

Monday last at twelve o'clock, the Vice-President, attended by the Senate, repaired to the President's house, and presented him with the following address :

S I R,  
THE Senate of the United States have received with the highest satisfaction, the assurances of public prosperity contained in your speech to both houses : the multiplied blessings of Providence have not escaped our notice, nor failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence, are conspicuous and important, and the pleasure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your further assurance of those further communications which shall confirm their existence and indicate their source.

Whilst we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that has produced them, and we participate the hope, that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the measures of government may equally embrace the security of our frontiers, and the general interests of humanity ; our solicitude to obtain, will infuse our zealous attention to, an object so warmly espoused by the principles of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honor and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration ; we are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness, by the belief that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by assurance of concert, and by view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Senate.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT'S Reply.

Gentlemen,  
THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honor and happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favorable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous task committed to the government of the United States ; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good which are inspired by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

Tuesday last, Joseph Ravarra, Esq. was introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State as Consul-General in the United States from the republic of Genoa.

The account in our last, conveyed in an extract of a letter from New-York, relative to a defeat of the whites by the negroes on the 25th of September, proves to be without foundation.

We are informed by letters, &c. from Cape-Francois, dated October 7, that the exercise of the *Droit d'Aubaine* still continues to be suspended in St. Domingo, and it is expected will be entirely annihilated at the receipt of the next dispatches from the National Assembly of old France.

Letters from Cape-Francois by the Hety, Capt. Cloufer, arrived here on Monday last ; mention an engagement with the blacks in which, after a bloody contest the negroes were defeated and driven out of their entrenchments with the loss of a great number killed and wounded. The fourth side and west end of the island are tolerably quiet, and although the negroes had risen in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, they had, when the last accounts left the island, attempted nothing injurious further than threatening the whites that if certain privileges were not granted them they would follow the example of the other insurgents.—In short, the once flourishing colony of St. Domingo seems to be in a distressed situation, and little hopes of peace and safety being restored until more forces arrive in the island.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated October 4.

According to the representation made to the General Assembly on September 29, no less than two hundred sugar plantations are destroyed on the north side of the island. The devastations of the Cafeyrs in the northern and western parts still continue, and the number of revolted slaves are estimated at least at one hundred thousand. The English at Jamaica have sent us some assistance of shipping and sailors, which seem not to have it in their power to do any thing effectual towards quelling the revolt. The Jamaica Blue Mountain negroes are looked for in a few days, some say five or six regiments, whose modes of fighting it is thought will answer better in the mountains than those practiced by the whites. A British ship of war of fifty guns and a frigate are arrived at Port-au-Prince with arms and ammunition, but no troops, which alone in the present exigency could be of any service. We have every reason to suppose that this insurrection will have a conclusion similar to a former one in Jamaica ; the negroes retiring into inaccessible mountains, where they will bid defiance, and in the end force us to declare them independent to prevent their invasions and robberies.

A plan is agitated in Providence, (R. I.) for the speedy establishment of a Sail, Duck, and Twine Manufactory in that place. A number of public-spirited gentlemen are at the head of this undertaking, who have undertaken to support the plan to the utmost of their ability. This advantageous and very necessary branch of business is proposed to be carried on by fifty persons, in equal shares ; or any person may have liberty to take any number of shares, not exceeding ten, so as to fill up the said fifty shares in case the same number of individual subscribers do not offer.

The Governor of the state of New-York has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending the persons who inhumanly murdered Cornelius Hogeboom, Sheriff of Columbia county.

Extract of a letter from Portugal, Aug. 18.

We have just received information here, that it is thought may be depended on, that their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands have prohibited the importation of tea by foreigners into their territories. As to other matters, the Spanish decree, respecting strangers, is expressed in so vague a manner, or rather is left so open to construction, that it is said already to have received three different interpretations from the Spanish Ministry. There have arrived here within these few days, several foreign mechanics, who seem to be very anxious and are making every enquiry for information, relative to the probability of their succeeding with their fabrics in the United States of America. I will just add, for the information of merchants and others, that upon threshing out the harvest, in Portugal, the crop appears to be much smaller than was imagined to have been from the appearance of the straw ; consequently the demand for wheat and corn from America will be augmented. In some parts of Spain and France, the harvest has also turned out very indifferently.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 6.

The people have been very much distressed with the needless expence and distress lately given to trade, in which even the American shipping have had their share, as the men on board them have been taken from mere wantons, by the press-gangs. Within the last month it has, it seems, been discovered by some officer in the service of the revenue, that all American vessels transporting merchandizes to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, are, under an act of Charles the Second's reign, subject to seizure, and in consequence of which, two vessels, after having delivered their cargo of tobacco there, and proceeded to Liverpool, have been arrested ; one other has since been arrested on her arrival at Guernsey, and notwithstanding it has been shewn that the parties were ignorant of such an act, and that they were innocent of offending the law, yet from the unfriendly report of the commissioners of the customs, it is apprehended they will be condemned. Other difficulties, it is said, have been stated by the officers of the customs, such as some of the American vessels not being navigated by two thirds American born subjects, and others, that the manifest of their cargoes has not been conformable to an act of parliament. One ship lay seized at Liverpool on account of the former, and another at Greenock on account of the latter.

