

FROM PORTO-RICO.

St. John's, August 13.

A French schooner of 18 guns, and a sloop of 14, entered a small port, the west end of Porto-Rico, and took out 17 sail of Spanish vessels, and afterwards demanded and obtained a ransom from the town of 14,000 dollars. These vessels then sailed round the south and east side and picked up all the vessels they could find.

CHARLESTON, August 10.

Two Sharks were caught yesterday morning at Crafts's Lower wharf, and were exhibited for some time on the wharf. They are said to be the largest ever seen in this harbor, one of them measuring 12 feet in length, the other 9 feet, but much thicker.

BOSTON, August 31.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this town, of Mr. Robert Williams, after his sufferings in Arabia. After parting from the Captain, and some of the crew in the Deserts, he arrived at Bombay, having in his toilsome journey, experienced every species of misery and distress, that man seems capable of sustaining. From Bombay he took passage for England, in a British ship, but hearing at St. Helena, that a war was declared, he went on board the American ship Eliza, of Boston, from Isle of France for Dunkirk. This ship was captured by an English privateer and carried into Portsmouth, in England, from whence he arrived in the Industry, Capt. Barnes, in good health, to the inexpressible joy of his family and friends.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of veracity, to the Editor hereof, dated German-Creek, Territory South of the Ohio, August 16.

"On the 4th inst. Col. Daugherty, of Jefferson county, with 180 men, crossed the Tennessee to the Valley Indian Towns, killed nine fellows and two squaws, took and brought in seven prisoners, burnt twenty towns and villages, and destroyed a vast quantity of vegetables. The whites had five men wounded. The inhabitants on the frontiers are in close forts, expecting a visit from the Indians when the volunteers are tired of harrasing them. Indeed the spirit of volunteering seems to be on the decline; only 40 men paraded on a signal for an expedition, a few days ago; tho' I think a large company might be raised, under the sanction of government; and it is absolutely necessary to give them a severe flogging, in order to bring them to a sense of their duty, and teach them to pay some respect to treaties."

A variety of concurring circumstances tend to confirm a belief, that the volunteers now raising in this State, will very shortly receive marching orders, consequently, a report now in circulation, that there will be no campaign against the Indians this season, is without foundation.

On the 1st inst. the Indians stole a number of horses belonging to the Quarter-Master, at Fort-Hamilton; they were pursued by a party of dragoons and rifle men, to the distance of about 40 miles, where the Indians appeared in such force, that the pursuers thought prudent to decline coming to action. The Indians being in such force near the out-posts, is an argument that the treaty has failed, and of course the army will very shortly receive marching orders.

PROCEEDINGS relative to the PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION of NEUTRALITY. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

At a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, at the White-hall in the city of Brunswick, on 30th August, 1793.

Delegates from the several townships of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex, attended in consequence of a circular letter from a committee of the citizens of New-Brunswick, dated the 19th of this month, to take into consideration the President's Proclamation, with regard to the Neutrality to be observed by the United States in the present European war.

From the township of Piscataway, Middlesex county—Benjamin Manning, Justice Dunn. Rocky Hill, western precinct of Somerset county—Henry Van Dyke.

Grigg's Town, eastern precinct of Somerset county—Christopher Hoagland, Abraham Van Doren, John Baird.

Princeton, western precinct of Somerset county—Rev. Dr. J. Witherpoon, Eno's Kelley, Richard Stockton.

Six Mile Run, eastern precinct of Somerset county—John Stryker, Isaac Ogden.

Upper part of the eastern precinct of Somerset county—Barnabus Garrison, Philip Fulkerton, Nicholas Johnson.

Township of Hillborough, county of Somerset—Nicholas Dubois, Garret G. Garrison, Gilbert D. Low.

Bedminster township, Somerset county—John Bryant, Joseph Annin, John Mehlum.

Bernard's township, Somerset county—Clement Wood, Samuel Haines, Dr. Hugh M'Cowen.

Township of Cranbury, county of Middlesex—David Chambers, George M'Elroy, Richard Handlin, Garret Snidicker, David Williamson.

