

Havannah sugars  
AND  
MELASSES,  
Landing at Hamilton's wharf, from the  
Brig Industry.  
**Bourdeaux Brandy,**  
Red and White Wine,  
In hogheads and casks,  
Landing at Walnut street wharf, from  
the ship America,  
AND FOR SALE BY  
**John Vaughan.**  
July 7

On Wednesday Evening,  
The 9th inst. at 7 o'clock,  
Will be sold by Public Vendue,  
The BRIG  
INDUSTRY,  
Now lying at Hamilton's  
Wharf.

AS she came from sea, burthen 130 tons  
about 18 months old, well found, rigging  
and sails in good order.  
Approved notes at 3 and 5 months will  
be taken in payment. Inventory to be  
seen at the Subscriber's office.

**Footman & Co.**  
Auctioneers.  
July 7. d3t

Just Published,  
And to be sold by

**JOHN ORMROD,**

No. 41, Chestnut street,  
A NEW EDITION of  
**Latch's King's Bench**  
**REPORTS,**  
OR  
Cases determined in that Court during the  
3 first years of Charles I.  
July 7 at

NEW THEATRE.

**Mrs. Oldmixon's**

**NIGHT.**

*This Evening,*

JULY 7.

Will be Presented,

AN OPERA, in three Acts, translated  
from the French of Baumarchais, by  
George Colman, Esq. called the

**Spanish Barber,**

OR, The

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

The Music by Mr. Arnold, and the  
accompaniments by Carr; with addi-  
tional airs by Messrs. Reinagle and  
Carr.

Count Almavia, Mr. Moreton  
Doct'or Bartheloe, Mr. Green  
Bazil, Mr. Darley  
Lazarillo, Mr. Bates  
Alcaide, Mr. Darley, jun.  
Notary, Mr. Warrell  
Tallboy, Mr. Francis  
Argus, Mr. Blisset  
Rosina, Mrs. Oldmixon

End of the Play, a new Dance, com-  
posed by Mr. Francis, called the

**Scheming Milliners,**

OR, The

**BEAU NEW TRIM'D;**

By Mr. Francis, Mr. Bellona, Mr.  
Blisset, Mrs. De Marque and Mrs.  
Cleveland.

After which the Cantata of  
**MAD BESS.**  
Composed by Purcell, with accompani-  
ments by Dr. Arnold, will be sung  
by Mrs. OLDMIXON.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

**THE**

**Prisoner at Large,**

OR, The

**HUMOURS of KILARNEY.**  
Lord Osmond, Mr. Fennell  
Old Dowdle, Mr. Bates  
Count Fripon, Mr. Finch  
Jack Connor, Mr. Harwood  
Father Frank, Mr. Blisset  
Frill, Mr. Francis  
Phelim, Master Warrell  
Toughy, Mr. Morris  
Trap, Mr. Darley, jun.  
Muns, Mr. Wignell  
Adelaide, Mrs. Cleveland  
Rachel, Mrs. Marshall  
Mary, Mrs. Rowson  
Landlady, Mrs. Bates.  
Tickets to be had at Mrs. Oldmix-  
on's; at Mr. Fennell's, the corner of  
Fourth and Arch-streets; at Messrs.  
Carr & Co's. at the usual places, and of  
Mr. Franklin, at the Theatre.

Mr. Blisset and Mrs. De Marque's  
Night will be on Wednesday.  
The tragedy of Cymbeline, with  
the farce of the DEVIL UPON TWO  
STICKS.

Mr. Franklin's Night will be on  
Friday.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The following articles afford a respecta-  
ble proof of the good disposition of the  
people of North-Carolina—and that  
those who have calculated on a different  
state of the public mind in that quarter,  
have been incorrect in their opinions.

Yours, C. D.

(COPY)

To the hon. James Iredell, Esq. one  
of the Judges of the Federal Court.

