

(CIRCULAR.)

General Orders.

Philadelphia- 8th of August, 1794.

SIR,

THE Governor having issued orders for calling into actual service, and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning a body of 5,200 militia (in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary at war, dated the 7th instant) I have subjoined a copy of these orders to guide your conduct in organizing the quota consisting of 559, officers and privates included, to be drafted from your brigade, and I entreat, in the most earnest manner, that you will, with all possible dispatch, execute the business committed to you upon this important occasion. If it should be impracticable to arm and equip completely the above quota, either with the public arms and equipments in your custody, or with such as belong to the individuals who compose it, you will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of letting me know your situation in that respect, in order that a proper application may be made to supply the deficiency.

It is unnecessary I am persuaded to add to the instructions of the Governor, either to explain the nature of the service, or the necessity of exercising all your diligence to promote it: It may be proper to request, however, that you will be pleased to employ the most expeditious conveyance, to report when your quota shall be in readiness to march.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant. (Signed) JOSIAH HARMAR, Adjutant-General.

To LEWIS NICHOLAS, Esq. Brigade-Inspector of the Philadelphia City, Brigade of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

Copy of the orders from the Governor, referred to in the preceding letter.

SIR,

THE President of the United States having deemed it incumbent upon him, after the most solemn deliberation, to

ROLL designating the quota of the several Brigades towards forming a detachment of 5200 Militia, Officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 7th day of August 1794.

MAJOR-GENERAL—WILLIAM IRVINE, 6th Division. BRIG. GENERALS—THOMAS PROCTOR, 1st Division, FRANCIS MURRAY, 2d Division, JAMES CHAMBERS, 6th Division.

DIVISIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Brigade, Proportion of Cavalry, Proportion of Artillery, Total Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates in due proportions.

The foregoing detachment to constitute one division, to be formed into the three following Brigades, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Major-General, WILLIAM IRVINE.

1. Brigade: Brigadier-General, THOMAS PROCTOR,

Table listing brigades and their components: Philadelphia City, Philadelphia County, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Franklin.

Major-General, Brigadier-Generals, 5200

N. B. In the present state of the Indian War, it has been thought advisable to avoid taking any part of the above Corps from the Brigades of those Counties, which are exposed to the hostility and depredations of the Savages.

issue his Proclamation, dated the 7th instant, and to take other legal measures every conciliatory measure that can be for causing the laws of the United States to be duly observed in the Western counties from their delinquent parts of the state of Pennsylvania, should be abortive, the officers of government might well be charged with an abandonment of their trust, if they omitted to employ any other legitimate means, for enforcing obedience and submission to the laws. In that unhappy event, the issue must be, whether, upon the pure principles of a Republican Government, the minority shall be allowed by violence to supersede the will of the majority; to substitute the law of arms, for the law of reason; and fatally to convert the peace, happiness, and order, which we now enjoy, into a scene of war, wretchedness, and anarchy.

You will, therefore, Sir, forthwith issue General Orders for calling into actual service, and to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the militia specified in the enclosed Roll, by the classes most convenient to the citizens, and best adapted to a prompt compliance with the President's requisition; the part so called every good citizen that firm and active support, by which the freedom and independence of our country were acquired and by which they must ever be preserved.

Should it be impracticable to arm and equip completely the said corps you will give me the earliest possible notice thereof that I may inform the President, who will direct the deficiency to be furnished by the department, of war as well as tents, camp-kettles and other articles of camp-equipage, and musket-cartridges, artillery and the apparatus thereunto belonging.

The time and place of rendezvous will be hereafter designated; and the arrangements for furnishing rations, and other necessary supplies, will be seasonably notified.

On this occasion, Sir, I must entreat the most pointed attention, as well on your part, as on the part of the corps that is to be drafted, for the purpose of manifesting a just sense of the obedience which is due to the laws of our country, and the patriotic zeal with which the Freemen of Pennsylvania will on every emergency, maintain the government that they have established. It is to be seriously lamented, that an occasion should ever arise for arming one part of

the community against another; but in instant, and to take other legal measures every conciliatory measure that can be for causing the laws of the United States to be duly observed in the Western counties from their delinquent parts of the state of Pennsylvania, should be abortive, the officers of government might well be charged with an abandonment of their trust, if they omitted to employ any other legitimate means, for enforcing obedience and submission to the laws. In that unhappy event, the issue must be, whether, upon the pure principles of a Republican Government, the minority shall be allowed by violence to supersede the will of the majority; to substitute the law of arms, for the law of reason; and fatally to convert the peace, happiness, and order, which we now enjoy, into a scene of war, wretchedness, and anarchy.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) May 26.

By the retaken brig, Mary of Bristol from Malaga bound to Bristol, we learn, that the Castor frigate, and the whole of the fleet under her convoy, fell into the hands of four French frigates, and three frigates on the 10th inst. in 44. 40 long. 15 30. West; that the said French ships had chased the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, a considerable time, but gave up the chase, preferring the trade, the whole of which were taken in sight of that ship. But fortunately the Venus frigate, one of a Squadron detached by Lord Howe, with the East Indiamen, fell in with the said fleet, and recaptured nine merchant ships, and a French sloop of war, besides the above brig, Mary, which arrived here—the recapture took place on the 17th inst.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, August 6.

