

an idea that the Doctor's observations are improper or out of season: I think quite the reverse, that there was much propriety both in the time and manner of introducing them, and that he does honor to himself, as an American, by treating the different European powers in the impartial manner he has done.

I am delighted with the praises justly bestowed on the first character not only in this our western but in all the world. How amiable is virtue—yet so depraved is human nature that too many choose rather to detract from than to render the tribute of praise that is justly its due. To me it appears that a degree of enthusiasm is pardonable in our esteem and admiration of that amiable man, who is the pride of America, and justly the darling of every good citizen.

TRANSLATION.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a French gentleman in Baltimore, dated March 19.

UNITED in affection to M. Tronfon Du Coudray, and his ancient friend and fellow member, I have read with equal interest and pleasure the extracts which you have given us from his eloquent address to the Jury, as public accuser, in the process against the infamous Carrier. This enlightened man, whose talents have been exerted with so much eclat in the cause of humanity, is not a stranger to the united Americans: he is brother to the deceased M. Du Coudray, officer of artillery, and friend to Dr. Franklin, whom that great man engaged to consecrate his youth and his courage for the establishment of your independence.—He was drowned in crossing the Schuylkill—His loss, which was the subject of general grief and regret, is doubtless within your recollection.

His brother, the eloquent Tronfon Du Coudray, has devoted himself to the bar—and is there distinguished by his sensibility and by his genius: your great Franklin testified to his rising abilities, of which he found the advantage, by the distinguished notice with which he was honored. "The friendship of a great man is a benefit conferred by the Gods."

He glories in being the brother of a martyr to Liberty, and the friend of one of its greatest defenders; to become in his turn the avenger of a liberty, and to pursue with as much energy the licentiousness which would destroy it, and of crimes which would stain it with blood. This gives to all true republicans the right to hope, that the reign of crimes is passed in France, especially the choice of a man to this office, equally distinguished by the virtues which constitute a freeman, illustrious talents, and a courage above all fear. In fine to give you a just idea of the virtuous principles of the man I have named.—It is he who has been the intrepid defender of the most illustrious victims who have fallen under the guillotine, or rather the poignards of the first revolutionary tribunal. It is he who fought to rescue from their fury the unfortunate Maria Antoniette, of whom, almost all the accusers and judges, since the fall of Robespierre, have expiated their crimes on the scaffold.

* See Gazette of the 13th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency the Hon. General Sir John Vaughan, knight of the bath commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies, &c. &c.

His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, having judged it necessary to order all the inhabitants of this colony, both in town and country to arm themselves for the purpose of defending their property against the common enemy, and some individuals of the parish du Moulage, having presented a petition to us, requesting a dispensation from military service. We, (notwithstanding the obligation which their oaths of allegiance impose upon them) being influenced by sentiments of compassion towards them, thought proper to receive it with indulgence, and to substitute in lieu of military service a contribution of five thousand pounds, or one hundred thousand livres money of the said islands, to be applied to the purpose of procuring houses for lodging, his Majesty's troops.

But the said individuals of the parish du Moulage, insensible of the great favors allowed them, having convinced us, as well by their rebellious conduct as by several attempts to disorganize the militia already established in the rest of

the colony, and by exciting trouble and sedition, that the motives alleged by them in their petition were at the bottom, but specious pretences to prevent being obliged to assist in securing the public safety, and to shake of all authority and government. Being also informed that many among them have dared to express an unbecoming joy, upon being informed of the arrival of a reinforcement at Guadaloupe. We owe it to our duty, as well as our justice to declare to them, as by these presents we do declare them, to be suspected persons and unworthy to enjoy the benefits of the generous terms contained in our proclamation of the 11th of this month in consequence whereof we have enacted and decreed, and do enact and decree the following:

1. All the signers of the petition above mentioned, as also every other individual of the parish du Moulage of age and capable of bearing arms, who did not present himself conformably to the order of Sir Charles Grey, to be enrolled in the militia, cannot hereafter be allowed to take the oath or carry arms in defence of the colony, and it is enjoined upon them to leave it, by the 1st of February next.

2. No person however, will be permitted to depart, till he has previously given security, (which will be received by the king's attorney) to answer the engagements by him contracted.

3. Every person who shall in consequence of the present proclamation, quit the colony, shall have the privilege to leave with whom he thinks proper, his power of attorney, authorizing him to take care of his property, and to administer his affairs during his absence.

