

at the feet of some of the tyrants of Europe, and that this trade, having been greater with Great-Britain and her colonies, than with all the rest of Europe, its interruption at this time, would overwhelm the British and treasury influence here, in unspeakable distress; Neither could its loss be supplied by any commercial privileges which could be granted by France, *overrun with banditti, and desolated by incendiaries*; for from Great-Britain, we should import the pure bullion of corruptious, but from France the abominable dross of equality.

9th. Resolved, that however foreign Ministers may be abused, for adhering strictly to the instructions of their own Sovereigns, yet these instructions are by no means to justify them for daring to hold contrary opinions to the Sovereigns to which they are sent; neither is any Minister, on that account to affront the Sovereign to whom he is delegated, by asserting the rights of his nation, or by any conduct in opposition to that supreme will.

10th. Resolved, that every government has a natural right to make its treaties a matter of convenience: That we rely implicitly on the abilities of our Executive to do so, and that the sense of the United States, respecting our treaty with France, has been abundantly collected and evinced, by the numerous addresses and resolves, from flock-jobbers, speculators, British agents &c. from every quarter of the Union.

11th. Resolved, that Imperium in Imperio, or one Sovereign authority within another, is a fatal solecism in our present politics, and incompatible with aristocratic liberty: We, therefore, deem any particular Democratic Society (not an aristocratic one) rising in the midst of our great energetic government, and presuming to give an opinion upon the measures of our constituted authorities, fraught with the destructive materials of inequality, inimical to proclamations, and usurpations, and highly insulting to the officers of our government; who confiding in their own wisdom and energy, wish neither the advice nor interference of the people or the mob, in any shape whatever.

12th. Resolved, that we are united in the bonds of civil society, for the purpose of making *masters* and not agents:—That Liberty without a master is a delusive phantom, and that the greatest blessing which it can give is *submission*. That the despotism of the people, is as tremendous an evil, as that of a Monarch, for the people always tyrannise over themselves: And that to encourage this despotism, is to incur the execration of mankind.

Signed by order of the Meeting,  
ALEXANDER PACIFICUS, Secretary.

## PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 13.

On the 10th instant the Commander of the ship of the Republic, La Ville de L'Orient, gave a dinner on board to a number of French and American citizens. After the repast the following toasts were drank, the two first under the discharge of 15 guns.

The French Republic, one and indivisible.  
The United States of America.

The mountain against which all conspiracies will be wrecked, the National Convention.

The patriotic Legislature which shall complete the emancipation of the United States from foreign commercial bondage.

The State of Pennsylvania.

The Militia of the United States and the National Guards of France—May they ever be united in the defence of the Rights of Man in both hemispheres.

May Americans not mistake the efforts which France is making to extirpate the ancient inveterate leprosy—Popery, Nobility, and Royalty, with which the United States were never infected.

May the aristocratical scum of France find a resting place any where but in free America.

The divine justice which caused to spring from the new world the avengers of the atrocities committed by the tyrants of the old.

The great confederacy of mankind—may it soon exist on the ruins of that of kings.

The art which guarantees to the people the removal of the clouds of prejudice and superstition which have enveloped Europe during fifteen centuries—the art of printing.

The art which guarantees to free people their Independence, and causes them to be respected by tyrants—the art of war.

The art which maintains equality in peaceful times, is the best security for the cultivation of all the virtues, and the main spring of commerce—Agriculture.

The art which shortens the distance between remote nations, facilitates the exchange of their riches, and the more valuable interchange of their principles of liberty—Navigation.

Truth—may it ever be the shield of innocence.

The company were entertained with a number of patriotic songs, and a narrative of some historical traits of courage and patriotism; the effect which these produced, fully evinced that the company present felt as one, as one rejoiced at the triumph of virtue, and the efforts of patriotism.

A number of volunteer toasts were afterwards drank, among which Washington, Mifflin, and Genet, were not forgotten.

We are informed that Major FORSYTH, Marshal of the District of Georgia, in serving a process lately, was shot through the heart by a pistol.

A Mr. Allen, who fled from his creditors in South Carolina, was the perpetrator of this villainous act—The people rose in a body, and would have sacrificed Allen on the spot, had he not eluded their vengeance by making his escape.—Major Forsyth was highly respected in life and his unfortunate fate is greatly lamented.

Extract of a letter from Hudson, Feb. 5.

