

NEW YORK, August 31. On the part of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, and of the Commander of the Squadron. IT is commanded to all Sailors and Soldiers, formerly embarked on board the Jupiter, to deliver to the Permanent Committee, the Arms which they have carried with them; and to all the Sailors in general, not to carry Arms with them, under the Penalty of being arrested, and immediately conducted to Prison. New-York, August 30.

The Mayor orders the Constables and Marshals to publish the above Order, and unless they are instantly complied with, the Disobedient will be punished. R. V.

CAMBRIDGE, August 19. At a respectable meeting of the Landholders, and other citizens of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 19th of August, 1793, Col. John Eccleston in the chair, the following Address to the President of the United States, on his Proclamation, declaratory of Neutrality, was brought in by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously voted.

IMRESSED with a deep sense of the value of honorable peace, and desiring to preserve its blessings to our country, we assure you, it was with a sincere pleasure we saw the measure you pursued of declaring to the world the Neutrality of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe. Of war we have had a share—That it was in a glorious cause, will, we hope, ever prove in the recollection, a motive to a conduct both dignified and spirited; but we likewise hope that it will always be, as we believe it is at present, the disposition of all our fellow citizens, to cultivate that pacific national character so congenial with our Republican Government, and so necessary to its purity and duration. Your proclamation we think conformable to the solid interests of the country, its expressions warranted by the opinions & wishes of our fellow-citizens, and to have been inspired by the true spirit of that Constitution, under which we enjoy the sweets of civil liberty, and abundant prosperity. To this additional proof of that vigilant patriotism, to which we have been so often and so highly indebted, we beg leave to give our unanimous approbation.

JOHN ECCLESTON, Chairman. CH. S. O'NEIL, Secretary.

To the Landholders and other Citizens of Dorchester County, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS, YOUR approbation of the measure which I have taken to declare to the world the Neutrality of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe, gives me sincere pleasure. And it is no less pleasing to me to observe the disposition which you manifested to preserve our country in a state of peace, as the only means of promoting our national prosperity, and ensuring a continuance of those blessings which our country enjoys in an eminent degree. G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1793.

SIR, While I acknowledge the receipt of your polite letter of the 21st instant, enclosing the resolutions of a number of respectable inhabitants of the county of New-Castle, let me request you to assure those Gentlemen, that I consider their approbation of the late proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, and of the measures taken by the government to secure to this country a continuance of those manifold blessings which are attendant on a state of peace, as a new proof of that enlightened wisdom and philanthropic disposition which has ever marked the virtuous citizens of the United States. G. WASHINGTON.

DOCTOR JOHN MCKIMLY, Wilmington, August 31.

PORTLAND, (District Maine.) At a meeting of the merchants and others, in the town of North-Yarmouth, Casco Bay, the 19th day of August, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. THAT peace and tranquility are blessings which ought to be considered at all times in the highest estimation, and that the preservation of them is essential to our present happiness, and the prosperity of our country.

2. That especially when so many powers are at war with each other, we, who can go free and unmolested to distant ports, as heretofore, when the same powers were at peace with each other, might undoubtedly partake of advantages peculiar to our happy situation; and that therefore it is our interest by all means to avoid any interference whatever that may be construed by any of the belligerent powers as a departure from that neutrality already declared.

3. That we highly approve the late Proclamation of the President of the United States; and being sensible of our present happy establishment, we will do all in our power as good citizens, with integrity and uprightness, to support the objects of his recommendation, and thereby promote the benefits we enjoy, and the general prosperity of our country; and that we will discountenance whatever may be considered as deviating from the strictest line of neutrality, should any steps of that sort be discovered by us, in any of our fellow-citizens.

Voted, that these proceedings be printed in the Portland papers; and that a copy be transmitted to the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. to show our hearty concurrence with our fellow-citizens of the town of Boston; and that the chairman sign it. WILLIAM MARTIN, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

From the Gazette Nationale on Le Moniteur Universel, Printed at Paris, June 24 and 28, 1793, received by Capt. Makins, from L'Orient.

Two works have been published in Germany, the first entitled, a poem composed before and after the death of Louis XVI.—The other an Almanac of the Victims of the Revolution, with cuts—GUSTAVUS and LOUIS are the first.—The French paragraphist adds to this article, the following remark; that it is a bold attempt on the part of the House of Austria, to charge itself with reviving in this manner, the Love of Kings in Europe.

Travellers who arrived at Maldenade and Montevideo, Spanish places, relate an extraordinary phenomenon which happened in the river La Plata last April—an impetuous wind rose, it blew with a violence so extreme, that it drove the waters of the river ten leagues distance from its banks—all the neighboring country was inundated, the bed of the river was left dry.—This terrible irruption discovered vessels which had been lost for thirty years—they found among others an English ship which was wrecked in the year 1762—many persons went to the place—and walked all about the bed of the river on dry feet; they are returned loaded with the silver and spoils which had been swallowed up in the vessels.—This phenomenon which ought to be ranked in the number of the grand revolutions of nature, lasted three days, at the end of which time the wind ceased, and the waters returned with grand impetuosity to the natural bed of the river.

