

clamation of neutrality, issued by the President of the United States, the following unanimous resolutions were entered into:

James Lloyd in the Chair:

1st Resolved, That the citizens of Kent county are deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence of the government under which they have the happiness to live, and that they will use their best endeavors to support and maintain the said government.

2d. That they consider the preservation of the public peace as essentially necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the United States of America.

3d. That the Proclamation of neutrality, issued by the President of the United States, was dictated by wisdom and moderation; that it is perfectly consistent with our treaties with foreign nations, and promotive of the best interests of America.

4th. That we will exert our best endeavors to discountenance and prevent all infringements of the said neutrality.

5th. That we consider our fellow-citizen, George Washington, President of the United States of America, as deserving of the highest veneration and love of his country; equally great and useful in his present situation as formerly in the field, and whilst the whole tenor of his conduct proves him to have no views, no wishes, but for the public good, we think him justly entitled to the confidence of United America.

6th. That we will ever oppose all attempts of foreign nations, or their agents, to deprive our beloved fellow-citizen, the said President of the United States, of the love and esteem of his country.

7th. That the United States of America being, by the blessing of God, free and independent, it is our duty as good citizens, both with our lives and fortunes, to defend their freedom and independence, against all internal intrigue and cabal, as well as against all attacks from without.

8th. That the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

JAMES LLOYD, Chairman.

RICHMOND (Virg.)

At a numerous meeting of the freemen of the county of King William, on the 29th day of August, 1793, in order to take into consideration the Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, it was unanimously the opinion of the said freemen,

THAT the conduct of the President in issuing his proclamation, was highly commendable; and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions declarative of these sentiments, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Carter Braxton, jun. William Dan Claiborne, Drury Ragdale, Robert Pollard, Benjamin Temple, John Roane, jun. John Warden, William F. Gaines, Thomas Nelson, Holt Richefon, Humphrey Brooke, George Braxton, and Francis Dandridge; whereupon the committee retired to prepare the same—and after some time spent therein, Mr. George Braxton reported, that the committee had formed the following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That it is incumbent on America, and will be highly beneficial to her interest, to observe all treaties she may have entered into, with the strictest faith and most vigilant caution.

That whatever the wishes of Americans may be with respect to the event of the war, which now rages in Europe, it would be imprudent to take part with either of the belligerent powers.

That the proclamation of our beloved President of the United States, was well timed, and is highly approved of by this meeting; and that it displayed a parental watchfulness for the public good, which ought to endear him to every grateful citizen and virtuous mind.

That all attempts hitherto made to wound his character, so far from tarnishing the lustre of his political fame, have only stamped indelible disgrace on those who have made the attempt.

That the government of America possesses sufficient energy to procure domestic tranquility, which ought never to be disturbed by foreign influence.

That the freemen of the county of King William do most heartily approve of the firm and disinterested conduct of the President of the United States, in enjoining a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers.

That all attempts of persons, not citizens of the United States, to interfere with their government, ought to meet with detestation.

By order of the meeting,
N. BURWELL, Chairman.
Test, Thomas Butler, jun. Sec.

MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.)

At a Town-Meeting of the Inhabitants of Middletown, legally warned, and holden on the fifth of September, 1793.

Matthew Talcott, Esq. Moderator.
Bezaleel Fisk, Town Clerk.

IT appearing that the conduct of the Federal Executive has been charged with contravening the views of the people of America: And it being our right, as citizens of a free Republic, to express our opinion on public measures.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the Proclamation of the President of the United States, reminding his fellow citizens of their obligations, to observe the equitable system of friendship and impartiality, towards the belligerent powers of Europe, was a reasonable and judicious measure, strictly within the line of his constitutional duty—a proof of his vigilant and enlightened patriotism, and merits the approbation of the people.

Resolved, That while the United States are at peace with the European powers, it is a contravention of the duty of good citizens, to commit acts of hostility, which may involve the community in the general calamity of war; and for any American citizen to enter on board a foreign privateer and rob the peaceful merchant on the high sea, is a species of piracy which deserves the punishment of the law, as well as the detestation of the friends to honest industry.

Resolved, That in the present juncture of affairs, it highly interests the infant republic of the United States, to support their own constitutional officers; and that the President, having through a long course of years given decisive evidence of his patriotic merit, and being called to his present office by the unanimous suffrages of a free and independent nation, has a just title to the confidence and support of all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be inserted in the Middlesex Gazette.

A true Extract.
Test, BEZALEEL FISK,
Town Clerk.

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut.)

Letter from the President of the United States, to the Mayor of the City of New-Haven.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1793.

SIR,
I RECEIVE with great satisfaction the patriotic resolutions of the citizens of New-Haven, which were transmitted to me in your letter of the 20th inst. and I can with truth assure them, that to receive the approbation of my fellow citizens, I consider as my greatest glory, as to deserve it will ever be by constant study.

If the measures of government, approved and supported by the virtuous citizens of the United States, can secure to our country, in the present critical times, a continuance of peace and the enjoyment of its attendant blessings, which we have as it were but begun to taste, I shall feel amply compensated for the many anxious moments which I have

lately experienced on account of our welfare; and we shall have fresh cause of gratitude to the great Ruler of events for his preserving goodness.

G. WASHINGTON.
SAMUEL BISHOP, Esquire,
Mayor of the city of New-Haven.

YORK, (Penns.) Sept. 11.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Grand Jurors for the County of York, and a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough and County, convened at the Court-house, to consult on the propriety of giving to the public a manifestation of their accordance with, and most cordial approbation of the advice and injunctions contained in the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, "exhorting the citizens of this country to a strict neutrality towards the European belligerent powers."

Resolved, That at this important period, we hold silence on the interesting question of national peace or war, to be a failure in our duty as citizens, and that war in all instances, ought by every due means to be avoided, and that he who entertains a different doctrine, is an enemy to human happiness.

That although we highly approve the exertion of a great nation, in the assertion of their rights, yet we cannot perceive that our interference in their favor, would promote the cause of general liberty.

That under this impression, we would consider any other conduct towards the powers at war, than what is neutral, as tending to injure the interests of the Union at large, and this State in an especial manner.

Resolved, That we hold the most scrupulous adherence to neutrality of conduct, as a duty we owe to ourselves and our country, and as the soundest wisdom, and the best policy of this nation.

Resolved, That we cannot but think that the President of the United States has, by his late Proclamation, shewn himself, once more, the friend of mankind, and the counsellor of his country's peace. And that we will by every possible effort, give energy to his Proclamation, and support to his constitutional authority.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published.

Signed by order of the meeting,
HENRY MILLER, Chairman.
Test, S. RIDDLE, Sec'y.
September 5.

GEORGE-TOWN, Sept. 7.

Twenty-five managers are appointed under oath, to superintend the drawing of the Hotel Lottery, to commence on Monday next, their names are as follows:

Wm. Deakins,	Martham Warring,
Benj. Stoddert,	Wm. Robertson,
S. Blodget,	Col. Fitzgerald,
Uriah Forreft,	James Lingan,
Notley Young,	Thomas Peter,
Brook Beall,	Thomas Cramphin,
Daniel Carroll, of	Phil. R. Fendall,
Duddington,	Col. Gilpin,
Peter Casanave,	Robert Peter,
John Gantt,	James Fenwick,
Sam. Davidson,	John Mason,
Nich. Lingan,	Francis Lowndes,
Ig. Fenwick,	William Digges.

Not less than three are to attend at the commencement, and the rest are to serve in rotation, till the drawing is completed.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Capitol is in progression, the south-east corner is yet kept vacant; that corner Stone is to be laid with the assistance of the brotherhood, the 18th inst. Those of the craft however dispersed are requested to join the work, the solemnity is expected to equal the occasion; the preceding day the sale of the lots in the city commences. The inhabitants on both sides of Patowmac will attend to their interest—theirs and that of the Union are the same; the first story of the Hotel is expected to be up by that time, and the lottery for that elegant building will be then drawing—Numbers are expected from the extreme parts of the Continent, and if Nature, Beauty and Solidity can please they will be gratified.

The inhabitants of the City of Washington are remarkably healthy.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.

At a late election in the county of Beaufort, North-Carolina, for members of the House of Commons of that State, a riot took place, at the time of counting out the ballots, in consequence of the election being likely to terminate against the wish of the rioters—Near the close of the poll a general battle ensued, in which the ballot box was taken possession of, and destroyed.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

A correspondent would ask, whether it is consistent with any principles of neutrality or truth, to brand a whole nation, from which Americans are descended, as a "set of pirates who would disgrace Algiers?"

Brave men of every nation, and of every principle, ever have a respect for each other—Thus the intrepid Captain Bompard has been known to have given his antagonist in the late engagement, the praise due to his acknowledged bravery—How different is this honorable deportment from the conduct of the wittlings and the poetsasters of the day!

The fortune of war is precarious—and no more discredit falls to the share of the Boston, than to the Cleopatra—Both lost their commanders, and both were unsuccessful. And the generous mind would as much despise the carcass of an English *Sinbat*, as it doth that of the *Philadelphian*.

A correspondent informs us, that there are now building in this Commonwealth, near an hundred sail of vessels, from 150 to 800 tons burthen—a great number of which will be launched this autumn.

The Trustees of the Humane Society, at their meeting, for the month of August, gave a reward of Ten Dollars, to Messrs. John Whitney and Luke Morse, for rescuing Mr. James Ryan, of Roxbury, from the most imminent danger of drowning, when bathing in the Mill-Creek of that town, on the 30th June, with five or six others.

We hear with pleasure, the still increasing state of our UNIVERSITY;—more have entered this year than at any time since its foundation.—

There are now at Cambridge as many students as would fill another building as large as *Hollis*. One of our correspondents queries, whether, if the General Court should decline giving the necessary assistance towards erecting another building, it might not be effected by Subscription? There are about 60 Youths crowded into private houses in Cambridge, because there is no room within the walls, and several who have been examined obliged to quit the University because they cannot bear the expense of living in private houses. Our correspondent is of opinion, that an additional building for our studious youth, is almost as necessary at this time, as a new Theatre in the metropolis.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.

By the arrival of some persons from Fort Washington on Monday last, we are informed, that the Indians still continue hovering about the out garrisons, and occasionally stealing horses;—that the army is in high spirits, anxiously waiting the event of the treaty, and hoping that a campaign will take place, as no idea of peace is entertained by any one—that the greatest pains have been taken by the commander in chief, in training his men in the art of wood fighting, and that from their proficiency, and the unanimity prevailing throughout the whole army, success may be expected should a campaign take place.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Last Friday the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held for this State in West-Chester County, passed sentence of death on John Ryer, for the murder of Isaac Smith, late deputy Sheriff in said county. He is to be executed on the second of October next.