Windfor township, Middlesex county—Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, Ezekiel Smith, Jonathan Combs, James Anderson.

City of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county—Revaud Kearney, John Ratoon.

Township of South Brunswick, Middlesex county—Isaac Vanpeit.

Township of Woodbridge, Middlesex county—John Conway, John G. Wall.

The city of New-Brunswick, and northward of the township of Brunswick, in Middlesex county—John Neilson, John Bayard, Moses Scott, Anthony W. White, Lewis Dunham.

Col. JOHN BAYARD, was chosen Chairman, and RICHARD STOCKTON, Secretary.

The circular letter from the Committee of New-Brunswick, and the New-Brunswick resolves, were read.

The Delegates of the several Townships above mentioned, appeared and produced their credentials and instructions, which were publicly read and approved of. A number of other citizens of the said counties, and of the city of New-Brunswick, also appeared in their private capacities.

Every person present was called upon to deliver his sentiments upon the subject of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions to be submitted to this meeting, viz.—The Rev. Dr. Witherpoon, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, Col. John Bayard, Col. Lewis Dunham, and Richard Stockton, Esquire.

The committee withdrew to prepare their report.—The committee returned, and reported the following resolutions; which, after being first generally and then separately read and maturely considered, were adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That the commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests of these counties, are fully represented in this meeting.

2dly. That we feel ourselves happy under the existing government of the United States, and as far as our observation extends, an entire satisfaction with the present administration prevails among all classes of citizens in the State of New-Jersey.

3dly. That altho' vigilance with regard to the executive departments of government be laudable, and a virtue in republics; yet calumny and faction are vices, and tend to the subversion of that liberty which they profess to support.

4thly. That the proclamation of the President, enjoining on the citizens of the United States a conduct friendly and impartial towards the present belligerent powers of Europe, was a measure well-timed and prudent, just and constitutional; wisely calculated to promote the welfare and preserve the peace of this country.

5th. That an exact and uniform observance of existing treaties, and of the terms of neutrality, enjoined in said proclamation, is both our duty and interest; and that we will use all proper means to discourage and bring to justice, every person who shall contravene the same, and to preserve in its full energy that efficiency of government so necessary to our honor, our safety and our happiness.

6th. That the Minister from the French Republic had a right to judge for himself, whether that proclamation in any part was contrary to the rights of France by treaty with us or not; that if he thought it was, he ought to have applied by memorial to the Secretary of State, and if the answer given him was not satisfactory, he had a right to send it to his constituents, and receive their directions for his future conduct. But,

7th. For any Minister to threaten, or attempt an appeal, as it appears has been done, from the constituent authority of this country to the people at large, is an act of the highest insolence and injustice, and an insult, not only to the executive authority, thro' which the Union speaks to such Ministers, but to the whole people of the United States.

8th. That we fully expect, and rely for it on the wisdom and fortitude of the Executive of the United States, that such conduct will meet with the treatment it deserves.

9th. That in the present predicament of the United States, no citizen under the pretended right of expatriating himself at pleasure, can legally enter on board any vessel of war with an intention to commit hostilities against any power in amity with us; because, as no law exists acknowledging the right and prescribing the terms of expatriation, the offended power has no means of discriminating the expatriated from the real citizen, and the whole community is liable to be involved for the crime of one; the laws of nature and nations, therefore, and the principles of society, annul such pretended rights, and criminate such actions in the existing circumstances of the United States.

10th. That we sincerely pray for the success of the cause of liberty in France, and in all nations, freed from the evils of licentiousness; but, as it is not in our power to render her effectual aid by embarking with her in the present war, and as we are not required thereto by any treaty, the strictest neutrality is our wisest and most honorable conduct.

11th. That Elisha Lawrence, Esq. Vice President of this State, is entitled to our acknowledgments for his early attention to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

12th. That these resolves be published in the public papers.

Signed by order of the meeting, JOHN BAYARD, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

The following sketch contains a statement of the transactions in France, as related in the proceedings of the National Convention, in June last.

