

most inveterate enemies. His Britanic Majesty has employed his forces, both by sea and land, to deliver you from a most odious and tyrannical yoke, and we have been prodigal of our lives, in order to break the sword that is raised to spill your blood. Which is most entitled to your regard and attachment—the government which has delivered and protects you—or that which only seeks to conquer, in order to ruin and to sacrifice you under the axe of the executioner?

We now declare to you our intention—we promise to all the inhabitants, who faithful to their oath, shall unite themselves to our army, that they shall enjoy all the succour and protection that they have a right to expect from a king, who has stretch'd out his beneficent arm to save them from oppression.—We declare to all those who have joined our enemies, (and who cannot alledge that they have been surprized, since experience ought to have convinced them how deceitful are the promises of the convention) that they shall suffer with their families and their property all the rigours of war.

Lastly, we announce to all the Chiefs and Officers of the French army, that they shall be personally responsible for their transactions, and every injury they may do in the town of Point a Perre, or to the vessels.

Given on board his majesty's ship Boyne, the 13th June, 1794.
CHARLES GREY, General.
JOHN JERVIS, Vice Admiral.
By their Excellency's command,
GERRIT FISHER, Secretaries
GEORGE PURVIS, Secretaries

A SUPPLEMENT to an ordinance entitled an ordinance for the appointment of a High Constable for the City of Philadelphia, and for ascertaining his duty and pay.

WHEREAS an ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the appointment of a High Constable for the city of Philadelphia, and for ascertaining his duty and pay," passed on the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, has been found not fully to answer the good purposes intended thereby, and it is of much importance to the police and good government of the city, that the ordinances and regulations adopted to promote the welfare of the said city should be carried into effect, and their due execution strictly enforced, Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia in common council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this supplement, there shall and may be appointed two persons by the name of High Constables of the city of Philadelphia, each of whom shall carry and bear in his hand a short staff or mace, to be made at the expense of the city, to distinguish him in the execution of his office, and shall have and exercise all and every the powers and authorities entrusted and given to the officer appointed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement. And it is hereby enjoined as the duty of each of the said high constables, to comply with all and singular the requisitions mentioned and directed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

And whereas the faithful discharge or the neglect of the duties of the said high constables ought at all times to be under the immediate observance of the Mayor of the city, to whom, as the chief executive officer of the city, it specially appertains to exact a strict compliance with the several orders and regulations for preserving the police and good order of the said city, and it may be expedient, in case of the neglect or inattention of either of the said high constables, immediately to remove him from his office, and appoint another in his stead.

Be it ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this supplement, it shall and may be lawful for the mayor yearly and every year, between the twentieth day of June and the first day of August, to appoint two discreet and proper persons to perform the office of High Constables of the city of Philadelphia, and if at any time the said Mayor should see good and reasonable cause to remove either or both of the said high constables, it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor to suspend or remove either or both of the said high constables, and others to appoint in their room, as frequent and often as occasion may require.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each of the said high constables shall be entitled to have and receive the

yearly sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid to them respectively in quarterly payments, by orders drawn by the mayor upon the treasurer of the corporation, which the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay, and charge the same in his account.

And be it further enacted, that this supplement shall continue in force for the term of two years from the time of passing hereof, and no longer.

MATT. CLARKSON,
Mayor.
Enacted into an Ordinance, at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of July, Anno Domini, 1794.
ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN,
Clerk to the Corporation.

EXTRACT.
The White-washing, or White painting of Houses.

contributes as much to their coolness, as a white hat contributes to the coolness of a man's head. The roofs, as well as the sides, should be painted or washed white, thought it would at first appear singular. Slate coloured roofs and red roofs, being darker than white, absorb or take in more of the rays of the sun, and of course make the garrets and lofts hotter. These, once, heated, warm the lower apartments, especially at night, when the doors and windows are shut. If it be doubted whether black occasions more heat under or within it, than white, let two pieces of cloth, of the size of a dollar, one black and the other white, be laid on the snow in a winter's day, when there is a kind sun. The black piece will sink itself into a little bed, of its own size and shape, by the force of the heat which it absorbs, but the white will scarce make an impression on the snow.

