

peace and happiness of our common country.

It is necessary, however, to apprise you thus early, that at present, we do not consider ourselves as authorized to enter into any conferences on this subject after the first of September ensuing. We therefore hope the business will be so conducted that some definitive answer may be given us before that day.

We cannot believe, that in so great a crisis, any attempts to temporize and procrastinate will be made by those who sincerely love their country and wish to secure its tranquillity.

We also declare to you, that no indulgence will be given to any future offence against the United States, and that they who shall hereafter directly or indirectly oppose the execution of the laws must abide the consequences of their conduct.

JAMES ROSS,
J. YEATES,
W. BRADFORD.

To the Committee of Conference,
assembled at Pittsburgh.

The following is the answer of the Committee.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1794.
Gentlemen,

Having in our conference, at considerable length stated to you the grounds of that discontent which exists in the minds of the people of this country, and which has lately shown itself in acts of opposition to the excise law, you will consider us as waving any question with regard to the nature of those acts, whether treasonable, or amounting only to riot and breach of the peace; of course waving the question of the constitutional power of the President to call upon the force of the Union to suppress them. It is our object as it is yours to compose the disturbance.

We are satisfied that in substance you have gone as far as we could expect the Executive to go. It only remains to ascertain your propositions more in detail, and to say, what arrangements it may be in your power to make with regard to convenience in collecting the revenue under the excise laws; how far it may be consistent with the public interest to prevent commencing prosecutions under those laws at a distance from the places where the delinquents reside; on what condition or circumstance prosecutions for the late violation of the laws shall be suspended; that is to say whether on the individual keeping the peace, or on its being kept by the country in general; and also with regard to the general amnesty, whether the claiming the benefit of it by an individual shall depend on his own future conduct, or that of the whole community.

We have already stated to you in conference that we are empowered to give you no definitive answer with regard to the sense of the people on the great question of acceding to the law; but that in our opinion, it is the interest of the country to accede; and that we shall make this report to the committee to whom we are to report, and state to them the reasons of our opinion, that so far as they may appear to have weight they may be regarded by them. It will be our endeavor to conciliate, not only them, but the public mind in general to our sense on this subject. For this purpose we hope to be assisted by you in giving all that extent and precision, clearness and certainty to your propositions as may satisfy the understandings and engage the acquiescence of the people.

It is to be understood that in acceding to the law, no inference is to be drawn, or construction made that we will relinquish a constitutional opposition, but that we will invariably, undeviatingly and constantly pursue every legal means and measure of obtaining a repeal of the law in question.

As we are disposed with you to have the sense of the people taken on the subject of our conference as speedily as may be, with that view we have resolved to call the committee to whom our report is to be made, at an earlier day than had been appointed, to wit, at Red-bone Old Fort on the Monongahela.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD COOK, Chairman.

To the Commissioners on the part of the Union.

The Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to confer with the citizens in the western parts of Pennsylvania, having been assured by the Committee of Conference, of their determination to approve the proposals made, to recommend to the general Committee appointed by the meeting at Parkin's

ferry a submission to the acts of Congress; do now proceed to declare what assurances of submission will be deemed full and satisfactory, and to detail the engagements which they have power to make.

1. It is expected and required by the said Commissioners, that the citizens composing the said general Committee, do on or before the first day of September, explicitly declare their determination to submit to the laws of the United States, and that they will not directly or indirectly oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills.

2. That they do explicitly recommend a perfect and entire acquiescence under the execution of the said acts.

3. That they do in like manner recommend that no violence, injuries or threats, be offered to the person or against the property of any officer of the United States, or citizens complying with the laws, and do declare their determination to support (as far as laws require) the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and citizens.

4. That measures be taken to ascertain by meetings in election districts or otherwise, the determination of the citizens in the fourth survey of Pennsylvania, to submit to the said laws, and that satisfactory assurances be given to the said Commissioners that the people have so determined to submit on or before the 14th of September next.

The said Commissioners, if a full and perfect compliance with the above requisitions shall take place have power to promise and engage in manner following, to wit.

1. No prosecution for any treason or other indictable offence against the United States committed in the fourth survey of Pennsylvania before this day, shall be commenced or proceeded on until the tenth of July next.

2. If there shall be a general and sincere acquiescence in the execution of the said laws, until the said tenth day of July next a general pardon and oblivion of all such offences shall be granted: excepting therefrom, nevertheless, every person who shall in the mean time wilfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States or be in any wise aiding or abetting therein.

3. Congress having by an act passed on the fifth day of June last, authorized the state courts to take cognizance of offences against the said acts for raising a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills, the President has determined that he will direct suits against such delinquents to be prosecuted therein; if upon experiment it be found that local prejudices or other causes do not obstruct the faithful administration of justice: but it is to be understood, that of this he must be the judge, and that he does not mean by this determination to impair any power vested in the executive of the United States.

4. Certain beneficial arrangements for adjusting delinquencies and prosecutions for penalties now depending shall be made and communicated by the officers appointed to carry the said acts into execution.

Given under our hands at Pittsburgh, this 22d day of August, 1794.

