

PROCEEDINGS relative to the PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION of NEUTRALITY.

TAUNTON, Massachusetts.

At a full and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Taunton, held on the 19th of August, 1793—

A letter from the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. was read, communicating certain resolutions entered into by the merchants and others of Boston, respecting the late Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereupon it is voted, THAT there is reason to fear, that many ill disposed persons, hostile to our present happy constitution, are using every means to impede and prevent the operation of that constitution, and to introduce confusion and disorder, by involving our country in a war.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town feel it to be their duty to manifest their attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and their aversion to those measures which would tend to deprive them of that peace and security they now enjoy.

It is therefore voted and resolved, That the inhabitants of this town do regard the Proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war which exists among some of the nations of Europe; and recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the belligerent powers, as a constitutional and most wise and well timed exertion of the authority vested in the first magistrate of the union.

Voted, That a copy be transmitted to the Honourable Thomas Russell, Esq. Attest, JAMES WILLIAMS, T. C.

QUINCEY, Massachusetts.

To the Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. Chairman of the committee of Merchants, &c. at Boston.

Quincy, August 19th, 1793.

SIR, THE subscribers have the honor of informing you, that they were appointed by the town of Quincy, at their meeting on the 12th inst. a committee, for the purpose of transmitting to the respectable committee of merchants and others concerned in trade, of which you are chairman, the sentiments and doings of that town on the important matters contained in their resolves passed on the 22d of July last.

We have accordingly now the satisfaction of informing your very respectable committee, that at a legal meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Quincy, on Monday the 12th day of August, 1793, they took into serious consideration the weighty and very interesting matters, contained in the resolves of the merchants and others concerned in trade, residing in Boston, by you communicated; and it was their decided opinion, that an attentive conformity, among all ranks of citizens, to the laws of neutrality, so prudently recommended by the President of the United States, in his Proclamation; will be promotive of our greatest internal harmony and prosperity, as a people; and at the same time, procure for us, as a nation, the greatest respectability abroad.

Whereupon, the town unanimously voted their concurrence with the forementioned resolves, as being in their opinion adapted to promote the public good.

The town at the same time appointed a standing committee of three respectable freeholders, whose duty it shall be to make strict inquiry, from time to time, of any breach of the laws of neutrality, that may happen within this town, and to give information accordingly.

We have the honor to be, with very great respect, your humble servants, RICHARD CRANCH, BENJ. BEALE, MOSES BLACK, Committee of the town of Quincy.

MEDFORD, Massachusetts.

At a town-meeting legally assembled, at Medford, the following resolutions were voted, unanimously.

Voted, That while we feel an ardent wish for the establishment of the principles of rational liberty in France, and a deep regret at the interference of other nations with the interior jurisdiction of the French people, we deem it equally for the honor, the interest, and the safety of the United States, to observe a strict and impartial neutrality in the present European war.

Voted, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, was the result of a wise and just estimate of the obligations and interests of the American nation; that it is happily calculated to restrain the avarice of individuals—so limit the extension of the miseries of war, and to secure to the people of the United States, the blessings of peace.

Voted, That as we fully concur in the fitness and propriety of the said Proclamation, we will, to the utmost of our power, support the principles of it.

Voted, That the above resolutions shall be transmitted to the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. and published in the Columbian Centinel.

A true copy from the records, ANDREW HALL, Town-Clerk. Medford, Aug. 26, 1793.

PRINCETON, New Jersey.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants and citizens of Princeton and its vicinity, convened on the 27th of August 1793, in consequence of a circular letter from a committee of the city of Brunswick, bearing date the 16th day of this month, requesting a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, to take into consideration the Proclamation of the President of the United States, with respect to the neutrality to be observed by the United States in the present war.

Mr. Enos Kelsey, was appointed chairman, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was in our opinion a wise, legal, and well timed measure of his administration, and merits our warmest approbation.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion it is the interest and duty of all the good citizens of this State, to support that system of neutrality and peace enjoined by the proclamation, and that we will render the magistrates of our country, our prompt and decided support to maintain peace, and avoid the calamities of war.

3d. Resolved, That while we cheerfully cooperate in the faithful performance of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiously avoid every measure which will have a tendency to interrupt that happy tranquility and good order which pervades every part of our government.

4th. Resolved, That the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, will with great cheerfulness, accept the invitation of our fellow citizens of New-Brunswick, contained in their circular letter; and that the Rev. Doctor John Witherpoon, Egos Kelley, and Richard Stockton, be a committee to attend at New-Brunswick, on the 30th inst. to represent us at the said meeting.

5th. Resolved, That the said committee be, and it is hereby authorized and instructed, to join those citizens of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, who may meet at New-Brunswick, in any resolutions which may be thought proper to express our approbation of the said proclamation—and also to join in other resolutions expressive of the indignation we feel at any foreign power or minister, attempting to interfere in the internal administration of the government of the United States.

By order of the meeting, ENOS KELSEY, Chairman. Princeton, August 27, 1793.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster county, at the court-house in the borough of Lancaster, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing their sentiments of the proclamation of the President of the United States, exhorting and warning the citizens of the said States to observe a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, &c.

