

...of the act, though I might justify any delay consistent with the performance of the duties enjoined, in the time prescribed. The act, it is true, did not in positive terms, prescribe any specific time, but in its language it is imperative and obligatory; and to demonstrate the Legislative expectation of a speedy execution of the null confided to me, it can only be necessary to consider, that by the first regulation, the time for allowing a bounty to persons who shall actually inhabit and reside within the town, was limited to the 1st of January 1794, that by the second regulation, it is only protracted to the 1st day of May 1795; and that by the third regulation the very existence of the Companies, from which the detachment is formed to carry into effect the act for laying out the town, is limited (in its most extensive) to the Constitutional period of the meeting of the General Assembly in the ensuing month of December.

But, Gentlemen, as I have received no intimation of the removal of the obstacles, which induced the President to request a temporary suspension of the proceedings, for accomplishing the object of the law, it is now incumbent upon me to refer the subject to your consideration. As Executive Magistrate my discretion is circumscribed by the terms of the act; but if you shall be of opinion, that the interest of the Union requires, in any degree, a sacrifice of the local interests of the State, your power is competent to decide the question; and the decision will I am confident, be marked with that liberality, which has ever distinguished the legislative conduct of Pennsylvania, in transactions of a Federal nature. It is proper to apprise you, however, that in order to pacify the Six Nations, a treaty will shortly be held with them under the authority of the General Government; and that on that occasion their pretended claims upon the territory of the State, (which have already been used as a pretext for the opposition to the settlement at Presque Isle) will, probably be strenuously urged. I did not think myself authorized to send a Commissioner to the treaty, or in any other manner to countenance a disunion, which might bring the rights of the State into question, or raise an expectation of obtaining a further consideration for a property that we have fairly purchased, as well from the United States, as from the Indians; but I have furnished the President with authenticated copies of our title, and of documents to show, that this has been repeatedly recognized, by the very Tribes, who, at this time, venture to deny and controvert it.

I cannot leave this subject, Gentlemen, without recommending to your consideration the expediency of adopting a permanent and general plan for the defence of our frontiers, at least during the continuance of the Indian war. The detachment which was formed to protect the commissioners, in laying out the town at Presque Isle, has established for its security a fortified post at Le Boeuf, the place which it had reached when its march was interrupted. Connected with that important station, are several points of defence, from the west branch of Susquehanna, on the one hand, and from Pittsburgh, on the other, which being feasilably and effectually occupied will, in my opinion, be the means of producing the most salutary effects upon the general operation of the war, conducted under the authority of the United States, at the same time that it will afford safety to the exposed inhabitants of the frontiers, give encouragement for forming settlements on the distant tracts of uncultivated land, and insure a reduction of the heavy expence incurred by those casual and frequent drafts from the militia, which the exigencies of the country have hitherto rendered unavoidable.

The necessary limitation of the present session, and the strict attention, which, I am persuaded, you will be disposed to devote to its immediate object, forbid my introducing any business, that does not indispensably require your legislative care. There are, however, a few subjects, which, as matter of information, it would be improper to omit.

Among these, Gentlemen, permit me to state, that the intelligence which has been received of the prevalence of malignant and contagious diseases in the islands of the West Indies, in New-Orleans, and the Spanish Main, and also in New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, rendered it expedient to issue the Proclamations, directed in such cases by the law, for enjoining the performance of a reasonable quarantine, upon all vessels that should arrive from any of the infected places. Tho' the recollection of the awful scene that lately occurred, excites a general solicitude, the public health has hitherto existed, in a degree of perfection, seldom enjoyed at this season of the year; and its preservation from all external injury, may be confidently expected from the new system, regulating the health-office, and the vigilance of the officers. It appears, however, from the report of the inspectors, that in performing several essential duties, and in erecting or altering the buildings on State-Island, for the indispensable uses of the department, a debt has been incurred, for which the law has no otherwise provided, than by charging it on the contingent, precarious, and, at present, unproductive fund, of penalties and forfeitures. Justice seems therefore to recommend, that more certain means of payment should be speedily appropriated. In the course of executing an act of Congress, measures have been taken by the federal government to fortify the harbor of Philadelphia; in consequence of which considerable sums have been disbursed, and great alterations have been made at the Fort upon Mud-Island, according to a plan which will be submitted to your inspection. I have found it advisable to direct a quantity of heavy stone, which, on this occasion, has been removed, as useless, from the Fort, to be sold for the public emolument; but, if (as it is, perhaps, contemplated) the post ship and jurisdiction of a place, so important to the commerce and safety of our Capital, is to be surrendered to the United States, you will perceive the necessity of authorizing that surrender, by an express declaration of the Legislature.