The Foreign Intelligence, in this days Centinel, is about four days later than before received from England—and about three days earlier than that received at Philadelphia, from France. The motions made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the British house of Peers, and by Mr. Sheridan, in the Commons, are interesting—so are the affairs of Flanders, for there the fickle Goddess sports her favors and frowns in almost a continued rotation. In Europe, Carnage is the "order of the day;" and the humble petitioners in the cause of humanity, can scarcely any where be admitted to the "honors of a fitting." Under the vine and fig-tree of America—alone can they enjoy repose, and have no one to make them afraid.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Nothing can be so ridiculous as the resolves of the Southern Democrats which fill some of the newspapers. Sometimes they rail against one measure and sometimes another, and almost all have some different complaint to make. In Wythe county they seem to think the President, though a very good man in general, has almost tired the patience of the people with his unconstitutional proceedings; and they declare our commerce to be ruined. This latter declaration shows how little the Democrats of Wythe county understand our public situation; for whatever losses individuals have incurred by a herd of pirates that infest our seas, or by illegal embargoes, yet it is an acknowledged fact among merchants, that our trade in general was never more advantageous to our country, than during the present European war.

The Philadelphia Democrats, after having repeatedly reprobated the measures of government, and especially the excise, and said enough to inflame the public mind, now come forward with resolves, that however oppressive and hostile excise systems are to liberty, still they disapprove of an opposition to them not warranted by the Constitution. This is very meritorious indeed, and we are greatly indebted to them for upholding the law with one hand, while they attack it with the other!

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 12.

From the articles extracted from "The Times" (a London paper) to 11th June. It appears that the Revolutionaire, French ship was not taken, as stated in Lord Howe's dispatches. It does not appear, that any of the Chesapeake fleet had been taken or that they had arrived in any French port.

Arrived here the Brig Vulture, capt. March in 64 days from Bourdeaux, informs that the ship Louisa of Virginia, capt. Morgan was to sail in a few days after him for this port—On the 6th of June he was boarded by a French frigate from the Admiral's ship of 120 guns entirely dismantled, which was in tow of a 74, then at a small distance off him, they were about 50 leagues westward of Rochfort and bound for that port when capt. March fell in with them—He further informs, that the 74 and the other frigate did not appear to be much injured in their rigging.

Abstract from the General Advertiser.

Bastia surrendered to the British on the 23d of May. The garrison having capitulated, to march out with all the honors of war and be transported to Toulon. An English Camp is forming near Southampton. It is to consist of between 25 and 30,000 men. Letters from Nimes, of May 23d, mention, that Bains and Bellegarde have fallen in the power of the French.

At the close of the report on the attempted assassination of Robespierre and Collet d'Herboise;—it appearing to the committee, that Pitt was at the bottom of those attempts, the convention decreed, say the London papers, "that no quarter should be given to the English and Hanoverians."

On the 31st of May admiral Montague's fleet returned, after an unsuccessful cruise of a month into Plymouth Sound. The story of his capturing 111 sail of the Chesapeake fleet is therefore false. He put to sea again on the 5th June.

The Polish patriots, by the latest accounts, it appears, were carrying on their revolution with great success.

The French Moselle army was on the 24th of May driven beyond the Sambre after a severe and bloody contest, but recrossed that river 60,000 strong.

The arrival of Hamilton Rowan in France is confirmed by the London papers. The French at the taking of Collioure made 5000 Spaniards prisoners. This we learn from a paper received yesterday in the Vulture from Bourdeaux.

LATE AND IMPORTANT European Intelligence.

From London papers to the 11th June, via St. Croix.

LONDON, June 4.

Admiral Montague's division of the grand fleet was that which was sent to protect the outward bound East and West-India fleet. The Admiral's instructions were to return and meet the grand fleet in a certain latitude; in which he cruized for three days; but neither saw nor heard any thing of it. On returning to Plymouth, this division of the fleet had a very narrow escape from falling into the very centre of the French grand fleet; having met with an American ship which had passed through it only a few hours before, in the very track of our ships.

June 5.

The plan of the French army, which has again crossed the Sambre, appears to be as follows: To force the post of Nivelles, and the passage of Waterloo, to penetrate into the forest of Soignies, which covers Brussels, and to make, by a coup-de-main, an attempt on that city. By the reinforcements General Kaunitz has received, the high road however is so well defended, as to leave nothing to fear on that score.

The Carnagnols, to repair the losses they sustained in the action of the 24th, have withdrawn all the garrisons from their fortified towns, and replaced them by the soldiers of the second requisition. General Kaunitz, it is said, made every preparation to attack the French a second time on the first instant.

June 6.

The grand armies in Flanders still remain on the defensive. The Prince de Cobourg is marching to the relief of Charleroy, in the Luxembourg country, which has been again invaded by the French, to the great uneasiness of the people of Brussels. On the side of the Rhine, the Austrian General Prince Hohenloe has gained some important advantages over the French.—On the 19th ult. he defeated them near Germerheim, with the loss of 400 men killed and 600 prisoners.

June 7.

We have received a greater variety of intelligence from all parts of the continent than we almost ever remember to have done in one day. The following is the general purport of the whole:

No general action has taken place in any quarter. All is quiet about Tournay; but in West Flanders, the French have besieged Ypres, though not with much probability of success; and have also appeared before Knoque and Dixmude; but no serious apprehensions are entertained in consequence of those predatory incursions.

On the side of the Rhine, the success of the allies has been rapid in the extreme; as the following letter from an officer and correspondent in Gen. Mollendorp's army will shew. This correspondence will be continued to us. These rapid successes must be in a great measure attributed to the French having withdrawn so many of their troops from the Moselle and the Rhine, towards the Netherlands.

"Camp near Nurdorf, a league from Landau, May 30.

"Barrere commenced one of his reports by saying, "that the Republic lived upon victories." This debut, which with him was a republican hyperbole, is a simple truth with us. After having defeated the Carnagnole army near Lautern, we have pressed on with an energy which would have graced the best days of our great monarch. We are in possession of Pirmasens, Lautern, Mohrlautern, Spire, Deux Ponts, Neu-