

I am afraid the greatest difficulty will be the general good sense and understanding of the people; I fear they are too much enlightened; the long States, and the Chief Justice and General, and the struggle they had for Liberty, on the part of the State, will be made them earnestly enquire into the rights of Man, and they have made much progress in that knowledge; you must not therefore attack their predilection for their present government all at once, but gradually, by undermining in the manner above hinted.

I must own that your talents in secreting out much views from the multitude, and even from some discerning men who have been gained to join your clubs; but you must persevere in blaming every measure of government—where you think there is the smallest opening for misrepresentation or corruption, and I know your talents for this. Sophistry—my friend will do with you (who cannot see into it) as well as truth, and what have we to do with truth, who have such great objects for ourselves in view? Those in the back parts of the State, especially new settlers, and strangers to 1776 to 1783, being also the more ignorant and uncultivated, are the men you must make tools or rather fools of.

I have heard of a restless, eccentric and ambitious genius in the back parts of Pennsylvania, who would be of great use to us;—pray improve this hint?—I, and your friends here, rejoice exceedingly to hear of the happy effects of your unremitting endeavours towards Pittsburgh. When you have fully inflamed any number of the people to acts of resistance, so as to disturb or embarrass your present government, and promote a separation or dissolution of the federal band—tending to the glorious revolution, be sure to blame (or seem to blame) the very acts and measures you have industriously promoted, (at the same time filly pleading for the insurgents, whom we will endeavour to take under our government, and protection) you will hereby cover and promote your views the better, and prevent that indignation which might hinder, retard, or perhaps prevent our grand object.

I hope to see you *President*, or in the more powerful and dignified station of *Secretary*—or vice-chancellor (if you rather prefer it) then, what a vast harvest for you and your friends!!! play endeavor to get more members to your society, still keeping out of view your first and main design, (many though not discontented, are weak, and plenty of sophistry will persuade them, that all that even your Hero does is wrong. Continue to favour me, by every late opportunity, of all Intelligence. If Mr. —, who I understand, is one of your society (and who you say talks of paying us a visit,) comes soon, I hope I shall have rare things to advise you of. Machinery was a fool to some of our politicians of the present day; they will say as long as they can, tho' I guess they are not for open war with the United States. We hope in the course of the present campaign, to humble and dispirit the Monarchs, then Monarchy (the last of governments) will reign triumphant.

You knew that I remain your friend and obedient servant.

By this Day's Mail.

ARLISLE, August 13.

We understand, with great concern, that the western disturbances have risen to a great height, that the ordinary powers of government are altogether inadequate to the suppression of them; but we perceive with pleasure, that the President of the United States, as well as the Governor of the State, are disposed to pursue a line of conduct that evinces energy and the moderation of government.

As to Republican Constitution can suffer where the minority (and a very small minority too) attempt to give law to the majority, and to oppose, by violence, the general will of the whole nation, it is evident, that laws opposed by force, must be executed by force. Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania have armed their several executive powers for such great emergencies, and it appears that measures are preparing to call out the strength of Pennsylvania, but the whole union, it should be necessary. But, in the mean, before recourse is had to this last resort, Government appears disposed to adopt every measure which may allay the discontents and restore obedience to the laws. For this purpose the honorable Judge Yeates and the honorable William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States, on Sunday yesterday morning the Hon. Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of the State, and Gen. William Irvine passed through this place, on their way to the western counties; the two first named

gentlemen together with the Hon. James Wilson of Wallington, are appointed commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the Chief Justice and General, and the struggle they had for Liberty, on the part of the State, will be made them earnestly enquire into the rights of Man, and they have made much progress in that knowledge; you must not therefore attack their predilection for their present government all at once, but gradually, by undermining in the manner above hinted.

If the insurgents expect any countenance from their fellow-citizens, they will be miserably disappointed, and there is no doubt but that all good citizens will be ready to vindicate the authority of a free government, when ever they shall be called upon for that purpose. The citizens of the United States in general, (and the people in the affected counties in common with their fellow-citizens), have flourished under the present government; every man who is not blind, fees this, and every man who is not insatiable must feel it, every man who is capable of contrasting our former distresses with our present prosperity, must be anxious to support that government under which he fees his neighbours, and feels himself, flourishing, secure and happy.

CINCINNATI, W. T. July 19.

There have during the present week crossed the Ohio at this place, about 750 mounted volunteers, under the command of Gen. Todd.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.

