

twice in a year. They comfort themselves in the prospect of the war's continuing, and thank God that there is a good time coming.

PORTSMOUTH, June 6. On the 1st instant, the Boyne took a French ship privateer, of 40 guns, and 160 men, a fine new vessel, just off the stocks, and out 14 days from St. Maloes; had been unsuccessful until that moment, when she captured the Enterprize, a valuship from Calcutta bound to Ostend, the cargo supposed to be chiefly English property. The Enterprize was under American colours.

United States.

KNOXVILLE, July 13.

In consequence of the depredations committed by Indians, in Wear's cove, a number of the inhabitants, alarmed by these enormities, assembled together to consult for their common safety, to condole with each other on their sufferings, and to lament the too long neglect of succour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of these daring barbarians, and discover from what source their miseries originated. About 60 men met, chose their officers, placed Col. Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by Lieutenant Henderson, who had the command of a party of men in that neighborhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check these villains, marched to the mountains, where they discovered several trails, winding various ways, which at last terminated in one plain, beaten path, leading to Tallassee, a town situate in the mountains, boasted of by Indians, as inaccessible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Tennessee, when a heavy fire began on both sides; but the Indians soon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four squaws prisoners, which they have brought in with them, and wish to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a sharp fire was kept up by the Indians from the south side of the river. It is to be regretted that a squaw was by accident killed in the water.

We are happy to add, that not a man belonging to this scout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offensive operations to the north bank of the Tennessee.

BOSTON, August 1.

Whilst the heaven-descended principles of benevolence are stimulating our fellow citizens of the southern States, to the most laudable exertions for the relief of the unhappy exiles from Cape Francois, and extending the hand of succour to every description of the distressed; we are happy to acquaint the world, that this town, ever foremost in those acts which dignify and adorn human nature, has anticipated the wants of these children of distress, and a very liberal subscription is now making for their immediate relief, should they seek an asylum in this metropolis. The eye of omniscience must view with peculiar benignity, the offerings made on the altar of disinterested benevolence and charity.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS.

If the citizens of the United States should permit the privateers of the French republic to lie in ambush in their ports, and fallly out at pleasure to way-lay the vessels we have before invited to our shores, to purchase the product of our soil. From whence are the benefits which we were led to expect from our successful struggle in war, the attainment of our independence, and our commercial treaties with the powers of Europe to be derived? If the United States are to surrender their commercial connexions with Britain, Ireland, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Savoy, do they

expect to find a market for their produce in France—subjected as it must be to the reprisals of the cruizers armed against her? If an answer can be given to these questions, let the partizans for war (for such are our declaimers, for the observance of treaties, notwithstanding their disguise) give them, and satisfy the manufacturer, merchant, and the farmer, who deprecate the horrors of war.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

A correspondent informs us, that all the British ports in the West-Indies are open for American vessels to carry all kinds of provisions there. Salt provisions particularly are much wanted, and prices very high—Beef from 6 to 7l. sterling per barrel—Pork 8 and 9l. ditto per ditto. The very high price is supposed to be occasioned by the great supply sent to the European powers in alliance with England against France, as the Irish salt provisions were usually sent to the British West-India islands; they are sent to these powers. So much for the English joining the European powers against France.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to his brother in New-York, dated June 24, received by the brig Sisters, Capt. Sheffield, arrived there the 9th instant.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the straits blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet—Last week Admiral Hood stopped here with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several of their officers on board of us.—They seem to speak very unfavorable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned. They are to be joined by twenty sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are four ships of 126 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly."

On Wednesday last, the master, mate, and two of the sailors belonging to an American vessel, just arrived from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Providence privateer's men, in plundering the unfortunate French passengers who had taken sanctuary in the vessel, and expected the protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the passage to Philadelphia. Some of those have been committed to jail, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs against them were principally confined to the discovery of Gold Watches, and other property, belonging to the passengers, which were detected in their chests.

