

usages of nations, would be a high indignity to the government and people of America and would be great and just cause of alarm, as it would be at once a dangerous introduction of foreign influence, and might, too probably, lead to the introduction of foreign gold and foreign armies, with their fatal consequences, dismemberment and partition.

GEORGE WYTHE, President.
A. DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

Resolutions of the county of New-Castle, State of Delaware.

1st. Resolved that the meeting highly approve of the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, enjoining upon the citizens of the United States, the observance of neutral conduct towards the belligerent powers of Europe.

2d. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the President by his proclamation has given an additional proof of sound discretion and unremitting vigilance in the exercise of the functions of his station.

3d. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the prosperous and happy condition of our country is connected with, and greatly dependant on its state of peace, that war would be destructive of its commerce, and injurious to its agriculture, and that the proclamation is happily calculated to avoid the multiplied evils and misery of which, war would be productive.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting, firmly persuaded that the measures of the general government are wise, honorable and advantageous, will be regulated in their conduct by them, and will contribute their aid to support them.

5th. Resolved, That from the opportunities the persons now convened have had of discovering the sentiments of the inhabitants of this state, it appears, that they correspond with those expressed in the preceding resolutions.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under the signature of the Chairman, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that the proceedings of the present meeting be published.

JOHN M'KINLY, Chairman.
MATTHEW PEARCE, Sec'y.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,
SOLICITOUS for the continuance of that happiness, which so highly distinguishes our country, and so essentially depends on the preservation of its Peace, Liberty, and Sovereignty, We, the inhabitants of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, beg leave to express our grateful acknowledgments for your patriotic measures to protect those invaluable blessings. Among these we view with singular pleasure your late Proclamation, on the subject of neutrality towards the belligerent Powers in Europe. To give public notice of the existence of hostilities between foreign nations, with whom we have continual intercourse, and to point out the line of conduct we ought to pursue, in respect to those contending powers, we must consider as a constitutional act, becoming the duty of the first Magistrate, highly necessary in our situation, and evidently dictated by that paternal care, so often exerted in promoting the welfare of the States.

The prerogative of Kings to make war at their sole will and pleasure has for ages been wantonly exercised for the destruction of human happiness. Motives of personal resentment, cruelty and caprice, or the desire of conquest and aggrandizement, have often involved the world in desolation and carnage. Happy is the condition of our country! whose free Constitution secures to the people the sole right of declaring war by the voice of their Representatives, and imposes the most solemn obligations on the Supreme Executor of its laws, to guard its peace, till such declaration be made of the public will. For this important right are our Allies, the French, contending at an infinite expence of blood and treasure.—While we trust that the good sense of our fellow-citizens will preserve and perpetuate so essential a power, we ardently pray that it may be obtained by all nations.—Then and not till then may we expect, that peace on earth and good-will to men shall become the law of nations, as it is a precept of our holy Religion.

Warmly attached to our government, both by interest and affection, we take the liberty to assure you, that we shall ever stand ready by our utmost exertions, in every legal and constitutional way, to support the just measures of your administration; and to lend our assistance in maintaining the peace and harmony of the States, and in opposing the insidious designs of those persons, if there be any so deluded, who may wish to subject the country

to foreign influence, and involve it in the horrors of war.

We are fully convinced, that an impartial neutrality is the wish of the inhabitants of this State, and that your Proclamation was received by them with cordial satisfaction and approbation.

We are happy in this opportunity of declaring, that we still retain undiminished, that just gratitude for your services, and respectful attachment to your person, which warmed and united all hearts, and was witnessed by affectionate addresses from every part of the union, on your first inauguration, as President of the States.

Signed by Order,
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Chairman.
Hartford, August 2, 1793.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
THE Address of the Inhabitants of the city of Hartford contains sentiments too favorable to the public weal—so partial to myself not to claim and receive my cordial acknowledgments.