EDWARD HAND, Esq. in the Chair, MATTHIAS BARTON, Secretary.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be our indispensable duty to express, at this period, our sentiments respecting the late proclamation of the President of the Union, concerning the neutrality of the United States as to the war carried on between the European powers.

Resolved, That a strict adherence to that neutrality is of the utmost consequence to the true interests and happiness of the community at large, and of this State in particular.

Resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, was a wise and prudent measure; that it reflects additional lustre on his character, and demands our highest approbation.

Resolved, That we will use every effort in our power to support and maintain the laws and dignity of the United States, being firmly persuaded that such exertions will effectually contribute to the welfare of every individual.

Resolved, That it is essential to the interest and happiness of the people of the United States that the sovereignty of the Union be preserved inviolate; and that every measure tending to support the same shall meet with our warmest concurrence; and that no foreign influence on our public councils ought to be countenanced.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the public papers.

By order of the meeting, EDWARD HAND, Chairman. MATTHIAS BARTON, Secretary. Lancaster, August 29th, 1793.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

FROM THE MAIL.

Havre de Grace, June 23, 1793.

Mr. Claypoole, SIR,

BY the last opportunity, I informed you that the Convention had manifested a perfect disposition to adhere to the treaty of 78. Since, they have repealed that decree, and American vessels loaded on account of an enemy, are liable to be brought in to France.

Please make this public, and oblige, Sir, your very Obedient Servant,

T. W. G.

The above was received by the Mary, Capt. Gruel, arrived at N. York, on Wednesday last.—And by which we hear that the Brig Salome sailed from Havre for Philadelphia, on the 1st of July, full of passengers.

The following articles of Intelligence are published in French in London's New-York Diary.

News from France.

Two vessels arrived from France in 33 days have brought Paris News to the 8th July.

At this period the National Convention had completed the Constitution, decreed a meeting of a new National Convention on the first of September, and enjoined the Executive Council to continue the war with the greatest vigour; to suffer no part of the force of the Republic to remain inactive, and to hear of no proposition for peace on the part of their enemies before the first of September. All the French citizens concurred with enthusiasm in the execution of this law. The recruiting for the army went on as well as could be desired, and the sailors crowded from all parts on board the ships of the

Republic to support the honor of their flag. Commerce by sea was suspended, and almost all the merchant vessels are converted into privateers; the prizes which they take are innumerable, and have filled their ports with abundance of property. Their frigates were frequently engaged at the beginning of the campaign, in which the French mariners have shewn the greatest bravery in the different actions. Their enemies have done justice to their valour, but affect to believe that the fleet has not been sufficiently exercised to acquire that knowledge of naval tactics, which shall render them a match for that of the enemy.—Events have proved the contrary. The divisions of Brest and Rochefort being united to the number of 27 sail of the line have completely beaten the fleets of England and Holland.—Meantime the fleet from Toulon have frustrated the designs of the Spaniards on their coast and against Corsica.

Our armies by land have been equally successful; the Austrians have quitted Valenciennes, being obliged to raise the siege, after a great many vigorous forties, in which we are assured they lost above 10,000 men, and their general the Prince de Cobourg. The siege of Lille is likewise raised.

The army of the Royalists in Brittany is entirely defeated, and they hope that Bernard Larniguy, who commanded it, will soon fall into the hands of the Republicans, who will not fail to shave him with the national Razor.

The publishers of the foregoing articles, call themselves "the sincere friends of Liberty, good and faithful Frenchmen, associated to publish intelligence in which they will always speak the truth, whether agreeable or otherwise—for they are not false friends who disguise their thoughts, nor are they false patriots who flatter their fellow citizens to gain their Confidence."

[It will be noticed by the reader, that the above accounts are said to be from Paris papers to the 8th July.—The accounts by the Ellice, Capt. Harvey, are to the 19th July, from London—and to the 10th from Valenciennes, when the siege was still going on.]

An express arrived Tuesday at the War-Office, from the Commissioners for treating with the Indians North of the Ohio.

We learn that they were not able even to effect a meeting with the body of the hostile Indians who were assembled at the Rapids of the Miami River which runs into Lake Erie.

The Indians by deputation insisted upon the Ohio as the boundary between them and the United States. But as so extensive a concession was inadmissible, and no relaxation of this demand being indicated, the Commissioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit River from the 21st of July, left that place on the 17th of August, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d of the same month.

The tribes determined for war, are the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamis; although it is understood, that a considerable portion even of those were for peace.

It is also understood that the six nations, including Capt. Brant, and his Mohawks—strongly urged the hostile Indians to make peace.

Thursday last the Legislature of this State adjourned, sine die.

The trial of the Impeachment of the Comptroller General is postponed to the next session.

Citizen Genet, minister of the French Republic, published a proclamation last Tuesday, dated August 28, in consequence of the refusal of the French fleet now in New-York, by which the unarmed officers and men on board of the Jupiter are ordered to lodgings on shore, which are to be paid for by the Minister, and that all those who will not re-enter, shall receive an exact account of what is due; that Citizen Vresen take charge of said ship, and of Gen. Galbaud, and that he choose 2 officers, 40 sailors, and 6 soldiers, who shall remain under his orders to guard the ship.