In a Richmond, Virginia paper, of the 5th instant, it is asserted that the Senate of the State of Massachusetts passed a Resolution on the 20th June, to instruct the Senators of that State in Congress.—The truth is, no such Resolution has passed the Senate of Massachusetts. The Resolution alluded to was reported by a joint Committee of both Houses—it passed in the House—but not in the Senate—and was finally referred to the next session.

Capt. Sheffield, from Madeira, informs, on the 4th May, War was declared by the French against Portugal. In June a Portuguese schooner was taken by the French, but retaken by the English and carried to Madeira, where she was delivered up to the owners, salvage being paid; in consequence the Portuguese have seized in port, & sent a French Indiaman to Madeira, valued at 70,000l. sterling. A frigate has been at Madeira, says she spoke off Cape-Finister, 10 ships of war, 11 frigates, 6 sloops of war and 2 cutters, on their way to join the combined fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Commerce, a French ship of near 400 tons from the Mauritius (East-Indies) bound to Toulon, about two months ago, spoke an American ship near the latitude of Madeira, from whom he received information of France being at war with England, Spain and Holland, but not with Portugal, in consequence of which, he put into Porto Santo, one of the Madeiras; the Deputy Governor immediately secured the ship, and sent the Captain and 3 passengers in a boat, to the Governor at Madeira, who treated them with civility, and as they testified warmly their disapprobation of the present distracted state of the French nation, admitted them to parole.—Soldiers were immediately dispatched, and

the day the Morning Star sailed, brought their prize safe into Madeira; her cargo is Sugar, coffee, indigo, pimento, molasses and raw cotton, its value near two hundred thousand pounds currency; the Commerce had parted with another more valuable ship which the Portuguese were in daily hope would take sanctuary in Madeira. People of every description there, are inveterate enemies against the French, particularly on account of the late lamented death of the King.

Friday last, a boy on board the brig Anne, outward bound from this port to Jamaica, took a loaded pistol in his hand in the cabin, and was hewing some flourishes with it to another boy who was with him, when, unfortunately, the pistol went off, in a direction very shocking—the ball went through the boy's head who held it, from under one of his ears obliquely to the top of his head on the opposite side, which soon terminated his existence.

One Nelson, a British subject, was tarred and feathered at Savannah, on the 14th July, for entering on board a privateer fitted out at that place with a French Commission—A Doctor Putnam, it is said, narrowly escaped the same fate, being strongly suspected of being concerned in fixing out said privateer.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the safe arrival at Plymouth, in England, of Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of this town, who was supposed to have been one of the unfortunate company of the ship Commerce, that perished in the deserts of Arabia. The particulars of his preservation must be interesting to the public—if we can obtain them for publication, they shall readily be communicated.

Col. Centinel.

At Jonesborough, in the South-Western Territory of the United States, on the 4th ult. in commemoration of American Independence, amongst many truly patriotic spirits, the following was given:—A speedy and just punishment of the Murderers of Louis the XVI.

Virg. Paper.

Proceedings of the Citizens of New-York, in relation to the National Neutrality.

PERHAPS no society ever manifested a more decided opinion in respect to any question, than that exhibited yesterday in front of Trinity Church, on the subject of the President's Proclamation.—Citizens of all parties, and every class were present; their unexampled unanimity it is hoped will discourage the few, the very few, turbulent men among us, and cannot fail to instruct foreigners, that however we may disagree in our local politics, we stand united and firm, in our decision to maintain our neutrality, and to support and defend the President of the United States, in the free and unquestionable exercise of the authorities committed to him by our excellent constitution.

The meeting, not exceeded in number or respectability on any former occasion, were addressed in a calm and manly speech, by Mr. Troup, and the following resolutions were separately and unanimously adopted:

NICHOLAS CRUGER in the chair.

Resolved, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was in our opinion a wise and well timed measure of his administration, and merits our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Governor of this State is well entitled to the acknowledgments of his fellow citizens, for his prompt and decided support of the system of neutrality and peace, enjoined by the proclamation.