It, at the same time offers a new proof of that characteristic love of order and peace, of that virtuous and enlightened zeal for the public good, which distinguishes the inhabitants of Connecticut.

'Tis from dispositions like these, that we may hope to avoid an interruption of the numerous blessings which demand our gratitude to Heaven; or that we may be encouraged to meet with firmness, confiding in the protection of a just Providence, any attempts to disturb them, which intemperance or injustice, from whatever quarter, may, at any time, make it our duty to encounter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of the county of Burlington.
Philadelphia, August 17, 1793.

S I R,
I have received with great pleasure the resolutions of the citizens of the county of Burlington, which were enclosed in your letter of the 13th of this month.

In addition to the high satisfaction which I feel in knowing that my measures are approved by my fellow citizens, it affords me no small pleasure to see that, in giving this public testimony of their approbation, they take occasion to express those manly and independent sentiments which are truly characteristic of a free and an enlightened people. And I must beg you to assure the citizens of the county of Burlington that, believing as I do, that the true interest of this country and the happiness of its citizens depend upon our remaining in a state of peace during the present important crisis, I cannot but highly applaud their patriotic resolution to use all means in their power for the accomplishment of this desirable object. And that I am no less pleased with the sentiment which they have expressed respecting any foreign interference in the internal administration of our government.

G. WASHINGTON.
[The newspapers from a distance contain the Resolutions of many other places—Our limits do not permit us to publish the whole this day.]

CHARLESTON, August 2.
On Tuesday evening last an affray happened between some French and British sailors, in which one of the latter was so badly wounded as to occasion his death on Thursday morning. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of such rencounters to the prevention of them. Private disputes always did and ever will produce public disorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed that the Indians have been very quiet for these two months past and that no person has been killed or plundered within that time.

Last Wednesday about an hour after dark a young man by the name of Corbet was coming to town within four miles and a half mile of the city he was suddenly pulled from his horse by three fellows, whether white or black he could not determine, and after giving him several blows with a gun upon the side, took from him his horse, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags containing his cloaths, his shoes from off his feet, and sixty-three pounds sterling, which he had earned by his industry and intended to have laid out in town.

NEW-YORK, August 24.
Port-au-Prince, June 30, 1793.
"COMMISSION NATIONALE CIVILE.

"WE, Stephen Polverel and Leger Felicite Sonthonax, civil commissioners of the Republic, delegated to the French Windward Islands in America, for restoring order and tranquility.

"Whereas the traitor Galbaud, after having reduced the town of the Cape to ashes, has departed and carried with him several vessels of war belonging to the republic, together with many commercial vessels that were in the harbor, and which he means to deliver up to the English or Spaniards; and whereas before leaving the coast he may again attempt to burn and lay waste several towns of the colony: To prevent all such further attempts, we prohibit all commandants of regular forces, and the national guards, all municipal officers, and all those to whom an armed force is confided, from suffering or permitting any of the said vessels, so armed, to enter any of the ports, bays, or harbors of the colony, or even to approach, within cannon shot, neither under the pretence of necessity, the want of provisions or refreshments, or in fine, under any pretext whatever.

"We order the said commandants, municipal officers, depositaries of the armed forces, and all our citizens in general to employ

every means in their power to repulse or destroy the said vessels.

"We declare all those who shall receive the said vessels, give them any assistance, or hold any correspondence with them, traitors to their country.

"We require the Governor General to cause the present order to be put into execution.

"Given at our camp in the General Quarter of Breda, 25th June, 1793, and 2d year of the Republic.

"POLVEREL and SONTONAX,
Civil Commissioners of the Republic.
"PIQUENARD,
Joint Sec. to the Civil Commissioners."

For the Daily Advertiser.
TRANSLATION.

The Citizens of Bourdeaux to the National Convention.

A CRY of horror is heard at the extremities of the republic—three hundred representatives of the people devoted to proscription—twenty-two, to the sanguinary axe of the Centumvirs.

