water, with many other vessels. She had 60 white passengers on board.

NEW-YORK, *August* 20.

To the PRINTERS of the DIARY.

Gentlemen,

AMONG the various subjects which at present occupy the attention of the public, the conduct of the company of the *Jupiter* seems to be none of the least interesting—the speculative mind of the public is held in suspence, and not knowing the motives on which they have acted, cannot form a proper judgment of their conduct.

The following addresses, therefore, as they tend considerably to elucidate this subject, cannot fail of being acceptable.

The first, which was sent to *citizen Genet*, requires little explanation. The company of the Jupiter, anxious to investigate the causes and to discover the authors of the late enormities committed at Cape-François, in which they were influenced to bear a part, and of which we may every moment witness the miserable consequences, have, on just grounds of suspicion, arrested their commander, admiral Gambis, whom they are determined to conduct, with general Galbaud, to the national convention, to answer for their respective conduct before that august tribunal,—and in order the better to effect this purpose, they are determined to sail, as soon as possible, for France.

The minister, on the other hand, solicitous for the safety of admiral Gambis, and *perhaps* with a view towards the re-establishment of order and union in the fleet, held a council of war, at his lodgings on Friday evening last; when among other matters, no doubt of equal importance, it was determined that the prisoners should be liberated, and that the Jupiter, with some other vessel of the fleet, should be sent on a cruise.

The result of these deliberations was verbally communicated to the company of the Jupiter, who finding them diametrically opposite to their intentions, thereupon sent the following address to the ambassador.

The French republicans of every denomination, on board the vessel of the republic the Jupiter—

To citizen Genet, minister from the republic to the United States of America.

CITIZEN,

The season of deception is passed—there is not a French citizen who is unacquainted with his own rights or yours—We have penetrated through the obscurity of the council of war held yesterday at your house—we were too much interested in the event not to succeed in our investigation.—Mystery was well suited to the old government, but it is used to little purpose towards patriotic citizens—We know all—we are no longer to be deceived, neither will we be engaged in any seduction.—We are accused of being the authors of those very crimes which we have endeavoured to prevent—the national convention alone can be our judge, and we will no longer remain here under the pressure of the most grievous accusations, however great the glory, or however brilliant the laurels which you promise.—We have no confidence but in the nation, and we declare to you, that being determined to go and demand at her tribunal *justice* and *vengeance*, neither you nor any other shall detain us longer in the American seas.

Galbaud, that citizen whom you, no doubt, are unacquainted with, since we know that you yourself calumniate him, shall go with us to the convention.

Gambis, although he wishes to avoid it, shall go there also; the son of Polverel and le Blanc whom you wish to escape from on board the l'Eole, we will in like manner conduct to that dread convention.

Galbaud and ourselves, as we are conscious of our innocence, are not afraid to appear before that just tribunal.

Citizen minister, attend then to the consequences—You consider us as culpable, and before we shall have justified ourselves to the national convention, you say that you will here make us serve the republic—She should have no servants, no defenders, but such as are worthy of her, and when we shall have proved to her that we are her true children, then, when we shall be worthy to combat her enemies, we will encounter them.

It is then to no purpose that you employ against us and the other republicans of our fleet, those arts and machinations of the old policy, which, though they might indeed be suitable to the cabinet of Versailles,* that receptacle of lies and tyranny, are not agreeable to republicans.

You are the representative of the republic—be worthy of your office, and do not keep us any longer at a distance from our country, for in spite of your efforts we will go to her, and she shall then give her judgement of that act, which you will not fail to sully with the name of disorder and want of subordination, but which we call an act of republicanism, because we hold it the first and most sacred of our duties, to vindicate our innocence before the national convention.

On board the Jupiter, the 17th of August, 1793, the second year of the French republic.

Signed by the head officer of each department.

* *M. Genet was formerly secretary at Versailles.*

The conduct of the company of the Jupiter having been represented to their brethren of the Ambuscade, the following address is a general justification of their proceedings, together with a declaration of their patriotism, and inviolable attachment to the cause which they have undertaken to defend; the first paragraph will be unintelligible to those who do not know that the company of the Ambuscade were to have been sent on board the Jupiter, to disarm the vessel; on this occasion an address was sent to the people of the Ambuscade, to which this paragraph has reference.

BROTHERS and FRIENDS,

The moment of your arrival convinces us that you have not received a letter which we had the honour to address to you this morning; we doubt not that your commanders have acquainted you with it, as it was addressed to the crew—neither do we doubt the patriotism of captain Bompard, or his officers.

Remember we are all children of one common mother, our country.

Remember that we all defend the same cause.—The oath which we have taken, to defend liberty and equality, is surely irrevocable.

We have been painted to you in the blackest colours, and who can prove that we have acted contrary to true patriotism?

Ah! brethren, how great, how numerous, are our common enemies; traverse every part of the world, and you will find in each of them beings, who, under the specious mask of patriotism, devise the blackest plots against the defenders of so benevolent a republic; no sooner is one project discovered, than they contrive others, which in their turn are dictated—what do they, what is their last resource? they sow the seeds of discord between the different companies of the vessels of that republic, which we have all of us sworn to maintain, and we now swear that we are ready to spend our last breath in her defence.

