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Table with columns: Disposition, Cavalry, Artillery, Total. Rows: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia.

From a Correspondent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Manchester, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 17, 1794.

THE success which our forces in the West-Indies have had, has given fresh vigour to the supporters of the war.

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The exertions of the inhabitants were more conspicuous and they never directed them to more proper objects.

Many of the sufferers have lost all they possessed in the world, and are driven from late of ease and competence, to that of dependence and want.

By the arrival of Captain Tremble at Fort Mifflin, from Dominique, the truly distressing intelligence is received, of the deaths of Mr. Higginson at Dominique—and of Mr. Rice, his Brother-in-law.

By the same conveyance information is received, that Admiral Jarvis has left

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Pennsylvania. ff. In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears in and by a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing even date herewith, that certain acts have been perpetrated in the western parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which he is advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States; that James Wilson, an Associate Justice, on the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to the President, that in the counties of Washington and Allegheny in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of the district; and that in the judgment of the President it is necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take measures for calling forth the militia, in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

AND WHEREAS it appears to me expedient, that, on this extraordinary occasion, the General Assembly should be convened, for the purpose of taking the premises into their serious consideration, of devising the necessary means to maintain the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and of providing more effectually, than the existing laws provide, for organizing, arming and equipping the militia, in order to insure a prompt and faithful compliance with the orders of government, and of such regulations, as the President shall make, in pursuance of his constitutional and legal powers: THEREFORE, and by virtue of the authority in such case to me given, in and by the Constitution of the commonwealth, I have issued this Proclamation, hereby convening, the General Assembly, to meet at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of September next, and of which meeting, all persons therein concerned, are required to take due notice.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, By the Governor: A. I. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FERRO, I was mightily pleased with a publication in your paper of the 5th instant, under the signature of Equi Liberty. The author's plan of an equal distribution of property if carried into effect, will gain the Democratic Societies more Profelytes than volumes of crude and unmeaning expostions with respect to the honesty of their views.

By this Day's Mail. NEW-YORK, August 8. From a Correspondent.

Several gentlemen in this city ever ready to vie with the Citizens of the United States, for their actual sympathy ("a brother's sufferings claim a brother's pity") have already expressed a wish to shew their readiness to subscribe liberally on the late unhappy situation, to which we are all liable to experience—and if a respectable committee in New-York would undertake

to open a subscription paper, there is every reason to conclude a handsome sum would be collected for our brethren who have severely felt the reverse of fortune in Bellerophon.

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows: 1790 (4500), 91 (5800), 92 (6700), 93 (5700), 24 (9060).

ARRIVED.

Sloop Friendship, Stevenfon, Jeremiah. Eight days ago passed through Spanish fleet of merchantmen of 60 sail, under convoy of 5 sail of the line, and 5 frigates from the Havannah to Cadix, took from them two negro freedmen. Yesterday failed from Sandy Hook, Rear Admiral Murray, with the following ships under his command to Halifax: Resolution, 74 guns, Admiral Murray and Capt. Tender. Africa, 64 guns, Capt. Holmes. L'Oifeau, 44 guns, Capt. Totter. Thetis, 38 guns, Capt. Cochran. Thisbe, 32 guns, Capt. Hardy.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Portsmouth, May 17.

A letter from Captain Michael Smith dated Algiers, Dec. 8, 1793, to his brother-in-law in this town, contains the following interesting details:

"I am desirous to inform you of a very particular relative to that people among whom I am now a captive—their force consists of 5 ships, 2 brigs, and 4 sheerbarks, mounting from 22 to 44 guns, all of which are now in port repairing to go out against the Americans and Genoese. We are told that they intend to cruise on the coast of America, for which purpose the masters are learning navigation, of which they are ignorant, as the brig that took me would never have got into the Straits again, if they had not compelled me to navigate her. But flushed with success the last cruise, and with that progress they have made in navigation this winter, they will make a bold push the ensuing summer, and I am afraid will take many of my countrymen, and bring them to this wretched place of slavery, to prevent which I will describe their Corsairs as well as I can. They have all Lion-heads, the head of which is gilt, and the lower part white, all their top sails are made of cotton, the cloths are very narrow, which is a good mark, being very different from their other sails, their sterns are white, and they have a number of half moons painted on their top-arming and other places—in working their vessels they are very awkward—the sheerbarks are easily known by being differently rigged—and they have all a kind of Mahometan ladder hanging under their gibs-boom and in form of a man swinging by the neck, this is a certain mark, and may be seen at a great distance with a spy-glass. If the foregoing description should prove the means of one of my countrymen's escape, I shall think myself well rewarded for all I can write. I am sorry to say that no country has neglected its sons in this place so much as the United States.