The Land Office continues to be a fruitful source of revenue; having produced the sum of 590,226 dollars 3 cents since the 20th of Dec. last. But, effectual precautions ought to be taken to prevent the dissipation and confusion, which I have anticipated, in former communications, as the inevitable consequence of the sale of a greater quantity of land than remains the property of the Public. The Act which was passed at the late Session, with that view, has not, in its principles, proved sufficiently operative, and, even in its language, requires explanation and amendment.

You will receive, Gentlemen, among the various papers, that will be presented upon the subjects of my address, an abstract of the state of our Finances from the 1st of January to the 16th of August 1794. From this, it will appear, that during the specified period, there has been added a sum of 723,208 Dollars and 88 Cents, to a specie balance of 35,208 Dollars and 88 Cents, previously in the Treasury. The appropriations and expences of the whole of the current year, computed at 223,511 Dollars, being deducted from the aggregate of the actual receipts, will leave a surplus of 187,666 Dollars and 44 Cents, which, together with the product of the revenues during the residue of the year, remains subject to your disposal. It may be proper, however, to be guided in your appropriations at this time, by a recollection that several of those sources of Revenue, which have hitherto been the most productive, (particularly the sale of lands, and the collection of the arrears of

taxes) are nearly exhausted, and will soon entirely cease to flow. If, therefore, means could be devised to profit by this accumulation of money, without diminishing the capital, I think the policy of the measure is recommended, by calculating that it would so augment the public income, which arises from the ordinary taxes, and the dividend on the rate property in stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, as to leave an abundant annual supply, for all the incidental wants, and beneficial pursuits of the government. At all events, that a mass of public treasure should be suffered to lie inactive, during the considerable period that frequently elapses between the different sittings of the Legislature—is a defect in our fiscal arrangements that certainly require attention and amendment.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
The officers of accounts will exhibit to you the ordinary objects that require a pecuniary appropriation, and the amount of the Continental and State bills of credit that are collected in the Treasury. — But, in the present state of our finances, I am induced further to recommend to your attention, the propriety of discharging the loan of 20,000, which was obtained in the year 1791, from the Bank of North America, upon a mortgage of the duty imposed upon sales at auction, a fund that has hardly produced enough to pay the interest of the loan.

With respect to the appropriations, which the present exigency of our affairs will require, I am confident that, guided by the principles of true policy, you will not embarrass the prosecution of objects upon which the existence of our government may depend, by a rigorous and unseasonable parsimony. Regarding the ends as worth our attainment, you will not withhold the necessary means; and I think you may be assured, that whatever you shall grant for the public service, will be expended with economy and fidelity.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
In the close of these communications, you will receive, with a generous and patriotic satisfaction, an intimation, that the judicious exercise of the powers entrusted to the western Commissioners has, at length, opened in that quarter a prospect of returning harmony and order. Let not the preparations to maintain, at all events, the authority of the laws, be suspended or omitted—but, while the occasions for domestic unanimity seem to multiply, we may surely cherish, as a fair and honorable source of consolation, the dawning hope, that the present confusion will terminate in the triumph of virtue and reason. On ourselves it will be the highest encomium—to our enemies it will be the severest disappointment—that developing, in every political vicissitude, the peculiar energies of a Republican system, our citizens have required no other rule of obedience than the recollection of their interest and duty; and our governments have manifested no other pride of action than the peace and happiness of the people.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, Aug. 20, 1794.

“The mad conduct of the insurgents at Pittsburgh is the natural fruit of their democratic clubs—it will however open the eyes of some honest men who were not apprized of the tendency of such clubs—and probably induce every good man to discourage them.—It appears the Society in Philadelphia were alarmed, and after some very silly resolves by way of preface, disapproved of the conduct at Pittsburgh—I am told that the Society here, which at first had some few men of common sense in it, is deserted by all excepting two or three who want to obtain an election.