Sunday morning last arrived at New-York, and anchored in the North river, abreast the Jupiter, 74, the privateer sloop Carmagnole, one of the proscribed.

Same day sailed the French Sloop of war Favorite, on a cruise.

Last Saturday the British brig Chilcomb, Capt. Kavanish, which was taken by the privateer Carmagnole, was delivered up to her former owners, as being an unlawful prize, agreeable to the President of the United States' late instructions.

The British fleet under Lord Howe, was lying at anchor in Torbay, on the 23d July.—Several ships of the line, and frigates were lying at the Nore, and in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of London, dated 17th of July last, to a gentleman in New-York.

"I must refer you to the papers for public news, and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here, that an honorable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of consequence for some time past, and I think the want of money and confidence to subside. Your friends are getting up—I can with great truth assure you, our government and the public in general shew every disposition to cultivate harmony with your States, and I sincerely hope, that the rage for privateering may not interfere."

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola July 31, 1796.

"The blacks and mulattoes continue in arms, and act in concert with the white troops under the command of the Commissaries who at present govern the Cape; but you may judge of the strength or permanency of the government when you are informed that by far the greater part of the people in arms are the negroes from the plantations who made the first insurrection—and these

are now emancipated. The first Officers at the Cape, and many other places, next to the Commissaries are mulattoes; white people are going out of fashion; and the black and brown are in vogue.—We may therefore conclude from the conduct of the Commissaries, and the complexion of the present rulers (though the Commissaries are but cyphers) that the Island will continue under a black government. The white troops, mulattoes and negroes at the Cape, and the mountain negroes are no more at enmity, their cause has become one—the sound of liberty is echoed through every part of the Island.—The situation of the virtuous Frenchmen here is truly lamentable—and must force a tear from every good American, who knows not only the value of Liberty, but of a good government to protect it."

The Governor's Speech, at the opening the session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, contained, among many other articles, a particular detail of executive proceedings during the recess, relative to the proclamation of neutrality by the President of the United States.

The following is the Answer of the House of Representatives:—

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TO the citizens of Pennsylvania, whose agriculture and commerce are the chief sources of their public and private prosperity; the necessity of preserving towards the belligerent nations of Europe a system of the purest neutrality, must be as obvious as it is important.

A strict adherence to the treaties connecting us with some, and an exact observance of those duties, which by the laws and customs of nations, we owe to all the contending parties, can alone, in our opinion, at once preserve our neutrality, and maintain the dignity of our government—the steps taken by the executive of the Union in this critical juncture, appear to have been grounded on those principles, and received not only our sincere and unanimous approbation, but, unless we are deceived, in their sentiments, we speak the almost universal voice of our constituents.

Influenced by these sentiments, we are happy to find, that on several occasions, which have recently occurred, you have with equal promptitude and firmness, seconded the efforts of the general government, in repressing every infringement of the rights of neutrality; nor can we avoid expressing our confidence, that a perseverance in that line of conduct which has hitherto been pursued, will continue to us the friendship of Europe, and secure to our country the blessings of peace.

Having already experienced the calamities peculiarly incident to the progress of savage warfare, we cannot sufficiently deprecate the continuance or renewal of them; but should the endeavors made on behalf of the United States to conciliate the hostile Indians, prove unsuccessful, we doubt not, that every just and necessary exertion will be made by Pennsylvania to aid the operation of the general government, and afford effectual protection to her own citizens.

Signed by order of the House, GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker.

From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

THE late attempts to misrepresent the sense of the people, on certain important political subjects, furnish matter for much serious reflection. Shortly after the appearance of the proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States, it was boldly asserted, that the President had no right to issue it, and that he had mistaken his duty, the sense of the treaties, and the interest of the United States. When the merchants of some towns addressed him, approving the declared neutrality, it was said they were only a few Tories, British merchants, and court sycophants: And now that addresses and resolutions can no longer bear such a comment, endeavors are not wanting to persuade the people, that it comports more with their duty to be silent.

MR. FENNO, SOME persons have expressed their surprise and indignation, at the stinking rhymes which appeared in the National Gazette of last Wednesday.

But why express the least surprize? It is in course such fumes arise; The fund an endless source supplies! The "Nation's Gazette" is a sink— Whose atmosphere, as quick as wink, Reminds you there's no time to think.

To Correspondents.

"ALFRED," in our next—Helvidius, and the French Constitution, occasion the postponement. The interesting proceedings of the citizens of all the towns and townships in the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, State of New-Jersey, were not received in season for the last Gazette—and are necessarily omitted till our next.

Several other favors shall be published as soon as possible.

For the new French Constitution, see the last page.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Holland, Litten, Amsterdam. Clermont, Whippley, Hull. Schooner Indultry, Breen, N. York.

About 4 weeks ago, in lat. 43. long. 40. Capt. Litten spoke the British Packet, Queen Charlotte, bound to New-York, out 4 weeks.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18/4. 3 per Cents, 10/3. Deferred, 11/1. Full shares Bank U. S. 7 per cent. adv.