

occupations have attempted to form combinations to raise their wages, which however they have no right to complain of, as they are as high as when provisions were at the most exorbitant prices.

On the 20th of June 38 persons and on the 21st 25 were guillotined, among whom none were ci-devant nobles. On the 22d 15 more suffered the same fate.

Of the new assignats 200 millions are to be struck of 5 livres, 300 millions of 125 livres, 400 millions of 250 livres, 200 millions of 1000 livres, 100 millions of 2000 livres, besides some more millions of other denominations.

Some catholics having attempted a procession through the streets of this city, they were taken up by order of the municipality as fanatics.

## UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to a merchant in this town.

LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1794.

"In consequence of the embargo on all vessels in American ports, and some of your members of Congress having voted for a sequestration of British property, many of our merchants have declared they will not ship any goods for America till the result is known. Mr Jay has had several conferences with our ministry, but nothing of importance has yet transpired. Delegates from the different manufacturing towns, and a Committee of American merchants in London, have waited on Mr. Pitt who informed them, that the intentions of our court were pacific towards America; and that every reasonable restitution should be made to those American citizens who had suffered by our cruisers in the West Indies.

June 27.

"As we have sealed up your letter we put in this slip of paper to inform you, that the London newspapers of this day give us every reason to believe that all matter in dispute between your government and ours will be amicably settled. We think the following extract of a letter we have received from a very respectable house in Leeds, much strengthens the probability:—"Our minds are much relieved to day on American affairs, by the return of the deputation which the Merchants of Leeds sent to obtain information of Mr. Pitt (our minister) whether or not we may execute our American orders; his answer being in the affirmative we may expect the markets to advance as our merchants have determined to execute the orders."

## PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 29.

Translated from the Courier Francois of Yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Brest, June 25, to citizen D. L. Morel at Philadelphia.

"We cast anchor at Brest the 12th of this month—by order of the police I was detained in the road till the 22d. The crowd of people is so great here that I have found great difficulty in procuring lodgings. In the midst of abundance, every thing is dear, occasioned by the astonishing population. Brest is full of prizes; the movements here are truly grand; our convoy is not only arrived without any other accident, than that of two vessels of the fleet which ran foul of each other; all the people were saved. But we have taken every thing we met on the sea, and conducted to Brest 15 prizes, and 4 transports from Martinique.

"The English have been deceived in their calculations; they sent to sea 40 men of war, of which 11 were 3 deckers, to take us. A French fleet of 26 sail gave them battle; the engagement was so lively on both sides, that many ships were disabled, and three sunk, of the latter it is said one was the English admiral, without saving a single man. You should have the account circumstantially, did business permit; knowing your republican principles, it will be matter of joy to learn, that the republic proceeds with confidence from conquest to conquest.

"Believe me for life your affectionate friend; for French Republicans are servants to nobody, and do not admit the term in future."

We are authorized to inform the public, that on Thursday, the 20th inst. the commissioners appointed by the Governor to endeavour to restore tranquility and order in the western counties, conferred with the committee appointed by the Convention at Parkinson's Ferry; and that there is a fair prospect of an honorable and amicable accommodation. We are happy to add that the views of the Commissioners appointed by the President, being of the same conciliatory nature, the utmost harmony subsists between them, and the state commissioners. *Am. D. Ad.*

It is to be observed that our accounts from the Continent of Europe, by the arrival from Hamburg are of a later date than those received by the late arrivals at New York from England and Ireland; and it cannot escape notice that the London paragraphs not only contradict each other, but cross the truth in respect to several facts relative to the actual posture of affairs in Flanders.

Mr. FENNO,

The following paragraph is taken from a Hamburg paper of the 16th of June. The article alluded to is translated from a German paper published in this city, of which I enclose you a copy.

"The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Stockholm have chosen Dr. Benjamin Rush, Professor of Medicine, &c. of Philadelphia, a member of their Society."

A Caution to the Democratic Society.

The custom you have adopted of *bat-ling* in the names of persons without their knowledge, and afterwards reporting such to be members of your club, will not be put up with by the persons thus abused.—This hint it is hoped will be sufficient without further notice.