“Inform Mr. —, that Justice H. V. Hooper was taken ill yesterday morning at half past 9 o'clock, and at 11 in the evening was a corpse—his wife was taken in the same manner, is yet alive, but despaired of—some conjecture they are poisoned.”

We hear that a vessel has arrived at Baltimore, which left Plymouth in England, the 29th November.—[The Baltimore papers by this day's mail contain nothing new.]

At a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah, held by adjournment, at the Filature, on Wednesday the eighth day of January, 1794.

The Hon. Nathaniel Pendleton, in the chair:

Resolved; That as we esteem it one of the greatest privileges of free citizens, publicly to express our disapprobation of the measures of government, when we conceive them to be conducive to improper ends, and influenced by improper motives; so, on the contrary, we conceive it equally our duty to express our approbation of great and extraordinary acts, which have been the result of constant vigilance, and prudent precautions for national safety.

Resolved, That among the great and good acts of our first magistrate, we are particularly induced to express our warmest thanks and fullest approbation of the wise and judicious measures adopted during the recess of Congress. We conceive them to embrace as their great objects, the honor, dignity, and true interest of America; and we feel a particular pleasure, that after a public investigation, these acts have received the fullest approbation of both houses of Congress.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be the genius of true republicanism, to give equal liberty and no more. That this liberty can only be enjoyed where the laws are supreme, and are respected. That the attempt of Citizen Genet, the French ambassador, to enlist and raise an armed force, under French pay, within the jurisdiction of the United States, would, if not early checked, have a direct tendency to a total subversion of our laws and government, and the equal liberty of the citizens. That acts of this kind are contrary to the law of nations, and repugnant to the principles of every good government.

Resolved, That while we express a just sense of the indignant conduct of the French ambassador, towards the American government, we at the same time declare we entertain a sincere gratitude and attachment to the French nation.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of European politics, we are of opinion it is the true interest of America to remain at peace—to observe a strict adherence to the faith of treaties on our part, and with firmness to demand a reciprocal conduct from other nations.

Resolved, That although we deprecate war as one of the greatest evils that can befall a nation, and that an appeal to arms ought to be the dernier resort of a republican government, it becomes the United States to be prepared in this last extremity, to assert and protect their rights against the encroachments or insults of any foreign nation whatsoever.

Nathaniel Pendleton, Chairman.

The ship Apollo, from Amsterdam, the ship Andromeda, from Liverpool, the sloop Dolphin, from Jamaica, and two or three other vessels are arrived in the Bay of Delaware. The ships from

Europe do not bring any intelligence, the Apollo having failed about the beginning, and the Andromeda, on the 9th of November.

Capt. Shanklin, of the sloop Dolphin, of Philadelphia, was taken on his passage from Aux-Cays, and carried into Kingston, (Jamaica) on the 22d of September, where he lay till the 22d of December, his cargo being labelled as French property.

About 10 days ago, about 40 leagues from the Capes, he spoke a Brig from Fayal to New-York, out 3 months, in want of provisions; and a day or two after, spoke the ship Wilmington, Capt. M'Gee, from Lisbon, bound to Philadelphia, out 13 weeks, in distress for want of water.

The following American vessels remained at Kingston, on the 22d of December, and several others whose names Capt. Shanklin cannot recollect, in all about 30 sail.

Ship Sampson, Capt. Barney, of Baltimore,

Rising Sun, Wilkie, Philadelphia,

A ship belonging to Rhode-Island,

Brig Betsey, Chace, Philadelphia,

Hannah, Post, ditto.

Fair American, ditto.

Lydia, Rinker, ditto.

Echo, Williams, New-York,

Alfred, —, Baltimore,

Minerva, Wade, Newbern, N. C.

Sally, Duguid, ditto,

Schr. Flora, —, Philadelphia,

Sloop Sally, Quarles, Baltimore,

The two last and their cargoes, condemned.

### FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

A party leader is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards. He has to scuffle as well as he can against the arguments of his adversaries, and sometimes his hard fate compels him to contend against his own.

When the regulations are near lost, he cries out *protea trade*. When the Algerines are to be kept at arms length, he cries, *trade is not worth such expence*.—The protection of our trade by regulations, is worth our exports, say it is worth our peace. The protection of our trade by frigates, is not worth half what it will cost in insurance and redemption of captives if we have no frigates. It will cost twice, probably four times, as much to neglect arming as to arm—yet it is cheaper to do nothing than to defend ourselves.