It is now so deplorable, nothing is said about it, and probably will soon cease.—If the government of Pennsylvania acts with any spirit, the Insurgents will soon kiss the rod. However I am not sure it may not be for the national good, if the federal government should be under the necessity of sending an army to enforce the laws—it might teach some wrong heads in Congress and others, the necessity of supporting a steady, firm government.

The insurrection in this State produced many good effects—we will hope the evil of the Insurgency in Pennsylvania may do the same.

We are solicitous to learn the success of Mr. Jay's mission; the naval victory of the English being more than counterbalanced by favorable events to the French, we hope the pride of the British may yet be humbled so far as to do us justice.”

Extract of a Letter from Morgan-Town, 14 August.

“I did not write you by the usual route, from the troublesome state of things in Pennsylvania, particularly as the mail has been sometimes robbed. The Insurgents have been quite outrageous and done much mischief. Here we have been quiet until a few days ago, when about 30 men blacked came on the night of the 9th, and surrounded the house of the collector of this county, but the man escaping from home and advertising at his door that he had resigned his commission, they went off very peaceably. Three days after, at our court, a number mostly from Pennsylvania, came into Morgan-Town, and in the evening began to beat up for proselytes, but they were driven out of town, with very little hurt on either side.—Yesterday they were

to have returned with a stronger party but did not, and I believe dare not.

N. B. Morgan-Town is mostly composed of Virginians and native Americans.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, August, 28.
Yesterday arrived brig Elizabeth, Daniel Oliver, master, in 78 days from St. Petersburg, (Russia) and 64 days from Ellineur, (Denmark.)

Capt. Oliver informs, that the Danes and Swedes had each a fleet of 14 sail of the line, besides frigates, lying at Copenhagen, 23d of June last.

Extract from Capt. Oliver's Log-Book.

Ship William, of Newbury-Port, William Pickett, master, from London, arrived at Cronstadt, June 7.

June 11. In the Gulph of Finland, 60 leagues from St. Petersburg, spoke brig Mars, of Philadelphia, Nathaniel Fowler, master, from Bremen, bound to St. Petersburg.

June 20. Ship Minerva, of Boston, Jared Gardner, master, for St. Petersburg, passed Ellineur.

August 1. In lat. 45, 21, N. long. 35, 44, W. spoke schooner Abigail, of Boston, George Williams, master, from Virginia, bound to Bilboa, all well.

August 2. In lat. 45, 03, N. long. 38, 30, W. spoke ship Knight, of Bolton, Wm. McNeil, master, from Norfolk, bound to Bilboa, 16 days out, all well.

August 18. Lat. 43, 22, N. long. 60, 35, W. spoke brig Suley, William Hutchins, master, from Bolton, to Bilboa, 7 days out, all well.

The ship Neptune, of Boston, bound to Wilmington, (N. C.) was spoke with on the 12th inst. out 30 days, in lat. 33, 23, long. 73, 30.

PORTLAND, August 23.

On Monday last arrived here brig Harmony, Capt. Tucker, 53 days from Brest. Left there ship Ruffell of Charleston, (S. C.) David Reed master, bound to port Malo and Hamburg.

July 31, lat. 43, long. 44, spoke ship Polly, Robert Caldwell, master, from Bolton, bound to London.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Aug. 26.

TOWN MEETING.
At a legal meeting holden yesterday at the State-House in this town, for the purpose of choosing four persons to Represent this State in Congress, after the 4th day of March next—

The Hon. JONATHAN WARNER, Esquire, Moderator.

At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows:

John Samuel Sherburne,	114
Abiel Foster,	97
Nicholas Gilman,	74
John Hale,	39
Nathaniel Peabody,	39
Paine Wingate,	34
John Langdon,	32
Timothy Walker,	29
Jeremiah Smith,	22
Woodbury Langdon,	16

NEW-LONDON, August 25.

Arrived, sloop Lucy, S. Hurlbut; left Port-de-Paix 6th Aug. Left there 8 sail of American vessels, 2 French, and 7 armed schooners, one sloop, 10 guns, one brig, 22 do. from Charleston, S. C. one English and two Spanish prizes, one brig do. from Philadelphia; schooner Nymph, Price, Falmouth, Mass. loaded with sugar and coffee, do. cargo condemned; schooner Polly, N. Wright, New-York, loaded with sugar and coffee, do. cargo condemned.

