to the Proclamation are composed chiefly of rigid Episcopalsians, Quakers, and European merchants, or in other words, Tories, with a few Office hunters, and dependants on Office, &c.—A correspondent asks, are not the farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c. also concerned in the preservation of the peace of this country?"

A writer in the Newark Gazette speaking of certain recent publications—says—

"Much of this abuse springs from that old root of bitterness, the spirit of Antifederalism; some of it from that restless ambition which wishes to rise, although it be on the ruins of our peace, and the rest may be traced to foreign interference. No arts to mislead and poison the public mind, and even to pervert the administration of justice, have been spared, and to such a height has the wickedness of some men been carried, that, by means of an infamous print, the populace have been founded to see if they were ripe for the last act of violence. This attempt has filled every honest breast with indignation, and could have arisen with those only who have been accustomed to massacres—to heads carried on poles and to scaffolds smoking with blood.

These violent attacks upon the peace and government of our country have excited the attention of many of the principal Cities and Towns in America. They have thought it proper by Addresses or Resolves, to express their full approbation of the President's Proclamation, of their disposition to preserve the strictest neutrality and to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The invectives of anonymous scriblers, not one of whom has dared to avow himself, have thus been openly answered by the most pointed contradiction and the sentiments expressed on these subjects in the town-meetings at Boston, Salem, Beverly and New-York, and by the Merchants of Philadelphia, Alexandria and other places, breathe the same spirit. Yet these explicit declarations have not silenced

these writers. They affect to console themselves because the Agricultural interest has not joined in these addresses or resolves. The Editor of the National Gazette even appeals to the Farmers of America to countenance his abuse of the President's Proclamation.—Yes! my Countrymen, they falsely triumph in our silence and mistake our contempt for our approbation. It is time therefore for us also to speak out and to teach these men how little they know of the land-holders of New-Jersey. To whom are the blessings of Peace more valuable than to us? To whom are the patriotism, the wisdom and disinterested virtues of General WASHINGTON better known than to us, among whom he has so often been? And where is the State that has shewn a warmer attachment to the Federal Constitution, to order and good government than ours, which is woefully composed of Farmers? Why then should we suffer ourselves to be represented as the Revilers of Government and ready to rejoice with the friends of anarchy and disorder?"

By the late arrival at New-York from Bordeaux, a paper was received containing the proceedings of the National Convention of the second of June—by which it appears that the Convention had been surrounded for four days by a great multitude of the citizens of Paris—armed with muskets and artillery—that after a tumultuous and clamorous debate—Couthon, one of the members, said that all the members of the assembly should possess a confidence that they are free; you have found on all sides, and at every step a people who are good, but irritated and desirous of justice.

I do not at this time vote in favor of the decree of accusation against the denounced members, but seeing that the opinion is strongly manifested against them, I demand that they be put in arrest in their own houses; I comprehend in my motion the commission of twelve, and the ministers Le Brun and Claviere; this proposition was adopted.

The members arrested are, Vergniaux, Barbaroux Salles, Genfonne, Guadet, Peion, Brisot, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, La source, Gorfis, Lanjuinais, Grangoneuve Lehardy du Morbihan, Lefage, Louvet, Valaze, the members of the commission of twelve, excepting those who did not sign certain orders of arrest, and the ministers Claviere and Le Brun are also arrested.

The sitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 19.

There is a disagreement on board the French fleet; various stories are told respecting it. It is however a fact, that admiral Gambis is under an arrest by the men—several of the officers it is said have resigned.—The men accuse Gambis of being the cause of the troubles at the Cape; and say Genet is partial to him, being his brother in law.

The above extract contains a very enigmatical story—Time will develop the truth.—The apparent motions of politicians are often retrograde to the point they aim at.

Frederick-Town (Maryland) Aug. 8.

Just as this paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived in town from the Westward, who informs that General Wayne had left Fort-Jefferson, and that General Scott had joined him with 2000 militia from Kentucky, and intended to march directly into the Indian towns.

EXTRACT.

No achievement, since the discovery of the western world, has, in point of moral utility, as yet, rivalled the magnitude of the political discovery recently achieved on that theatre of grandeur. That THE NEW WORLD, in which the majestic energy of nature has sported in wild luxuriance, and which is so distinguished by the bold display of physical magnificence, should so potently arrest the moral eye, and be also thus eminently distinguished by the display of human magnanimity, is a consideration, which, if pursued in a certain direction, might be expected to lead into a rich field of interesting ideas.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA,
Brig Dolphin, Rogers, Kennebec
Polly, M'Lean, Montego Bay
Betsy, Gilbert, New-York
Schr. Amelia, Price, do.
Mary, Caffin, New-Providence
Sloop Maria, Betonn, New-York
Jenny, Wchb, Cape-Francois
New Forge, Lincoln, Boston
Eliza, Lewis, New-York
Betsy, Hobart, do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18 1/2
3 per Cents, 10
Deferred, 10 1/2
Full shares Bank U. S. 5 per cent. adv.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of August, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I. PART I.—Non sibi sed toti."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.