A Letter from Amsterdam, states, that on the 18th of June, Ypres surrendered to the French, its garrison consisting of 7000 men—That on the 25th Charleroi also capitulated, before which the Austrian Gen. Beaulieu, was killed; That the decree of the National Convention forbidding Quarter being given to the English and Dutch was repealed; and it was the general expectation, that the French would overrun all Maritime Flanders.

Yesterday Capt. McGee arrived here from Canton in China.

On Wednesday last, the Hon. Henry Knox, Secretary at War of the United States, arrived in town from Philadelphia.

It is the duty of the conductors of public papers to notice acts of beneficence—we shall therefore discharge that duty, by mentioning the liberal donation of Two hundred Dollars towards relieving the fortunes of the late fine, given by Cornelius Durant, Esq. of the Island of St. Croix, who on a visit to this town.

Right happy are we that the projected Canal, which is to unite the waters of Merimac with those of this harbour, is progressing. On Monday last, the Commissioners were sent out to purchase the land through which it is to pass. Though the expense is computed at 300,000 dollars, yet such is the spirit of enterprise of our fellow-citizens, and such the advantages which demonstrably will accrue from the project, that the business is likely to be prosecuted with celerity.

PITTSBURGH, August 16.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort Le Boeuf dated July 6, 1794, says "I have had nothing new since the council—not an Indian comes in—once a week we have people at Presqu'isle, and the British watch that place as close as we do; and some mornings when we discharge our cannon they return the fire from their vessel which we distinctly hear."

The result of the deliberations of the meeting of delegates at Parkinson's ferry, had not come to hand when this paper was put to press.

KINGSTOWN, (St. Vincent) July 12.

By different arrivals from Guadeloupe, we learn that an attack was made on the town of Point a Petre, on the morning of the 2d inst, by the forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey, in which we are sorry to relate, they were repulsed with a severe and heavy loss.—On the British troops entering the town, they were assailed by a tremendous fire of grape shot from cannon placed in all directions, and of musketry from the houses; and they were galled by the fire from the enemy's frigates. The conflict lasted altogether about two hours. In this unfortunate affair, we have lost about 500 men killed and wounded, and a great proportion of officers.—Thos killed, which we have as yet heard of, are Col. Gomm, who led the Light Infantry, and on which column the loss seems to have been most severe; and Captain Robertson of the Veteran, who commanded a body of sailors.

Sir Charles Grey on Saturday retired from Grand Terre, to a strong post on Guadeloupe side of the River Sur, which had been previously occupied by Col. Drummond, where he had erected a battery against the town and shipping, with point blank shot, which had opened with firing red hot balls.

His Majesty's ship *Resistance* arrived here on Wednesday evening with the remains of the Flank Company of the 60th regiment

of 125 men which these brave Companies consisted, when they embarked from hence on the Veteran, only 63 are retained. Lieutenant Conway, with the Grenadiers, entered a boat where was a quantity of gunpowder, which was blown up by one of the party firing his misquet. He was severely wounded by this accident that his life is despaired of; Captain Foster is wounded in two places in the leg. The 8th Light Infantry Company suffered severely, and of two others not a man has returned.

The loss of the French, though comparatively small in this business, on the whole has been very great. They have lost several of their leaders, and it is supposed not above 100 of their troops are remaining. They have, however, been joined by a considerable number of whites, coloured people and negroes.

The London fleet is arrived at Barbadoes, under convoy of the *Intrepid* & *Chichester*, it consisted of about 21 sail altogether.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Latest News from the Islands.

By the Brig Fox, Captain —, just arrived we have Antigua papers to the 20th July, from which we have made the following extracts—Mr Dixon, who came in the brig informs that there was an action at Point-a-Petre on the 20th July, in which there was a considerable slaughter; particulars not known; but the French remained masters of the place.

St. John's (Antigua,) July 15.

Colonel Grahame of the 21st regiment, is appointed to the government of Guadeloupe; in the room of General Symes, who lost one of his arms in the late unsuccessful attack on Point a Petre, and who goes home in the *Vengeance*, which conveys the homeward bound trade from St. Christopher's.

Considerable numbers of French Persons arrived here last night from Guadeloupe.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucia dated 13th July, 1794.

"I heard at St. Vincent's by a ship that arrived from Liverpool now four days since, that she had met with an English fleet in the latitude of Madeira under a strong convoy, and that there were 5000 Troops on board intended as a re-inforcement for the West-Indies."