The ADDRESS of the Grand Jury  
of the Federal Court for the Circuit of  
North-Carolina, held at the city of  
Raleigh on the 2d day of June, 1794.

We the Jury aforesaid, impressed  
with a lively sense of the exemplary pains  
which you have taken in your charge  
to point out to us our duty, as Grand  
Jurors of this court, consider ourselves  
bound in gratitude to return you our  
sincere and ardent thanks. The strong  
and lively colours in which you have  
painted our situation with the belliger-  
ent powers, and the advantages we de-  
rive from a state of neutrality, must con-  
vey conviction to the mind of every per-  
son who wishes the welfare of his coun-  
try.

We are happy to observe that the  
President's Proclamation has met with  
the general approbation of the citizens  
of this state; had it not been consonant  
with the general opinion, we are apt to  
believe some part of the attention of this  
court would have been occupied in trials  
of that description.

As your charge was particularly ad-  
dressed to us, and but a few of the in-  
habitants were present, we request it as  
a favor that you would grant us a copy  
thereof with permission to have it pub-  
lished; that the comprehensive view  
which you have taken on the subject  
may be generally disseminated.

That you may enjoy a long succession  
of years, with the blessings of health  
and prosperity added thereto, are the  
sincere wishes of this Jury.

Signed for the whole,

AMBROSE RAMSAY, Foreman.

ANSWER.

AMBROSE RAMSAY, Esq.

Wake Court-House, June 5.

The business of the court put it out  
of my power, before the Grand Jury  
had dispersed, to express in the manner  
I wished, the high sense I entertain of  
the great honor of their address. Their  
approbation of my sentiments on so in-  
teresting a subject, accompanied with  
the pleasing information they convey, is  
the more agreeable to me as it convinces  
me of what I had before every reason to  
believe; that whatever may be the senti-  
ments of a few individuals, the great  
body of the citizens of this state con-  
sider the peace and reputation of their  
country of no common value, and that it  
is their indispensable duty to obey the  
constitutional authorities, which they as  
well as the citizens of the other  
states have concurred in establishing;  
authorities formed on the strongest basis  
of freedom, and calculated without the  
slightest distinction for the equal secu-  
rity and happiness of all.

Whatever may be our future fate ei-  
ther as to peace or war, such a disposi-  
tion can alone preserve us a united peo-  
ple, give dignity and energy to our go-  
vernment, maintain the character of a  
respected nation, and convince the world  
that the same sense of duty which dictat-  
ed the preservation of peace, when peace  
was the object of our common councils,  
will equally lead to a vigorous support of  
any war into which the aggressions of  
any other nation may force us.

You will oblige me in communicating  
this letter as you have opportunity, to  
the several gentlemen who composed the  
Grand Jury, assuring them at the same  
time that I shall retain through life the  
most grateful sense of their personal  
kindness, and that I reciprocate in the  
warmest manner the same wishes for their  
health and prosperity, as they are so  
good as to express for mine.

Such, Sir, I shall ever entertain for  
yourself personally,

Being, with great regard,

Your faithful and

Obedient servant

JA. IREDELL.

The charge delivered in the Circuit  
Court of North-Carolina, referred to in  
the above address, is substantially the  
same, which was delivered by the same  
Judge in the Circuit Court of South-  
Carolina, and which has already appear-  
ed in this paper.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 7.

THE AGE OF REASON,

Being an investigation of true and fabu-  
lous Theology.—By Thomas Paine.

This production displays in full force  
all the qualities that characterize Mr.  
Paine's other writings, and proves that  
his mind is neither impaired nor embar-  
rassed by the events passing around him,  
or by what he himself may have suffer-  
ed. As few of our readers will have an  
opportunity of seeing the work itself,  
we insert

MR. PAINE'S CREED.

"As several of my colleagues, and  
others of my fellow-citizens of France,  
have given me the example of making  
their voluntary and individual profession  
of faith, I also will make mine; and I  
do this with all the sincerity and frank-  
ness with which the mind of man com-  
municates with itself.