A letter of the 6th June to the President informed that CHARRIER, the chief of the revolvers in La Lozere, with his aide de camp La Portie were taken prisoners.

BARRERE proposed to send hostages to the departments for the security of the arrested members—this was opposed by Robespierre the younger—and was not agreed to. He proposed following up the decree of arrest, by the subsequent measures.—June 9, the following letter was read:—

"Bourdeaux, June 6, at midnight. Citizens Representatives,

"The details of your sitting of the 3d of this month are known in this city, and cries of fury and vengeance resound in all our public places, and even within the place of our meeting. A general movement of indignation and despair hurries all the citizens to their sections, and deputations throng around us. There is no desperate measure which is not proposed to us. We cannot answer for the consequences of this transport."

Durant-Mallane said, that in order to know the public opinion on the late events, all the addresses and all letters relating to them should be read.

Levasseur opposed this, observing, that all these addresses were signed with names, which indicated that they came from rich people, and consequently from suspicious persons, as the real Sans Culottes cannot write. The Convention decreed, that all addresses should be referred to the committee of public safety.

A secretary read the following letter:—

"Rennes, June 6.

"The department of Ile and Villaine, have just learned with indignation and terror, the arrestation of several representatives of the people. The constituted authorities and all the citizens immediately met, and drew up an address, the principles of which they will support until death, and decreed the departure of an armed force.—We have sent you a copy of their address and decree."

This address was read, and the decree of the department of the Ile of Villaine, for raising a battalion to go to Paris.

Next follows the address from Rennes, which contains substantially, the sentiments contained in the address of the arrested members, to the French nation.—See Gazette of the 4th inst.

To this address is annexed a decree of the administrative and constituted bodies of the city of Rennes, for raising an armed force to march to Paris, "to release the Convention from the oppression of the anarchists." The battalion to be raised by this city was to have a tri-coloured flag with, Liberty and Equality, inscribed on one side, and hatred of Royalty and Anarchy, on the other. The popular society of Rennes was dissolved by an armed force. These papers were referred to the committee of safety. The department of Finistere no longer acknowledges the Commissioners of the Convention.

Wednesday, June 12.—Accounts were read in the Convention, of great commotions in the city of Bourdeaux, in consequence of the arrest of the members. The same day an account of the taking of Saumur by the royalists on the 10th was received. In consequence of these details of the proceedings of the insurgents vigorous measures were adopted by the municipality of Paris, to put that city into a posture of defence, and to reinforce the army in the departments.

A proposition was made in the Convention on the 9th June by Thuriot.—That the French should be invited to observe a Civic Lent for the month of August, to lower the price of provisions.—Referred to the committee of public safety.—The Convention has decreed that the troops of the line shall be incorporated with the volunteers.—On the 18th June a letter was read from Santerre, in which he says,—"I do not speak of our misfortunes, nor of the action of the 9th—although we fought 8000 against 30,000, we sustained a considerable fire from these vagabonds for six hours! They are justly named the Army of Plunderers, for they steal, murder, violate, and pillage, in the name of Louis XVII. and of God."

June 20.—Complaints were made, of the Administrators of the Opera, because they had refused to play the Siege of Thionville. The Council General resolved, that this piece should be played gratis, and solely for the amusement of the Sans Culottes.

Desforges has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Department of State.

I HEREBY Certify, that I have received official communication of a Decree of the National Convention of France, whereof the following is a translation:—

"Decree of the National Convention of the 23d of May, which declares that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in the purview of the decree of the 9th of May.

The National Convention, after having heard the report of its committee of public safety, wishing to maintain the union established between the French Republic and the United States of America, decrees that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in [les dispositions] the purview of the decree of the 9th of May, conformably to the 16th article of the treaty executed the 15th of February 1778. A true copy.

