

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 2d, 1793.

"I consider it a most fortunate circumstance, a particular favor of Providence, that you have a WASHINGTON to preside in the councils of America; for, in the novelty of your political situation, the influence of his name is a stronger cement of union, than all the parchment checks and forms of government, which the wisdom of your ablest patriots could devise. Successful in the field, and firm in the cabinet, his character impresses a sanction of authority; nor can the most malignant of his very few enemies find any colorable pretext for debasing his sterling worth. It may not be inapposite to recal your attention to an incident still fresh on our memories. This great and good man was principally instrumental in delaying the execution of the sentence upon McGill, the unhappy object designated by lot to atone for the murder of Capt. Huddy, and by this means contributed to save a life forfeited by the hard laws of retaliation—and tho' every indulgence, and every delicacy, compatible with his situation was extended to him; yet this person not only violated the dictates of good breeding, by neglecting to acknowledge his obligation, but propagated or countenanced in this country, the propagation of reports as illiberal as they were untrue. Time has however undeceived all, and his character emerges from that opprobrium with tenfold lustre. I only mention this to shew that instances of ingratitude on this side the water, as well as among his countrymen are not wanting to pervert the public sentiment, and traduce a name too sacred and venerable for malice to endure. I am tempted to mention one instance of the happy consequences resulting as well to you as to us, from the elevation of Washington, to the Presidency of the Union, though with some the reputation of it may suffer an abatement by participation.—The utility however of a council I readily acknowledge, and conceive it a provision wisely adapted to preclude intemperate resolves. The fact is this: Early last summer, while it yet remained uncertain what part the United States would assume in the European troubles, and previous to the arrival of official dispatches avowing your neutrality, an idea was adopted here, founded upon reports of your general attachment to French principles and politics, that you would embrace the cause of France, and declare against their enemies. In consequence of this, and some indirect communications, a cabinet council was summoned, and measures hostile to our peaceable intercourse resolved on. It is said that a message to this purport was sent to Mr. Pinckney, who waited on the minister, remonstrated against any precipitate determinations, and demanded a delay of a few days, or till the reception of expected dispatches should enable him to declare the ultimate decision of your government. This was agreed to. A vessel speedily arrived at one of the outposts and brought the important proclamation, which Mr. P. officially communicated to the ministry, and was the happy means of rescuing both nations from an impending calamity. Had this declaration of the President not been made, or had it been delayed, our good understanding would probably long ere now have been interrupted; and instead of an intercourse, mutually advantageous, we should be involved in all the horrors of war."

#### Domestic Intelligence.

Our own hemisphere is very barren of intelligence. One important article however, must not be omitted.—The French Minister has written a letter to the President of the United States, in which he denies his authorizing the arming and levying of men within the United States; yet in the same breath frankly owns that he has given commissions to some republicans in South-Carolina, who intended to expatriate themselves; that is, abandon their country. This letter the President has laid before Congress. This letter unfolds the plan of Mr. Genet:—It seems an expedition against the Spanish settlements was intended, and a force for this purpose has been raising in South-Carolina, under commissions from Mr. Genet. This plan was kept as secret as possible, but being detected, its progress is happily checked. A scheme of this kind would have been attended with one of these consequences.—Either Spain would have immediately declared war against the United States; or finding the scheme was not countenanced by govern-

ment, she would have demanded an indemnification for all the mischief and loss which their expatriated renegades might have done to her territory. This, she would have had a right to receive; so that the scheme, if it had not involved us in a war, would have cost us, perhaps millions of money.

It is with pleasure we learn, that foreign powers speak respectfully of the firmness with which the American government has maintained its neutrality, during the present war.

The following is translated from an Amsterdam paper, of the 4th of Nov.

"This day an express arrived at the Hague, with accounts that the Count de la Tour, had attacked the French near Marchienne; killed 4000 and took 1200 prisoners, with the greatest part of their artillery and baggage."

The famous equestrian performer, Mr. Rickets, has lately commenced his seats in Charleston, South-Carolina.

### PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 27.

The Charge against the Members of the Convention, executed at Paris, concludes with the following comparative statement:

Mr. PITT	The DEPUTIES
Wished to degrade and to dissolve the Convention.	Attempted to do the same.

He wished to assassinate the Members of the Convention.

He wished to destroy Paris.

He wished to arm all nations against France.

In the intended partition of France, Mr. Pitt wished to procure a part for the duke of York, or some other branch of his master's family.

He endeavored to destroy our colonies.

Sonthonax and Polverel, the guilty commissioners who ravaged the colonies with fire and sword, are their accomplices. Proofs of their corruption exist in the correspondence of Raimond, their creature.

