

them, on behalf of the Territory, in the name of the United States.

As a bill of indictment amounts only to a declaration, that the party ought to be put upon his trial, it is held, that evidence on behalf of the prosecution, alone is, all that a Grand Jury may require. But then you ought to exercise the greatest circumspection as to the testimony offered; and to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of it, before you proceed to find a bill—which, ill found, might temporarily involve the reputation and interests of a worthy individual.

As you are bound by oath to enquire only for a particular county, the county in which you are, you cannot regularly, enquire of a fact done out of that county. To so great a nicety was this doctrine formerly carried in England, that where a person was wounded in one county, and died in another, the offender was indictable in neither, at common law—no compleat act of felony being committed in either county.

In finding an indictment, it is your duty, gentlemen, to find generally, and not specially. You must either declare 'A true Bill,' or 'No Bill'—and this without addition or condition.

Offences (if any such there be) against the act prohibiting and suppressing every species of gaming, will, no doubt, claim and receive your particular attention. I give you the act itself particularly in charge, conformably to the duty it imposes on me.

Suffer me, gentlemen, to call up your attention to sentiments on which I have already enlarged. They can hardly be too often repeated.—On all occasions let your care be equally directed to the detection of the guilty, and the protection of the innocent. Consider, on the one hand, how nearly the safety of the good, is connected with the punishment of the bad; and, on the other, how liable to misrepresentation are the actions of men.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.

We can now mention with certainty, that a fleet is fitting out at the Holm; it is to consist of 8 ships of the line and 4 frigates. It is reported that the different commanders are already appointed, though they are not yet publicly known—it is thought that those of the 8 ships of the line are Commodore Winterfelt, Captains Fasting, Ramshardt, Raphael, Sonder, Otto Lytken, Ursin, Christian Lytken, and Olfert Fisher; and for the 4 frigates, Captains Soyer Abb, Steen, Bille, Obeltiz, and Ooldenfeld. Of the ships fitting out the following list is given: Neptune 84, Crown Prince, Princess Maria, Sophia Frederica, Three Crowns, of 44 each, the Louisa Augusta, Hods Retten, and Mars of 64 each. The frigates, Thesis of 40, the Triton and 8 others of 24 guns.

NIGGA, February 26.

The Commissioners of the Convention and the Generals have daily conference in order to fix upon the place of operations for the ensuing campaign. The army of the Alps is reckoned at 12000 men—1000 whereof are intended for the siege of Saorgis. The transport of the heavy artillery has already commenced, large magazines are established, the first requisition is called out, and the national dominions have been fold for treble the sum of what they had been rated at.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

All the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers are only on the defensive, occasioned by the enemy drawing their troops together. It is known from good authority, that in the councils of war held here and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies shall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England shall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offensive.

The French in the mean time seem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthest frontiers of Luxembourg until the sea shore at the same time; our Generals therefore take all the necessary precautions to cover our frontiers.

The greatest part of the French army of the Moselle, drawing itself towards Diedenhofen; a corps of Austrians has been detached from the county of Namur,

in order to reinforce the small army of General Beaulieu, who has taken his head quarters at Arlon. The greatest part of the English army marched on the 10th inst. from Cortyk to Menin, because this place is threatened with an attack from the French, who draw together near Linzelles. The Duke of York held lately a general review of the English army, and gave orders to change its position. According to appearance, the English army is to occupy a post of consequence, behind the river Lys.

Since the beginning of last week about 1000 new Austrian cavalry have passed through here and a corps of 600 is expected every day at Shrinen; here and in all other cities it is amazing full of strangers; government has therefore taken very severe measures: all those strangers that cannot legitimate themselves are looked upon with a very jealous eye. A strong corps of Hanoverian troops is expected here this day.

P. S. This moment we received a letter from Cortyk which mentions that the engagement which took place between the French & the English near Werwick had been a very bloody one, and that the English had taken a good many prisoners of the French, as likewise some pieces of cannon. This letter mentions likewise, that the armed peasants took the enemy in the rear, and thereby greatly contributed to the advantages which have been obtained.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21.

There is a letter in town which contains information that three companies of British troops under the command of Col. SIMCOE, Governor of Upper Canada, have lately taken post near the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

PEACE with all the world, is undoubtedly the policy and the wish of every wise and honest Citizen of the United States. But in the course of human events, such is the avarice and cupidity of nations as well as individuals, that it may become the duty of a people to risk its very existence as a community in supporting its rights and independence. Whether such a solemn crisis is now impending, time will soon determine. May our civil fathers be wise to discern and pursue the solid interests of this infant Republic at this eventful period.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

If the liberties of this country are to be destroyed—no fitter instruments can be provided than self created Legislators, who owe no responsibility to the people.

