

napped in the act, without the least defalcation or loss. Thus the other instruments are secured, and there is on longer any risk in respect to any part of the money to opportunely advanced to save public credit.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated 1st October, 1793.

"To politics I have only to tell you in short, that the arms of the combined tyrants seem to carry every thing before them against the assertors of liberty in France—and indeed, from the treachery and confusion which prevail in the Convention—and you may say, in every part of that devoted country—little else can be expected. I hope America will be wise enough to avoid having any thing to do with war, which in its consequences would certainly destroy all its prospects of happiness; and yet it is suggested that the Minister lately sent out to you from France went with the intention of bringing you into it—at least that it was one part of his errand. I trust however he will fail in his views, if any such he entertained; for I have a more exalted opinion of the wisdom of the Americans, than to suppose they will suffer themselves to be fascinated into measures so destructive of their true interest. Col. Humphreys is at Gibraltar on his way to Algiers—gone with the expectation of accommodating matters in behalf of America with those pirates—God grant he may succeed. 'Tis said the application for a convoy was rather in too lofty a tone for this Court. Mr. Humphreys is a man of superior talents, and more pleasing manners—as such he will always succeed in obtaining favors, which the Minister here will spurn at, when solicited in an imperious manner.

General Galbaud is returned to New-York from his tour through Canada. He calls upon the Minister of the French Republic for a passage to France. This would have been granted him long since had he not taken himself off. In his letter to the minister he declares his innocence and denounces the National Commissioners at St. Domingo and minister here as criminal agents.

General Galbaud was appointed just before the treacherous manœuvres of Dumourier were executed, through the recommendation of Bournonville, whose concern with Dumourier is more than problematical.

He came out in the capacity of military governor, or general of St. Domingo. On his arrival, the civil commissioners represented to him that his appointment was a violation of a national decree, which declares, that no person possessing property in the island could hold an office there.

He apparently acquiesced, and embarked for France on one of the ships of force that were to convoy a fleet of merchant vessels then nearly ready to sail.

As soon as he was embarked he tampered with the officers and crews of the fleet, attacked and was the cause of the conflagration of the Cape and of the misfortunes which have followed that catastrophe.

Part of the convoy arrived here and General Galbaud on board. He and his agents were no doubt at the bottom of the disturbances on board of some of the ships of force while they lay at New-York, and perhaps he was the cause of the defection of the fleet

which failed upon some secret expedition. Yet this is the man who appears so anxiously solicitous to be tried by his constituents in France, though he judged it expedient first, it seems, to try his fortune in Canada.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Jan. 1, 1794.

Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Forrest members from the State of Maryland appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. S. Smith presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the house of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief—the same contribute for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Watertown, in the State of Massachusetts—was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thos. Claxton, assistant doorkeeper, was read, stating that in consequence of the increased number of the members of the house, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the house would make provision for the expense—laid on the table.

A supplementary report from the Secretary of State on the subject of foreign commerce was received and read—ordered that 150 copies be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies appropriated by law to defray the expenses of the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793—

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty three thousand dollars had been debited to the Department of State, and that one hundred, and seventy six thousand, four hundred and thirty two dollars, and twenty two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidential business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated October 16, 1793.

"On the 6th instant, at six o'clock in the morning, the Algerine fleet passed Gibraltar, on a cruise, consisting of one of 44, two of 36, one of 28, one of 20, and three of 12 guns; one ship of 22 guns, and twelve row-gallies have passed since: So much for the attention of Congress to their commerce—it is disgrace to the country. Funding systems and Indian wars have been their sole care. Here we are reduced from the most pleasing prospects, to the most disagreeable ones. American vessels have been in great demand, and though I had engaged a freight for my vessel (which is only 185 tons,) for a voyage which she would have performed in four months and a half, and for which I should have received 2200l. part of the freight being on board, was obliged to re-land it—as insurance could not be effected under 30 per cent. The Jay, Calder, and Harriet, Howes, left Malaga on the night of the 5th; we fear much for their safety. The only American in Malaga, is the Abigail, Gooch; Captains Eames and Poate have got in safe. The trade to Spain and Portugal cannot be pursued, until America will insist upon her representatives furnishing powers and means for a peace or war with these pirates, or

rather avenge themselves at once on their cursed abettors, the English, who, jealous to see the American flag riding the seas, peacefully and successfully, have used this dirty, piratical, political tool. A war is what I wished averted—I now pray to see it, as the principal part of the American trade is destroyed, at least the most profitable. Britain cannot stand the shock commercially, and France may sooner gain the freedom she desires.

"The siege of Dunkirk is raised, and Ostend is hourly expected to fall to the French. The Duke of York, and his associates, pressed on every side, retreat; as have the Spaniards, within their own territories. The French are advancing to retake Toulon in great force. You may all reckon on a continuance of the war."

A gentleman, on whose authority full dependence can be placed, arrived here via New-York from Jamaica, informs, that when he left Spanish Town a British packet had arrived there: The intelligence brought by this vessel was ordered to be kept a profound secret from the governed; but the Captain told our informant, that the affairs of France were in a most flourishing situation, many of the principal towns in England in a state of effervescence—that troops were sent to suppress the spirit, but joined the people in the cry of "No war." Finally, he also informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis, between all the belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria, and Spain.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the stockholders of the bank of the United States, residing in the different States, to consider on suitable persons to be proposed for directors at the ensuing election, the following ticket was agreed upon—

Thomas Willing, David Sears, Herman Le Roy, John Lawrence, Richard Harrison, John Delafeld, Mat. Clarkson, N. Y. Abijah Hammond, Joseph Ball, Robert Smith, M. P. Connell, Joseph Anthony, John M. Nesbit, Samuel Breck, Walter Stewart, Isaac Wharton, William Bradford, James C. Fish, Thomas Ewing, William Bingham, Jap. Downing, Archibald McCall, Israel Woelke, Mat. Clarkson, Philadelphia, Henry Nicholas. Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

"The minds of the people are much agitated—to have our fellow-citizens, without the least offence dragged, not only into captivity, but slavery, is a dreadful evil, which has spread a general alarm—and has filled those eyes with tears, that have beheld with the most frigid indifference the like lot meted to the sable sons of Africa! and yet perhaps slavery at Algiers is not worse than in America: How then shall we account for effects so different from causes so alike—Custom vile tyrant, that holds the mind in fetter has made one familiar to us—so that we can rise from banquets, surrounded by our slaves and say—"I am a Son of Liberty, a Friend to the Rights of Man!"

B A L T I M O R E, JANUARY 1.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, received by a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated October 16, says "This whole Nation is determined to receive laws from no foreign power. All persons suspected of Aristocracy are taken up. Ninety members have been expelled the Convention, being as-