Legislators, when we chose deputies, we put them under the protection of the law;—of virtue, and of all that is most sacred on earth—we believed that we had sent them among men; we discover that they are surrounded with Tigers thirsting for blood;—These courageous citizens, at this moment are under the daggers of assassins—what do we say, perhaps they are no more; if this atrocious crime is perpetrated, tremble legislators, tremble at the violence of our indignation and despair—if a thirst for blood has robbed us of our Brothers, of our Representatives; the horror of the bloody crime shall direct our vengeance, and the Cannibals who shall have destroyed all the laws of Justice and Humanity, shall perish by our revenge.—Convention of the nation, Parisians, once so proud and elevated! save the Deputies of the People, save us from despair—save us, save yourselves from the carnage of civil war. Yes, we will instantly organize one half of our National Guards, we will fly to Paris, unless arrested by a satisfactory decree—and we swear to save our Brothers, or to perish on their tombs.

Signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Sections of Bourdeaux.

At a meeting of the Council General of the commune at Bourdeaux, on the 9th May, 1793, the foregoing address was approved, and by their direction communicated to the Council General of the district of Bourdeaux.

Signed, "SAIGE," Mayor.
"BASSTERRE," Clerk.

At a meeting on the 9th May, 1793, of the Council General of the District of Bourdeaux, the above address was approved.

Signed, "LEMOINESILS," President.
"PAGES," Secretary.

At a meeting on the 9th of May, 1793, of the Council General of the department "Gironde," the address of the Citizens of Bourdeaux to the National Convention was adopted.

Signed, "PIERRE SERS," President.
"PACHAVRIEU, Cholet, Rambaud, Dubois, Martin, Womefelle, La Brouste, Tranchere, Bonac, Tartignon"—Administrators.
"ROULET," Procureur General Syndic.
"FRINGUES," Secretary General.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.

The college of physicians of this city, in consequence of a malignant fever which at present prevails, have, among others recommended to the citizens the following means, to prevent its progress, viz. That persons infected should be kept in large, airy rooms, in beds without curtains—and pay the strictest attention to cleanliness—to keep the streets and wharves clean as possible—to avoid all fatigue of body or mind—to avoid sitting or standing in the sun, also in a current of air—or the evening air—to accommodate the dress to the weather—and to exceed rather in warm, than in cool clothing—to avoid intemperance, but to use fermented liquors, such as wine, beer or cyder, with moderation.

About two years since a fever similar to that which is in this city, prevailed in New-York; numbers died—but its continuance was short.—Almost every populous place is visited with malignant disorders once in the course of a few years—but a due attention to the means which the improved state of medicine has discovered to be salutary—with the blessing of Providence on those means have hitherto, and we trust will prevent their progress to a justly alarming point.

Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in New-York, in Cherry-street, near New-Slip, three framed houses were consumed, the property of Mr. George Courtney.—The fire was occasioned by the accidental conveyance of water to some unslacked lime, in one of the buildings.

Accounts from Martinique inform that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms against the aristocrats—now retain their arms to support their freedom—and will not labor—slavery and hard work being to their comprehension, synonymous terms.

By a publication in a Charleston paper, it appears, that Gen. Borel is in that city, lodged there at the charge of one of his friends.

A publication in the Charleston papers, signed Polverel and Sonthonax—charges Governor Galbaud, as being the author of all the miseries which have befallen Hispaniola since his arrival.—This account says, that 60,000 revolted slaves are in the colony, devoted to the Spaniards, and the cause of kings.—But still they do not despair of the public cause.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Fioren in his National Gazette of Saturday last, says— "It is wonderful that there should be a difference of sentiment between the people of a free country, and their magistrates."—On which a correspondent observes, that it appears rather late in the day, to attempt palming such trash upon the people as this. The truth must probably, as it respects a declining party, is, that their wonder is on the other side of the question—For, strange as it may appear, there are persons who have for a number of years deluded themselves with the idea, that the people of the United States never would cordially submit to any permanent form of government whatever—and therefore they wonder exceedingly, to find themselves so egregiously mistaken.—They wonder that the people are not willing to sacrifice their positive enjoyments, the blessings of "peace, liberty and safety," for castles in the air, erected by modern philosophy.—They wonder that the people should be satisfied with the conduct of those, who from former and recent experience they have found faithful in the discharge of every public trust.—They wonder that the people do not believe their assertions, when they say, that they are the patriots, and the only true patriots of the United States, although the people have never had any proof of the declaration from the beginning of the world to this day.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DIARY.