4. Whoever shall neglect to comply with the foregoing articles within the time prescribed, shall be arrested, put in prison, and afterwards transported out of the colony at his own expense.

5. All those whom the safety of the colony requires to be kept at a distance will not be permitted to return, till his majesty's intentions respecting them shall be made known. Should any however be hardy enough to return notwithstanding this proclamation, they will carefully be fought out, treated as spies and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Given at head quarters, at St. Pierre, Martinique, the 20th January, 1795. (Signed) JOHN VAUGHAN, Gen. S. OSBORNE GIBBES, sec.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 16. Friday morning last, came on a very severe storm which raged with uncommon violence. The wind being at N. E. did very considerable damage to the Long Wharf. Several vessels broke their fasts, and did considerable damage to the small craft—two or three were sunk, and several disabled, as were two ships and a schooner loaded with rum and molasses.—The damage done by this storm, though violent storm is estimated at nearly ten thousand dollars.

We hear the late storm has done considerable damage at Marblehead, &c. The particulars of which are not yet come to hand.

We fear we shall hear of a great deal of damage done the shipping on the coast in the late storm, and a number of lives lost.

'Tis said the snow storm on Friday last, was the severest to be remembered for upwards of 20 years past.

An ounce of fact is better than a pound of declamation.

The Jacobin Society in this town, was originated by Frenchmen, one of whom was the creature of Genet, and has received from his patron, a considerable appointment—another was a French agent &c. Let the persons who know themselves to be aimed at by this paragraph, deny the assertion if they can!

According to the decrees of the French National Convention, the "Popular Societies" are distinct from Jacobin Clubs. The former, say they, are established by the constitution; the same as Town-meetings in the United States. This is as it should be.

A correspondent expects every day to see the French National Convention abused in certain papers. The Robespierians cannot forget the God of their idolatry; and the "system of Benevolence" lately adopted, is totally repugnant to their stomachs.

The following neat parody of the second and third verses of the 24th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, was delivered by a Roxbury divine in his Thanksgiving sermon: "Seeing that by thee we enjoy great quietness, and that very worthy deeds are done unto this nation by thy Providence we accept it always, and in all places, Most Noble WASHINGTON, with all thankfulness."

GOOD NEWS!

A writer in one of the Jacobin papers of Philadelphia, says, "It is a serious and alarming circumstance, that most of the presses have devoted themselves to the side of government," as if it were a crime to support the con-

tuted authorities of the country in which we live. How often do these satellites of Satan discover their cloven feet!

In the paper above alluded to, is a speech of Bourdon of Oise, in the National assembly, Oct. 16. on the decree forbidding all correspondence between the popular societies, in which, speaking of the Jacobins, and denouncing them as the most constant of all aristocracies, he emphatically asks, "Whomominated these men who pretend to form a centre in opposition to the legislative body? The people? No! They are societies created by themselves,"—and this is the paper that has poured such torrents of abuse on the President of the United States, for merely denouncing the Jacobin clubs of America—"Self-created societies."

March 13. The Treaty of Commerce.

Entered into with Great Britain, by Mr. Jay, it is not impossible may be received by Congress.

When a treaty is published in its first state, before it is corrected and ratified individuals might place a dependence on a clause, and arrange their business agreeably, which might, on some account, be expunged before its ratification and there might possibly, be some clause obnoxious, which might unnecessarily heat the blood of our citizens, and which, before the treaty was finally agreed to, would be mollified.

We have never seen any of the many Indian Treaties, till they were completely ratified, and mutually signed. And we find in England, though the drafting of the Treaty was finished on the 19th Nov. and we have had news to Jan. 3, it had not been published there, in that interval, but that almost every article which formed it was kept secret; and the British King made an observation tantamount to this, that it would not be made known till ratified.

From these considerations, it is certainly probable, that some of the late private business, of Congress, may have been on this subject, and if we consider the respectability of the Gentlemen, who represent the National Interests in Congress, we shall be no ways surprized that any confidential business should be kept thus private.

Intelligence from GUADALOUPE: By Captain Brown.