Citizens, if we were culpable, the enemies of the cause which we have bravely and firmly defended, would readily have made us return to France, to undergo the punishment which the law inflicts on all Frenchmen who are traitors to their country. Can there be any doubt of our patriotism, after having combated the opinions of the traitor Blancheland, the fugitious La Volquiere and many others whom we shall not forget to name to the national convention.

Hear the language of reason, we who address you are Frenchmen, we are your brothers—we swear to continue so, being first persuaded that when we shall have appeared before the tribunal of justice, you will an hundred times repeat, "where are our brothers the company of the Jupiter."

Would you not be surprised, citizens, should we tell you that within two years we have lost fifty thousand men, fighting to establish order in a colony, which the mother country had intrusted to our care and to our arms?

But how have they died, have they been killed bravely? No; 'tis not the *sword* alone, but *fire* and *poison*† has destroyed them; if you seek for *justice* you will find it in prisons and under the weight of *irons*; such are the arbitrary proceedings of those who are intrusted with the reins of government.

At present it is impossible for us to inform you of the whole truth of the affair, and until we shall have appeared before that august national convention, it never can be known. For this reason, citizens, we wish to return to France, that we may make known the language of truth.

(Signed,) THE COMPANY OF THE JUPITER.

† *Perhaps it is not known to every one that numbers of these brave patriots fell a sacrifice to poison mixed in their wine and victuals; it is certainly of some consequence, that the perpetrators of such villainy should be detected.*

NEWARK, *August* 24.

We are informed, that the patriotic society of this town, at their last meeting, resolved, that the benefactions given by the inhabitants of this place towards affording a temporary relief to the distressed citizens of Cape-François, shall not be transmitted to the French minister, Genet, as was proposed, but be at the disposal of the committee, who obtained this charity, for the benefit of these unfortunate people.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 21.

A large sum of money in dollars, belonging to merchants in this city, was on board an American schooner captured by the Little Democrat, which the officer of the privateer removed, put on board a pilot-boat, and sent it up on Sunday last to their agent here. It being discovered by those concerned, that the money was contained in the pilot-boat, the vessel was immediately put under the guard of a detachment of militia, and Monday afternoon the money was delivered to the owners.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, August 6.

"A gentleman arrived here from Dominica says, that the Solebay man of war arrived there from England, with orders for the fleet, which was not to return to Europe as was expected. The Solebay left England the 15th of June, at which time little was said to have been done on the continent of Europe."

Extracts from a MADRID PAPER, of the 14th of June, 1793.

"His majesty has received by an express, dispatches from Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarra; they mention that on the 6th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, he ordered an attack upon the enemy, who were posted up in three mountains almost inaccessible. After a very bloody engagement of four hours, our troops dislodged the enemy, and placed themselves in their positions, taking from them Fort Pinon, and pursued them as far as the village of Orizun, which was occupied by the rear of their army, where our general ordered his troops to rest and eat something, as they were yet fasting, which they did in the same camp and in the same tents the French had occupied a little while before.

"As the time the express set off, our general was not able to ascertain the number of killed and wounded on either side, but general Geurier who commanded the rear of the French army, and was taken prisoner, declared that the slaughter had been very great in his army.

"General Caro adds that our troops made the attack with the greatest intrepidity and valour; for 4500 men dislodged 4000 from positions almost impregnable, that even for 20,000 men it would have been thought a glorious action.

"Don Antonio Ricardas, general of the army of Roussillon, by a letter dated the fourth instant, informs, that the day before he had assaulted for two hours, the fortification of the Banos; after which, he ordered his adjutant to summon the garrison to surrender within two hours, otherwise no capitulation would be granted. The enemy agreed to it, and sent their conditions, which our general refused—the 1st stipulated that the garrison should be free. Finally the enemy surrendered the fortification, and evacuated it with the honours of war; but the garrison, to the number of from 350 to 400, remained prisoners of war.

"Our general intends to transmit all the particulars in his next letter."

The sloop Alodia, which had gone down the Ohio to New-Orleans, and there took a Spanish register, was taken on her passage to Philadelphia by the Petit Democrat, and sent up as a prize to this port, together with the sloop Hope of Antigua, taken by the Genet. Both of these prizes were seized by virtue of an order from the executive of the United States, directed to governor Mifflin, and a guard of militia took possession of them; and on Saturday evening the Alodia was restored to the owner, who is a citizen of the United States. It is expected that the Hope will likewise be restored to her owners, as by the late decision of the president, no prizes can be legal, that shall be taken by any of the five French privateers mentioned in the circular letter to the collectors.

In consequence of orders given to the militia at Fort Mifflin, they have seized the brig Gayosa which had been sent up there a prize to the Democrat.

By the late arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux, a paper was received containing the proceedings of the national convention of the second of June—by which it appears that the convention had been surrounded for four days by a great multitude of the citizens of Paris—armed with muskets and artillery—that after a tumultuous and clamorous debate—*Couthon*, one of the members, said that all the members of the assembly should possess a confidence that they are free; you have found on all sides, and at every step a people who are good, but irritated and desirous of justice.

