

PARIS, July 2.

By a letter from Marfeilles, dated 26th June, we are informed, that the 32 sections having been made acquainted with the decree by which the Popular Tribunal had been outlawed, had taken an oath to support the said Tribunal. The Administrators of Gironde, Gard, and the High Alps, have sworn unity with the Sections of Marfeilles, and communicated to them the measures which their different departments had taken.

The Royalists have not made any movements since their action with General Westerman. The prisoners taken at Parthenay have been sent to Niort. There is no news from the army in Tours, nor has it quitted its state of inaction.

Last Tuesday all the Municipal Officers, dressed in their official scarfs, having copied into the records of the Council General, the Laws, relative to the New Constitution, repaired in procession to all the Sections of the Capital, to proclaim the opening of the Primary Assemblies, and to present the New Constitution to the people.

Henriot has obtained a decisive majority of votes, and is returned Provisional Commandant General of the Parisian National Forces.

LONDON, July 15.

The important fortress of Conde, now in the possession of the Allies is one of the strongest towns in the province of Hainault; it is situated near the confluence of the Haine, and the Scheldt, seven miles from Valenciennes, and 117 from Paris.

The primary Assemblies are convened for the acceptance of the Constitution, of which a variety of false copies and parodies have already made their appearance. The Convention have therefore decreed pain of death against every printer and seller, who shall circulate another copy, but that emanated from the Convention.

Preparations for making the next campaign are already determined on. The War-Office has given notice that as soon as the Guards and the other regiments from which draughts have been made, shall be completed, new regiments will be raised, and they have fortunately received a number of offers. They do not expect to get them, as heretofore, from the Highlands of Scotland. The wilderness of the present day is a manufacturing town.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

MOTIVES of humanity and friendship to the citizens of Philadelphia, induce me to address to you this letter, in the hope that it may be in some degree instrumental in diminishing the present prevailing calamity. It is natural to be afflicted not only at the mortality which is said to obtain, but at the consequences of that undue panic which is fast depopulating the city, and suspending business both public and private.

I have myself been attacked with the reigning putrid fever, and with violence—but I trust that I am now completely out of danger. This I am to attribute, under God, to the skill and care of my friend Doctor Stevens, a gentleman lately from the island of St. Croix, one to whose talents I can attest, from an intimate acquaintance begun in early youth, whose medical opportunities have been of the best, and who has had the advantage of much experience both in Europe (having been in Edinburgh some years since, when the same fever raged there) and in the West-Indies, where it is frequent. His mode of treating the disorder varies essentially from that which has been generally practised—And I am persuaded, when pursued, reduces it to little more than ordinary hazard.

I know him so well, that I entertain no doubt, that he will freely impart his ideas to you, collectively or individually, and being in my own person a witness to the efficacy of his plan, I venture to believe, that if adopted, and if the courage of the citizens can be roused, many lives will be saved, and much ill prevented. I may add, that as far as can be yet pronounced, its efficacy has been alike proved on Mrs. Hamilton, who is now in the disorder, contracted from me, with every favourable appearance.

In giving you this information, gentlemen, I have done what I thought discharging a duty. I only add, that if any conference with Doctor Stevens, is desired, that he is going to-morrow to New-York, from which journey he has been detained several days, on my account.

I am, Gentlemen, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

September 14.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

We are informed that the disorder which has prevailed in this city for some time past, begins to assume a less malignant appearance than has heretofore been the case—That it yields more kindly to the force of medical applications—and, though great numbers of persons are sick, yet the mortality is diminishing fast. There can be no doubt on the mind of any reflecting person, that the great changes in the weather which have recently taken place, occasion as many complaints, as any other cause whatever.—This consideration should serve to dissipate the fears and apprehensions of those who may be attacked with slight disorders, as these may be nothing more than the annual Fall Fevers, the cause of which, being so fully known to the faculty, the indisposition is susceptible of almost certain cure.