About 8 o'clock P. M. 5th August came on a severe hurricane, at 2 in the morning the following vessels run on shore, viz. one French ship and brig, schooner Polly, Wright, N. York, and the 12 gun brig—the brig got off again.

Came passengers the ABESS of the Nunery of Cape-Francois, and Mr. John Beane, consignee of the sloop Hannah, J. Crocker, master, bound from Boston to the West Indies, captured by the Sanspareil, Privateer—alias pirate, from Charleston, S. Carolina.

Port-de-Paix is well fortified, and has a strong garrison.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.

The Indians account of the attack they lately made on Fort Recovery, has been received at Niagara & we are informed, that they state their loss at 30 warriors killed—and that they killed of the American troops between 30 and 40, and killed and carried off 300 horses in their attempt of carrying that post. They speak of Gen. Wayne, as a chief whole prudence and caution not only prevents their making any head against him, but totally defeats every project they can invent for bringing him to an action on any terms that can promise them success.

European Intelligence.

LONDON, May 29.

A shocking accident occurred at Covent Garden Theatre, on Monday evening.—In the Pantomime of Captain Cook, Byrne the dancer, was handed, by a mistake of the prompter, a sword instead of a foil, and in a lighting scene, which immediately followed, stabbed his opponent, Rocafort, nearly to the heart. The latter is since dead.

The Gazette of Erlangen, one of the best German Newspapers, of the 29th ult. contains the following article concerning Baron TRENCK, the famous adventurer:

“Trenck, from his Paris dungeon, has written a letter to a friend at Hamburg, wherein he pictures, in the most affecting colours, the extreme wretchedness of his present situation. A straw bed is his place of repose, and his food consists in an allowance of bread and vegetables, so scanty, that it hardly keeps him from starving. The misery he now experiences at the age of 74, far outstrips, he says all the hardships of his youth in the citadel of Magdeburgh. Thus, this ill-fated victim of Jacobinism affords another striking proof, that the warmest profession of Republican principles, sealed with the dearest sacrifices, cannot in the Republic of Sans Culottes, shelter its adherents from the scourge of persecution. Trenck's former ideas of Sans Culottism were so exalted, that nothing short of his present misfortunes could have corrected his political errors.”

Letters from Madras advise, that a considerable freight of beautiful English damask was about to be shipped for Europe. The reasons assigned for this sudden a falling off in this article of luxurious commerce, are the markets being over-stocked, and the present scarcity of pagodas, on which account the Nabobs now refuse to take any more of those bales of beauty, unless consigned either with a drawback or bounty!

JUDGE GOULD.

Wednesday at one o'clock, died, at his house in Lincoln's Inn-fields, Sir Henry Gould, Knt. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

J. Gould was entered as a Student of the Middle Temple on the 10th of May 1728, and was called to the bar on the 13th of June 1734. On the 3d of May 1754, he was made a King's Counsel; in 1761, he succeeded Mr. Baron Lloyd as one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and on the 24th of January 1763, he was removed to the Court of Common Pleas which Seat he continued to fill with distinguished ability till his decease. During this period, he saw the Bench three times cleared by the vicissitudes of human existence.

By intelligence from Italy, dated May 26th, it is stated from Milan, that the French were again in great numbers at Ormeo and Gattola, as if they had a design upon Mondovi.

The Piedmontese and Austrian camps near St. Dalmazzo and Coni, consisted of 36,000 men; the Austrians were continually desfilng towards Ceva.

Their head quarters were at Alexandria, and it was the object of all their dispositions, to form a cordon from Ceva to Turin, prevent the enemy's excursion to Lombardy, inclose and give them battle in the plains of Coni;—while the Duke of Aul was advancing to drive them towards Thuille; they had abandoned the valley of Lucerne, for the fort of Mirabou and its environs as well as the valley of Limon, to cover themselves behind the defile of Tenda.