I do not at this time vote in favour of the decree of accusation against the denounced members, but seeing that the opinion is strongly manifested against them, I demand that they be put in arrest in their own houses; I comprehend in my motion the commission of twelve, and the ministers Le Brun and Claviere; this proposition was adopted.

The members arrested are, Vergniaud, Barbaroux, Salles, Gensonne, Guadet, Petion, Brissot, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, Lasource, Gorsas, Lanjuinais, Grangoneuve Lehardy du Morbihan, Lesage, Louvet, Valaze, the members of the commission of twelve, excepting those who did not sign certain orders of arrest, and the ministers Claviere and Le Brun are also arrested.

The sitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 19.

"There is a disagreement on board the French fleet; various stories are told respecting it. It is however a fact, that admiral Gambis is under an arrest by the men—several of the officers it is said have resigned.—The men accuse Gambis of being the cause of the troubles at the Cape; and say Genet is partial to him, being his brother-in-law."

The above extract contains a very enigmatical story—Time will develope the truth.—The apparent motions of politicians are often retrogade to the point they aim at.

RICHMOND, *August* 19.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, held at the capitol, on Saturday the 17th of August, 1793, agreeable to notification, and in order to take under consideration the late proclamation of the president of the United States.

The proclamation of the president being read, on motion by Mr. John Marshall, the following resolutions were offered, discussed and unanimously agreed to—

1st. That it is the interest and duty of these United States to conform to their several subsisting treaties, and to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, on the due and faithful observance of which the happiness and prosperity of our common country very greatly depend.

2dly. That our illustrious fellow-citizen, George Washington, to whose eminent services, great talents, and exalted virtues, all America pays so just a tribute, has given an additional proof of his watchful attention to his own duty and the welfare of his country, by his proclamation notifying to all that these United States are in perfect neutrality with respect to the belligerent powers of Europe, and enjoining our citizens to an observance thereof.

3dly. That it is our duty as well as our interest to conduct ourselves conformably to the principles expressed in the said proclamation, and to use our best endeavours to prevent any infringement of them by others; and we hereby declare that it is our firm intention to do so.

And a committee was appointed to draw up an address conformable to said resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen—J. Marshall, C. Braxton, A. Ronald, J. M'Clurg, A. Campbell, and J. Steele.—The committee returned, and Mr. Marshall reported an address, which being read, was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting continuing to
lations were offered, discussed
greed to:—
1st. That the constitution
vided a proper and adequate
between these United States
their ministers, whereby the
States or of foreign nations on
either, may be conveyed or rec
2dly. That if at any time
thority should be abused, and
of the United States should m
late the laws or oppose the se
exists among the people of A
tervention of foreign ministers,
the abuse, and ability to correct
3dly. That any communicati
on national subjects, with the c
States or any of them, otherw
constituted authority, any inte
minister with our internal gov
tion, any intriguing of a fore
political parties of this count
laws and usages of nations, wo
to the government and people
be great and just cause of alar
once a dangerous introduction
and might, too probably, lead
foreign gold and foreign armie
sequences, dismemberment and
GEORGE W
A. DUNSCO

ANNAPOLI
On Monday last the French f
guns, arrived here in about
Prince. On her passage she ca
from Jamaica, bound to New
arrived.

THEAT

On FRIDAY EVENING
Will be Presented, the
COMEDY, Ca
The MI
The favourite song, "The G
Mrs. Solom
A Hunting song, by M
To which will be added, A
OF
THOMAS and
OR, THE
SAILOR's RE
TICKETS, to be had at Mr.
Printing-Office, at Mr. Burto
West's, and at Mr. Mann's T
Doors to be opened at a quart
tain to rise at seven

THE subscriber purposes
West-river, and will
hundred pounds, sterling cost,
GOODS, consisting of Broad
Cassimers; Vest Shapes; Welch
Sattinets; Jeans and Fustians;
Muslinets; Stuffs; Shawls; S
kerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotto
Bed Tick; Felt and Castor
sundry other articles. Any pe
chase the whole, may get a g
credit.
He requests all those indebted
and Mordecai Hall, on bond,
settle the same; little or no atte
to former requests of this kind
without respect to persons, if n
tieth of September next.
West-River, 29th July, 179

Pursuant to the direction of the
of Mr. JACOB M'CENEY,
county, will be SOLD, on
nesday the eighteenth day o
fair, if not, the first fair day
ALL that valuable TRACT
the deceased lived, bei
ARUNDEL MANOR, situated b
Mount-Pleasant ferry, containi
and whereon are the following
fortable dwelling, kitchen, c
with an excellent orchard an
The terms will be made know
by
JACOB
ZACHA
JOSEPH
BENJA
Pig-Point, 20th August, 179

By virtue of a writ of *Vendi*
rected, from Anne-Arundel
SOLD, on the premises, on
September next,
PART of a TRACT of L
Choice, containing forty ac
as the property of EZEKIEL
satisfy a debt due Elijah Ga
Gabriel Duvall.
WILLIAM GO
of Anne-A
August 20th, 1793.