If we regulate trade, and starve the English planters and manufacturers, our enemy will want the pretext and the courage to resent what we do.

If we but lift the hand in defence against the Algerine fabre, England will join the Algerines.

Foreign influence is to be dreaded—We ought to sacrifice our own citizens for France—

We are not colonies to England, as formerly—

Let us assert our independence, and become colonies to France. Freedom of trade! Let us hand-cuff and fetter it, in order that our French friends may profit by this new advantage. It is reciprocity, to impose restrictions in return for privilege, and to give bounties to the French, and pay taxes ourselves, for nothing. Such advantages are worth suffering and struggling some years to gain. Profit is to be got by self-denial—Trade will grow by a non-importation. Benevolence will smile to see our customers starved. Commercial liberty in a cage, will sing like a bird.

Whatever the glory of leading a party may be thought to be worth, few men but would renounce it, if it is to be gained only by speaking riddles, and being daily faced down by their own contradictions.

The Flags of the two Republics, America and France, were hitched up on the steeple of a church in New-London, on a rejoicing day, for certain news of diplomatic manufacture. A French Flag on a church—Fortune or Blind Chance, or whatever rules, made a very odd jumble in this instance.

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2
3 ditto,	10/1
Deferred,	11/1
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	8 ditto ditto.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

Admiral Jarvis appeared off Fenchall, Madeira, on the 17th December, and hoisted signals for the Quebec and Zebra frigates, then laying in the roads to join him. Sir John had left the convoy the day before, under an easy sail, in order to take in some of the particulars.

Same day by dispatches to the Governor at Madeira from Porto-Santo, a very heavy cannonading was heard to the N. E.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Jan. 15.

“Since your departure, we have been very sickly here—almost as bad as at Philadelphia.”

From Albany we have intelligence, that we believe authentic, that the House of Assembly have resolved, if the Senate concur therein, that the powers of the commissioners of the land-office be suspended, so far as to prevent the granting of patents to any, except those who have complied with their engagements. [Minerva.]

[The following extracts are taken from the SUN, of the 25th of November—a paper printed in London.]

TOULON, October 18.

Several skirmishes have lately taken place, between the advanced guards of the two armies; the events of which have been favourable to the French, who have taken two or three important posts commanding Toulon, particularly that of Cape Brun.

LONDON, November 24.

It appears that on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, Lord Howe fell in with the French fleet 25 leagues S. W. of Scilly; the enemy's squadron consists of 6 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and brigs and schooners. Near four hours were spent in forming the line of position, Lord Howe was desirous of establishing to prevent the escape of the enemy, and at 8 o'clock the Latona frigate, being the headmost ship, began to fire her bow chasers, which the enemy returned by firing their stern chasers. Lord How had divided his fleet into two squadrons in order to render the escape of the enemy impossible; at this period Lieutenant Boder was dispatched to announce this intelligence.

### SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Hampton of the brig Isabella & Ann, left Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on Monday the 23d of Dec. bound for Philadelphia. The following American vessels were then at that port.

Brig Martha and Mary, Stranbury, of Baltimore  
Three Friends, Morris, Wilmington, D.

Dolphin, Barker, Boston  
Fair American, Angusts, Philad.

And a number of other vessels belonging to ports in America. The next day, the 24th, Capt. Hampton was taken by an English armed schooner belonging to Antigua, and sent to the port of Basseterre, St. Kitts, where he arrived on the 26th, at which place he found 17 sail of American vessels, some of which had been there for a long time; what they were kept there for, they could not tell. On producing his book and papers to the gentlemen who were agents for the owners of the privateer, they were fully satisfied that his vessel and cargo were American property, who used all means in their power not to detain him longer than was necessary; But notwithstanding their endeavours, was kept two days before he had his examination.

List of vessels left at St. Kitts.

	No. of days in port.
Brig Mercury, Sill, New-London,	45
Diana, Gardner, New-York,	33
Bethia, Lathrop, Newburyport,	21
Triton, Ridgway, Philadelphia,	16
Kitty, Sullivan, do.	16
—, Jones, Baltimore,	4
Schr. Atlantic, Marshall, Boston,	18
Funn, Grant, do.	19
Ceres, Robertson, New-York,	4
Commerce, Borden, Fairfield,	2
Middletown, Savage, Middletown,	2

The House of Representatives of the United States, were this day engaged in the business of the Delaware election, & the report on the Post-Office law—progress was reported in both cases.