Resolved, That the interest and duty of all good citizens conspire to unite them on the present occasion, in supporting the magistrates of our country, in their exertions to maintain peace, and to avoid the calamities of war.

Resolved, That while we cheerfully cooperate in the fulfilment of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiously avoid every measure, which may be liable to interrupt the neutrality and peace of our country.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is repugnant to the laws of the land, and injurious to the best interests of our country, for any citizen to enter on board of, or be concerned in fitting out any privateer, or letter of marque, to cruise against any nation at peace with these States; and that the friends of order and good government, are bound to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, be requested to transmit copies of the preceding resolutions, signed by him, to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of this State, respectively.

By order of the Meeting,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, Chairman.

New-York, August 8.

We are desired to inform the public, that the assertion in the National Gazette of Saturday last—that a copy right has been made of the pamphlet containing the opinions of the Judge on the question respecting the *sanctity* of a State in the supreme court of the United States, by a citizen of another state, is totally unfounded.—Of the truth of this declaration, any person may be satisfied by applying to Mr. Dobson, the printer of said pamphlet.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 8 1/2; 3 per Cents, 10; Deferred, 10 1/2; Full shares Bank U. S., 4 per cent. adv.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The American public is to be congratulated on the late expression of the general sentiments of the people, in respect to some points essentially connected with the public tranquility. The anticipations of the friends of harmony and union, are no more than realized—for the confidence is well grounded, which calculates on the sober and solid principles of the citizens of the United States.

There is no opinion which for the time it has been maturing, has taken deeper root than this—that the integrity of the United States is essential to their independence. Involve and convolve the interests of this country with those of any European government—or let the idea be once imbibed by our citizens, that their liberties and independence depend on any transatlantic power, and what will be the consequence?—We should soon lose all energy of character—that decent national pride which is the result of a manly independence, would be sunk in a conscious meanness of spirit, the never failing attendant of personal and national incompetency and dependence.

How little of a national spirit do they possess, who are continually pouring out their abuse against other countries. The national reflections which disgrace many of the newspapers of this country, discover the petulance of the writers, which to be sure is of no importance in itself—but so far as these revilers are supposed to speak the general opinion, so far their productions are a nuisance, and reflect the highest disgrace on our country.

What a glorious opportunity for a display of magnanimous generosity on the part of the English, the late horrid scenes of the Cape have afforded.—Had the several Governors of the Islands given orders that the privateers should not add to the dreadful misfortunes of the emigrants, by robbing them of what they had saved from fire and sword, it would have raised their characters as men to the pinnacle of human excellence, and reflected unflinching glory on that of the nation; There is one door yet open to retrieve the mistake—and that is by compelling the robbers to refund their ill gotten gain.—Thus the justice of the British nation requires should be done.—Men that take advantage of such misfortunes, are as bad as the wretches of Jamaica, who plundered while the earth was quaking and sinking under them.

SHIP NEWS.

Table listing ship arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, including ship names like Brig Diana, Mary & Joseph, and destinations like Oporto, Cape Francois, Martinique, etc.

SEAT OF WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY'S Store, No. 118, Market-street,

A Sheet Map of the French, Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progress of the present War may be traced.—Price three eighths of a dollar.

And a Map of the Three Northern Districts of France, divided into Departments.—Price 1/4 of a dollar.

Maps of the United

States:—Any public spirited gentlemen, possessed of material for correcting and improving the Maps of the several States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of some for New Jersey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The subscription for this work will be continued open, at the present rate of twelve dollars, till the first day of November next; after which, it will be raised to fourteen dollars.

August 14. 1794

Treasury Department,

August 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 14th day of September next, inclusively, to furnish by contract the following articles of Clothing, for the use of the United States, viz.

- 4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Cloaks,
23,480 Shirts,
5,120 Vests,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woolen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The clothing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of suits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles must be agreeably to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered. ept 14s.