

ed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless certain persons, actuated by views which time will develop, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse. In hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the representative of the French Republic. They publish with great warmth that I have insulted you and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect, or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which, a magistrate deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth, and publicity. I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration, that I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty.

A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written, and if others have supposed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs they are much deceived. A good cause needs no advocate. Time and Truth will make it triumph in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends. I have the honor, &c.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S Answer. Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

SIR, THE President of the United States, has received the letter which you addressed to him from New-York, on the 13th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course for the diplomatic characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him. The Secretary of State, is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial, he therefore, declines interfering in the case.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient, And most humble servant, TH: JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

The brig Cheltham of Dublin, which arrived here last Saturday, a prize to the French privateer Caramagnole, is seized by order of his excellency the governor, and a company of soldiers put on board of her.

From the DIARY.

GENTLEMEN, AMONG the various subjects which at present occupy the attention of the public, the conduct of the company of the Jupiter seems to be none of the least interesting; the speculative mind of the public is held in suspense, and not knowing the motives on which they have acted cannot form a proper judgment of their conduct.

The following addresses, therefore, as they tend considerably to elucidate this subject, cannot fail of being acceptable.

The first which was sent to Citizen Genet requires little explanation. The company of the Jupiter, anxious to investigate the causes and to discover the authors of the late enormities committed at Cape Francois, in which they were influenced to bear a part, and of which we may every moment witness the miserable consequences, have on just grounds of suspicion arrested their commander, admiral Cambis, whom they are determined to conduct, with general Galbaud, to the national convention, to answer for their respective conduct before that august tribunal, and in order the better to effect this purpose they are determined to fail, as soon as possible for France.

The minister on the other hand, solicitous for the safety of admiral Cambis, and perhaps with a view towards the re-establishment of order and union in the fleet, held a council of war, at his lodgings on Friday evening last; when among other matters, no doubt of equal importance, it was determined that the prisoners should be liberated, and that the Jupiter, with some other vessel of the fleet, should be sent on a cruise.

The result of these deliberations were verbally communicated to the company of the Jupiter, who finding them diametrically opposite to their intentions, thereupon sent the following address to the ambassador.

The French Republicans of every denomination, on board the vessel of the republic the Jupiter

To Citizen Genet, minister from the Republic, to the United States of America.

CITIZEN, THE season of deception is passed—there is not a French citizen who is unacquainted with his own rights or yours. We have penetrated through the obscurity of the council of war held yesterday at your house, we were too much interested in the event not to succeed in our investigation. Mystery was well suited to the old government, but it is used to little purpose towards patriotic citizens. We know all, we are no longer to be deceived, neither will we be engaged in any seduction. We are accused of being the authors of those very crimes which we have endeavoured to prevent. The national convention alone can be our judge, and we will no longer remain here under the pressure of the most grievous accusations however great the glory, or however brilliant the laurels which you promise. We have no confidence but in the nation, and we declare to you, that being determined to go and demand at her tribunal Justice and Vengeance, neither you nor any other shall detain us longer in the American seas.

Galbaud, that citizen whom you, no doubt are unacquainted with, since we know that you yourself calumniate him, shall go with us to the convention.

Cambis, although he wishes to avoid it shall go there also, the son of Pulverel & le Blanc whom you wish to escape from on board the L'Eole, we will in like manner conduct to that dread Convention.

Galbaud, and ourselves, as we are conscious of our innocence, are not afraid to appear before that just tribunal.

Citizen minister, attend then to the consequences. You consider us as culpable, and before we have justified ourselves to the national convention, you say that you will here make us serve the republic—She should have no servants, no defenders but such as are worthy of her, and when we shall have proved to her that we are her true children; then, when we shall be worthy to combat her enemies, we will encounter them.

It is then to no purpose that you employ against us and the other republicans of our fleet, those arts and machinations of the old policy, which though they might indeed be suitable to the Cabinet of Versailles that receptacle of lies and tyranny, are not agreeable to the principles of Republicans.

You are the Representative of the republic, be worthy of your office, and do not keep us any longer at a distance from our country, for in spite of your efforts we will go to her, and she shall then give her judgement of that act, which you will not fail to fully with the name of disorder and want of subordination, but which we call an act of republicanism, because we hold it the first and most sacred of our duties, to vindicate our innocence before the national convention.

On board the Jupiter, the 17th of August 1793, the 2d year of the French Republic.

Signed by the head officer of each department.