If the liberties of France are now, or ever have been in jeopardy since the commencement of the revolution of that country—the danger has arisen not from the representatives of the people, but from those societies who have controuled their deliberations, and have dictated the public measures.

The representatives of the people are known—but who knows the members of those clubs who have assumed the dictatorship of the United States?—So far as they are known, merely as citizens, who would transfer their confidence from the representatives of the people, to place it on these men.

These societies are professed enemies to, and openly reprobate every important measure of the government of this country.—Hence arises a competition for influence, which is but another name for power—the end of these things, in the natural order of events, is death to the liberties of America.

There are certain men in public life in this country, who are made the objects of perpetual abuse to the disorganizers of the day—let uncommon attention be paid to the public character of these men—it is shrewdly suspected that it will be found, that uncommon merit, gives rise to this pointed abuse. No greater sign of depravity can exist, than to be the favorites of the calumniators of our government.

The olive branch and the sword—these comprize the politics of the real friends of this country.

A nettle, and an empty scabbard—the politics of the disorganizers.

On Monday the 19th instant, a medical commencement was held in the University of this city, at which eight gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine after having submitted to the usual examinations both private and public. The subjects of the inaugural dissertations, published and defended by the candidates, are as follow:

1. On the effects of the passions upon the Human Body, by Henry Rose of Virginia.
2. On the effects of Contagion upon the Human Body, by Lewis Condict of New-Jersey.
3. On the Offices and Inflammation of the Liver, by Thomas Drydall of Baltimore, in Maryland.
4. On the Apoplexy, by John Lamb of New York.
5. On the Suffocatio Stridula, or Crop, by Robert Davison, of Philadelphia.
6. On Inflammation, by John Redman Coxe, of do.
7. On the morbid Effects of Fixed Air upon Healthy Animals, by William Franklin Bache, of do.
8. On Infanity, by Edward Cutbush, of do.

Yesterday, Capt. Joshua Barney arrived in town from Kingston, Jamaica, which place he left the 19th ult.

About 1500 Letters were received this day at the Post Office in this city—principally foreign letters, brought by the two last packets from England, arrived at Halifax, and transmitted from thence to New-York.

We are authorized to announce the marriage of Mr. VAN BERCKEL, Minister Resident, from their High Mightinesses, the states General of the United Netherlands, to the U. S. of America, to Madame BACLER DE L'ÉVAL.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) dated April 8, 1794, to a correspondent in New-York.

“Our ports have been declared open to your vessels, for the importation of all kind of provisions & lumber of every description, for seven months; previous to their being shut, six months notice shall be given.—

Price Current.

- Superfine flour 70 to 75¢ per barrel,
- Corn meal 35¢ ditto
- Corn 6/8 per bushel,
- Peas 6/8 ditto
- Rice 30 and 32/5
- Staves 12 and 15.
- Shingles 22 inch. 40 and 45¢
- Ranging timber and scantling £.11.
- Common lumber £.11.
- Best American beef 80 and 90¢ per bar.
- do. do. pork 110 and 120¢ do.
- Lard 15 and 18¢ per lb.
- Butter do.

Since this date we have heard that the price of provisions had risen considerably.”

Extract of a Letter from a respectable house in Kingston, Jamaica, dated 12th April, to their correspondent in this city.

“I am extremely sorry for the discouragement, and I cannot help adding, the very unfair treatment that the merchants of your State met with in their intercourse with our new possessions in St. Domingo; it has arisen from indistinct orders, having been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty in the first instance, and the spirit of these orders again misconceived by our Naval commanders in these seas.

“I think I can with certainty say that an end is now put to that evil, but am apprehensive that you have already felt it so severely as to have been induced to leave off that trade entirely; to remove this unfortunate impression as far as possible, I have requested the Governor of this Island to write circular letters to the British Consuls in the different Ports of America, assuring them, that not only the Ports of this Island, but those of our possessions of St. Domingo, are open to all kinds of provisions, being brought there in American vessels; and that they will be allowed to carry away every description of produce without any restrictions whatever.”

