

fluted him with three cheers and acclamations, which were repeated when the ship left the wharf. The citizens then proceeded to the Battery, where as soon as the Ohio arrived, Mr. Jay was saluted with a discharge of cannon, which was immediately followed by three cheers from Governor's Island. Seldom have we seen so numerous and respectable a collection of citizens, and such demonstrations of a sincere desire that the embassy may be successful.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Translated from the Courier Francois of yesterday morning.

By persons who arrived here from Port-de-Paix, St. Domingo, we learn that the Commandant, Levaux, and Colonel Pageant are determined to preserve to the French republic the places which they have in possession. They have a good republican garrison, who are resolved not to submit either to the English or Spaniards.

Levaux has taken the camp Fonache, guarded by 150 English and some French, who were made prisoners: He took this camp without firing a gun. The English and Spanish have no force; sickness has left but a few soldiers there; all the service falls on the inhabitants, who are exhausted by fatigue.

Among the many useful and important mechanical branches which are rapidly improving and extending themselves throughout the community, may with great propriety be ranked that of the manufacture of paper. This useful article, which, previous to the late acts of Congress, was imported in great abundance, has since that period been in a great measure prohibited, by reason of the heaviness of the duties. The consequence was, that paper soon became exorbitantly high, and the effect have been so severely felt, in some instances, that some of the most useful publications were on the point of being suspended; which was not only occasioned by the extravagance of demand for this article, but also the difficulty of procuring it at any price. Hence the manufacture of paper became a very lucrative undertaking, many mills are erected for this purpose every season; and we felicitate our fellow citizens on the prospect of being able to purchase it in future at a less exorbitant demand than heretofore, as great quantities must be continually produced. It will have a salutary effect in bringing the price to a proper standard, as well as being the means of retaining great quantities of cash in the country.

The following letter was received by the ship Caroline, Captain Gerrish:

Kingston, (Jam.) April 6, 1794.

SIR,

Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, my present situation induces me to write you the following information, as it materially concerns both our interests.

Your correspondent in Port-au-Prince having loaded the schooner Industry with a cargo of coffee, about 86,600 weight, your property, we were ready for sea, but detained by an embargo six weeks. On the 6th of March we were permitted to sail, but ordered back by Commodore Ford, who, with his squadron, lay before the town. On the 16th sailed again, in company with your brig, the Harmony, Captain Dunphy, and before we got out of sight of the harbour were both taken by an English schooner, and sent into this port, the 25th ult. What the consequence will be I cannot inform you, but I expect we shall share the fate of the rest of our countrymen, who have their property condemned almost every day.

If the American government can overlook all the abuses and injuries which its citizens suffer from these English pirates and tyrants, they may as well be allowed to come into our ports and plunder us at home.

I am, &c.

To Mr. ———, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Captain Andrew Lewis, commanding the State troops, on the frontiers of Virginia, to a member of Congress, April 18.

"On the 6th inst. the Indians, not ha-

ving an opportunity to do mischief immediately on the frontiers, came through the settlement within 15 miles of Abington, where the people were, as they thought, in perfect security. They fell on the family of a Mr. Livingston, and murdered and took the whole. My troops went in pursuit of them, and I have not yet heard the event."

The Legislature of this state, with a view to soften the rigor of penal laws, have past an act declaring that no crime except murder of the first degree, shall be punished with death. Murder in the first degree, is designated to be, a killing by means of poison, by lying in wait, or with other kind of wilful deliberate, premeditated intention, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary. All other kinds of killing shall be deemed murder in the second degree. The kind of murder to be ascertained by the verdict of a jury.

Persons liable to be prosecuted for petit treason shall be proceeded against and punished as in other cases of murder.

Murder in the first degree is punished with death. High treason is punished with confinement in prison and the penitentiary house not less than 6 nor more than 12 years—Arson, with confinement not less than 5 nor more than 12 years—Rape, not less than 10, nor more than 21 years. Murder of the second degree, not less than 5, nor more than 18 years—Forgery, not less than 4, nor more than 15 years, with payment of a fine, not to exceed 1000 dollars—maiming, not less than 2 nor more than 10 years, with a fine not to exceed 1000 dollars—manslaughter, not less than 2 nor more than 10 years, and giving security for good behaviour during life. Persons being charged with involuntary manslaughter, the Attorney General, with leave of the court, may waive the felony, and proceed against them as for a misdemeanor, and give in evidence any act of manslaughter—or the attorney may charge other offences in the same indictment, and the Jury may acquit the person of one or both. The benefit of clergy is for ever abolished.