Numbers of persons in prison June 19, arrested by the department of Paris:—

Conciergerie, 325; Grand Force, 331—70 of which are military; Petite Force, 108; Sainte Pelagie, 131; Madelonnettes, 80; Abbaye, 69—of which 23 are military, and 5 hostages; Bicetre, 214—a la Salpetriere, 45; Chambre d'Arret a la Mairie, 39. Total 1342.

M. Roland has fled to Lyons; Brissot was going to join him when he was arrested.

Civil State of Paris.

Table with 5 columns: Date, Divorces, Marriages, Born, Died. Rows for June 17, 18, 19.

Seven hundred and eighty-five millions of assignats had been burnt June 22; thirty-three millions more were ready to be destroyed. Collot D'Herbois was President of the Convention the 20th June.

The pieces of public amusement which were open in Paris the 28th June were ten theatres—an amphitheatre, and two other public exhibitions.

The Spaniards have two Generals who are not without merit, viz. Don Ricardos, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia—and Don Ventura Caro, who commands the army of Navarra.

They write from Perpignan that the brave garrison of Bellegarde hold out yet, notwithstanding a continual bombardment—they fear a famine—if they can get in provisions, the fortrefs will be saved—and efforts are daily made to get forward the convoys; but the vigilance of the Spaniards is incessant.

The garrison of the fort des Bains, has been on short allowance 56 days; it was not till the 57th that it surrendered, after having been 48 hours without eating.

The Spaniards have taken Fourgues three leagues from Perpignan; they have restored the ancient police in all its forms.

M. Egalite in a letter to the National Convention of the 2d June, says that the moment he had flattered himself with a favorable decision on his case, at that moment he found himself more closely confined.—He was transferred to the fort St. Jean the 27th May—a very cold prison, without receiving communications from any one—and without any attendants for himself or his son; his domestics had been driven away although they had passports from the committee of the public safety, and he was not permitted either to see or speak to them; he prays that the Convention would judge him according to his merits and attachment to the cause of the Republic through the Revolution. He prays for a speedy decision—and if their decree should not give him entire liberty, he asks permission to converse with such persons as he shall de-

fire, not to be shut up in that prison, that he may be at liberty to walk, and take the air, which he says is absolutely necessary to his health, now greatly injured by his distress of body and mind.

This letter was referred to the committee of safety.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, the Capt. of which says that he was informed by the officers of the garrison there that the combined fleet consisting of fifty-two sail of the line were gone to attack Toulon.

Yesterday arrived here from Bengal a French ship called La Ville de L'Orient, Capt. Malin.

Yesterday a number of French sailors (about one hundred) lately belonging to the ship Jupiter, now in New-York, arrived in this city, under the care of a party of militia.

General Galbaud, it is said in a New-York paper, has been re-taken, near West Chester, by a party sent in pursuit of him.

The ship Good Intent, of Bristol, mounting 16 guns, is arrived at New-York, a prize to the Marseilles of 22 guns. She was taken after an obstinate engagement, and the loss of her Captain and 8 men killed and 20 wounded.

From New-York we learn, that Citizen Genet, owing to the disturbances on board the Jupiter, had issued a proclamation, ordering the crew, with a few exceptions, to leave the ship and repair to quarters provided for them on shore. This many did.

An attempt was made on the life of Admiral Cambis (not of Citizen Genet as has been reported) in which he was wounded in the hand. The attempt was made by some of the crew of the Jupiter a few of which number have been apprehended.

General Galbaud escaped from on board the Jupiter on Friday last, and took the rout to West-Chester, escorted by a few of the crew of the Jupiter.

It was currently reported that Captain Bompard is to be appointed commander of the Jupiter.

Three hundred passengers are arrived in the Ann from Londonderry. There is another passenger ship, we understand in the river.

We hear that the British ship Queen of 98 guns, the Orion and another 74, with three frigates and a loop of war, are cruising off the Delaware and Chesapeake bays—and that, besides the privateer Sans Culottes, the Orion has taken the industry, a French privateer fitted out at Baltimore.

The French frigate Astrea, of 44 guns, is arrived at Annapolis.

Letters received in this city from Mr. Wignell, via New-York, by the ship Amsterdam Packet, dated London, July 6, inform, that he was to sail in the George Barclay, Capt. Collet, positively on or before the 15th, with the whole of the company of comedians, and a number of musicians, engaged for the new theatre in Chesnut-street. The accommodations for passengers in the George Barclay, are entirely taken up by Mr. Wignell.

