NEW-YORK, November 25.

To the Public.

Although well constituted free governments only, can give and preserve to men the enjoyment of rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulse, and donation of their passions. Hence it is that the excess of these passions in frequently produced parties in all communities, and that personal motives, are so often found to be masked by patriotic professions.

While the people continue enlightened and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from诸如 parties: but most alarming are the machinations they cause, whenever they become seduced, infected, and informed, by foreign influence. The history of mankind has, in all ages, declared and proved, that foreign influence is the most subtle and fatal poison, that can be communicated to a nation; for numerous and melancholy are the instances of great, and powerful, and once happy states, who, under its operation have, either expired in violent convulsions or been reduced to a deplorable state of debility and insignificance.

When at Philadelphia in July last, we frequently heard that Mr. Genet the French minister, had, on a certain occasion said, "that he would appeal from the president to the people," an appeal by a foreign minister from the president to the people, appeared to us to be a serious, and alarming failure. That a foreign minister, finding it impossible to bend the government to his purposes, could turn from it with contempt, to the ensuing event, and before them impeach the wisdom or virtue of the administration, would be a proceeding unprecedented and unpermitted in every well policed state; it would be a proceeding evidently and necessarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace and independence of the country; and in a variety of respects, offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its constituted authorities.

We left that city well convinced that Mr. Genet had made such a declaration. On our return to New York, we found a report of that declaration had preceded us, and that it had made the same im-
Of the time, place, occasions, and other circumstances relative to the transmigration, we omitted to give any account; although we found it necessary for the reasons before mentioned, to shew our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made; yet we had no desire or intention to come forward as the profectors of the French minister, before the tribunal of the public.

In connexion with other free cities of a sovereign and independent nation, we spoke our sentiments, but we were mindful, that to the government, and not to us, belonged the task of taking such measures relative to the minister, and his conduct, as the interior and honor of the nation might require:—Nor did we deem it necessary to detail and explain the evidence on: which we relied our attention: for while that attention remained unalloyed, and unconstrained by the minister, such a step could neither be requisite nor proper to anonymous writers of the subject, in the public papers, we paid no attention; nor shall we in future pay any.

On the singular letter written by the minister to the president, and the answer thereto of the secretary of state, we refrain ourselves to this remark, that it only denies his having made such a declaration to the president; and that it leaves the question whether he had made it at all, entirely out of sight.—It seems that this did not escape the discernment of the president; for he very judiciously observed, "that whether the declaration was made, to him, or others, was immaterial;—to whom the declaration was made, was a question foreign to the inquiry, the true and only question being whether he had made such a declaration to any body—to this question the minister gave no answer, and thereby left the credit of our affront not only unimpeached, but also strengthened by his silence, and by his endeavours to elude the force of it, by his letter to the president.

He now denies having made such a Declaration:—in what light is this denial to be viewed, will appear from the following statement of the evidence and circumstances relative to the transmigration in question.

The President having given instructions to the governors of the several states relating to the fitting out armed vessels in our port, by any belligerent powers. On Saturday the 6th of July last, the warden of the port of Philadelphia reported to governor Mifflin, that the brig little Sarah, since called the petit Democrat, (an English merchant vessel, mounting from two to four guns, taken off our coast, and carried into that port by the French frigate the 'Amphitrite') had materially augmented the military equipments; having then 14 1/2 in cannon, and 6 swivels mounted; and it being understood, that her crew was of convicts (including of officers, men, and boys), one hundred and twenty men.

Gov. Mifflin, in consequence of this information, sent Mr. Secretary Dallas to Mr. Genet, to endeavor to prevail upon him to enter into an arrangement for detaining the vessel in port, without the necessity of employing military force that purpose.

Mr. Dallas reported to Gov. Mifflin, that Mr. Genet had absolutely refused to do what had been required of him; that he had complained of all transgressions from the government; and had declared, "that he would appeal from the president to the people; and that he had also said, that he would not advice an attempt to take possession of the vessel, as it would be reffused.

The result was so peremptory, that Gov. Mifflin in consequence of it, ordered out one hundred and twenty men for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel.

Mr. Dallas likewise communicated to Mr. Jefferson, that Mr. Genet had said, "that he would appeal from the Presidnt to the people."

On Sunday the 7th July, Mr. Jefferson went to Mr. Genet, to endeavor to prevail upon him to detain the Petit Democrat till the president (who was then absent) should return and decide upon the case; that he refused to give a promise, saying only that he would not probably be ready to depart before the succeeding Wednesday, the day of the president's expected return.

This was considered by Mr. Jefferson as an intimation that the president would remain—The petit Democrat instead of returning as Mr. Jefferson had expected, fell down to Chester previous to the Wednesday referred to; and shortly after sailed out of the Delaware.

For the truth and accuracy of this statement, we refer to Mr. Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Knox from whom we derived the information, on which we relied, respecting the facts contained in it.

We forbore enlarging this publication by any bruises, or remarks on this minister's conduct;—we will only add, that we sincerely hold with all the blessings of peace, liberty, and good government to his country; and that we shall always deplore, and oppose, the interference of foreign powers, or foreign agents in the politics and affairs of our own.

JOHN JAY.

RUFUS KING.