Gentlemen,

AN Officer of the Jupiter has it in command from me to hand you this denial of certain passages which have lately appeared in your gazette. I owe it to truth—to myself—to the error into which certain French republicans have been drawn—and finally, to the honor of the service of the French Republic, which shall never perish in my hands, through want of zeal to maintain it.

The articles are—1st. "The Company of the Jupiter have on just grounds of suspicion arrested their commander Admiral Cambis.—2d. "The men accuse Cambis of being the cause of the troubles at the Cape." [See last Gazette.]

These articles are not signed.—Methinks, Sirs, your delicacy must have been wounded by publishing, during my scandalous confinement, reflections and sayings concerning me without at the same time exposing to public view the infamous and base authors of these calumnies, and of the momentary deception of my companions in arms.

While American generosity will revolt at these dastardly manoeuvres, it will, I trust, applaud me for addressing you, for the last time, these few lines.

The connections which I have been under a necessity of maintaining with Galbaud, are of a nature so scandalous for a man who professes any esteem for himself, that I am less solicitous to lay them before the public, than to verify them before the tribunals appointed to take judicial cognizance of them.

I expect from your candor, an early publication of this letter.

Rear-Admiral CAMBIS.

Aboard the Jupiter, 23d August, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

Messrs. Printers.

A Customer to your useful paper, wishes for information from some of your learned correspondents, on the following subject:—By the law of nations, and a special act of Congress, the persons of foreign ministers, consuls, &c. are protected from arrests and actions in certain cases, in which others are liable to both. Does this privilege secure ambassadors, envoys or consuls from an action for defamation? and if so, what remedy can a calumniated person have for a most atrocious falsehood, propagated to his great prejudice, by one who is recognized as a public character? A. Z.

The principles of the French Revolution are the noblest that can give consolation or hope to the heart of man. Emanating from liberty, the birth right of all the descendants of Adam, they must monopolize the affections of every part of mankind. But Americans know, by experience, that like all sublunary things, they are liable to abuse; and their prayers and wishes are—that in the Gallic Republic, the Goddess of Liberty may be wedded to the Genius of Good Government, and that Order, Equal Privileges, Harmony, and National and Individual Felicity, may be the offspring of the alliance—and that not only there, but that their residence may be bounded only by the boundaries of the globe. Let the high flying advocates of levelism, pretend to a better wish if they can!

[COLUM. CENT.]

We are happy to hear that the disorder which has prevailed in this city for several days—begins to abate.

An English vessel was lately diverted of cannon and warlike stores, at Charleston, S. C. on suspicion of being equipped as a cruiser.

DIED, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Swan, brother of Caleb Swan, Esq.—Paymaster to the western army. Monday his remains, attended by a number of citizens, were interred in the Presbyterian burial ground, Arch-street.

Peace to the hapless stranger's dust,
Whose soul reposes with the just.
May blessings on that man descend,
Who prov'd himself the stranger's friend.

— Mr. Frederick W. Starman, and Mr. Thomas Miller, worthy and respectable merchants of this city—greatly respected.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA, Brig Betsey, Mease, Barbadoes & St. Eustacia, Schooner Eagle, Jones, Charleston, Robin, Horton, Capr-Francois,

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/8
3 per Cents,	10/1
Deferred,	10/9
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