Of the numerous facts of which the faction are accused, some relate only to particular individuals; the general conspiracy, however, is attached to all.

From this act of accusation it resulted, that,

I. There existed a conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, the liberty and safety of the French people.

II. That all the individuals denounced in the act of accusation are guilty of this conspiracy, as being either the authors of or the accomplices in it.

The jury of the revolutionary tribunal, to whom these facts were submitted, brought in their verdict at eleven o'clock at night, on the 30th October.

They were declared to be the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy which had existed against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, and against the liberty and security of the French People.

The President of the Revolutionary Tribunal immediately pronounced the sentence, decreed by the Constitution:—That they should suffer the punishment of death—that their execution should take place on the subsequent day, on the Place de la Revolution—that their property should be confiscated, and that this sentence should be printed and posted up throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

At 11 o'clock, A.M. the execution took place.—The streets were lined with soldiers, and every precaution taken to prevent the disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Read in the House of Representatives the 21st instant.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21st, 1794.

SIR,

IN pursuance of an instruction from the President of the United States, I have examined the letters written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond. The letter of the 5th of December, 1791, having been, by mistake, omitted in the collection of papers, sent to Congress, at the beginning of the session; I beg leave to inclose a copy of it, through you to the House of Representatives.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, With great respect, Your most obedient servant, EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1791.

Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

SIR,

YOUR favor, of November 30, remains still unanswered, because the clerks are employed in copying some documents, on the subject of the treaty of peace, which I wish to exhibit to you, with the answer.

In the mean time, as to that part of your letter, which respects matters of commerce, the fear of misunderstanding it induces me to mention my sense of it, and to ask if it be right, where you are pleased to say, that "you are authorized to communicate to this government, his majesty's readiness to enter into a negotiation, for establishing that intercourse (of commerce) upon principles of reciprocal benefits."—I understand that you are not furnished with any commission, or express powers, to arrange a treaty with us, or to make any specific propositions on the subject of commerce; but only to assure us that his Britannic majesty is ready to concur with us in appointing persons, times and places for commencing such a negotiation. Be so good as to inform me if there be any misapprehension in this, as some steps on our part may be necessary in consequence of it. I have the honor to be, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Morning Star, Campbell; Ostend 90 days.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Swift, Steel, Cork  
Brig —, —, Cadiz  
Scho'r Harmony, Peatrea, Wilmington  
Rambler, Barnard, Boston  
Sloop Union, Hammond, Norfolk  
Marick, Merchand, Newburyport  
The ships Belvedere, Talbot; the Ellice, Hervey; the Factor, Brown; and the brig Lively, Duff; have arrived at London.

The Hazard, Delany, for Boston, lay at Deal on the 14th of Nov. to sail first fair wind.

We hear that the cargoes of the brigs Phoebe and Fair Lady, both of Philadelphia, were coedemned at Bermuda as French property.

London, Nov. 14.

The Baltimore, —, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, was taken by the Prince of Wales privateer of Liverpool, on the 8th ult. and sent for Montserrat.

The Rebecca, Brown, from New-York to Havre de Grace, with sugar, coffee, &c. is taken by the Dolphin letter of marque, and carried into Guernsey.

The Nabby, Kennedy, from Leith to Virginia, is lost on the north of Ireland. The crew and eight passengers landed near Loughswilly.

The George and Harriot, Prince from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia, is on shore near Barfleur.

November 16.

Captain Hastie, of the Friends Goodwill, arrived in the river from Faro, spoke off St. Vincents, the brig Sally, of Portsmouth, New-England, then in possession of the Algerines; the commander said, that several other American vessels were taken.

The Adjourned Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS in the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is to be held at their Office To-Morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, 28th October.

We have now to advise that a decree having been rendered for taxing all the goods of first necessity; and most of the American products being reputed as such, several American merchants and captains that were here, went to Paris to solicit exemption for the goods belonging to Americans; they were told by the minister, that the intention of our Convention was not to injure property of foreigners with which we are at peace.

That Commissaries would be appointed to purchase the goods that are American property, and that even the goods that may hereafter arrive, will also be bought at a price that will leave a profit to the proprietors. So that Americans may always find an open market for the goods they will import into this country.

The James River Canal is now so far completed as to admit loaded boats to come with ease and safety, within about one thousand yards of the city of Richmond.

### CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, January 27.

After reading and referring a few petitions—the house in committee of the whole, proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. Ames spoke in opposition to them, his speech continued till near 3 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported progress—and the house adjourned.

Just published,

THE

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