"There are nations that are at war with this people, who make it a custom to redeem a hundred every year, but here we find 2 ships crews belonging to America, who were captured in 1784.—We could have obtained peace two years ago, for less than half they now demand—the Dey however we hear has refused to make peace. I hope our country will effect something for us the ensuing summer.—The total number of Americans here is 119—some English and Spaniards taken with us are already relieved; tho', our ransom would be trifling for each of you in America to pay, and I am sure that could you view our situation, there would not be a heart so hard, but would contribute even half its estate to assist us, loaded with chains nothing but bread and water for our diet, every consolation denied us in the exercise of our religion, confined to hard labor, and flogged on the soles of our feet, for that is their mode of punishment; indeed I cannot deferibe to you the one half of our sufferings. It is purgatory.—Is it possible that America will suffer natives to linger out the remains of a miserable life in slavery—no, it is impossible—a free people will never suffer those things, which all other nations hold in abhorrence.

"At present we are all well as to health but the plague is here, which no doubt will put an end to the slavery of some of us.—Within the walls of this city last August, died 7000 in one month.—My dear brother, pray spare no pains to inform me of my

family, and your candid opinion of our situation, whether there are or not any hope of redemption.—Don't flatter me with a shadow—but write me your sentiments hereon, both good or bad, for my part I keep a good heart, and my only consolation is, that although my body is enslaved my mind is free, and in spite of that, I hope to see better days, and to enjoy my friends whom I now know the value of. I have this moment a chain about my leg which will weigh 25lb.—That you nor any of your children or connections may come to this, is the sincere wish of your unfortunate brother,

MICHAEL SMITH."

To the Printers in New-York.

Gentlemen, Please to insert the following and oblige your Humble Serv't.

From the advanced price of every article wanted for the conducting our business; we are under the necessity of raising the fare to 4-1-2 dollars for each passenger; 4p-1-2d. per mile for way passengers, 150 wt. of baggage the same as a passenger. John N. Cumming, Thomas Ward, P. Shay, Samuel Craig. New-York, August 5, 1794.

WINCHESTE, August 4. The following melancholy accident happened on the 1st ult. at Shelbyville, Kentucky. A difference happening between Major Shannon, and Mr. Felte, an affray took place, in which Major Shannon stabbed Mr. Felte in the breast with a dirk, of which wound he expired within half an hour after he received it. After receiving the wound, Mr. Felte threw a stone at Major Shannon, which struck him on the head and fractured his skull. An inflammation succeeded, and his life was despaired of when our informant left that place, being then speechless. We since learn that he is dead.

On Wednesday last Opianingo, and the rest of the Chickasaw Indians, passed through this town on their way home from Philadelphia.—We hear the President of the United States has honoured some of the Chiefs with officers commissions in the army, and that they are to, lead on a chosen band of warriors against the hostile tribes opposed to General Wayne.

For the Gazette of the United States: Mr. FERRO,

The following trifle was written some time since—if you think it is not out of date you may publish it. Yours, C.

The federal ship launch'd from the shore; With pilots sage full many a score, Now plows the wat'ry deep; Mean time, she pitches, heels, and yaws, Her flapping sails are torn by flaws, While furies o'er her sweep: Fifteen great shoals lye in her way, The Channels which between them lay, Are narrow, crooked, deep, The pilots keep the lead a going, The rocks and quicksands hourly showing, They neither rest or sleep. Long may the fates propitious prove, And keep alive the man we love, Who now the ship commands; And when his tour of duty's o'er, May he be landed on that shore, Where's neither rocks, nor shoals, nor sands.

A Barbadoe Paper was received in town this day, brought from Dominique, which contains Lord Howe's official account of the naval engagement between the French and English Fleets; and states, that the latter took seven sail of the French, and sunk two; the paper further says, that the English afterwards fell in with the Chesapeake Fleet, and captured one hundred and twenty sail.

For Sale, The American Snipe VENUS,

Captain M'Connell. Now lying at Mr. ROSS'S Wharf, an excellent vessel, about 220 tons register; carries near 2500 bl. Flour, is remarkable well stowed, and may be sent to sea, at a very small expense, having lately had upwards of nine hundred pounds sterling, laid out on her.

If not sold in fortnight, she will then be exposed at public auction. Any reasonable credit may be given.—Inventory may be seen on board, by applying to Capt. M'CONNELL, or to Peter Blight, WHO HAS FOR SALE, Port Wine in Pipes and half Pipes and Quarts, Calks, Madras in do. do. Havana White Sugar in Boxes.