It ought to be mentioned that the Pink frigate was manned in four or five hours with whites mullattés and blacks; in consequence of the arrival of two brigantines mounting each four 22 pounders, at Point Petre, from the fleet of transports, informing that they were near at hand. That the whole design of the Pink's going out, was to engage the Blanche at a distance from the island; which at the same time, would draw the other British ships of war to the scene of action, and by this manoeuvre admit the transports with safety. This arrangement had the desired effect; for, while the frigates were engaged, the fleet of transports did actually arrive, except one, which was discovered by a British 74. The above is from Capt. Brown, who adds, that the brigantines above mentioned had on board the principal part of the military stores for the troops, and that in consequence of the arbitrary proclamation at Martinic, seven hundred of the inhabitants had arrived at St. Bartholomew's, who were seen by Captain Brown.

Capt. Brown farther adds, that the new invented shot were tried, while he was at Guadaloupe; and that one ball after having glanced the water three times, struck an old wreck, to which it set fire immediately, and in his way 15 or 20 wrecks were destroyed round the Island. Was informed, that the President, at Guadaloupe, was arrested, with intention to be sent to France, by the new commissioner arrived with the transports.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Translated for the Centinel, From French papers.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

Let the people of France learn wisdom by their past sufferings, and never again fall under the empire of tyranny, of which more than one species is even now trying, constantly, under the appearance of a perfidious popularity to, fix on us its claws and its chains. Can it be possible, that after having been so horribly tormented, the French will ever again become the dupes of those political jugglers, who are yet seeking to delude them. No! they shall not succeed in their attempts; we will no longer listen to them. The laws shall be our only masters, our only guides. We will spurn with horror, we will crush without mercy, any individual, any private authority whatever, who shall attempt to substitute their will in the place of the law.

Lochet, chief secretary to the committee of General Welfare, who was sent to Nantz, to collect the witnesses

against Carrier, &c. deposed at the tribunal, that on his informing the citizens of that place, of the intention of the Convention to punish the authors of their misfortunes, they vent the air with shouts of Vive la Republique, vive la justice. These good people thronged round him, and attended him in crowds to the spot where the *Sudion Boat* and Carrier's *Galliot* lay aground. They conducted him into the holds of both, and shewed him the hooks fixed in rows round the inside, to which the miserable victims used to be tied. Not far from these, is another large boat, still sunk, which they assured him was yet full of dead bodies. The commune of Nantz is taking measures to restore the confiscated property of their fellow-citizens, who fell under Carrier's tyranny, to their heirs.

Dec. 20.

Addresses from all parts of the republic, congratulating the Convention on having terminated the reign of the cut throats and thieves, are every day presented at the bar.

With how much art do the creatures of our last inquisitors take advantage of every trifling circumstance. "Will you," said Merlin of Douay, in a late sitting of the Convention, "have it said, that you have shut the doors of the Jacobins, only to open those of the fanatics."—Hardly were these words dropped, when behold all the Jacobins were in motion, thinking that to prevent the crowning of the little Capet, it was necessary again to open their den and to fall into the gulph of Charybdis. Fools and madmen! we will neither be governed by the Capets, nor by you; & it is in vain that one of your echoes, the journal of Charles Dewal, catching at the fugitive expressions of Merlin, is trying to produce some lamentations over the tomb of the mother society, (*Societe-mere*) to pity her dear Jacobins, and to insinuate in the departments, that they are excellent patriots, who are persecuted by malevolence. But the wounds made by their poignards are yet bleeding; the evils they have done their country are too cruel—all the remembrance which ought to remain of them, is that of their crimes.

Extract from the Boston Chronicle.

The Democrats of France will now have an opportunity of discovering the profound wisdom of their policy in their conduct to those honest and industrious citizens—They may and will convert to their use, the resources of this metropolis [Amsterdam] without material injury to any individual. * They will it is likely extend the circulation of their assignats into Holland. They will probably demand naval assistance—Perhaps they may form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Dutch; first taking good care, that the future government be really Democratic, that is, upon the principles of equality among the citizens; the office of Stadtholder abolished, or made elective, under strong restraints: Above all, they will borrow money, cloaths, naval stores, and every article which is now wanted in the French Republic; and these are only part of the benefits which shall arise from this splendid acquisition.

Vive la Republique.

SHIP NEWS.