"I believe in one God, and no more;  
and I hope for happiness beyond this  
life.

"I believe the equality of man, and  
I believe that religious duties consist in  
doing justice, loving mercy, and endea-  
voring to make our fellow-creatures hap-  
py.

"I do not believe in the Creed pro-  
fessed by the Jewish church, by the  
Roman church, by the Greek church,  
by the Turkish church, by the Protest-  
ant church, nor by any church that I  
know of. My own mind is my own  
church.

"All national institutions of church-  
es, whether Jewish, Christian, or Turk-  
ish, appear to me no other than human  
inventions set up to terrify and enslave  
mankind, and to monopolize power and  
profit.

"I do not mean by this declaration  
to condemn those who believe otherwise.  
They have the same right to their belief  
as I have to mine. But it is necessary  
to the happiness of man, that he be  
mentally faithful to himself. *Infidelity*  
*does not consist in believing, or in disbelieve-*  
*ing: It consists in professing to believe*  
*what he does not believe.*"

STATE PAPER.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

Delivered by General Baron Igelsstroem,  
respecting the Manifesto published by the  
Polish insurgents at Cracow.

"A formal act of insurrection, which  
has been promulgated at Cracow by its  
authors, and which invites to commoti-  
on and preaches rebellion—one of those  
feditious writings among thousands of  
the same description, by which allure-  
ments have been held forth since the be-  
ginning of the French revolution, to  
introduce the principles of rapine and  
murder, and to dissolve all civil and so-  
cial order,—has also appeared here, as if  
Poland had not already been sufficiently  
overwhelmed with misfortunes. This  
writing is circulated in print. The  
guilty authors of this piece, in which a  
monstrous mixture of those false per-  
suasives of pretended patriotism are ob-  
served, by announcing the violation of  
property; in which the most impudent  
temerity is united with the dereliction of  
every regard to all welfare,—have been  
daring enough to avow their names.  
Disclaiming all other authority but that  
assumed by that horde of French rebels,  
they talk the language of sovereignty,  
assume the authority of prescribing laws  
and of subverting a form of govern-  
ment, and while they make the sacred  
rights of property their sport, they  
dare, aided by their impudence, to in-  
troduce arbitrary levies, and to subject  
in this manner the inhabitants of a flour-  
ishing city of the Republic, and all its  
adjacent districts, to the exactions of rap-  
ine, which are converted into a system.

"Such manifold crimes cannot re-  
main unpunished, and the troops of her  
Majesty the Empress of all the Russias,  
to whom the preservation of the tran-  
quility of Poland is nearest to her breast,  
have already orders to disperse those  
hordes of banditti. They have already  
done it with some success. Soon will  
they also storm the centre of rebellion,  
and punish the crimes against the lawful  
authority; happy, if their blows fall  
only upon the guilty heads, and if her  
presence can be the protection of op-  
pressed innocence. But this is not  
enough. The great delinquents, the  
authors of so many ills, must be punish-  
ed; intrigue must be repressed; hypo-  
cricry unmasked, and the formidable use  
which the government can make of its  
authority, must be of that nature, that  
all the means used, shall give, under  
these circumstances, a great example of  
justice, to become the terror of those

who could suffer themselves to be delu-  
ded by so culpable an example.

