

by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a sufferer in this dreadful calamity, which beggars description.

[Four ships, 3 brigs, a snow, 2 schooners, 3 sloops, and seven smaller vessels, went on shore, and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings down, and wharves torn to pieces.—The whole of the lower part of the Bay, from Smith's wharf to the east end of Meagre Bay, is several feet covered with sand; and large logs of mahogany, suttic, &c. are buried in it.]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the Printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe who, when she struck, threw a small line to people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew, to afford what relief they could: A large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured; by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved: he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before she parted, he swam off, and secured him:—his last care was directed to the faithful animal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

NORTH-CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The committee on public bills, to whom was referred the address of his Excellency Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. Governor, &c. &c.

REPORT,

That having had under their serious consideration the said address: Your committee have thought proper to submit the following answer thereto:

SIR,

THE communications which your Excellency was pleased to make to both Houses of the Legislature last Wednesday, have been received with satisfaction and will be acted upon in the course of the present session, with that deliberation which is due to their nature and magnitude.

Your efforts during the recess to preserve the peace and neutrality of the United States have not escaped public notice, and the success with which they were crowned ought to call forth our most fervent supplications to Divine Providence, for the continuation of blessings so essential to our national happiness.

The people of the United States being allied to the French by treaty and the still more sacred ties of principle and gratitude, we have every reason to be assured that our obligations to that republic will be liberally construed and faithfully executed; But while the powers of construing and performing such engagements remain vested by the constitution in particular departments, any attempt to influence their decisions by threatening an appeal to the public, would evince a mistaken estimate of the character of a people who regard order as the essence of civil liberty.

To pursue political happiness and glory by rational means is the right of every nation; and as individuals in full enjoyment of those inestimable privileges which Frenchmen now struggle for, we are constrained, in obedience to the dictates of humanity, to wish them complete success.—To require more would be to require this country to relinquish its neutrality, its peace and with them its growing prosperity—a sacrifice not required by our engagements and not less incompatible with the duties which a government owes to its own citizens than with that liberality and friendship which an enlightened people evidenced towards this country on trying occasions. Under these impressions and with these sentiments we regard the President's proclamation of the 22d of April last, as a new proof of that paternal care and patriotic vigilance which have so eminently characterized a life devoted to the welfare of his native country.

Surmises, too often the result of misapprehension or mistake, cannot abate our confidence in the virtues of an officer whose attachment to the cause of Freedom has been equalled only by his exertions in its

defence.—Nor can we too highly approve the conduct of your Excellency in giving efficacy and support to his injunctions of neutrality within the state of North-Carolina.—Such prompt attention to the most precious interests of the public, entitle you to the thanks and confidence of your constituents.

which is submitted

BENJ. SMITH, Chairman.
North-Carolina.

In Senate, 9th December 1793, the foregoing report being read, resolved unanimously, that this house do concur therewith—

By order,

WM. LENOIR, S. S.
S. HAYWOOD, C. S.

In the house of commons, 12th December 1793, resolved, that the house do concur with this report.

By order,

J. LEIGH, S. H. C.
JNO. HUNT, C. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY I.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated 21st October, 1793.

“As to politics I have only to tell you in brief, that the arms of the combined tyrants seem to carry every thing before them against the assertors of liberty in France—and indeed, from the treachery and confusion which prevail in the Convention—and you may say, in every part of that devoted country—little else can be expected. I hope America will be wise enough to avoid having any thing to do with war, which in its consequences would certainly destroy all its prospects of happiness; and yet it is suggested that the Minister lately sent out to you from France, went with the intention of bringing you into it—at least that it was one part of his errand. I trust however he will fail in his views, if any such he entertained; for I have a more exalted opinion of the wisdom of the Americans, than to suppose they will suffer themselves to be fascinated into measures so destructive of their true interest. Col. Humphreys is at Gibraltar on his way to Algiers—gone with the expectation of accommodating matters in behalf of America with those pirates—God grant he may succeed. 'Tis said the application for a convoy was rather in too lofty a tone for this Court. Mr. Humphreys is a man of superior talents, and more pleasing manners—as such he will always succeed in obtaining favors, which the Minister here will spurn at, when solicited in an imperious manner.

General Galbaud is returned to New-York from his tour through Canada. He calls upon the Minister of the French Republic for a passage to France. This would have been granted him long since had he not taken himself off. In his letter to the minister he declares his innocence and denounces the National Commissioners at St. Domingo and minister here as criminal agents.

General Galbaud was appointed just before the treacherous manœuvres of Dumourier were executed, through the recommendation of Beurnonville, whose concern with Dumourier is more than problematical.

He came out in the capacity of military governor, or general of St. Domingo. On his arrival, the civil commissioners represented to him that his appointment was a violation of a national decree, which declares, that no person possessing property in the island could hold an office there.

He apparently acquiesced, and embarked for France on one of the ships of force that were to convoy a fleet of merchant vessels then nearly ready to sail.

As soon as he was embarked he tampered with the officers and crews of the fleet, attacked and was the cause of the conflagration of the Cape and of the misfortunes which have followed that catastrophe.