What then must be the quantity of heat which a black or dark brown, or dark red roof must absorb from the long and warm sun-shine of an August day, and how great a quantity of sickening and distressing heat must a white painted or a white washed house and roof repel from its protected inhabitants?

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 22.
We hear an express arrived here last evening from Halifax via Boston, to Sir John Temple, with the particulars of the action in the British channel, between the English and French fleets; which state, that the English were 28 sail of the line, the French 23 only; that 6 sail of the French were destroyed, and 3 of the English; and that both fleets had returned to their respective ports to rest.

AUGUSTA, June 19.
Beverly Allen, who made his escape from the gaol in this town in February last where he had been confined for the murder of Major Robert Forsyth, was taken on Sunday last at the house of his brother William Allen, in Elbert county. A party of thirty men headed by William Barnett, Esq. surrounded the house, and were obliged to set fire to it before Allen would surrender. It is expected this accomplished villain will be brought here in the course of the week, when he will no doubt receive that punishment due to his many enormous crimes.

NEW-BEDFORD, July 14.
Arrived at Nantucket, ship Lydia, Zenas Coffin, from Brazil—ship Canton, Jonathan Barney, from Brazil—lat. 30, spoke the English frigate Scorpion, capt. Wilton, who uled him very politely.
Capt. Alpheus Coffin, arrived at Nantucket, June 8th, in lat. 30. 5. N. long. 66. W. spoke brig Industry, of Salem, 11 days from Charleston, Ebenezer Slocum, master, bound for Tobago.

Sailed, ship Rebecca, capt. Gardner, on a Brazil whale voyage.

BOSTON, July 17.
COMMENCEMENT.

Yesterday, was celebrated the anniversary of Commencement at Cambridge University, with the greatest degree of harmony, and good order. His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, several members of the Council, Senate, &c. and a number of private gentlemen in carriages, arrived about 9 o'clock at Harvard-Hall, and were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, Professors and Tutors, and conducted to the Philosophy-Room, where the Board of Overseers were convened, the necessary business, previous to the solemnities of the day, being there transacted, at eleven o'clock they went in the usual procession to the Meeting-House which was soon completely filled by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen from this

and the neighboring towns. The Rev. President introduced in performances by prayer.

After these were concluded, the usual Degrees were conferred on a number of Candidates.

From the Independent Chronicle.

ANECDOTE.

"A non-commissioned officer of a British post, in Vermont, lately deserted, with his guard—leaving on the door of the stockade, the following notice—
"This house to let." [CENTINEL.]

OBSERVATION.

What country ever submitted to the establishment of a foreign post within its territory, where the right of territory was, beyond dispute, acknowledged by all parties? Unless by mutual treaty of alliance, or by conquest. If the anecdote is true, as Americans we ought to blush to acknowledge it to the world! The same sensations are excited, by the communication between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, where Mr. Randolph expresses this idea, "any further aggressions in our territory is inadmissible."

The term further should have been inadmissible.

From the Hudson Gazettee.

Mr. STODDARD,

I picked up yesterday in the street—a fragment of manuscript worn and soiled; it appears to be part of a dialogue not altogether uninteresting, I have below transcribed the legible part of it, and hope you'll give it a place in the Hudson Gazettee.

Addressed to Stockholders and Democrats.

TRUE, replied Mr. Ward, I believe it a profitable institution, because I begin to find it so, not because I fairly understand your technical harangue in favor of it, for tho' I have been a stockholder this some time I have but confused ideas of some parts of this banking business, and this seems the case with many of us, tho' the contrary behoves us for our own safety. Suppose we should associate for information on this subject, and thus spend one of these long evenings in every week; collect the best authors on banks, and acquire the necessary knowledge of our own, and also investigate the plans of other institutions of this kind, it will tend to union and sociability, as well as instruction, while we make our free remarks on their various excellencies and imperfections.

Beware of that! cried Mr. Courtney, what would our worthy President, Directors, Cashier and Clerks think of this? It is their business to pry for us into these matters, and what grounds have we to suspect them? or why will men thro' mere jealousy soar beyond their sphere? have we not the right by free suffrage to elect bank officers skilful and wise? and is not their interest embarked with ours, their own benefit will therefore secure our advantage.

