

our sea ports and public places. The Convention confirms the nomination of Billaud de Varennes, and of ——— sent to Calais, to stop the English conspirators; the Convention denounces to the world, and to the English themselves, the atrocious and cowardly conduct of the British government. Ye Americans! Free and allied with the French, 'tis to you in particular that this declaration is addressed; base calumniators squander their money, to dishonour and blacken the character of this great nation; nevertheless, you have observed on this important subject, a silence which at once betrays a guilty conscience, and the shame of being thought an accomplice.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.

The malignant disorder that has so long raged in this city, is visibly moderating from day to day, and, where it exists, has assumed a mild appearance. The deaths at the hospital have greatly decreased, and the number of convalescents is becoming numerous. With a continuance of cool weather there is every reason to presume, that the sickness will wholly disappear in a few days, and the intercourse between this and other cities, by stages, &c. be restored. People are now daily returning to their habitations—and we hear of none having taken any infection.

On Tuesday, the 8th of October, SAMUEL ADAMS, Esquire, was declared Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the state of Massachusetts—successor to the patriotic HANCOCK, deceased.

“Our country's favour, and Columbia's pride,

The orphan's father and the widow's friend, May future HANCOCKS Massachusetts guide;

HANCOCK!—Thy name alone with time shall end!”

On the 18th of August last, happened the most terrible hurricane at the Danish island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies, that has been experienced since the island was first settled. Great numbers of American, and other vessels, were lost in the harbour, and property to a vast amount: many of the neighbouring islands suffered in an equal degree.

Letters from the West-Indies assert, that the Spanish privateers take all American vessels they fall in with, and carry them into Cuba or St. Domingo, putting the crews in irons, and treating them almost as pirates.

A correspondent enquires—“Is it not time that the intercourse be opened between this city and neighbouring states?—Under proper precautions, it is thought, by many, the stages might be again set a going; and that travellers might proceed on their business, as heretofore.”

“It is hoped, such inhabitants of this city as have been for several weeks removed into the country, will not crowd in too suddenly to the city, upon a supposition that all danger is over. It would be prudent to wait a fall of rain, and a subsequent hard frost or two, before re-entering their houses, particularly if situated in narrow alleys, or ill-ventilated parts of the city.”

A very pompous account is given in a London paper of July 17th, of the Precieuse, a French 36 gun frigate, being taken by the English sloop of war Proserpine, of 28 guns, after an action of two hours.—They promise the particulars of an action that never took place. [The Precieuse retired in this port, and is now sailed on a cruise from New-York, with the Jupiter and other French ships.]

Letters from Hamburg, of July 26. mention that a large Russian fleet had just arrived before Copenhagen, to oblige the Danes to join in the war against France. This fleet, it was thought, would be dangerous to American vessels that had taken in cargoes of grain for France.

It is with the most sincere satisfaction we observe many stores opening in this city that have been long shut; many families returned, that have been long absent; and the wharves, and Water-Street, once more enlivened, in some degree, by the occupations of industry, and commercial intercourse. The George Barclay, captain Collet, from London, is come up from Ches-ter, and is discharging her cargo: many others, now below, it is said, are following example.

Should momentary clouds, with envious shade,

Blot the gay scene, and bid its colours fade,

As the next hour a gleam of joy supplies, Swift o'er the mind the passing sun-shine flies;

No more the tear of transient sorrow flows,

Ceas'd are the widow's griefs, the orphan's woes.”

Further accounts from Europe mention, that the Russians have again been infringing on the Turkish territories, and in particular the town of Ramineck. This, it was thought, would prevent the reception of the Russian minister at Constantinople. M. Descourches, the French envoy, had ar-

rived there and was well received by the Divan.—The English had taken 8000 Hessians into their pay; they were to join prince Cobourg's army about the 29th of July.—The republic of Venice had given great offence to the combined powers by acknowledging the French Republic and accepting their Envoy.—The ambassador of the court of Vienna, the Spanish ambassador, and almost half the ministers had left Venice on the same account.—Citizen Guys, the French Charge des affaires to the regency of Tripoli had been received with the highest honours by the Pacha. He ordered the Republican flag to be saluted with 21 cannon, and other marks of distinction that were never before shown to the most favoured nation.

A house of ill fame was a few days ago broke up in New-York, by the populace. A writer in one of the papers of that city very justly queries, Whether the punishment of offenders, inhabiting these houses, should not be left to the city magistrates rather than to an indiscriminate collection of people, who rarely act from motives of rationality, or love of social order.

A company of money coiners have been lately detected at Brockfield and Spencer, towns in the state of Massachusetts; one of the Artists acknowledged he had passed three hundred dollars. The dollars are said to be well executed; some were of pewter only, and others covered with a thin plate of silver.

Three persons are to be hanged in New-York in November, one for forging a deed, and two others for passing forged deeds, knowing them to be forged.

Some persons imagine that the fate of France depends upon Conde, Mentz, Valenciennes, Lisle, or Dunkirk: So in this country, during the late war, when Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, or Charleston were in the hands of the British, there were not wanting those who continually were crying out, *All is lost!*—There is a vast difference between taking towns and conquering countries. Every town taken by the combined army weakens its force, and its very conquests, if continued, will become the cause of its dissolution.