BOB SHORT.

## CIRCULAR,

TO THE

## BRIGADE INSPECTORS

Of the Militia, from the Adjutant General.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27th, 1794.

SIR,

AS the period limited by the President's Proclamation, for the dispersion of the insurgents, in the western parts of Pennsylvania will expire on the first day of September next, the governor has expressed the greatest solicitude, that the corps of five thousand two hundred militia, to be drafted in pursuance of the General Orders of the eighth inst. may be in readiness to march on that day. I must therefore make an immediate report of the progress, which has been made in drafting and organizing your quota.

The eyes of our fellow citizens throughout the Union, as well as in Pennsylvania, are fixed upon our conduct: you must be sensible, therefore, that the slightest appearance of a want of zeal, or energy, to embark in support of the violated authority of the laws, will produce that reproach and disgrace, which, as public officers, it is our duty if possible, to prevent, and which it will be our misfortune, more than any other part of the community, to encounter. But, I am persuaded, sir, that reflections of this kind are unnecessary, to stimulate you, or the militia of your brigade, to the performance of an essential duty. The occasion is interesting to every man, who feels his obligations to society, and is desirous to preserve from the fury of anarchy, as well as from the encroachments of despotism, the independence of a freeman.

The governor, therefore, directs me to repeat his confidence in your exertions, and in the patriotism of every well disposed citizen: but as he is anxious that the public disposition may be displayed by the most expeditious compliance with the President's requisition, he has thought it proper thus to renew the communication of his sentiments.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAH HARMAR.

## By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

Capt. Tucker, in the brig Harmony, of this port, has arrived at Portland, from Brest, where she was carried in by a French vessel of war, the cargo taken for the use of the Republic, and paid for, in bills on Hamburg.

We learn, that John Quincy Adams, Esq. appointed Resident at the Hague, from the United States, has so far proved himself a "good citizen," as to obtain permission of the Citizen owner to take passage for "Amsterdam," in the efficient ship *Robespierre*.

Brevity is said to be the soul of wit.—If so, the French have published a witty account of the late action, as follows, "We have had an action with the English and our ships have returned into port."

In one of the towns in England, to express their loyal joy on their late naval victory, they roared a whole sheep, and burnt TOM PAINE in effigy.

If all the French "official accounts" are of a piece with that of Barre of the action of the 1st of June, some doubts of their infallibility will ere long be apprehended.

In a late CENTINEL paragraph, extracted from a Dublin paper, gave some account of Mr. Cox, the celebrated bridge-architect, having been tried in a Judicial Court, in that city, on a charge of enticing artisans to quit Ireland. We are happy, by being in possession of letters from the son of that gentleman, now in Europe, to give some explanatory intelligence on the subject—and present the following.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool,

May 29.

"As had news always flies fast, I suppose you may have heard, that my father was taken up and was obliged to give bail in £ 2000, to stand trial, for, (as it was said) having seduced artificers. It was not the case, but is as follows: Three tradesmen came to him, and asked how their business would answer in America—He very candidly told them. They wished him to advance them money to take them over, but he told them, it was of no service to him their going over, but if it was, and he should do it, he would be liable to 500l fine, and twelve months imprisonment. About three months after, one of these fellows took it in his head to lodge information against my father, for which he stood trial the 10th of this month, and was honorably acquitted.—The jury did not leave their box."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.

We learn from Captain Randall, of the Washington, that the British Ambassador, Lord Macartney, after having visited Peking, and travelled through the country to Canton, had embarked on board the Lion, Captain Sir Erasmus Gower, on his return to Europe. The success of his Lordship's mission was not known.

Captain Gower had 17 ships under his protection from Canton; and 23 from St. Helena.

Continuation of EUROPEAN NEWS, received by the Mohawk, from London, and the Prudence from Londonderry:—

OSTEND, June 25.