Between you and me, I am mentioned, at this days election, as a candidate for our Presidency, and if it is the wish of the stockholders I will not refuse the arduous task of serving them with fidelity, as I have long been versed in the business; but, I assure you, the study of it is profound and intricate, and therefore improper for the bulk of mankind. Pray, Mr. Ward, have you not read the many pieces lately published against the Democratic Societies, I would beg your attention to them, whatever in them is urged against associations for political investigation may, by a parity of reasoning, exactly apply to our present subject.

True, again, replied Mr. Ward, the similitude is indeed very striking, free, equal government, and all its blessings, are the bank, every citizen is a stockholder, Constitutions and laws, in the one, affect the holders exactly as in the other.

From the New-York Magazine for June.

Letter from Mr. Klopstock to the National Convention of France.

[From "The late Picture of Paris."]

The National Assembly of France having conferred the title of French Citizen upon certain celebrated foreigners, and among others upon Klopstock, the famous German bard, author of the Messiah, &c. the following letter was sent by him to the National Convention.

DIRECTORS of the French empire! I send you back with horror those titles of which I was so proud, while it was possible for me to suppose that they united me to a society of Brothers, and of the friends of human kind.

The illusion, alas! is too quickly vanished; and the most afflicting reality has come to put an end to a deceitful dream. How flattering to my fondest hopes was the fancied dawn of liberty, which I thought I saw rising from the distant banks of the Seine, and thence diffusing that benignant light which was to illuminate all Europe!

Why have you deceived me? Were your rights of man then only a snare to catch your own countrymen, that you might more effectually assassinate them? Know that the excesses of your barbarity and of your crimes have placed an eternal barrier between you and the bards of happy Germany. The tragic adventures that stain your bloody annals are related to them, and they shrink with terror from the frightful narrative. There is nothing now in common between you and us: you have rent asunder forever the last bonds that united us.

I pity those who call themselves citizens, and who shed torrents of the blood of citizens. O! enormity of guilt! When they have spilt blood, they dance round their victim: they view his agonies with a dry and unconcerned eye: they bring their ear closer to him to catch with rapture his last groan!

Frenchemen! I turn away with affliction from that impious troop who are themselves guilty of assassination, when they quietly suffer so many murders to be committed before their faces! I fly with screams of terror from that execrable tribunal, which not only aims a death-blow at the victim, but at the people's right to reprieve and to pardon!

ADDRESS.

For the benefit intended in aid to the establishment of a fund for the support of those whom age or infirmities may oblige to retire from the stage—written by Mr. Harwood.

WHEN peace revisited this happy shore,

And war's loud clarion rent the air no more,

When plenty from her cornucopia pour'd

Her golden produce on the festive board,

Science reviv'd, and in her polish'd train,

The muses of the drama held their reign—

Shelter'd by you, who ceaseless seek to give,

Content, their happy, grateful votaries live.

This night a solemn care employs our art,

To shelter age, to blunt misfortune's dart,

When feebly creeps the current thro' the vein,

And the slow, tottering step proclaims life's wane,

To cheer as yet me little while he stays,

And gild the veteran's few remaining days,

Ere yet the fires of genius faintly speak,

Or the quick hectic spreads the furrow'd cheek,

Ere yet the beaming eye is languid grown,

Or dimm'd with tears for sorrows all its own—

This done, the cheering smile of former days,

The loud, reounding peal of joyous praise,

By Fancy's magic rise again to view,

The faded senses all their bliss renew,

The cordial thought is round his heart entwinn'd,

And his last breath in grateful prayer resign'd.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 15.

With pleasure we notice the publications in late papers, respecting the sentiments of the great body of the people, on the measures adopted by the true, Federal Representatives of the freemen of America, in the last session of Congress. The moment of insult to our flag, and depredations on the commerce of the United States, by British marauders, was eagerly occupied by mad anarchists, to excite complaint against the General Government, and abuse of the men who were striving to procure us an honorable redress of injuries, and if possible at the same time preserve to this country the inestimable blessings of public peace and tranquility. In some instances the views of those who have endeavored to delude, vilify and misrepresent, have been crowned with a momentary success.