JAMES ROSS,
J. YEATES,
Wm. BRADFORD.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1794.
Gentlemen,

We presume it has been understood by you that the conference on our part consists of members not only from the counties of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny mountains, but also from Ohio county, in Virginia, and your propositions made in general by your first letter being addressed to this conference, the Ohio county was considered as included, yet in your propositions made in detail by your last, you confine them to the survey within Pennsylvania. We would request an explanation on this particular.

We have only farther to say we shall make a faithful report of your propositions, which we approve of and will recommend to the people, and however they may be received we are persuaded nothing more could have been done by you or us to bring this business to an accommodation.

Signed by order of the Committee.
EDWARD COOK, Chairman.
The Commissioners on }
the part of union. }

In consequence of the above a conference took place with the gentlemen from Ohio, and some arrangements were made accordingly.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 5.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated 12th July, 1794.

"Our crop of wheat has been gathered in, and has proved very abundant, which has caused a considerable decline of

wheat and flour from your Continent, a cargo of the former from Virginia has been sold at rs. vn. 41 per faneg, its quality was not of the best, good found grain would fetch 34, some parcels of flour have been sold at 10 per bar, which price may be quoted as the present standard."

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 4.

Mr. Swanwick of the committee on the part of the House, appointed to take into consideration the Governor's address—brought in a report which comprises the following objects—Viz. 1st. A revision of the militia law—2d. The Prefecture business—3d. The defence of the frontiers—4th. The Health-Office—5th. The fortifications on State Island—6th. The Land-Office—7th. The Finances. Special committees were appointed on the six last.

On the 1st. Messrs. Kammerer, Forest, Jacob Morgan, Brittin, Torrence, Cannon and Neville.

2d. Messrs. M'Goffin, John Shoemaker, Carpenter, Lilly, M'Lean.

3d. Messrs. Irwine, Rofs, Hays, Hendricks, and Cable.

4th. Messrs. Swanwick, Hiltzheimer, Brittin, Paul, and Pierce.

5th. Messrs. Hiltzheimer, Jacob Morgan, Chapman, Bell, Morrison, Hartzel, and Stokely.

6th. Messrs. Ritchie, M'Lay, Tyson, Lodge, and Lutz.

A petition fromundry workmen who had been employed on the building of the house intended for the Residence of the President of the United States, was presented, read and committed.

September 5.

The House of Representatives adjourned at an early hour this day, to afford time to the numerous committees to form and bring in their reports.

By this Day's Mail.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 3d.

On Wednesday last arrived in this port in 48 days from Rotterdam, ship Mary, Edmund Wingate, Master, by which we are enabled to present our patrons with the following

GLORIOUS NEWS!

On the 19th June the town of Ypres surrendered to the French. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war, all private property, was faced. The night preceding the surrender of the above place, the garrison offered to capitulate on condition that the French would allow them to find out 2 waggons unsearched, and liberty for the emigrants to march out unmolested, which the French refused, and on surrender of the garrison 500 emigrants fell victims to Republican rage.

June 26th. This day, report says, that the French have taken Ghent, and the people at Offend were preparing to leave the place, and that alllanders were in danger.

June 29. This day we hear that Offend is taken by the French, and burnt. A number of people landed here this day from Antwerp, and other places that were not in possession of the French.

July 1. This day 3 or 400 emigrants arrived here from Flanders, who seemed to be in a sad state, without much baggage, which shews their flight was precipitate, and some of them said that it was impossible for the combined armies to face the French.

July 4th. This day accounts are received that the French have taken Mons, and that the combined armies had evacuated Valenciennes.

July 5th. The French have taken Brussels, and were besieging Sluys. Some pieces of Shells which the French have into Sluys were brought here. An Emigrant from Brussels told here, that it would be impossible for all the Combined Powers to face the French, for by their requisition they brought into the field 240,000 men.

July 7th. Accounts are received, That the Emperor of Germany was on the point of entering into a treaty with the French, and that the French had taken Sluys.

The English say, that the King of Prussia has used them very ill, after paying 60 tons of silver for troops, he did not send them, but kept them to guard his own territories. The affairs between Prussia and Poland, the accounts of which are various—report says, that the Poles had lost a battle.

July 8th. This evening report says, that there had been a hard battle near Brussels, between the armies, the French were victorious, 40,000 men lay dead on the field.

Two Algerine gentlemen came passengers in the Mary: As various reports are in circulation respecting their visiting this country, for the satisfaction of our readers, we have obtained the following account from a gentleman who has conversed with them. Eight years since one of them commanded a frigate in the service of the Dey, and being taken by three Neapolitan frigates, it was dangerous for them to return to Algiers: they have since been travelling in different parts of Europe, and have recommendations from some very respectable characters there. They will in a few days proceed to Philadelphia.

On Thursday last arrived here the schooner Sally, Capt. Baker, in 23 days from Gaudaloupe. Capt. Baker on his passage, was brought to by an English loop of war, 14 days from New York, who after examining his papers, &c. suffered him to proceed.