Letters from France mention that young Louis capet (alias Louis 17th) was by order of the National Convention bound apprentice to a Cobler on the 10th of August last.

Five criminal prisoners, in the new jail of this city, one day last week, blackened their tongues, and other ways so well counterfeited the common symptoms of the yellow fever, that, for fear of infecting the prison, they were conveyed, seemingly in a low state, to the hospital on Bush-Hill. Here, they took the first opportunity to make their escape, not however without first robbing the nurses of a considerable sum of money. One of these persons, we are told, is since retaken, and brought back to jail.

Capt. Knight, lately arrived at Salem from Port-au-Prince, on the 9th of September, fell in with the British frigate Aligator, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Rowley: the latter boarded him, examined his papers, and returned on board the frigate, telling Capt. Knight he should receive a signal when he might depart: when the signal was given, the music on board the frigate immediately struck up *Yankee Doodle*—a favourite tune with the British, ever since their glorious march to Lexington, in 1775.—[N. B. It ought to be repeated, once in a while, that the British troops, when they marched out of Boston for Lexington, played the above tune, in derision of the Americans; and that on their retreat the latter followed them back with the same merry tune. Bargoine and Cornwallis also marched to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*, at Saratoga and Yorktown.]

Capt. Knight, with true Yankee humour, ordered his black cook, to re-echo the tune on his violin.

Extract of a letter from Hartford.

“We have been highly favoured here (thro' mercy) in having generally escaped the contagious Philadelphia fever, considering the many travellers from that city that were daily passing through from thence, and even sojourning here during the months of August and September. It is with much pleasure I can assure you that only three persons in this city are certainly known to be down with the so much dreaded yellow fever, viz. Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Editors of the Connecticut Courant, and a correspondent of theirs, who dwelleth a few doors distant. All three of these poor gentlemen took the infection from a certain southern newspaper, which they happened to peep into without previously fumigating their nostrils with hot vinegar and taking a dram of stinkabus. They are frequently delirious, and it is remarkable, that in the paroxysms of the fever they yelp exactly like puppies; often, in their frenzy, snapping at the Gazette that was the innocent cause of their calamity. That their teeth may speedily be beaten into pruning-hooks and plough-shares, is the sincere wish of yours, with sincere respect, &c.

Maryland papers relate, “that a voice has been heard in the streets of Philadelphia, warning the inhabitants to prepare for their doom, as written in the book of the prophet Ezekiel, chap. 27th.” They

farther assert, “that two angels have been seen, that conversed with the Watch of this city at midnight, on the subject which the above voice had previously proclaimed.” [It is high time that men were ashamed of propagating such silly falsehoods as these; without foundation in nature or reason.]

By a gentleman arrived at Baltimore in a ship from Fayal, we learn, that Fayal, as well as Madeira, and all the Azores, or Western Isles, were apprehensive of an approaching famine—their crops of grain having nearly all failed this season—That in a few days after their arrival at the said place, (about the 8th of August), the governor, chief judge, and senate, had called a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of adopting some plan to guard against the expected calamity, by procuring provisions from Portugal or America, but that through party divisions, they had come to no resolution on the subject—that there was not a bushel of wheat or corn, nor a barrel of flour for sale in the whole island. That the principal part of the people there, lived on garden roots, fruit, and fish, having no bread to eat—that several cargoes of grain or flour would barely afford them a temporary relief in any one of the said islands. Fayal being in want of 60,000 bushels for its consumption alone; Tercera and Michael's had undergone an equal scarcity of crops with the former island; that vessels going to Europe this fall, would do well to stop there or at Madeira, as they will have an opportunity of making sales to great advantage.

The gentleman who gave the above information, further adds, that it is a frequent practice in the above mentioned islands, to take advantage of strangers in calculating accounts in their currency—and the exchange of specie or sterling money; which he thinks the consuls of different nations, who reside in them, ought to make known on the arrival of every vessel there belonging to the country or nation whom they represent.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Sept. 8.

“Admiral King, with three sail of the line and three frigates, is arrived at Newfoundland, and is daily expected at Halifax, at which place we imagine part of admiral Gardner's fleet now is, though we have not heard of them this fortnight past.”

Some scattering intelligence appears in the New Providence papers, purporting that an English fleet from Jamaica under Commodore Ford, had sailed with troops on board, on Sept. 8th, to attack Port Jeremie, in French Hispaniola—that the English colours were flying at Nichola Mole, &c. [From such important intelligence coming thro' no other than the New Providence channel, it may, after such an interval of time, be supposed somewhat doubtful.]

From the London Morning Chronicle of Saturday, July 27, 1793.