But it is asserted, that in many places where ferment has been excited, the citizens, having leisure to reflect, have decidedly declared their approbation of the system adopted by our rulers, and acquiesce, cheerfully, in the hope that the honour, dignity and peace of America, will yet go hand in hand—This, while, it must encourage the real

friends of the country invariably to pursue a line of conduct marked with wisdom, prudence and energy, will plant daggers in the hearts of apostate statemen, who are seeking to preserve among the people an appearance of patriotism, while the real principles of it (which they do not possess) confound their plans, & render abortive their intrigues.

—May the good sense of Americans triumph over delusion—may they never judge till cool deliberation has had its full force—the result will assuredly be a neglect of the bad, and a veneration for the good.—"Error is momentary—truth eternal."

PHILADELPHIA.

MR. FERRO,

I am directed to contradict the purport of a paragraph under the Richmond head of the 10th instant, holding up the idea that the Chickasaws are unfriendly to the United States. Nothing can be more contrary to the real state of the case. The letters of Governor Blount to the Secretary of War, alluded to in the Richmond paragraph give no such information.

A party of the Chickasaws, and another of the Choctaws are now acting with the army of Major General Wayne. The strong friendship of Piamingo, & the Chiefs who are at present in this city on a visit to the President of the United States, has been evinced by an invariable course of attachment. Since the late war, no Chickasaw ever killed a citizen of the United States.

The paragraph would seem to have been calculated to cause some imprudent people to insult or injure the Chickasaws on their return—such a circumstance would disgrace the perpetrators, besides rendering them liable to the penalties of the laws, as the Chickasaws are under the safe guard and protection of the United States.

JOHN STAGG, jun.
Chief Clerk.

War Department, July 23d. 1794.

* Since the late war, no Chickasaws ever killed a citizen of the United States.

A correspondent who was present last evening at Messrs. Varinot, & Co's Exhibition of Fire works assures the public, that it exceeded the most fanciful idea that could be formed of it. The artists not only performed every thing promised, but in a style that no written description can do justice, to & those who may have it in contemplation to visit the Amphitheatre on any future occasion, may be assured that they will not be disappointed.

From the Morning Chronicle of April 26.

A new proof that insurrections do not always begin with the illiterate and swinish multitude is, that the students at Craoow were the very first to join the Polish chief Kosciusko, and exchange the pen for the sword.

The Swedish and Danish courts, provoked by the conduct of our ministers, who have seized near 350 ships of the two nations, under pretence of preventing supplies from being carried to France, have at last signified their determination to make reprisals, unless we do them speedy justice. As considerations of equity make so little impression upon us, they have resolved jointly to fit out a fleet of sixteen ships of the line and ten frigates.

The last accounts also from America are of the most angry nature, no less than two or three hundred American vessels have been seized by our cruisers and privateers among the Windward and Leeward Islands, independent of those carried into Jamaica and the Bahama Islands, upon principles now abandoned by our ministers, and independent of those brought into our ports in Europe. A thousandth part of the injury done to these powers would have been deemed sufficient to stimulate Great Britain to declare war against the aggressors; but it seems that we expect to insult every neutral power with impunity. According to Admiral Sir C. Saunders, it is the privilege of the English to do no right and take no wrong.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Capt. Reedy of the Sh p Betsey, in 48 days from Bourdeaux, in lat. 46. 17 long. 42. 30 spoke the Ship John from Philadelphia to Amsterdam out 19 days all well. He further adds, that he was boarded off Barnegat by a boat belonging to Admiral Murray's ship, the Resolution of 74 guns, the Lieut. of which informed C. R. that they had taken about 22 or 26 ships belonging to the convoy.

Was left on the 10th

July, along side of the sloop Sally, one barrel of Linseed OIL, containing 27 gallons; no marks. The owner may have it again by applying to William Paul, No. 361, north Front street, paying charges for the same.

July 22