Capt. Malvo who commands a French frigate, in company with another, on board of which are a number of Spanish troops, arrived at Guadeloupe a few days ago.

Three American vessels have got into Point-a-Petre with supplies for the French notwithstanding the look out kept by his Majesty's ships.

There are now 1348 effective British troops with General Gray at Guadeloupe. General Prescott is immediately to take the command at Guadeloupe.

A Court of enquiry, of a very serious nature, it is said, has taken place at Martinique.

On Saturday the 19th inst, Brigadier General Symes, Lieut. Colonel of the 53d Regiment, died on board his Majesty's ship *Vengeance* at St. Christopher's.

NEW-HAVEN, August 19.

The committee to publish weekly the deaths and state of sickness in this city, report the following deaths since the last publication.

Mr. Elias Gill, aged 20, Putrid fever.

Mrs. Griswold, wife of Mr. Samuel Griswold, 43 do.

A child of Mr. Charles Prindle, 7 do.

A child of Mr. Noah Barber, 1, Marasmus.

The committee further certify, That they know of but five persons who are now sick of the putrid fever, and that some of them are in a fair way of recovery, and they flatter themselves that an observance of the regulations lately adopted, will prevent the progress of the fever, and remove the apprehensions of their friends in the country.

Eneas Munson.
Simeon Baldwin,
Dyer White.

LONDON, June 27.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE FLEET.

Wednesday evening four of the Princesses arrived at the Commissioner's house in Portsmouth.

Yesterday morning at four, their Majesties, with Prince Ernest, and attendants, set off from the Queen's Lodge for the same place.

At half past ten, the firing of the artillery round the garrison announced their Majesties entrance into the Lion-embay, where they were received by the Gloucester regiment, drawn up in Queen's Street.

After remaining about an hour in the dock-yard, the royal family, attended by a great number of the nobility, officers of state, &c. went into different barges, when a royal salute was fired by the different ships then in the harbor. Their Majesties were attended out of the harbor by all the barges belonging to the fleet at the meeting.

to the ships of war in the harbor and at Spithead, and the sea was covered with boats out of number. As they passed the Platform, the great guns were again fired; and a grand band of music, with kettle-drums, were placed on the top of the Main Guard, playing, *God save the King*, &c. and the crowds of people, collected from all parts of the country, were immense on the shore and on the water.

In about twenty minutes from the time of taking water, their Majesties, &c. got on board the *Queen Charlotte*, when the King took his gallant Admiral most cordially and heartily by the hand, and presented him with a sword richly set with diamonds. On their entrance into the ship, the Royal Charlotte's guns fired a royal salute.

Earl Howe had then the honor of entertaining his royal visitors, and their splendid retinue, with a cold collation of the richest kind; and precisely at a quarter after six, their Majesties went again into their barge, and were rowed into the dock-yard, where the like ceremony took place as on their going out.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of Delegates, duly elected by the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Alleghany, Washington, and that part of Bedford County, lying west of the Alleghany Mountain in Pennsylvania, and by the Col. Hamilton, Chief of the Scotch convention, has arrived at at Point a Venet at Parkinson ferry, on Monongahela river, in order to take into consideration the situation of the western country.

Edward Cook was placed in the chair.

Albert Gallatin appointed Sec'y of the meeting.

The transactions relative to the Excise law, that lately took place in the western Country were stated—whereupon the following resolutions were after having been debated and amended, adopted by the meeting.

1. Resolved, That taking citizens of the United States, from their respective abodes or villages, to be tried for real or supposed offences, is a violation of the right of the citizens, is a forced and dangerous construction of the constitution, and ought not under any pretence whatever, to be exercised by the Judicial Authority.

2. That a standing committee to consist of one member from each township, be appointed for the purposes hereinafter mentioned viz.

To draft a remonstrance to Congress praying a repeal of the excise law, at the same time requesting that a more equal and less odious tax may be laid, and giving assurance to the representatives of the people that such tax will be cheerfully paid by the people of these counties.

To make and publish a statement of the transactions which have lately taken place in this country, relative to the excise law, and of the causes which gave rise thereto, and to make a representation to the President on the subject.

To have power to call together a meeting either of a new representation of the people, or of the deputies here convened for the purpose of taking such further measures as the future situation of affairs may require, and in case of any sudden emergency, to take such temporary measures as they may think necessary.