On Thursday evening was decided before judge Buller, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a case of the utmost importance to the rights of neutral powers. Collin McKellan and James Ferguson, both Americans, and who were impressed on the 18th of last month, were brought before the above mentioned judge, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued on the 21st of June last, returnable immediately for the purpose of obtaining their discharge; when lieutenant Haworth, the commander of the Enterprize, returned that those men were natural born subjects of the king of Great Britain, and therefore not exempt from being impressed into his service. This return was supported by the attorney-general and Mr. Baldwin, on the part of the crown, and opposed by Mr. Merryatt, on the part of the men, who contended, that altho' the men were born subjects of the king of Great Britain, yet by virtue of the declaration of independence in 1776, and the solemn recognition and ratification of that declaration by treaty, and by act of parliament in 1783, these men, as well as all other citizens of the United States of America, were become foreigners, and not liable to be impressed into his majesty's service. The judge however, declared, that he could take cognizance of nothing but the return, and therefore was bound to remand them. It is a circumstance well worthy the attention of the public, that in order to obtain the writs of habeas corpus, to bring these men up, affidavits of their being Americans had been made, but the returns to the writs are not upon oath, and the affidavits are not permitted to be read upon the hearing, so that false returns may be made and the judge cannot permit an affidavit to be read, which would prove the return (which is not upon oath) to be false. As the men have found that they must submit, a memorial of their case, verified with affidavits, will be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, that proper measures may be taken to obtain redress.

In several American newspapers, mention has been made of one captain Walker, a pirate spoken with at sea, and cruising under French Republican colours—The public are desired to take notice that no such vessel or captain has received a com-

mission from the executive of the French Republic.—All commissions granted to French privateers have been accompanied with the strongest instructions to the captains to conduct themselves like republicans, men of honour, soldiers of Liberty, friends and allies of the Americans.

On the 15th of October instant, died in the hospital at Bush-Hill, near which he was interred in a public burial ground, Mr. LUCAS STORCH, printer, of this city.

Gibraltar, Aug. 3. The English at present are off Toulon, and are to continue there till the Spanish fleet (who are gone in to water) join them. The Berwick parted from the fleet on the 21st ult. off Toulon in a gale of wind, and arrived here yesterday, having sprung her bowsprit, fore and mizen masts, and main cross trees. The Leda frigate has been roughly handled by three French frigates: the Illustrious was in company, and it is said an enquiry is to be made into the conduct of her captain for not assisting. We have had no late accounts from England, but expect from thence, every hour, the Montague. The French have 16 sail of the line in Toulon, and the Spaniards are in daily expectation of the surrender of Piedmont.

Aux-Cayes, Sept. 4. Capt. Young, arrived at Newburyport from Aux-Cayes, informs, that three days before he left that place, the Mulattoes rose upon the Whites and made themselves masters of the town, with little or no opposition.

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 6. This place continues to become more and more wretched—the government of the Whites is at an end—and those of property who remain here, are going off with it, as fast as they can, apprehending that the Negroes will shortly possess what remains. There is no sale for American produce; the town is glutted with flour, particularly.—The commissary Polverel has been arrived at Port-au-Prince from the Cape some days. His business is to make regulations for the colony. His system is said to be, to abolish slavery among the Blacks. Among other arrangements, he is about publishing a decree, that all Negroes, who shall join him in arms, shall be made free after a certain term of service.

About the middle of August, a body of Spaniards attacked the French settlements back of Gonaive, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Salem, Oct. 15. Capt. Odell arrived here last week from Guadaloupe. While he was there, the Negroes on the plantations rose and embodied, and on the 25th of August marched against the town of St. Ann's—but the inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number. It was said that about 300 had been destroyed at different times—among the number taken prisoners, was a Priest, who in the market place had his brains blown out by four boys, with each a pistol, after which one of them cut off his head with a hanger. Several of the more active Negroes had been taken riding from place to place, calling upon the slaves where they meant to rise, for now was their time: such were treated with no mercy—but the inhabitants fell upon them with their broad swords, and cut them to pieces, leaving their mangled carcases for the dogs. The inhabitants of the plantations were fleeing in consternation to the towns for safety.

Baltimore, Oct. 18. This afternoon arrived here, the French frigate, LA CITOYENNE FRANCAISE, mounting 36 guns; on her coming to anchor she fired a salute of 15 guns in honour of the fifteen American States. During her cruise off this coast, she took 5 prizes, one of which she has brought in with her to this port.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. a terrible fire broke out at Lansingburgh, in the State of New-York: 14 buildings were destroyed, and other considerable damage done.

Providence, Oct. 12. Saturday last arrived the ship Providence, capt. James Munro, in 35 days from Cape-Francois, and brought about 50 French passengers, men, women and children. On the 29th of August, off Heneague, he was brought to and boarded by the privateer schooner Hornet, capt. Solomon Steele, of Bermuda, who treated capt. Munro and his passengers with great politeness, taking from the latter only “a few Negroes.”

On Thursday last, the General Assembly of Vermont convened at Windsor for the anniversary election. In the morning was displayed a variety of military manoeuvres, and in the afternoon an ingenious and elegant discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth. Upon examining the votes, it appeared that, by a majority of 212, his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq. was elected Governor, and his Hon. PETER OLCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant Governor for the ensuing year, which was announced with a discharge of 15 guns. In the evening a splendid ball, graced by a most brilliant circle of the fair of that metropolis, was given by the gentlemen of that town.