

in this same place by the great FRANKLIN... I trust that our national character has not degenerated in proportion with our Representatives.

If Valenciennes, Lisle, and every fortified town in France were now in possession of the combined despots, yet, says a correspondent, if the constitution is accepted, those places cannot, in the nature of things, prove other than pompous sepulchres to decaying tyranny.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Kingston, Aug. 25, 1793. "It is now twenty days since I was taken and brought in here: the owners of the privateer, have labelled the vessel and cargo, upon the weak presumption, that they can prove me to be a French subject, merely because I have been for three or four months in Jeremie, disposing of the property you consigned to me, and which could not be effected time enough to send the proceeds in the vessel till her return to Jeremie again.

ed with more expence than his vessel and cargo would come to, besides the detention. Not having a friend here to prosecute the matter, he was obliged to put up with the loss and insult, and was happy to get away on any terms.

The French papers received down to the twenty sixth of August, make no mention of the pretended embargo laid in all the ports of France on vessels of the United States; they speak only of a decree passed in the beginning of August, which prohibits the exportation of objects of the first necessity.

"This decree, whose dispositions are of a nature truly extraordinary, when we consider the immense product of the French manufactures was, as well as that which pronounces the extinction of the seven hundred millions of assignats, the natural result of the discovery which was made of the plots which the government of St. James' was forming in the bosom of the Republic.

St. Domingo, July 17. "It is a gross error to believe in the maintenance of slavery, in St. Domingo. Let the proprietors undeceive themselves; already it exists no more, and if they consult their interests (for they do not know any other motive,) every master will be eager to prevent crimes; crimes can they really be? Can the annihilation of a cruel, vicious, aristocratic people, enemies to the French Republic, be a crime? No! of what consequence is it to the mother country that there should exist great planters, great merchants, or men possessing millions.

Pittsburg, Oct. 19. Late accounts from fort Washington mention, that the Army under general Wayne, had received positive orders to march on the 24th of September last.

Trenton, Oct. 23. Yesterday a subscription was set on foot by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Philadelphia; and we are happy in communicating that a spirit of liberality is generally conspicuous on the subscription paper.

By a gentleman lately from Johnstown, in the State of New York, we are informed that a report is there circulated & generally believed, that the warriors of the six nations had been supplied at the British posts, with the best rifle powder, arms and provisions, under colour of trade; and that their declared intention was to rendezvous at the Miami towns and co-operate with their hostile brethren.

Yesterday the Legislature of this State convened in this city.

COPY of a letter from William Moultrie, Governor of South Carolina, to Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States of America.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5, 1793. Dear Sir, THROUGH the medium of the northern newspapers, we, in this state have been in-

formed, that a dispute had taken place between the President of the United States and yourself, on some point relating to a prize; and upon your differing thereon, you said with a degree of warmth, that you would appeal to the people.

My regard for you personally, as well as being the representative of a nation I really esteem, induces me to request from you an exact relation of what did happen in your dispute, if any you have had; and that you would, in favouring me in my request, mention the time, the place, and the manner; because opinions lead people more often astray for want of the knowledge of particulars.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, with great regard, your most obedient humble servant, WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

Citizen GENET's Answer. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1793. the 2d year of the French Republic, Dear Sir,

I SHOULD long since have exposed the authors of the falsehoods, which a dark and deep intrigue has laid to my charge, if I could have condescended to put myself on a level with those men, whom I too much despise to produce proofs against the absurdity of their accusations. But it is not thus that the representative of a great people, should conduct himself—it is not sufficient that he exposes those who traduce him, he ought to demand their punishment and to obtain it, if the representative of the sovereignty where he resides does justice.

It is to Congress that I shall address myself, through the medium of the executive of the United States, to ask the severest examination of all my official measures, and of every particular step which may be supposed to have been an attempt upon the established authority of the American Republic; I shall conceal nothing, sir, from this august body: I shall place under the inspection of every member my instructions, my correspondence and my conferences with the federal government, my correspondence with the French government: my instructions to the consuls of the Republic, and my correspondence with them; and, I hope that the result of the examination of these documents, and the analysis of the pretended threat imputed to me, of appealing to the people, will be a thorough conviction, that if I have spoken to your government, with the energy of a freeman, with the enthusiasm which at this day inspires and animates every Frenchman really attached to his country: if I have complained officially, and in no other way of the conduct of certain officers of the federal government, whose intentions appeared to me both destructive of liberty, and favourable to our enemies; if I have declared that their tameness, that their small measures in the common danger which menaces free nations, did not appear to me to be consistent with the sentiments of their fellow citizens, with the true interests of their country; if I have expressed without disguise, my grief at seeing General Washington, that celebrated hero of liberty, accessible to men whose schemes could only darken his glory: if by this boldness, I have made myself the mark for all the resentment their utmost perfidy can occasion, I have never forgotten, what I owe to the supreme head of the executive of a great people, who were the first to open the career to freedom, the first to proclaim the Rights of Men, and whose existence is as dear to us, as ours is necessary to them.

I am as jealous of the esteem of the Americans as that of any of my fellow citizens, and whatever efforts may be made to deprive me of it, I flatter myself with confidence, that I shall wholly preserve it. I believe that I shall be always deemed worthy in their eyes, of the fraternal reception they gave me from Charleston to New-York; and I make no doubt, finally, that the brave Gen. Moultrie, will never regret to have been the first to acknowledge in me, the envoy of the French Republic, and to have heaped on me those kindnesses and obliging attentions; the recollection of which will be never effaced from my memory.

GENET. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America. To all whom it may concern.

THE Sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul for the Republic of France, within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, and having thereon received from me an exequatur, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed

to Vice-Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided; and the said Sieur Duplaine having under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments and infractions on the laws of the land, and particularly having caused a vessel to be rescued with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it being therefore no longer fit nor consistent, with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the Sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers, there are therefore to declare that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine as Vice-Consul of the Republic of France in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Vice-Consuls of that nation, and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void, from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

G^o: WASHINGTON. By the President. TH: JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern. THE Citizen Dourney having produced to me his commission as Consul for the Republic of France at Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties and conventions, in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

G^o: WASHINGTON. By the President. TH: JEFFERSON.

** The several Printers in this city are requested to insert the above two official papers, in their respective Gazettes.

Anecdote. An Irish student was once asked what was meant by posthumous works?—"They are such works (said Paddy) as a man writes after he is dead."

(Another.) The famous mountebank Doctor Richard Rock, was once arranging a crowd of people very learnedly from his travelling pulpit.—On a sudden, he observed great part of his audience dropping off, and earnestly attending to something that a shabby fellow at a distance was telling them. Rock immediately enquired what communications the man had to make, that could so earnestly attract the attention of such a number of people "Doctor, (said one of the audience) he is telling the people as how you were once a porter as well as himself!"—Very true (said Rock) but then you will please to take notice that he remains a porter still.

** With the present NUMBER (208) concludes the second volume, and second year's publication of the National Gazette. Having just imported, on his own account, a considerable quantity of new and elegant printing types from Europe, it is the Editor's intention to resume the publication of this paper in a short time, and previously to the meeting of Congress on the second day of December next.—In the mean time he earnestly solicits all persons in arrears for this Gazette (the greater part of which is of two years' amount) to remit, without delay, the sums due, by post or otherwise; directing to Messrs. CHILDS and SWAINE, New-York; or to PHILIP FRENEAU, Philadelphia.

Printers of newspapers may omit sending their Gazettes in exchange, till further notified.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. OCTOBER 1793. Table with columns: Day, D. H. Bar. m. Ther. W. ind. Weather. Rows for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday.