

completely invested and expected daily to surrender. Yesterday came on the trial of the Brig Governor Johnston, of Edenton, brought into this port, in pursuance of his British Majesty's order of November 6th 1793, and she was condemned with her cargo upon two grounds: the first for carrying on a trade in time of war, not allowed in time of peace; the Americans not being permitted to export from French islands sugar, coffee, or cotton, in time of peace, and the other, the King's order. The same day the cargo of the schooner Ranger, Capt. Harrison of Edenton was condemned, and the vessel discharged. The defence turned chiefly upon the meaning of the word *justification* used in the King's order; which it was contended might mean acquittal, as well as condemnation; twenty seven vessels have been condemned at St. Kitts, and many more at Montserrat; but few put in claims; the objections being known.

At a general meeting of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the state house yard, on the 18th inst. in pursuance of an advertisement for that purpose—

STEPHEN GIRARD, in the chair. The following Declarations and Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted—

WHEREAS the United States of America, since the glorious epoch of their political existence as an independent nation, have fought by every reasonable expedient to establish impartial justice in their intercourse with foreign countries; by a disposition the most candid and the most cordial, to cultivate the good will and friendship of all mankind, and particularly upon the principles of a magnanimous reconciliation to mitigate the remembrance of the wrongs which they experienced during their revolutionary war with Great-Britain: and whereas a conduct thus pacific and conciliatory was well entitled to a reciprocal display of impartiality, justice and beneficence on the part of the other nations, more particularly on the part of Great-Britain, whose commerce, manufactures, and arts have been as much promoted; and whose distant and necessitous colonies have been as plentifully supplied, by the American market, consequent upon the separation of the two countries.—But

Whereas it appears that Great-Britain, unmoved by this generous example, unmoved by an ambitious and vindictive policy, and equally regardless of the compact and of general law, has violated the rights, attacked the interests, interrupted the pursuits, and insulted the dignity of the United States; inasmuch

she has arbitrarily refused to surrender the western posts, conformably to the express stipulation of treaty—

she has clandestinely fomented and maintained a savage war upon the frontiers of the United States, contrary to the dictates of justice and humanity—

she has insidiously let loose the barbarians of Africa, to plunder and enslave the citizens of the United States—

she has arrogantly attempted to pre-empt the boundaries to the American commerce—

she has basely authorized piratical depredations to be committed by her own subjects on the ships and citizens of the United States—

she has violently seized and sequestered the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, to the value of several millions of dollars.

she has insidiously imprisoned, and meanly reduced, or forcibly impressed into her service, the seamen of the United States, to the number of several thousands of citizens—

and she has contemptuously disregarded reiterated complaints, which such continued injuries have produced.

whereas it is at all times the right and duty of the citizens, freely and firmly to express their sentiments, to claim the protection of their government, and to give every merited assurance of confidence and support to those who are employed in the administration of the public affairs: Therefore

Resolved, that the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, being duly informed with the injuries and insults with which Great-Britain has offered to the rights, command and character of the United States;

ask and expect, from the wisdom and patriotism of the general government; and they hereby pledge themselves, cheerfully to support with their lives and fortunes, the most expeditious, and the most effectual measures (which appear to have been hitherto postponed) to procure reparation for the past; to ensure safety for the future; to foster and protect the commercial interests; and to render respectable and respected among the nations of the world, the justice, dignity, and power of the American Republic.

And whereas the arduous, but glorious struggles of the French nation, to establish a free Republic, have naturally, on the one hand, provoked the indignation and resentment of despots, and slaves of despots; while, on the other hand, they have raised the sympathy, admiration and applause of every enlightened and liberal mind, and the remembrance of the important services, which France rendered to America, in her day of persecution and distress, as well as the conviction on that the cause of the former is virtually the cause of the latter Republic, and of mankind, cannot fail to command the grateful and patriotic wishes of the citizens of the Union, for the triumph and prosperity of their friend and ally. Under this impression, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the earnest hope and recommendation of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, that, whatever may be the political operations of the general government, those temporary irregularities, in the commercial policy of France, which according to the evidence of the recent decree enforcing her treaty with the United States, as the supreme law of her land obviously proceeded from the necessity and not from the will, of the Republic, may be regarded with a generous indulgence; and that every favour may be shown to her citizens, and her cause, which friendship can dictate and justice can allow.

The following resolution being proposed after the adoption of the foregoing, was likewise, unanimously agreed upon—

Resolved, That the sufferings of America calling thus loudly for redress on the part of the federal government, it is the sense of this meeting that measures adapted to prevent more of our property from falling into the hands of Algerians, or of Britain, will be prudent; as also, that duties and prohibitions ought immediately to take place on British ships and manufactures, until reparation for the losses of our citizens can be obtained, and the just claims of America, to the surrender of the western posts be complied with.

The Chair, on requesting the attention of the meeting to the calamitous situation of our brethren who are enslaved at Algiers—the following resolutions were proposed on that subject, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five citizens, be appointed to prepare a plan for soliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic freemen, for the purposes of establishing a fund, to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow citizens, who, falling on board of vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enslaved by the Algerine or any other piratical state.

Resolved, That the above committee shall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens, to be holden on the twenty second day of March inst.

Resolved, That the following named persons shall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, viz. John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Israel Israel, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas. STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman. ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 18, 1794.

IN CONGRESS, March 26, 1794.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be laid on all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign port or place, for the term of thirty days; and that no clearance be furnished,

during that time, to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except ships or vessels, under the immediate directions of the President of the United States; And that the President of the United States be authorized to give such instructions to the revenue officers of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the said resolution into full effect.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. APPROVED—March the twenty-sixth, 1794. Go: WASHINGTON. President of the United States.

During the late term of the Superior Court of law for this District, William Aldridge was indicted and tried for the murder of Jesse Farmer and having been found guilty, received sentence of death: he is to be executed on Friday the 28th inst.

MARRIED.] on Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM BADGER, to Mrs. SUSANNAH STANLY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, John Easton, of the port of Beaufort, in the district aforesaid, have exhibited his libel before the Honorable John Sitgreaves, Esq. district Judge of the United States, in the district aforesaid setting forth that the schooner *Delight*, had been runaway with from *Bona Vista*, in one of the islands of Cape de Verd and brought into the said port, where he had seized here, and that no person has as yet made his appearance to claim her: praying that the said schooner, her tackle, apparel, &c. may be condemned by a decree of the District Court and a reasonable salary allowed to the said libellant, together with his reasonable expenses, in securing and keeping her;

These are to notify all and every person or persons whom it may concern, to be and appear before the Honorable John Sitgreaves Esq; District Judge, &c. at the Court House in Newbern, on Thursday the seventeenth instant, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said libellant should not be granted: at which time and place the trial of the said libel will be had. ABNER NEALE, C. D. C. N. C. D. April 4.

HUE AND CRY

BROKE jail, on Thursday, the 3d instant from Newbern District, John George, a negro fellow, who was indicted for Burglary, at the late term of the Superior Court.

He is about five feet eight inches high and five and twenty years of age; remarkable sprightly.

Whoever will secure him so that he may be re-committed to jail will be entitled to a reward of four pounds. WILLIAM HENRY, Sheriff.

April 5.

THE pupils of the Newbern Academy, were yesterday examined by the Trustees, (it being the day appointed for a quarterly examination,) a respectable number of the inhabitants of the town attended—Mr. Galton and Mr Guion cannot be too highly commended for the Accuracy and elegance of their translations from Homer and Horace—

Those who were examined in Virgil and other classic authors, deserved applause—

The Geography class astonished their auditors by the facility and accuracy with which they answered the most difficult questions that were proposed—

A number of young gentlemen of the Mathematical class demonstrated several propositions of Euclid with great facility and exactitude—

The younger Pupils to the number of fifty, who were examined in the Orthography of the English language, displayed a proficiency rarely to be found in scholars of a more advanced age—

The business of the day was then closed by a parliamentary debate very spiritedly spoken, by Messieurs Galton, Guion, Barron, Pasteur, Cobb, and Forbes—The whole performance was such as confers on Mr. Irving (the Preceptor) the highest praise—and we can congratulate our friends on the flattering prospects afforded us by the proficiency of his Pupils—his abilities and assiduity as an Instructor, are evinced to be such as are seldom to be met with—

From the present flourishing state of our Academy we have reason to hope that we shall no longer regret the disadvantages, under which we have long laboured in obtaining an education for our youth. April 5.