* M. Genet was formerly Secretary at Versailles.

The conduct of the company of the Jupiter having been represented to their brethren of the Ambuscade, the following address is a general justification of their proceedings, together with a declaration of their patriotism, and inviolable attachment to the cause which they have undertaken to defend; the first paragraph will be unintelligible to those who do not know that the company of the Ambuscade, were to have been sent on board the Jupiter to disarm the vessel; on this occasion an address was sent to the people of the Ambuscade, to which this paragraph has reference.

Brothers and Friends,

THE moment of your arrival, convinces us that you have not received a letter which we had the honor to address to you this morning; we doubt not that your commanders have acquainted you with it, as it was addressed to the crew—neither do we doubt the patriotism of Captain Bompard or his officers.

Remember we are all children of one common mother, our country.

Remember that we all defend the same cause. The oath which we have taken

to defend Liberty and equality, is surely irrevocable.

We have been painted to you in the blackest colours, and who can prove that we have acted contrary to true patriotism.

Ah! brethren how great, how numerous are our common enemies; traverse every part of the world, and you will find in each of them beings, who under the specious mask of patriotism devise the blackest plots against the defenders of so beneficent a Republic; no sooner is one project discovered, than they contrive others which in their turn are dictated—what do they, what is their last resource? They sow the seeds of discord between the companies of the vessels of that republic, which we have all of us sworn to maintain, and we now swear that we are ready to spend our last breath in her defence.

Citizens, if we were culpable the enemies of the cause which we have bravely and firmly defended, would readily have made us return to France, to undergo the punishment which the laws inflict on all Frenchmen who are traitors to their country. Can there be any doubt of our patriotism, after having combated the opinions of the traitor Blanchelande, the flagitious La-Volquiere and many others whom we shall not forget to name to the national convention.

Hear the language of reason, we who address you are Frenchmen, we are your brothers—we swear to continue so, being first persuaded that when we shall have appeared before the tribunal of justice, you will an hundred times repeat, "where are our brothers the company of the Jupiter?"

Would you not be surpris'd citizens, should we tell you that within 2 years we have lost 50,000 men fighting to establish order in a colony, which the mother country had entrusted to our care and to our arms.

But how have they died, have they been killed bravely? No, 'tis not the sword alone, but fire and poison* has destroyed them; if you seek for justice you will find it in prisons and under the weight of irons; such are the arbitrary proceedings of those, who are entrusted with the reins of government.

At present it is impossible for us to inform you of the whole truth of the affair and until we shall have appeared before that august national convention, it never can be known. For this reason citizens, we wish to return to France; that we may make known the language of truth.

(Signed) The Company of the Jupiter.

* Perhaps it is not known to every one that numbers of these brave patriots fell a sacrifice to poison mixed in their wine and victuals; it is of some consequence, that the perpetrators of such villany should be detected.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

Last Sunday evening an affray took place in New-York, between some French and English sailors; in which some of both nations got severely wounded. The peace was not restored without the interposition of the magistrates, who committed several of them to jail. There are reports in circulation, that some of the persons concerned in the above riot, have died of their wounds.

Thursday arrived at New-Castle, the ship Ann & Susan, Capt. Duplex, with 405 passengers, from Londonderry. She was taken possession of by the Democrat & Caramagnole, for having British property and passengers on board, and escorted to New-Castle by the privateers, the Captains of both, we hear, are arrived in town.

Capt. Duplex sailed from Derry on the 12th of June, and the land the 22d, but brings papers no later than the 11th.

The letters and papers brought by Captain Duplex, are in the possession of the commanders of the privateers.

An Irish paper of the 7th June, says—We have seldom on any former occasion seen a more general illumination, than that of Tuesday last, in this town (Belfast) in honor of his Majesty's birth. Several transparencies appeared in the windows, and the night concluded with every testimony of joy.

Several desperate engagements have taken place in Ireland, between the military and the people, on account of the militia act.

The American Gazette, of the 14th inst. published at Norfolk, has the following article:—On Saturday last the sloop Hope, of Antigua, Capt. Richardson, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, about ten leagues off the land, and sent into Philadelphia. Capt. Richardson received every politeness from the Captain of the Genet.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop we learn, that a sixteen gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's in 26 days from Liverpool, with the intelligence that Peace was established between France and England.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring their Neutrality, is published in an Irish paper of the 7th June.

Extract of a letter from the western part of Massachussetts, dated August 13.