According to a list published of the births and deaths in the several religious societies of Philadelphia, it appears that from August 1, 1792, to August 1, 1793, the Births amounted to 2511, and the Deaths to 1497.

Captain Bompard is promoted to the command of the Jupiter of 74 guns, and has 600 men already enrolled.—The Eole is now a Flag Ship, and commanded by M. Sercey.

The British Packet, Queen Charlotte, arrived at New-York the 10th inst. She left Falmouth the 10th July—and has therefore bro't nothing new.

The Boston Frigate, according to a letter dated Halifax, the 26th August, published in the New-York papers, is arrived at Halifax.

A private letter from Bourdeaux, dated 10th June, 1793, signed PITEY, gives an account, that on the 8th of that month, in an action with the French near Bayonne, the Spaniards left on the ground 4566 men dead, 1900 prisoners, and nearly as many wounded—while the French lost only 79 killed, and 114 wounded.—The Spaniards were ambuscaded.

[It is remarkable that this affair is not mentioned in any public account that has appeared—the Paris articles to the 10th July, a month after, have been published.]

According to a Journal of the Siege of Valenciennes, from the first to the seventh of July inclusive, the loss of the besiegers by the fire of the French, was 55 killed, and 205 wounded.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, by Mr. Morfe, has made its appearance, in two handsome octavo volumes, of 553 pages each. This work is now selling in the principal Book-stores on the Continent. It contains information necessary for all—the history of the European and other States and kingdoms, is brought down to the latest period—that of France, to the death of Louis XVI.—and a greater variety of the most interesting facts & original discoveries respecting our own country, are to be found therein, than perhaps in any work hitherto published.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A writer in a late Virginia paper, who appears to be actuated by the spontaneous effusions of patriotism on the part of the people, in their public approbation of the measures pursued by the President of the United States, to preserve the peace of this country, proposes that meetings of the people should be called, to counteract what has been done by the people. Another writer in another quarter suggests the propriety of the people's being silent while the slanders of the people should be called, to counteract what has been done by the people. Another writer in another quarter suggests the propriety of the people's being silent while the slanders of the people should be called, to counteract what has been done by the people. Another writer in another quarter suggests the propriety of the people's being silent while the slanders of the people should be called, to counteract what has been done by the people.

The worst idea that can be associated with government to render it odious, aristocracy, is perpetually exhibited in the foreground of all the declamations against the Constitution and government of the United States.—If the people silently and cheerfully submit to the legislative proceedings of Congress—they are addressed as the supine and passive dupes of aristocracy—if they are roused by open and daring attacks on their sovereignty, on the characters of their freely elected civil rulers, and on the measures of their government from which they derive the most solid blessings—if they presume under these circumstances to express their indignation against the disturbers of their peace, and to say that their country is happy—happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of government laws and freedom—we are told that such declarations are produced by "the wild and savage appetite of aristocracy."

Nothing is more evident than this, that the inveterate enemies of the Constitution of the United States are enemies to all government whatever—for no government that can be seen, felt, or understood, let its administration be ever so salutary, can possibly escape the censure of those who censure the people for supporting a system which their own hands have reared—and for expressing the honest feelings of their hearts, when they are happy.

In all revolutions of government, it so happens that a considerable proportion of worthless and unprincipled men are brought forward into conspicuous situations—but as information and experience, whatever source they may be derived from, are important; essential truths may often be extracted from sources not the most pure and honorable.—If, however, it should unfortunately happen that such characters ac-

quire a preponderating influence, and at length constitute the majority—it almost invariably follows that the public good "goes by the wall"—for there is nothing more certain than this, that the general interest is always a secondary consideration, with men of no principles. The foregoing remarks will be found justified by a recurrence to ancient and modern transactions.

No professions therefore should ever induce the people to place their confidence in persons, whose principles and practices evince that right and wrong, truth and falsehood are synonymous terms, as they respectively comport with their immediate and personal advantage.