[From a late French Paper.]

The retainers to monarchical government tell us that, "in order to prevent being governed by a tyrant there ought to be a king : That there is left to be apprehended from a power established and limited by law, than from authority usurped by a chief, who acknowledges no other control than his own will and inclination." But have we any reason to fear the possibility of an usurper?—No.—The distribution of the kingdom into departments is amply sufficient to check all ambitious designs of this nature ; and that which might have been called an imprudent confidence before this useful arrangement took place is now absolutely free from all danger upon that score. The extent of France, which is a circumstance favorable to republican government, does not leave us room to apprehend that the mere image of royalty set up in the capital, can ever become the tyrant of the nation.

Distinction of powers, founded not only upon law, but upon a real discrimination of public employments is another barrier against tyranny. The military, the marine, the department of finance, legislation and courts of justice are all distributed amongst men, whose education, and habits are essentially different—all those powers must be destroyed, corrupted, or must even have changed their very natures, before any power, distinct from or included in these, can aspire to tyranny.

The liberty of the press, the universal use of reading, and the multitude of public papers and gazettes are sufficient to preserve the nation from any danger of this kind. To every man that has read with attention the history of the usurpation of Cromwell in England, it is evident, that one single gazette, freely circulating in that country at that time, would have effectually arrested the progress of tyranny—it is equally evident that if the people of England had been in the practice of reading other books than the bible, this political and religious hypocrite would have been unmasked in his outset, and his schemes rendered abortive. All popular tyrants have ever acted under a masque ; the liberty of the press tears off this masque, and the moment the real visage is seen, there is nothing more to fear. Let us not then create a real evil to avoid an imaginary danger.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 6.

The English commerce is now arrived at a most enviable height, contrary to what might have been expected from the false direction the national spirit has at all times been accustomed to receive from government. The public spirit of its citizens has ever been the support of this country, and enabled it to surmount every obstacle and despise every calamity. It was that spirit which supported them through the fatal American war, and which at this moment supports them under a load of taxes, at least three times as great as the nation ought, in justice, to pay. But it is not so easy, as formerly, for an English minister to controul the public opinion. Time has been, when the governing party had only to set up a phantom, and the people would fight. They are now sensible of their past errors, and it must be some direct, pointed, and positive provocation from France that will lead them into the snares laid by the court. Notwithstanding all our resources and industry, a new war must decidedly ruin us. The ministry well know that the only means left them to destroy what little liberty remains in England is to prevent its establishment in France, although they do not undertake to avow their design in open day.—In fact, they have not been able to fall upon any means to render popular a quarrel with a nation that is determined to mind its own business. The people of England look with anxiety for a government really free, and are not disposed to war against a nation, who have thrown off their shackles, merely to support the cause of despotism. The fear of the people not agreeing to a war with France has forced Mr. Pitt to change his plans, and purchase Burke's abilities to calumniate the French revolution ; but the slanders of this venal slave have by no means produced the effect the minister had in view. The high tone in which he has accustomed himself to address foreign powers, will no longer do. It has failed with the Empress of Russia ; and he must quit her. Intrigue is his last resource in order to set the German princes upon France and let loose upon her a herd of thieves and plunderers, who he weakly believes will be able to injure her ; but this plan has been discovered, and the vigilance of France is redoubled.

Particulars relative to the Disturbances in French Hispaniola.

[Translated from the printed proceedings of the General Assembly of the Island, received on Monday last by the brig Hety, Capt. Cloufer.]  
CAPE-FRANCOIS, Oct. 5.

Substance of the instructions from the General Assembly of the French part of Hispaniola, to their Commissioners to the National Assembly of France. The Commissioners being arrived in France, shall immediately repair to the National Assembly at Paris, from whence, after having conferred with the commercial deputies from this capital, they shall write to the eighty-three departments and to the different chambers of commerce, to prevail upon them by the most pressing arguments, to concur with them in the demands they shall make from the National Assembly ; which shall be—1st, To send forward without delay the decrees relative to the colonies in the West-Indies, which are not officially known in those parts. 2d, They shall solicit the National Assembly to send the most prompt succour to the relief of the inhabitants of French Hispaniola, to assist in extinguishing the revolt of the blacks, as well as to afford the means of executing the national decrees, and re-establishing order in the colonies. 3d, They are authorized to demand from the nation and commercial bodies of France, the sums necessary for re-establishing the agriculture of the Island, as well as a large supply of provisions, which are become absolutely necessary, by the depredations of the insurgents. In addition to the above, the assistance of the Mother Country is requested, to repair, as much as possible, the various other losses the colony has sustained and to exert her power in putting an end to the ravages of the insurgents, since there is no probability of any effectual speedy assistance from any other quarter.

The President of the General Assembly of the Island, having given the colonial letter to the English Prime Minister, a reading, has ordered its insertion in the journal. The letter is as follows :

Cape-Francois, Sept. 26, 1791.