On Monday last, the French attacked the Allies at Peteghem and Deynse.—It appears that a part of the Duke of York's army had marched to Peteghem, for the purpose of co-operating with General Clairfay at Deynse.—After a very severe and well fought action, the allies retreated on all sides, and the French made themselves masters of Peteghem and Deynse at the point of the bayonet. The allies retreated to Ghent, whither they were pursued by the French. Unable to resist the victorious army, that city was forced to throw open its gates to them, and Ghent is now in the possession of the French. The magazines which fell into their hands are immense.

[This is afterwards contradicted.

Another packet failed this morning, but carried no mails, the post being still stopped.

Lord Moira, with his army, marched from the town yesterday at 2 o'clock. It is said they are gone to Sluys, to endeavor to join the Duke of York, who, it is also said, is retreating to Holland.

BERLIN, June 21.

A Royal Chasseur arrived yesterday preceded by six postillions, with the account of the conquest of the town and fortrefs of Cracow.

Head-Quarters of his Prussian Majesty, MICHALOW, June 15.

The following report from Major General Elsnar, commander of the army detached against Cracow, was received this day by his Majesty.

On the 14th General Elsnar advanced with his troops towards the defile of Michalowica; this was occupied by the enemy. The General attacked their cavalry, and drove them into the entrenchments before Cracow. Thirty Polish chassieurs were cut to pieces in this engagement, and a Captain and 8 privates were made prisoners.

Our loss, together with that of the Russians, consists only of one hussar, and five infantry. General Elsnar fired some pieces of cannon upon the infantry during their retreat, and in the evening encamped his corps with a night of Cracow.

On the 15th early in the morning, Lieutenant Reifwitz, of the regiment of Wurtemberg, was sent to summons Cracow. A delay till nine o'clock was requested, and granted.—Lieutenant Reifwitz was again sent before the time expired, threatened, that if the town did not resolve to surrender, that it should be bombarded. At eleven o'clock the General received a message, that the town and castle were ready to surrender at discretion. The General immediately ordered Colonel Lediwary, with two battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, to take possession of the town and castle. The five hundred National Guards have been forced to lay down their arms; and all those who were found in arms, have been treated as prisoners of war.

PARIS, June 20.

The two principal conspirators against Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois, with 52 other persons, were condemned to die on the 19th June.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 19.

Barre informed the Convention,

that the brave garrison of Landreey, consisting of 4400 fine young fellows, had been carried to Brussels, where they received the most tempting offers to engage them to enter into the service of the Emperor, but which had been rejected by all except twelve; a circumstance that, he said, sufficiently evinced that soldiers raised by the law of requisition, were inspired with the utmost enthusiasm for the public cause.

LONDON, July 1.

The Flanders Mail of this morning, owing to every kind of intercourse between the different places in the Netherlands being entirely suspended for the present, brought only one bag containing a few letters from Ostend.—No Newspapers or letters from Brussels or any other part of Flanders. Any accounts therefore from that quarter have no authority than that of rumours in circulation at Ostend, and can only be appreciated by the concurring testimony of circumstances, and the general uniformity of their contents. There are contradictions in some particulars stated in the letters from Ostend, but all agree in the fact that the French forces in Flanders are greatly superior to those of the allies, that they may be considered as masters of that country.

Mr. Mason, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office this morning, with dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The late events of the campaign have been as disastrous to the allies as our greatest enemies would wish them. The interruption of all regular communication was a sufficient indication of the success of the enemy in West Flanders; and the following official communication (which owing to the late hour at which it was published, appeared in only a part of our impression yesterday) shews that East Flanders they have been no less successful.

If we may judge of the other inhabitants of West Flanders from the disposition manifested by those of Bruges, it is vain to pretend to force our protection upon them; they want it not.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, June 28.

A second council of war was held this day, from 10 till 3, but never were troops kept more in the dark than the British. A disagreement was said to have taken place between the Duke of York and the Prince de Cobourg, and about 4 o'clock the Austrian cavalry and infantry began moving off the ground for the Sambre. In the evening our regiments had to strike tents and rest on their arms, and our pickets were withdrawn without the line of intrenchments. The Hessians also with the part of artillery had been at Rhume, returned and joined us. The heavy baggage was sent off to Grammont.

June 23.