"It is feared in this quarter, that the conduct of some of your desperadoes, or Jacobins, will have a tendency to involve this country in the European contest; such a measure would be attended with the inevitable distress of trade, the oppression of the farmer, and the ruin of thousands. Should this be the result of the machinations of the caballers among you, it is a sentiment which is prevalent among the people here, pervades the northern States in general, and which I firmly believe to be the fact, the enemies of our country will carry their point, and sever the Union—an event which every friend of man must deprecate.—A great noise is made about the insults some of our vessels have received from a few rascally privateers—the plundering pirates of New-Providence, &c.;—this same class who are thus dealing the public ear with their complaints against British insolence, would stoop to the most degrading insults from Frenchmen—nav, from the latter, they would receive a bastinadoing, and lug Ca Ira under the operation.

"At the commencement of a war, the vessels of any neutral nation must expect to be subjected to some inconveniences, relating either from the caution of principled men, in discharge of their duty, or from the temerity of the unprincipled, in search of plunder—but the crimes of the latter, cannot with propriety be laid to the charge of authority, unless indubitable proof of faultiness to such conduct is rendered manifest.

"We have had some confused accounts of riots in New-York and Philadelphia—God grant that there may be sufficient energy in the executive, and inclination in the majority of the people, to oppose a barrier of might to the evil designs of those who would sacrifice the dearest concerns and interests of our country, to motives the most base and vile."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is an arduous task for a government to preserve the peace, liberty and security of the people committed to its superintendance. No greater eulogium can be paid to the administration of the government of the United States, than the actual situation of its public affairs—and it is undoubtedly the language of every real patriot, May peace continue to reign in our borders, and prosperity in our habitations.

Every day's experience shews the importance of the United States keeping detached, and standing aloof from the vortex of European politics. The people of this country have passed thro' the fiery trial of disorganization. May Heaven preserve us from a similar situation—and tho' Charity, which begins at home, should not end there, yet the most benevolent conduct which the United States can possibly observe towards those who are suffering from a dissolution of the bands of society, will be to exhibit an example of the superior blessings derived from peace, order and good government.

Died at New-York, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOSTER, the amiable cousin of the Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN FOSTER, of that city.

To JONATHAN PINDAR, Poet Laureat to the National Gazette.

P—, in spite of all your puffery say, Your Odes for th' reading do not compensate; The paper, ink, and time, are thrown away, The pastry-cooks will scarce arrest their fate.

Your boast of kindred to th' immortal bard, Who lashes folly in celestial note, May to the Jack-daw's strutting be compar'd, Cloath'd in the bird of Juno's golden coat.

The essence of ten thousand thousand dozen, Such spurious Pindars, if condens'd in one, Would never make his hundred thousandth cousin, There's neither flesh nor spirit, blood nor bone. C.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ship Ann & Susan, Duplex, Londonderry; Brig Hannah, Council, N. Providence; Susannah, Mory, St. Kitts; Prelude, Mesle, Jacomet; Schr. Commerce, Foulk, N. Providence; Hetty, Dunant, Virginia; Citizen Genet, Fort Mifflin; Sloop Philad. Packet, Hawkes, Guadalupe; Polly, Smith, Martinique; Bob & Henry, Cox, Virginia; Two Brothers, Brown, do; Thomas & Sally, Mitchell, do; Sally, Griffin, St. Martins; Atlas, Jones, Jacomet.

The Jane, Capt. Morgan, and the Ann, Capt. George, that lay some time in the Bay, bound to Jamaica, are gone out to sea.

New-Bedford, August 9. Capt. Howland, arrived here from Cape-Francois, was brought too seven times on his passage, by different privateers; five English, one Spanish, & one French—ordered on board the Spanish and French; the others boarded him in their own boats—ALL treated him with great civility.

Brig Dunkirk, of Dunkirk, Benjamin Haws, master, from a Brazil whale cruise, has arrived here—500 barrels whale oil. Capt. Haws had completed his cruise after whale, left the ground and steered his course for Dunkirk—reached soundings—spoke with an American, who gave him the first intelligence of a war between France and Great-Britain. A British privateer in sight at the same time, caused him to put away for America; after 40 days passage, without once speaking a cruiser of any kind, he arrived here.—This is running the gauntlet without a witness!

Arrived at Nantucket, ship Mary-Ann, Tristram Folger, from the coast of Brazil—1100 barrels whale oil.

Price of Stocks as in our last.