We shall forbear troubling you, Sir, with the melancholy narrative of our misfortunes. By the return of the *Daphne* and the *Alert* your Excellency will receive a detail of the most disastrous events. St. Domingo is at this instant a prey to the devastations of fire and sword, and being in a great measure over-run by the revolted Negroes, must probably, in a very short time be considered the grave of its inhabitants, and covered with the ashes of its buildings and plantations.

From the beginning of these attempts and outrages we made it a point to ask assistance from our neighbours.—The English alone have exerted themselves in our favour, and shared with us the scanty means they themselves are masters of to preserve their possessions from being exposed to an evil which is like to become universal, by the methods certain philanthropists have fallen upon to propagate their opinions.

The succour afforded us by the English has, indeed, proved insufficient to remedy our misfortunes, but their activity, good will, and generosity has operated considerably to our relief. Although sunk in the abyss of despair and wretchedness, Gratitude is a sentiment which will still be uppermost in every Christian heart. Be pleased then, Sir, to receive and present to your King, our acknowledgments of the obligations we shall ever remain under to England whose generosity, abstracted from all narrow policy and private considerations, has sent a force to us to snatch from the wasting flames the remains of an

island, the immensity of whose productions has hitherto left France without a rival in the commerce of the West-Indies." We are, &c.

The Members of the General Assembly of Representatives for the Island of St. Domingo.

The General Assembly resolved on the 29th of September, for the relief of such of the inhabitants as have had their plantations and buildings burnt, that a commissioner be dispatched to the island of Jamaica, there to negotiate a loan of 180,000. sterling, or 725,000 dollars, on condition that re-imbusement shall be made in four equal yearly payments, the first to take place on May first, 1794, either in dollars, articles of commerce, or drafts upon old France. The rate of interest to be agreed upon by commissioners deputed by the Assembly, and the loaners of the money in Jamaica.

A motion was made on the same day in the General Assembly, to present a memorial to Lord Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, requesting him, in concurrence with the Assembly, to send to the assistance of this island some companies of the Blue Mountain negroes, as the best qualified troops to put an end to the rebellion of the slaves in Hispaniola.

FRANCE.

August 25-30, 1791.

[Translated from L'ARGUS PATRIOTE, a French paper of estimation, printed at Paris.]

The disaffected of every denomination, who have fled out of this kingdom into foreign countries, are endeavouring to propagate an idea that France is to all intents, ruined ; in particular, that the people of Paris are in such abject distress as to be in want of the most common necessaries of life, and that every prudent man has given up the revolution as a desperate attempt. These reports, which perfectly accord with the wishes of most of the European Courts, are carefully circulated, in order to damp the spirits of such nations as would be the most likely to follow the example of France in throwing off the shackles of despotism. It may indeed be asserted, in strict truth, that the principal business of certain courts at this time is to vilify the National Assembly, and that part of the French nation who have taken up arms to defend their liberty.

It is remarkable that the Parisians have gained in solidity what they have lost in frivolity. The spirit of the people increases daily, and in room of a contemptible species of vanity, the French have assumed a noble pride of soul, and a more than Roman love of their country. A revolution has, in fact, taken place in manners and morals, as well as in government, and the character of the Parisians, in particular, is entirely changed. Talents and learning are encouraged, and though the capital of France may heretofore have boasted a more brilliant and gay appearance than at present, we can safely say that it never at any time contained so many happy people.

August 25.

The scarcity of money still continues, and several stock-jobbers, that might be named, if necessary, have got into the practice of exchanging specie for national notes upon a certain discount on the notes. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the return of our citizens to good order, than the tranquility in which these wretches carry on their infamous traffic.

Notwithstanding the number of refugees from France is very great, and a very great part of that number completely ruined, as well as liable to trial for treason, should they return ; yet we may venture to affirm that the greatest part of them are neither ruined, nor liable to a legal process. Even the traitors and parricides would instantly return to their country were they assured that the troubles were at an end, and that the new laws would be faithfully observed that have been passed under the sanction of the present government.

August 30.

Among all the writers who have openly declared themselves for the system of anarchy, called republican government, in France, there are but two whose opinions seem to have made any considerable number of proselytes. These are, Mr. Thomas Payne, and Monf. Condorcet. The first of these is a stranger ; the other has hitherto supported the character of an honest man, at the same time he is a weak man, and having spent the best part of his life in writing panegyrics, and wrangling about the squaring of the circle, he now pops out of his garret, and in an instant pretends to resolve a political problem, which has puzzled the wisest men of all ages.

It is computed that upwards of two hundred thousand persons have fled out of France, on account of the troubles, who have not only drawn their incomes out of circulation, but have also transferred their moveable property into foreign countries. More than two hundred thousand others having lost and forfeited their estates, remain in the kingdom, in a most deplorable state of poverty.

Upwards of twenty thousand persons have this year celebrated the era of the French Revolution in London alone. It must be remembered that last year, the number did not exceed seven hundred. At Dublin also the armed Volunteers have joyfully commemorated this great event ; and there has not been a single town or city in England, of consequence, but what has honored the day that gave birth to the liberties of France.