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Ship Mary Ann, Hillman,	Lisbon 50
Glasgow, Williams,	do. 50
Maria & Eliza, Clemens,	Liverpool 56
Camilla, Boys, St. Eustatia,	15
Paragon, Marshall, Liverpool,	63
Britannia, Greenway, Lisbon,	53
Snow Hebe, Flynn,	Oporto 36
Brig Lavinia, Hodge,	Hamburg 52
Dispatch, Topliff, St. Vincents,	16
Columbia, Towers, Aux Cayes	22
Mary, Sturges,	Bermuda 15
Schr. Friendship, Culver,	Barbadoes
Pilot boat Star, North, Havannah,	10
Polly, Foster, Cape N. Mole,	16
Sloop Utalia, Wheeler,	N. Orleans 30
Independence, Young,	Bermuda 9

Capt. Hodge of the brig Lavinia, in 52 days from Hamburg, informs, that the brig Union, Folger from Hamburg, failed 2 days before him—the ship Jane, Mc Pherson—Two Brothers, Earle, and the brig Sea Nymph, Peden, were to fail for Philadelphia, in 2 or 3 days after.

By the Snow Hebe, Capt Flynn, in thirty-six days from Oporto, we have certain intelligence of the Queen of Portugal having recided her truce with the Algerines, and the sailing of a Portuguese Squadron to expel the pirates from the Atlantic.

The ships Mary & Ann, and Glasgow, failed from Lisbon under convoy.

In consequence of the unfavorable intelligence from Bermuda, by the sloop Independence, Capt Young, the premium of insurance, on vessels loading for the West-Indies, has risen to 50 per cent.

Captain Norton of the Schooner Andrew, arrived here in 30 days from Kingston, Jamaica, he informs that he left there about 40 sail of American vessels, among which, 4 or 5 belonging to this port, all detained there.

Captain Wills of the brig Molly, arrived there in 14 days from St. Croix, he informs that he left there the following vessels, viz.

Brig Capt. Flemming, Philadelphia, brig William Pennock, Halliday, do. brig Planter Hawkins, and the Newton, de Costa, do. was to fail in a short time after him.

Also arrived here, the brig Swallow, Captain Read, in 22 days from Antigua, he informs, that the Schooner Fayette, Captain Wiat, of Boston, from North-Carolina, bound to Martinico, was captured, on her passage, and carried into Antigua, where she was condemned 2 days before Capt. Read failed from that place.

Capt. Foster of the schooner Sally, was boarded by the British frigate Terpichore, on the 14th inst. the frigate was bound to some port in the United States, having on board the French General of Guadaloupe.

By a passenger in the above vessel from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that the republicans have lately gained the advantage in several actions with the English and Spanish troops; from the latter, they have retaken Gonaives.

“The Garret” No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are received—An interview with the writer, or some person deputed by him is requested.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. CHALMERS' NIGHT. THIS EVENING, May 21.

Will be performed, A COMEDY, called The West Indian.

- Stockwell, Mr. Fennell
- Belcour, Mr. Chalmers
- Capt. Dudley, M. Green
- Charles Dudley, Mr. Cleaveland
- Major O'Flaherty, Mr. Whitlock
- Stukely, Mr. De Moulin
- Fulmer, Mr. Finch
- Varland, Mr. Bates
- Silgr, Mr. Blisset

Lady Rusport, Mrs. Shaw
Charlotte Rusport, Mrs. Marshall
Louisa Dudley, Miss Willems
Mrs. Fulmer, Mrs. Rowson
Lucy, Mrs. Cleaveland
Housekeeper, Mrs. Bates

End of the Comedy, Mr. Chalmers will recite GARRICK'S ODE, on erecting a statue in honor of Shakespeare.

The vocal parts by Miss Broadhurst, Miss Willems, &c.

To which will be added, A Pantomimic Sketch, in one act called the Triumph of Mirth; OR, Harlequin's Animation.

In which will be introduced the Animating, Gladiator, and Dying Scenes.

The character of Harlequin, (for that night only) by Mr. Chalmers
Don Pafficio, Mr. De Moulin
Don Ronando Sangrado, Mr. Cleaveland
Slidero, Mr. Green
Magician, Mr. Warrell
Waiter, Master Warrell
Statuary, Mr. Darley jun.
Clown, Mr. Blisset

Mirth, (with a song) Miss Broadhurst
Colombine, Miss Willems

To conclude with a dance by the characters.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Chalmers, at No 63, Third street, south, and at the usual places.

On Friday, the DUENNA, with ROBINSON CRUSOE, or Harlequin Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Bates.

Mr. Morris's night will be on Monday next, the 26th inst.