Le BRUN. Given under my hand, this 9th day of September 1793.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Sunday morning last between three and four o'clock a very alarming fire broke out in the buildings back of Mr. Kennedy's house, in Second Street, between High and Chestnut Streets which was soon communicated to Mr. Dobson's Printing-Office and other buildings contiguous.—The confined situation of the fire rendered the exertions of the citizens unavailing, till great destruction of property had taken place—all the back buildings of Mr. Kennedy, and several others and their contents being entirely consumed. Mr. Dobson's Office nearly in the same situation. The citizens displayed their usual spirit and alacrity on this occasion. The officers and men from the French frigate La Precieuse, and the Ind ship La Ville de L'Orient, merit very particular acknowledgments for their intrepidity and essential services on this occasion.—They brought their engines with them and by means of the hose, conveyed the water through smoke and flames to the very spot where the fire raged; Mr. Dobson is peculiarly indebted to these intrepid sons of Neptune for the preservation of his dwelling house—as it was extremely difficult and entirely impossible in some directions to bring the large city engines in immediate contact with the fire.—Two persons were killed at the time of the fire, by the sudden falling of a brick wall, and some others wounded.—The loss of the sufferers, Mr. Kennedy in particular, is very great—and that of Mr. Dobson is heavy, as he had a very large amount in types, &c. exposed and destroyed.

The sufferers by the above fire, and others, who were in imminent danger, have publicly, and personally acknowledged their obligations to their fellow-citizens, and particularly to the French seamen, for their benevolent and spirited exertions whereby the flames were arrested in their course, and great property preserved.

The Mayor has informed the citizens.—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of persons which have been taken off by the prevailing disorder do not exceed one hundred and forty from the first death which happened, to the second instant.

The Mayor has also informed the citizens that the African Society have humbly agreed to furnish nurses for the sick—apply to Abfalom Jones or William Gray, members of said Society.

It appears from the Gazettes, that the prizes captured and sent into the several States by the privateers bearing French Commissions, which have been fitted out in any part of the union have been seized by the respective Governors, pursuant to instructions from the President of the United States.

The Governor has issued new instructions to Nathaniel Falconer, Esq. Health-officer of this port—in which he is directed to be vigilant in regard to the patients in the hospital, and to employ additional means to prevent the introduction of malignant distempers by sea.

The ship Belvidere arrived at New York, from London, last Sunday. She had 41 days passage from the Land's end—and has probably brought some news.—The New-York papers of Monday, however, contain none.

By letters received in town from Madrid, dated the 11th July, it appears that Belguarda surrendered to the Spaniards on the 24th June, and that Nice was evacuated by the French, upon the approach of the Spanish fleet, with great loss.

The Spanish fleet of 30 men of war was joined by the British of 27 sail of the line in the Mediterranean.

Monday last was the day appointed for commencing the drawing of the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY; from the preparations which we are informed had been made, we expect to hear in a few days that the business began at the time appointed.

Yesterday the President of the United States left town, on a visit to Mount Vernon.

There is a noble magnanimity of spirit which in times of danger and of death is manifested in the conduct of some persons.—While fear petrifies the rest of the world, these heroically encounter every risk in discharging the offices of benevolence and humanity.—May a discerning public distinguish by favor and rewards those intrepid sons of Galen who have not deserted their posts, but have promptly obeyed the summons of the sons and daughters of affliction—and may virtue drop a tear to the memory of those who have fallen victims to the calls of duty and compassion.

COMMUNICATION.

The conduct of the revilers of our government is as absurd as it is impudent—for some time the cry was, the sense of the people is not to be collected from the inhabitants of the seaports—and these citizens were called old Tories, Speculators, British Merchants, Office hunters, &c.—but what is the sense, since it appears that the agricultural interest have discovered that they have as high a sense of the importance of neutrality and peace, as the mechanical and commercial parts of the community.—The following compliment on the understanding and proceedings of the people at large on this occasion, is to be found in the usual repository of similar productions, the National Gazette of the 4th instant:

"By the help of your name, I'll raise a hell flame; For stockholders, fools, and addressers, EACH TOWNSHIP will vie, To confirm the d—d lie, And we shall be gorg'd with carefles."

Died, Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, an eminent Physician of this city.

Business in the funds appears to be suspended.—In our last were published the latest prices at which any considerable sums had been bought.