From Genoa it is said, that the French column that took Pignerolles, is 7000 strong; and that an equal number is at Mondovi, and that a third, of 15,000 had carried Ceva.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

September 3.
A message from the Senate was received, by which the House was informed that they had appointed a committee to join a committee on the part of the House to take into consideration the Governor's Address to both Houses, and report on such parts as it would be necessary to take into immediate consideration.—The House concurred, and appointed a committee.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to prepare and report an answer on a part of the House to the Governor's Address.
Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NASSAU, August 5.

Extract of a Letter from the Grand Cai-cos, dated July 20, 1784.

“A few days ago, I returned from Hispaniola; Our troops there, though very sickly, have done their duty; but our force at present is too inconsiderable to suppress the Brigands, who form the only force of any consequence we have now to contend with.

“To relieve the troops, they are raising a legion at St. Nicholas, St. Marks, and Port-au-Prince, in British pay. But numbers, be assured, are required, or great policy, for the complete reduction of so extensive a country.

“The Brigand chiefs are divided, and much advantage, with a little address, may be derived from their dissen-

sions. The regiment of Egalite, of 1200 stout able blacks, raised by Sonthonax and Polverel, have offered us their services, provided they are allowed British pay and rations, and their freedom at the expiration of five years. The offer, it is said, has been closed with, and it is expected they will soon be with our forces.

“The Spanish force, 7000 men, which invested Cape Francois has done nothing. The general and men were disposed to attack the town, but were opposed by the President, who it seems commands. About three weeks ago they retired to a post near Fort Dauphin, having lost 2000 men by sickness. The rest are in a shocking state; scarce a man has escaped the fever, which from the negligence, bad food, and filth of the Spaniards, has become a contagious disorder.

“The Spaniards talk of returning to the Cape after the rainy season. Their army chiefly consists of Provincials, or what they call fixed regiments, raised in the particular governments, viz. Regiments of Caracas, Cuba, Porto Rico, Guatimala, & the militia of Hispaniola. “A detachment of Colonial troops, shipping, and some British, have been sent against Port-au-Prince.”

NEW-YORK, August 30.

After the execution of Hebert and Danton, with their accomplices, it was remarked that all factions appeared to be crushed, and Paris enjoyed profound peace. This was mere appearance. The late European papers mention that a new division is like to take place, Robespierre is opposed by a party, headed by Bourdon de l'Oise and Tallien. The parties had not come to an open rupture; but the contentions in the Convention prelude more work for the guillotine. This our democrats will, as usual, ascribe to treachery; while men of more historical information, see no more in all this business, than the operation of party-spirit, ambition and malignant passions.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

*Extract from the log book of the ship Penelope, Capt. Blachard 63 days from Bourdeaux—*On the 31st July in lat. 42, 10; long. 51, 30, fell in with the brig Abigail from Portsmouth N. H. Capt. Tripe from Cork, bound to New-York out 56 days; at this time the Penelope was very short of the necessaries of life; and the Capt. of her would be guilty of injustice to his own feelings, and the cause of humanity if he did not publicly and gratefully acknowledge the decisive promptitude of Capt. Tripe in furnishing him with more than was necessary—payment was offered—Capt. Tripe's answer was truly characteristic of a seaman's heart—“Sir it is my duty as well as inclination to relieve you—independent of the orders of my owner Col—who has directed me to do so, whenever it was necessary—for any thing further I refer you to him.”

Capt. B. was bound to the Isle of France, but being short of provisions was obliged to alter his course for America. The ship Baring, and one or two more American vessels were to fall shortly after him for the Isle of France.

September 3.
Last evening a brig arrived at the Fort from St. Marks—a Danish ship arrived at the Fort this morning—a passenger brig was seen landing her passengers at Newcastle last evening.

An English frigate of 32 guns, a tender, and a large English merchantman were seen on Friday last going into Hampton Road.

WANTED, An Apprentice

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Manchester Cotton GOODS,

First Chefs assorted; EACH CONTAINING VELVETS, THICKETS, QUEEN CORDS, ELLIOT CORDS, FUSTIANS, &c. &c. To be Sold on very low terms, by John Miller, jun.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all the Students and Scholars, belonging to the University of Pennsylvania, who have not yet attended since the Summer vacation, that the several Schools were opened on the 1st instant. WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary to the Board of Faculty. Sept. 3.