The pseudo-patriots of the day, having been completely foiled by the people in their attempts to scatter fire-brands, arrows and death, thro' the United States, now shift their ground of attack, and from attacking the servants of the people, they attack the people themselves; excepting this new topic, the mill of sedition has for some time past been employed in grinding old stuff over again.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Active, Capt. Seaman, in 41 days from Liverpool.—She brings no later papers or news, than we have had lately by Capt. Harvey, and others from London.—Passengers arrived in the Active: Mr. James Renwick of this city, Merchant.

Mr. Black, of Liverpool.
Mr. Brierly, of Manchester.
Mr. Gray, of Glasgow.

And about 40 other passengers, mechanics, &c. men women and children.

The passengers inform us, that the failures are in a great measure stop, and that trade is going on with usual facility and industry.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here.

"In such esteem is Charles Fox held for his patriotic services, that the most generous subscription ever made for any man took place on last week at the London Tavern, in order to relieve him in his present embarrassed state of finances, and, at the same time, the greatest delicacy used, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occasion.—Some subscribed 3,000l. and no man less than 100l. by which his debts were honorably discharged, an annuity of 3,000l. per annum purchased for him and a present made to him of 20,000l. to begin the world anew.—A clear proof, that no nation is so generous in rewarding true virtue as the British nation."

From the SOUTHERN CENTINEL.

Printed at Augusta, Georgia.

WERE we (says a correspondent) to hazard an opinion on the politics of Philadelphia, by papers published in that city, the inference would be, that, in one instance excepted, there is not the smallest difference between the Jacobins of Philadelphia and those of Paris. It is true they have committed no murders or horrid acts of cruelty (the pride and glory of the French Jacobins) but how often have they attempted to blast and murder the character of our beloved President: And for what? Because he would not suffer a set of desperadoes, the rubbish of all nations, to involve the United States in a war, by arming and fitting out vessels in our ports—because he would not raise an immense army, to drive Governor Simcoe and a handful of British troops from the western posts—because, in short, he would not bring all the horrors of war on his country, to satisfy the views of a few discontented, factious individuals. Those who give implicit belief to the torrent of abuses daily poured out against him, ought dispassionately to reflect on his past services. They ought to know—they ought to be well assured, that the man, who under divine Providence snatched his country from slavery, will not be instrumental in its destruction.—Since the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens called him into public life, his character has stood unshaken; nor is it in the power of anonymous revilers to tarnish it, whilst one spark of liberty remains unextinguished in the breast of an American.

The following is a copy of the Senate's answer to the Governor's address to both Houses of the Legislature, at the opening of the present session.

SIR,

The Senate of Pennsylvania unite with you in declaring, that every just and constitutional exertion to maintain the dignity of our government, and to prevent a participation in the war, which unhappily exists at this time in Europe, deserves the approbation of every patriotic citizen; and with equal sincerity we acknowledge a high sense of the vigilant attention which you have manifested as well as in the important interests of the federal government, as to the particular interests of Pennsylvania. We assure you, sir, that a candid interpretation will be given to every measure of your administration, and that whatever is calculated at this critical period, to preserve the blessings of peace, to establish the national character, and to insure harmony and order, will receive as it merits, our approbation and sanction. We lament, however, that the present session will probably be so short, as to prevent our engaging in a full consideration of the various subjects of your address; but we are confident that at a future period, they will receive all the attention which is due to their importance.

SAMUEL POWELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

DEATHS.

Died, on the 9th inst. at his seat near Wright's Ferry, on the Sulquehanna, the Hon. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ALEX. Esquire, President of the Courts of Common Pleas of West-Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin Counties.

—In this City, M. DUPONT, Consul of the French Republic.—Mr. WRIGHT, Limner.—Mr. WISTON, Schoolmaster.