All is consternation on the part of the inhabitants of this devoted city (Tournay) and every preparation is making by the British for retreating; whilst the Austrian treachery is the theme of execration from every tongue!

We have long suspected the Austrian policy respecting this country. From the beginning of the campaign the Emperor was greatly deficient in the number of troops, which by the treaty he was bound to keep in West Flanders, and now the deficiency amounts to more than 60,000. This has been the real and original cause of all our want of success this campaign. Three weeks ago he began removing all his military stores from Brussels into Germany; and the manœuvres of the Austrians within these few days have completely opened the eyes of the most unsuspecting, to the real situation of the British army here.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28.

Mr. Fenno,

Reports are industriously circulated tending to induce a belief that an amicable adjustment with the malcontents in the western parts of this state, has become certain. We understand that there are some favorable appearances—but a proof that they do not justify the very sanguine conclusions which are drawn is that measures of preparation for a different issue are going on with unabated exertions.

In such an undetermined state of the business, what can be the motive for propagating the belief above mentioned. Is it to cool the zeal of good citizens and relax the measures which the support of the laws may be eventually found to require?

August 29, 1794.

## (CIRCULAR.)

Richmond, August 20th, 1794.

SIR,

YOU will readily discover from the enclosed PROCLAMATION, how very solicitous the Executive are to save their

Fellow-Citizens and Country from the horrors and disgrace which afflict and defame a sifter State; and you will perceive our apprehensions that the Insurgents may, by their acts and emissaries, mislead some of our countrymen, unless counter-exertions are made in time by the good and influential citizens. In this situation I not only forward to you by Express the enclosed Act of Government; but also address you particularly; entreating you from your duty to the Commonwealth, love of order, and love of country, to avail yourself of every means in your power to counteract the latent designs of your deluded neighbours, and to bring to punishment all who openly in any manner violate the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Disagreeable as it is to point the bayonet against the breast of a fellow-citizen, it is still more so to obey a mob, and therefore but one opinion prevails among all orders of people in every part of the state from which I have as yet heard, viz. detestation of the Pennsylvania Insurgents, of their principles, and actions, and determination to compel their submission to legal authority.

Orders have been issued for a large detachment of our militia to march under the command of General Morgan, at a moment's warning, and the whole body of militia are ready to follow, was the same necessary. With reliance on your due exertions, and confidence that my fellow-citizens of your county will act the part which our common good and common happiness so strongly dictates.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) H. LEE.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that a banditti from the Western parts of Pennsylvania, have in defiance of law and order, passed into this Commonwealth, and by threats and other evil doings, compelled an Officer of the United States, living in Mergan Town, in the County of Monongalia, to abandon his home, and seek personal safety by flight:—AND WHEREAS I have reason to believe that the said banditti are a part of that deluded combination of men, described in the President's Proclamation of the 17th of this present month, who forgetful of all obligations human and divine, content only on rapine and anarchy, and therefore endeavour by their emissaries, and other illegal means, to seduce the good people of this Commonwealth, inhabiting the country bordering on the State of Pennsylvania, to unite with them in schemes and measures, tending to destroy the tranquility and order which so happily prevails, and thereby to convert the blessings we so eminently enjoy under our free and equal government, into the most afflicting miseries which can possibly befall the human race:

To arrest these wicked designs; to uphold the Majesty of the law; to preserve our fellow citizens from evil, and our country from disgrace, I have thought proper, by and with advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, calling on all officers civil and military, to exercise with zeal, diligence and firmness, every legal power vested in them respectively, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to trial every offender or offenders, in the premises. And I do moreover specially require and enjoin, that all persons coming into this Commonwealth, from that part of our sifter State, at present so unhappily distracted, be particularly watched; and if they shall be found disseminating their wicked and pernicious doctrines, or in any way exciting a spirit of disobedience to government, thereby violating the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, that they be immediately apprehended and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twentieth day of August, in the (Seal.) Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Commonwealth, the nineteenth.

HENRY LEE.

## This is to forwarn all

Persons from trusting my wife Mary Bird on my account, after the date hereof, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

William Bird.

Aug. 28