Part of the convoy arrived here and General Galbaud on board. He and his agents were no doubt at the bottom of the disturbances on board some of the ships of force while they lay at New-York, and perhaps he was the cause of the defection of the fleet which sailed upon some secret expedition. Yet this is the man who appears so anxiously solicitous to be tried by his constituents in France, though he judged it expedient first, it seems, to try his fortune in Canada. Gen. Adv.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Jan. 1, 1794

Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Forrest, members from the State of Maryland, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. S. Smith presented the memorial of suadry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the house of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief—the sums contributed for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Waretown, in the State of Massachusetts—was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thos. Claxton, assistant doorkeeper, was read, stating that in consequence of the increased number of the members of the house, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the house would make provision for the expence—laid on the table.

A supplementary report from the Secretary of State on the subject of foreign commerce was received and read—ordered that 150 copies be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies appropriated by law to defray the expences of the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793.—

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty three thousand dollars had been debited to the Department of State—and that one hundred, seventy six thousand, four hundred and thirty two dollars, and twenty two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidential business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 30.

On motion of Mr. Evans the documents sent from the Governor by the Secretary of the Commonwealth respecting the state of the public contracts for opening roads and rivers, were referred to the committee appointed to enquire and report on that subject.

Mr. Swanwick brought in a report on the communications of the Governor, respecting the communications from the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and the Governor of Virginia, on the subject of procuring amendments to the constitution of the United States, so far as it relates to the matter of allowing an individual state to be sued out of the courts of the United States—the resolution recommends the uniting with the other states in remonstrating to Congress.

A message was delivered by the secretary of the commonwealth from the Governor, informing that he has made two payments to the Bank of Pennsylvania of money borrowed agreeably to law, viz. one of 50,000 Dollars some time since; the other of 30,000 dollars paid this day.

Doctor James and Doctor Woodhouse are appointed Physicians of the Dispensary, in the room of Dr. Pennington, deceased, and Dr. Griffiths, resigned.

“A friend to the peace of America, congratulates his countrymen, upon the uncommon unanimity which subsists between both branches of Congress, and the President of the United States. Although heretofore there might have been a difference among ourselves upon some small points, yet (like man and wife who have been in the habit of bickering a little) we unanimously oppose all foreign interference.”

From a Correspondent.

The sentiment that the government resides in the people is not true—that free government originates in, and emanates from a majority of the people is the only republican idea that can be reduced to practice—but this majority does not possess absolute power—the majority is as much bound by the Constitution as individuals are by the laws—and even where no written Constitution exists—the minority possesses un-

alienable Rights which cannot be invaded without violating the principles of nature and reason.—Hence murder, fraud and robbery do not change their essential turpitude, under any possible circumstances—and despotism in this view of things becomes a relative term—it may be exercised by bodies of men, by the majority, as well as by an individual.

That bodies and communities of men are capable of exercising arbitrary power is more than true—they will always and invariably do it, when unrestrained, unchecked and uncontrolled—and even where these checks and restraints exist, there is a perpetual tho' perhaps, not always obvious exertion to absorb all power into one center.

The revolutions of time, the succession of years, the progress of reason, the advancement of science, the increasing light of civil liberty, and the appreciation of the Rights of Mankind—all point the views of the calm and contemplative observer, to a period of existence, more splendid and glorious, and more congenial and honorary to human nature, than hath yet distinguished the annals of the world.—But may we not rationally extend our prospect still further—and connect the present with the future.—On the verge of this sublunary scene the virtuous mind would look back with convulsed emotions of regret, could it consider the curtain then ready to drop, as involving in eternal forgetfulness all that has passed—as a conclusion to all the labors of the wife and benevolent friends of mankind—as the *ne plus* of hope and human perfection—as the point where the designs of Deity must be arrested in their progress, and thus render imperfect the plan of creation.

This can never be the result of the present progress of man, & the evident approximation of human knowledge to higher degrees of perfection.—There is a *nexus* between time and eternity—and human nature refined and exalted, shall pass from grade to grade to that region

“Where God shines forth in one eternal day.”

VIRTUE sole survives,

Immortal, never failing friend of man,
His guide to happiness on high. And see!
'Tis come, the glorious morn! the second
birth

Of Heaven and Earth! awakening nature
hears

The new creating word, and starts to life;
In every heightened form, from pain and
death

For ever free. The great eternal scheme,
Involving all, and in a perfect whole
Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,
To reason's eye refin'd clears up space.

THOMSON.

From a Boston Paper.

“As further duties are suggested to be necessary to be laid to answer the exigencies of government, and the most easy and convenient mode is recommended, it is expected, that the objects of future taxation will be those of the BANK DIVIDENDS, TRANSFERS, FUNDING STOCKS, &c. &c. A revenue from these sources, will operate the most easy on the community at large, and fall on the class of people who are the most able to assist government in their present exigencies.

The TRADE has already its full proportion of the weight of government, and the AGRICULTURAL interest ought not to be burdened with any immediate duties, as the farmer now pays a tax by the impost and excise.”

EPIGRAM.

“WHAT'S fashionable I'll maintain
“Is always right,” cries sprightly Jane;
“Ah! would to Heav'n!” cries graver
Sue,
“What's right, were fashionable too.”

☞ The Convention of Delegates appointed by the Abolition Societies established in the different states, are to meet at the City-Hall, This Evening, at Six o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1794.

6 per cents,	17/9 to 10d.
3 ditto,	9/10 to 10/.
Deferred,	10/9 to 10d.
U. S. Bank,	10 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	5 ditto ditto.

The Eastern Mail not arrived.