3. That we will exert ourselves, and that it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens, to exert themselves in support of the municipal laws of the respective states, and especially in preventing any violence or outrage against the property and person of any individual.

4th. That a Committee to consist of three members of each county be appointed to meet any Commissioners that have or may be appointed by the government and to report the result of this conference to the standing committee.

Committee of Conference.

Westmoreland County—John Kirkpatrick, George Smith and Mr. John Powers.

Alleghany County—Hugh H. Brackemidge, Thomas Morceton, and Mr. Lucas.

Washington County—David Bradford, James Marthal, James Edgar.

Fayette County—Albert Gallatin, Edward Cook, James Lang.

Bedford County—Herman Husband, Philion.

Ohio County Virginia—William Sutherland.

Ohio and Bedford Counties not fully represented at the meeting.

NAPLES, May 27.

Thomas d'Amato having blasphemed the Holy Sacrament, prayers have been offered up to avert the wrath of Heaven on account of this crime, which is termed "High Treason against the Almighty." The following is a copy of the sentence.

Thomas d'Amato, of Messina, after being dragged at a horse's tail, shall be suspended to one of the posts of the galley, his tongue, his hands, and his head shall then be cut off in succession.—His body shall be afterwards burnt, his ashes thrown to the winds, his goods confiscated, and the name of this villain let with diamonds. On their entrance into the ship, the Royal Charlotte's guns fired a royal salute.

LONDON, June 20.

On Saturday last, the Exchequer Loan of four millions, which happily proved the salvation of many opulent and respectable individuals, was completely redeemed, the last payment having been then made, without a single defaulter; and with a positive gain to Government of many thousand pounds, after the payment of every expence attending the progress and consequence of the concern.

This advantage arose from the surplus of interest, the Exchequer bills bearing an interest of four per cent. while the individuals who were accommodated, paid the legal interest of five per cent. for their respective sums.

A letter from Morlaix announces that a vessel, has arrived at at Point a Venet at Parkinson ferry, on Monongahela river, in order to take into consideration the situation of the western country.

La revolutionaire, the French ship of war of 110 guns, which was engaged by the Audacious, has since gone to the Bottom. This news was brought by a ship which saved part of the crew after La Revolutionaire had sunk. This intelligence was yesterday posted in the books at Lloyds.

Ypres is an Episcopal See of Austria in Flanders, with which Duke, though in French Flanders, was joined before the revolution. The present Bishop is a relative of the House of Austria.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

The American vessels which were under French convoy, and lately captured by Admiral Murray's Squadron, and sent into Halifax, we are informed, have been cleared, and are on their return to the ports to which they respectively belong, in ballast:—they retaining their cargoes as legal prizes. The freight of the vessels will be paid by the captors.

Just Landed,

From on board the ship *Washington*, Capt. John Collins from Bordeaux, a CARGO OF

White Wines

In Barrels; and
CLARET
in Hds. and Cases—For Sale by
FRANCIS COPPINGER,
No. 26, Spruce, near Front Street.
August 15, 1794. d.

C. W. PEALE.

EVER solicitous to render his MUSEUM still more and more an object of rational entertainment, and subervent to the interests of useful science, has on the suggestion and with the advice of a number of his friends, provided a Book, which will be always open for the inspection of those who visit his Museum, in which book it is proposed to insert all such discoveries, inventions, improvements, scheme, observations, experiments, projects, hints or queries relating to the arts or sciences, as any of his visitors, or correspondents, may from time to time communicate.

Such as may choose to conceal their names may either send their communications anonymous; or at their desire, C. W. Peale will insert their name; with the number or signature of the respective communications in a private book which he will keep for that purpose.

The advantages of such a public register are obvious. It will rescue from oblivion many useful hints, which might otherwise have died with their authors. It may induce to inventors the just claims, and prevent others from taking the honor or profit of a discovery to which they are not entitled; and as the Museum is now visited by persons from almost all parts of the world, such a register, it is presumed, will soon contain and be the means of disseminating a vast fund of useful knowledge, and promote that spirit of enquiry and invention, for which the people of the United States are already so fully distinguished.

Money to be Lent,

On Mortgage of
REAL ESTATES,
Within the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. Apply to
Nicholas Diehl, jun.
Attorney at Law.
No. 19, South Fourth Street.
Aug. 4 m&tf