"The undersigned, commander in  
chief and minister plenipotentiary of  
her Majesty the Empress of all the Rus-  
sias, fully sensible of the urgency, and  
of the salutary effects which the steady  
and resolute conduct of the government  
will produce in this emergency, has the  
honor to request for this purpose the  
King and his Council to accelerate the  
period of the convention of the Diet,  
and of all the other Tribunals whose  
province is to take cognizance of simi-  
lar crimes, to summon those rebels who  
were not ashamed of affixing their names  
to that writing, to denounce before  
that tribunal not only that writing, but  
also all other writings of such a nature,  
which have already copiously appeared  
to consign them to public contempt,  
and to pronounce by law, the sentence  
upon this instrument of rebellion, upon  
the authors and distributors of those  
writings, and likewise upon all those  
persons directly or indirectly concerned  
therein, that they may suffer the severest  
punishment both in person and property;  
and that fresh orders be given to all  
the tribunals, to double their vigilance,  
to detect the secret authors and promo-  
ters of those partisans of revolution,  
and to deliver them up to justice in the  
same manner.

"While the undersigned recalls to re-  
memberance the well known and incessant  
solicitude of her Imperial Majesty, his  
most sublime sovereign, for the peace  
and tranquillity of Poland, he reiterates  
at the same time the offer which he so  
repeatedly made, of co-operating by  
all the means in his power, to secure  
justice, and the power and execution of  
the laws.

"Rebels, whose mad fury might pro-  
voke rage, but only inspire pity, espe-  
cially since it is known that they are de-  
prived of all the means of accomplishing  
their rebellion, have it not in their power  
to give offence. The motives which  
occasioned the request of the undersig-  
ned, have also no other tendency but to  
secure to Poland that state of tranqui-  
lity which it stands so much in need of,  
and which is the only resource which  
can preserve its existence.

(Signed)

BARON VON IGELSTROEM.

Warsaw, April 5, 1794.

BERMUDA, June 20.

The French fleet and troops which  
arrived in the West Indies came too late  
to relieve their islands—but had they  
been a few days longer on their passage  
Sir J. Jervis must have been failed for  
England with some of the largest ships,  
and every thing must have favored them.  
However, there is every reason to believe,  
that all the force sent by the French  
regicides will be captured, as the British  
forces in that quarter are thought suf-  
ficient for that purpose.

UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) June 25.

A North-Carolina correspondent ob-  
serves, that certain intemperate speech-  
es and publications are calculated to im-  
press strangers with a belief, that the  
government of the United States ex-  
hibits no characteristic but venality and  
cowardice, and if any vestige of repub-  
licanism remains on this side the Atlan-  
tic, it is only to be found among the  
discontented members of a few popular  
societies. Even that tried Republican,  
our illustrious Chief Magistrate, is stig-  
matized with the most scurrilous epithets,  
because he will not, according to the  
custom of Kings, rashly recommend a  
declaration of war.

In the opinion of some of the restless  
leaders of this party, to be moderate, is  
to be corrupt—to be a friend to peace,  
is to favor Britain—and to differ from  
them in sentiment, is to be an Aristocrat.  
As if moderation was not one of the  
cardinal virtues of a statesman—as if  
peace was not the distinguishing feature  
of a wise government—as if to differ in  
opinion was not the privilege of freeman,  
and the lot of mortals.

The nation whose government ceases  
to act temperately is lost; it is by the  
calm comparison of discordant opinions  
that the truth is discovered, and public  
decisions cannot fail to be consonant to  
public interest in an enlightened country  
like this, when passion hath not usurped  
the place of reason. In this view, the  
forbearance of Congress on some late oc-  
casions cannot be too much commended,  
the virtue of the Executive in determi-  
ning to send an Envoy-Extraordinary  
to demand explanations, contrasts the  
wisdom of a Republic with rashness of a  
Monarchy—and the fate of the non-im-  
portation act in the Senate, proves the  
unquestionable advantage of two branch-  
es to the legislature.

It has even been alledged by some

as an objection against all republican go-  
vernments, because the United States  
did not declare war against Britain for  
the multiplied aggressions of that haugh-  
ty nation; but the event, it is believed,  
will raise rational republicanism higher  
in the estimation of the world, than it  
has ever yet been, and furnish a suffi-  
cient refutation to such indiscreet sugges-  
tions.