Since the successes of the French on the Rhine, about the middle and beginning of January, no military operations of importance have been made on the great theatre of war, the frontiers of France—but about the beginning of March measures were in train for opening a campaign, which unless counteracted by propositions for peace must be more interesting than the annals of the world have heretofore produced. The combined forces on the north of France had marched from their winter cantonments, & were forming a cordon near Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, &c. At the former of which the Prince Cobourg had established his head quarters. The allies, composed of Austrian, Prussian, British, Hanoverian & Dutch troops, will form a body of 55,000 cavalry, and 170,000 infantry; assisted by a powerful artillery. To oppose these, the French army of the north has been augmented to above 200,000 men, commanded by General Pichigin, who has succeeded General Jourdan: aided by an artillery no ways inferior to the allies either in skill or numbers. The Convention of France, firm as the everlasting hills, thinking only of victory and anticipating the speedy display of the tri-coloured flag over the tower of London; despising peace on any terms short of the entire acknowledgement of the Republic, putting every engine in operations to carry on the war; manufacturing six hundred muskets a day, and twelve hundred pieces of ordnance in a month; having 72 sail of ships in complete order at Brest, sixteen of which are of one hundred and ten guns, besides fourteen sail of the line, at Toulon, which are equipping with the most surprising rapidity; the descent on England not given up; and the augmentation of the land forces which already amount to twelve hundred thousand, daily made. However florid this sketch appears, we believe it no exaggeration. On the other hand the combined powers are pursuing the most active measures. The raising of the peasants in Germany in a mass is ordered.

In England a law has passed augmenting the militia in order to employ the regular forces of that county on the frontiers, if not a descent on the coasts of France; a large loan of money is effected; 88 ships of the line are in commission, besides fifty gun ships and lesser vessels; and large majorities in both houses of parliament determined to support the war. In short, although in the last year near three hundred thousand men, the flower of Europe, were sent headlong to the tomb, we may expect that the current year will not be less bloody, unless the meek eyed deity shall deign to disperse on the wings of the wind, the restless spirits who delight in war. One consolation alone remains, the violence of the exertions may shorten their duration. Such a war must soon beget poverty, and poverty will soon beget peace.

The time allowed for the importation of American produce in neutral bottoms having expired, in Jamaica. The lieutenant-Governor has given orders to permit the importation of all kinds of provisions, and of lumber of every description, from the United States of America, as well in British as in other neutral states in amity with Great-Britain, from Tuesday the 25th ultimo, to the 20th of October next, and until six months notice shall be given to the contrary, and to permit the export of produce as usual in said vessels.

It has also been thought necessary to issue his Majesty's royal proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of flour and other provisions from this island, for the space of seven months from the 14th instant.

The Assurance, of 50 guins. Eetkley, arrived at Barbadoes, from the Straits, who mentioned that intelligence had reached there of the Spaniards having made some propositions to the French, the nature of which not being satisfactory to Lord St. Helen's the English Ambassador there, he had quitted Madrid on the 14th inst.

A ship from the coast of Africa, belonging to Mr. De Wolf, and others, of Rhode-Island, with slaves on board, has been taken by a British corsair, carried into Tortola and condemned.—"Some specious good oft waits on ill."

NEW BERN, May 31.

It is expected the Congress of the United States did rise in the course of this week, adjourning to the first of November, at which time Mr. Jay, it is thought will be on his return from his embassy. The session seems to have been entirely taken up, by the consideration, of questions of external policy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

WHEREAS Edward Brown, Master of the Brig Polly has presented a petition to the Honourable John Sitgreaves Esquire, Judge of the district court for the North-Carolina district, praying that a fine of one hundred dollars by him forfeited and paid for a supposed violation of the revenue laws of the United States, be restored. Notice is therefore hereby given to the attorney general, of the district aforesaid, and all others whom the same may concern; that they be and appear before his honour the Judge aforesaid at the courthouse in Edenton, on Tuesday the 8th day of July next (at which time and place the matters stated in the petition will be enquired into) and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted and the money restored to him; WITNESS: Abner Neale, Clerk of said court, at Newbern this 27th day of May Anno, Domini 1794 and eighteenth year of American Independence. Attest

ABNER NEALE, Clk.

F O R S A L E

THE house, and part of a lot adjoining Mr. Joseph Clark's in Craven street, now in the possession of Capt. Alexander Stewart. For terms apply to THOMAS WEBBER. May 31.