EXTRACT,

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

"Whoever suffers his memory to revolve over the historic annals of the world, must have an involuntary sigh, when he thinks on the instability of the systems of human government.—How soon those, which were supported by the philanthropists of the age, to be the best modes of promoting the happiness of society after the temporary duration of a few centuries, have sunk into the gulph of time, and scarcely left a trace behind!—The Patriarchal Family—Power,—the ancient Dynasties of Egypt, the mighty Democracies of Greece, and the powerful republic of Rome; have long since existed only in the pages of historians. What mortal then shall say in his heart, I will sit down, and carve out a government, against which the storms of tyranny or anarchy shall beat in vain."

Very little attention having been paid to the earnest solicitations of the Editor that Subscribers in arrears for the Gazette, would make payment—he is obliged to repeat his request.—It is with the greatest regret that he is compelled to inform his numerous Subscribers, that the publication must be discontinued in a month from this date, unless those arrears should, in the mean time, be remitted him.

Philad. Sept. 14, 1793.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Trustram, Daily, London-Derry
Dispatch, Hathaway, Couranna
Dominick Terry, Dcheart, London
General Lincoln, Joy, Bourdeaux
Phæbe, Luckyer, Copenhagen
Brig Dichosa, P'Jarfa, Cadiz
Baron-de-Carondelet, Wilson, N. Orleans
Salome, Wallon, Havre-de-Grace
Aurora, O'Brien, Dingle, Ireland
Betsey, Stone, Port-au-Prince
Schr. Elizabeth, Philips, Cape-Francois

Wanted,

IN A CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY,
A LARGE

Convenient House.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

To be Sold

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1 1/2 miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-house, beam-house and currying-shop, a never failing stream of water running through the same; a good dwelling-house, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; also, 170 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indispensible title given. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

MATTHEW CLARKE.

September 14, 1793.

(cp4w)

George-Town,

(PATOWMAC)

September 9, 1793.

THE Commissioners of the Federal Buildings having received only one or two days previous to the time appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the Washington Hotel Lottery, information that a number of Tickets which had been deposited for sale in the hands of persons at a distance, were still unsold; and there being no fund established to pay any loss that might be sustained by keeping these tickets at the risk of the City, they (the Commissioners) determined to defer the drawing until they could be all sold.

Under these circumstances, a number of gentlemen of this town, and the City of Washington, formed themselves into a company, and took upon themselves all the tickets remaining on hand, on the express condition agreed on by the Commissioners, that the drawing of the Lottery should absolutely commence on the 23d instant, and be continued without interruption.

The Subscribers have been appointed a committee to manage the concerns of this company, which was formed on public, not private motives—And in pursuance of their instructions, they now inform the public, that Tickets will be deposited with the following gentlemen:

G. Scott, Baltimore Town; J. Davidson, Annapolis; D. Crawford, Upper Marlboro'; B. Lowndes, Bladenburg; B. Turner, Portobacco; J. Wilkinson, Calvert County; J. Fenwick, St. Mary's County; G. Murdock, Frederick Town; H. Clagete, Hager's Town; M. Waring, George Town; W. Herbert, Alexandria; W. Thompson, Colchester; J. Mufchent, Dumfries; R. Patton, Frederickburg; T. Mason, Richmond; Campbell and Whaler, Peterburgh; Sam. Love, Newgate.

Who will sell the same until Saturday the 21st inst. at the original price of 7 dollars.

If, contrary to the expectations of the company, any of their Tickets should remain unsold when the drawing commences, a necessary attention to save themselves from loss, will compel them to take advantage of the rise in price, which will certainly then take place.

B. STODDERT,
J. MASON,
J. M. LINGAN,
M. WARING,
T. PETER.

N. B. The Managers are to forward, daily, to the Post-offices of each of the principal towns on the continent, an accurate list of each day's drawing;—the blanks, as well as prizes, will be contained in these lists, in order that no one may be imposed on by any sale or purchase of drawn tickets during the drawing.