On Friday last arrived here, from the West-Indies, the schooner endeavour, Epes Ellery master, belonging to this port—Capt. Ellery was unfortunately at Marigalante, when it was retaken by the French about the last of November, and had his cargo seized by the order of Victor Hugues, the commissary and commander in chief at Guadaloupe; who gave as a reason for this extraordinary proceeding that the goods had been purchased while the Island was in possession of the English. Capt. Pratt in a schooner from this port and Capt. Hayes in the brig Sally, the property of Mr. Fitzsimons of Philadelphia, were in the same predicament with Capt. Ellery, and both lost their cargoes.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS. Brig Sally, Stephens, St. Eustatius 40 Schooner Hannah, Luce, Frederickburg 8 Mincerva, Andaule, St. Marc 26

Advertisement.

Take notice that on the third Day of March, the Co-partnership of the Subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Company are requested to make speedy Payment, and all persons having demands against said Company are requested to exhibit them for settlement.

Lewis Debbis, Samuel Breck, jun. Philad. March 3d. 1795. 2aw3m

Mr. FENNO please to insert the following in your paper of this evening.

THE TEAR.

'Twas gloomy and silent the hour, When Delia tried to retire, That Morpheus' slumber benighted Most rudely his captive opprest;

A TEAR was the gift of a sigh, Ah! Dost thou think tears could but speak, I'd as freely it stole from thine eye, I'd know why it hung on thy cheek?

Did the Muse in anguish appear, Thy loss and their own to deplore, Till sympathy urged the sad TEAR, That Henry alas is no more!

APHANASIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1795.

EXTRACT.

From Dr. Green's Thanksgiving Sermon. [Just published.]

"It deserves our grateful remembrance that the blessing of peace has been preferred to us, while for many of the nations of the earth have been involved in war. Who can turn his thoughts on Europe—travel in imagination over her bloody plains, behold myriads of men lying dead on the fields of battle, see these battles succeed each other in quick and awful succession, recollect into how many living bones each of them must convey the keenest distress,—murdering "all the charities of husband, father, son and brother," view cities wrapt in flames, survey large regions of country depopulated or filled with all the miseries, with which war, like an enraged demon let loose from hell, forever marks his footsteps—Who, I say, can think of these things and not burn with gratitude to Heaven that we have been preserved from sharing in such horrors! Who, in contrast with what you have just contemplated, can look through this happy land, and see its busy inhabitants pursuing, without interruption, alarm or apprehension, all the beneficial employments of human life; lying down and rising up in quietness and safety; urging forward their various business with alacrity and success; tating all the sweets of domestic enjoyment, "each under his vine and his fig-tree while there is nothing to hurt or to destroy." Who can view this pleasing contrast and not wonder that any should wish to destroy it—wish to involve us in the broils and bloodshed of the old world. Yet such a wish appears to have been formed: and imminent was the danger, at a certain period, that we should become a party in these shocking contentions. But the good providence of God has warded off the danger. To the good providence of God we owe it, that circumstances favourable to the continuance of our peace and safety have taken place. To him we owe our thanks, that he inspired the President of the union with wisdom to discern, and with firmness, calmness and resolution, to pursue, at the most trying moment, the true interests of our country. To heaven therefore let our warmest aspirations of praise arise for this fortunate escape, this happy and important deliverance."

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 25, Will be Presented,

(For the last time this Season) a TRAGEDY called

FONTAINVILLE FOREST

(Founded on the Romance of the Forest.) Marquis of Montault, Mr. Green Lamotte, Mr. Chalmers Louis, Mr. Moreton Peter, Mr. Whitlock Jaques, Mr. W. rrell Nemours, Mr. Cleveland

Hortensia, Mrs. Shaw Adeline, Mrs. Whitlock With new Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourn.

To which will be added, AN OPERATIC FARCE, called HARTFORD BRIDGE;

OR, The Skirts of a Camp.

The Music by Shie d, with the original Overture and Accompaniments. Sir Gregory Forrester, Mr. Bates Peregrine Forrester, Mr. Moreton Captain Fieldair, Mr. Marshall Captain Forrester, Mr. Cleveland Cartridge, Mr. Francis Peter, Mr. Eliffett Waiter, Master Warrall

Clara, Mrs. Marshall Susan, Miss Willem Bar Maid, Mrs. Rowlo Soldiers, Messrs. Darley, jun T. Warrell, Mitchell, Solesmoas, &c.

Soldiers' Ladies, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bet's, Miss Rowlon, Miss Milbourn, &c.