New York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1793.

We the Subscribers, certify that we did severally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing statement. That such of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to government. Mifflin, by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That such of them as respect Mr. Jefferson, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's being said "that he would appeal from the president to the people," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferson.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

H. KNOX.

Foreign Intelligence.

DOVER, September 29.

Last Thursday a party of 40 English troops made prisoners near 400 French men, without a single person being hurt! They massacred in such a manner, as to make them more numerous, who did their arms in haste.

His royal highness the Duke of York is at Menin, and his army there abouts, an Austrian army at Ypres, and the flamboians, and Hubertus at Furnes and the neighbourhood, completely securing all that part of Flanders.

It is said general Houssard intends to collect his forces, and oppose the Prince of Coburgh in his attack on Montbraux and Landerry—the siege of the fortress is already begun.
IN INDIAN NEWS.

KNOXVILLE, November 25.

On Sunday the 15th of October, a party of Indians, consisting of 28, killed Mrs. Lewis and five children, and burst their dwelling and other houses, in the vicinity of the house of Mr. Wilson, in the county of Washington. They then proceeded to the frontiers of the county of Jefferson, and burnt the houses and barns of Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, and Mr. and Mrs. Pickens, who were left behind, and left the country.

On the evening of the same day, another Indian was seen near the place, by another party of Captain Job's command. The same day, several houses and barns of grain were burnt and killed horses found, by the Indians that night.

On Monday the 26th of October, a party of Indians consisting of 20, ambushed McPherson's flotilla, 5 miles from this place, fired on and wounded Governor Cushing, as he was passing on horseback, a road near the flotilla. The people of the flotilla gave immediate pursuit, but could not come up with the Indians; they took 8 blankets and match-boxes, 4 pairs of moccasins, one gun and shot-pouch, 3 hatchets, and 5 bags of parched corn, which the Indians, in their pursuit, left behind.

By the last accounts, from Cumberland, a report of the large party of Indians that killed Mr. Wilson, and committed many other depredations on the frontiers on the 25th of September, returned to this place on the 24th of October, after having been 17 days in the nation, and penetrated quite through it to the Creek country, with the loss of only 3 men killed and 3 wounded.

A report is also received that the Indians have taken the Hightower island, which was lately left unoccupied, by a large body of Creeks and Cherokee, who were strongly posted for the purpose, in a smart action, and defeated, in which Captain Evans and Lieutenant McCullum, distinguished themselves in a very particular manner by their bravery. In a few minutes the Indians gave way on all quarters, leaving behind them several of their dead on the field, all their baggage, and all but one man. They were also seen to carry off many wounded during the engagement.

NEWBERRY, SOUTH-CAROLINA, DEC. 7.

There is now a report in this town, that there are a considerable number of Indians in the neighborhood, and that it is expected the legislature will adjourn to some other place.

From a London paper.

ODD ADVERTISEMENT.

Laid where it was dropped, on Sunday night, an empty bag with a cheeze in it. The bag was marked T. B. But the letters were worn out.

N. S. The person who lost it, never missed it until it was gone; so if any person will bring it to him, he shall be rewarded for his trouble.

DUMFRIES, December 19, 1793.

From Philadelphia.

Some time ago, was taken from the house of Mr. Daniel, in this town, an elegant silver-mounted American barrell. P 1 $ 1.0. about 9 inches long in the barrel. Any person leaving the same with the printer hereof, shall receive a reward of 10 dollars.

December 8, 1793.

WAS taken up the 26th last, a small ship's yawl; about 12 feet long, near the mouth of Quinico, with a white bottom, red breaks; black and yellow moulidings; green inside of her stem; engraved on each side of the stem, 'Brownie N. York.' The owner is desired to come prose property pay charges; and may have her again by applying to C. O. W. WIRT.

Dumfries, Dec. 19, 1793.
BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the MALIGNANT FEVER, which unhappily prevailed in the CITY of PHILADELPHIA has subsided; AND WHEREAS the advanced season of the year, as well as the latest intelligence from the Windward Islands, concurs in rendering unnecessary a further interruption of the commerce of this Commonwealth with the Island of Tobago and the Grenadines: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Council of State, hereby to revoke my proclamation of the 17th day of September, directing performance of Quarantine in certain cafes; & all guards, boats, and persons heretofore ordered upon or employed to carry the said proclamation into effect (except the superintendents appointed at the several ports of entry & delivery whose officers are permanent) are forthwith discharged.

GIVEN under my Hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1793, and of the Commonwealth the Eighteenth.

HENRY LEES.

J. BARRINGTON,
Begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he intends setting on the Clock and Watch, the following, which are the latest in the Town of Dumfries, and hopes from the long experience he has had of both Theory and Practice to render general satisfaction to those that please to favor him with their Custom.
Clocks and watches are made to order, and kept in such a manner that they will be as good as new for ten years, and to be had complete, of brass and iron, one likeness the other.

ANECDOOTE.

Two Gentlemen, one named Woodcock, and the other Fuller; walking together, happened to see a man who was also walking, and called out, 'Hi, Fuller.' Fuller answered, 'Hi, Woodcock.' The man said, 'You are very wrong, says the other, for it is Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eye, and Fuller all over.'