The public are informed in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Saturday last, that those members of the French National Convention "who were arrested, were treated so at their own request." A correspondent says that after such an assertion, it will be with a very ill grace on the part of some persons that the English paragraphists shall in future be called LIARS.

It is presumed the following article will shew how much justice there is in the above recited assertion:

National Convention, June 4. Valaze one of the Deputies in custody, complained in a letter of having been put under arrest without a previous hearing; he added that being father of a family, and in embarrassed circumstances, he stood highly in need of the arrears due to him since the last month. Order of the day.

The address of the arrested members of the National Convention to the people of France, contains a development of the most extraordinary transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the revolution—and should it be eventually productive of favorable consequences to liberty and a free government, it involves a total subversion of all the principles on which free legislation has heretofore been supposed to depend for its existence.

Important Commercial Communication.

August 30, 1793.

At a meeting of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia.—It was resolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State, and the answer thereto, should be published in this city.

Extract from the minutes, ROBERT RALSTON, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1793.

GENTLEMEN, Complaint having been made to the government of the United States, of some instances of unjustifiable vexation and spoliation committed on our merchant vessels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being possible that other instances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may suffer on the high seas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to existing treaties; and that on their forwarding hither well authenticated evidence of the same, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The

just and friendly dispositions of the several belligerent powers, afford well founded expectations that they will not hesitate to take effectual measures for restraining their armed vessels from committing aggressions and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular portion or description of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addressing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, and of requesting that through them it may be made known to all those of their state whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any associations of merchants, who will be pleased to take the trouble of giving it, in a case so interesting to themselves and their country.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, TH. JEFFERSON.

The Merchants of Philadelphia.

SIR, The merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as one proof among the many of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important interest of our country.

They will avail themselves of the invitation given, to convey all such information as they may obtain, respecting the vexation and spoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading vessels of America; and they doubt not upon representation being made, those powers will shew the best disposition to restrain aggressions, which, being exercised against a people, who in maintaining a strict neutrality, have manifested a friendship for all, and which ought to exempt them from such depredations.

I am with perfect esteem, By order of the committee, and in behalf of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia,

JOHN NIXON. To Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State.

The ship Alice, Capt. Harvey, arrived at New-York from London, Monday last, we hear she has brought London papers to the 25th July.—We have seen one of the 15th which contains an account of the surrender of Conde to the combined forces on the 10th; the garrison had consisted of 4000 men—1500 only were found fit for duty who were made prisoners of war—2000 were sick in the hospitals. General Custine had been at Paris the last of June as stated in our last—he had set out for the army—previous to which he had informed the Executive Council that the army destined to act against the Prince Saxe Cobourg must be increased till it amounts to 120,000 men—in addition to which he required another army of 60,000 to make incursions into the enemy's country—with this force he promises never to return except he is victorious. The sieges of Valenciennes and Metz were going on—The French making forties daily. No account appears in this paper of the defeat of the Royalists near Nantes on the 28th of June, as related by Capt. Makins from L'Orient.

Lord Howe, with the last division of the channel fleet, had sailed from Spithead—and was to be joined by the Russian fleet of frigates and transports, having on board 12,000 troops.—A descent on the coast of Brittany is confidently stated to be their object in the British papers.—It appears that there has been perpetual fighting between the French and Sardinians—the accounts are from Turin—these state that the former lost 4000 men in one action.—The Prussians have made themselves masters of Weissenau, near Metz, after a sharp contest.—A bomb thrown from Valenciennes fell among a number of those of the besiegers, and caused an explosion of forty of them.

Lately died at Hudson, State of New-York, SETH JENKINS, Esq. a gentleman highly and deservedly revered for his public and private virtues.

To Correspondents.

"The ANECDOTE" does not appear to be sufficiently interesting. "HELVIDIUS" was not received in season for this day's paper—No. 3. in our next.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Origin. Includes Ship Ann, Stephenson, Londonderry; Brig Harmony, Dunphy, Port-au-Prince; Mary, Whipple, St. Croix; Schr. Happy Return, M'Donald, N. Carolina; Katy, Stephenson, Martinique; Betsey, Earle, Baltimore; George, Burr, St. Eustatius; John, Hall, do.; William, Connelly, Virginia; Freedom, Tullas, do.; Franklin, Talman, Corsica; Peggy, Skelly, Charleston; Sloop Friendship, Brady, Virginia; Betsey, Taylor, do.; Surprise, Bennet, do.; Fanny, Brent, do.; Betsey, Hopkins, Cape-Francois; Sally, Simons, Gouaive.

The hurricane season set in at St. Eustatius and St. Kitts, on Monday evening the 12th of last month, and continued until nine the next morning with unabated and violent fury. Five vessels went on shore at St. Eustatius, and 15 at St. Kitts, mostly Americans.

Prize of Stocks as in our last.