The power of involving a nation in  
war, is one of the highest acts of sove-  
reignty, and none but the enemies of  
mankind, would wish this dangerous  
prerogative to be vested otherwise than  
where it is by the federal constitution,  
or exercised with less caution than our  
government hath lately displayed.

These intimations will not be relished  
by City Swindlers, who are at home  
only in scenes of confusion—by frontier  
patriots, who already have a claim to  
more than Warren Hallings's wealth  
from the spoils of the public—by Brit-  
ish debtors, whose only hope of respite  
from the claws of the Sheriff, or total  
disengagement from their creditors, rests  
on the general calamity—and by a sort  
of left-handed republicans among us,  
who after the example of the Ex-Nob-  
les of France, make ardent professions  
of devotion to freedom, while they are  
secretly planning the most infidious arts  
to undermine its foundations.

The man who under the mask of re-  
publicanism, recommends war, should  
be suspected as an incendiary who assem-  
bles a mob under pretext of redressing  
public grievances, and leaves the delu-  
ded multitude exposed to the vengeance  
of the law, while he slips off with the  
plunder and pillage of the neighbour-  
ing houses.

If the British court, upon the de-  
mand of Mr. Jay, should be so unwise as  
to refuse compensation, it is to be pre-  
sumed that our government will do  
what is proper to maintain American  
rights, and vindicate American honor,  
in which all good citizens will coincide,  
even should arms be the alternative—  
but the designing ones, dreading the pa-  
cific and virtuous dispositions of our  
Executive, have taught many well-mean-  
ing people to believe, that this is the  
time to compel a surrender of the West-  
ern Posts, and enforce a complete exe-  
cution of the treaty of 1783.

An opinion—specious, but not solid,  
against which the public attention is in-  
vited to a few obvious objections:

1st. Our title to the Western Posts,  
rests upon the clear and indisputable  
terms of a written instrument, ratified  
by the supreme authority of both na-  
tions, and therefore ought to be kept  
unconnected with the French revolu-  
tion, or any other European question.

2d. The British King being allied  
to the enemies of France by treaties of-  
fensive and defensive, an attack, at this  
crisis, upon the territory which he  
claims even unjustly, would be constr-  
ued by the combination into an attack  
upon the whole—therefore the present  
is the most favorable time for Britain,  
and the most unfavorable for the United  
States, to bring the contest to an issue.

3d. The British King is now armed  
against France, his Minister commands  
a decided majority in the present Par-  
liament, he can make no figure on the  
European theatre, and while thus pre-  
pared would be the less reluctant to  
lend his whole land and naval force a-  
gainst the United States. A diversion  
which might be favourable to French  
liberty, but fatal to American prosperi-  
ty.

4th. This dispute has existed for the  
space of ten years without open hostili-  
ty, to declare against Britain now, on  
that account alone, would enable George  
III. to say to his Parliament, "The  
Americans have commenced this war  
not on their own account, but to aid the  
French—you cannot therefore hesitate  
to continue the necessary supplies."

5th. Vexatious as the British House of  
Commons may be, it is not supposable  
that they would, in times of European  
tranquillity, after the termination of the  
present disgraceful war, enable the King  
to prosecute a new one equally expen-  
sive, rather than execute a fair treaty  
which he himself had feely made.

6th. In proportion as our new settle-  
ments extend, we are brought nearer to  
the posts which must constitute the  
scenes of military action; supplies and  
information for armies acting on that  
theatre will be at hand, the Indians will  
disappear, and finally the posts will be  
ours—without a struggle.

If these considerations are entitled to  
weight—if we have already wasted four  
years and five millions of dollars, to be  
twice defeated by the Sans Culottes of  
the wilderness—if it required the con-  
tinued exertions of the British govern-  
ment, aided by her then colonies the  
United States, for seven years, from  
1755 to 1762, with the advantage of a  
powerful fleet, to obtain the undisturb-  
ed possession of that country—if a con-