Yesterday arrived in this port, schooner Nymph, Captain Titcomb, in 27 days from St. Anna. Capt. T. informs that the French are in high spirits at Gaudaloupe, and plenty of every thing to make the English dance to the tune of Carnag-nole.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Aug. 23.

The Ship Hope, Capt. Low, of this port, is arrived at the Falkland Isles, and was to sail from thence the 12th of April last. Capt. Low writes, that in Lat. 47 S. he fell in with almost innumerable islands of ice, many of which measured by his Quadrant 200 feet above water. Their forms were various; some in the shape of sugar-loaves, others like towers, others jetting like rocks, their tops appearing level, and covering at least 3 acres in extent. They were discovered at ten in the morning, appearing from the mast head on each side as far as the eye could reach. The ship, running 6 knots an hour, entered among them, and at times was obliged to steer so near as to be frequently becalmed. In this dangerous situation she continued to run at the rate of 5 or 6 knots until 7 at night when she happily cleared them.

On Wednesday arrived the Ship enterprize, Capt. Samuel Packard, from Barbadoes.—The Barbadoes Mercury, of July 26, received by Capt. Packard, contains a list of the British killed and wounded at Gaudaloupe, since the descent made at Point-a-Petre by the French, as follows:

Soldiers and Sailors killed and wounded,	680
Officers Ditto,	32
	712

DIED.] On Sunday last, after a tedious indisposition, Miss Sally Fenner, the amiable and only Daughter of his Excellency the Governor, aged 16 years. "That Life is long, which answers Life's great End."

IMPROMPTU.

At the Burial of the amiable Miss Sally Fenner.

Of innocence, of truth the child,
Of manners modest—temper mild;
When passing where thy ashes sleep,
Whose heart so hard that will not weep?
Tho' conscious that the dread behest
But call'd thee to eternal rest,
Who did not wish the pow'r to save
Thy youth and beauty from the grave?
Peace to thy dust; dear friend, farewell!
Till founds for me the village bell;
Oft as I tread this hallow'd ground,
My tears shall on thy grave be found.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 3.

The Committee to make weekly reports of the deaths and state of sickness in this city, certify, That the following deaths have taken place since the date of their last publication, viz.

A daughter of Mr. Lent Hotchkiss, Aet. 3, Scarlet Fever.

A child of Mr. Hezekiah Bradley, 2 months, Cholera.

Mrs. Tamer Clarridge, 56, Putrid Fever.

A son of Mr. Emmonds, 1, of a lingering illness.

A daughter of Mr. Newman Trowbridge, 8, Worms.

As the Committee consider their honor concerned in the faithfulness of their reports, they have felt a degree of mortification to hear that the truth of their certificates, have, in some instances, been scrupled; and as they are convinced that a uniform relation of the simple truth, is the best mode of correcting the errors of vague and unguarded rumours, they have only to assure the public, That in preparing their reports of deaths, their own recollection has always been corrected by the books of the Sexton; and they are confident that not a single death in the city has escaped their notice.

They are happy further to certify, that the Scarlet Fever, which was the prevailing epidemic at the time they began their reports, is now, they hope, nearly extinct; they do not know of a single patient sick of that disease in the city.

They further certify, that they have flattering prospects of a speedy termination of the Putrid Fever; several who were sick of it at the date of their last publication, have since recovered; and only one has died; we know of but three persons who are hard sick at this time, and four convalescents, some of whom have had the disease very severely.

They also certify, That no person is now sick of that disease in any part of the city west of the Creek, dividing the old from the new Township, nor on the

wharf or its vicinity, where the disease began. And that the utmost care has been used for several days past, thoroughly to cleanse the wharf and buildings adjoining, of every thing that is thought to aid the progress of the contagion.

ENEAS MUNSON,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
DYER WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

A Correspondent thinks it necessary for our citizens to keep a sharp look out to prevent the introduction of infectious disorders in this city. There is a ship lying at Bache's wharf, lately arrived from Antigua, two men from on board of which were on Sunday, sent to the hospital, being sick; on Tuesday one died on board, and was buried, and yesterday another person died on board the same vessel. A. B.

ARRIVED.

Ship Connecticut, Little, Bourdeaux
Sloop Sally, Riley, Hispaniola

For the Gazette of the United States.

THE BLIND MAN.

A FRAGMENT.

See hobbling on with fearful, cautious step
The man of sight bereft—no gladsome ray
Pierces his darken'd soul—no tinge of colours
Various, that cherish and refine the mind.
Performing evolutions beautiful
Through heaven's high vault, on each bright day—
No fight of human face, well call'd "divine"
No not of Parents dear, if he's a Son
That he may view engraven on their brow
The Soul of goodness, that doth bless him.
O much lost satisfaction! were it not
For Parent aid and their sweet music-voice
To him they might as well be dead.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived

Sloop Martha, M'Williams, Fredericksburg

Cleared.

Brig Charlotte, Walsh, Porto Rico

Maria, Little, Boston

Schooner Washington Roberts, Pasquotank

Sloop Abigail, Blunt, Portsmouth

Polly, Midget, Edenton

Arrived at the Port:

Sloop Sally, St. Martins

Brilliant, Gardner, C. N. Mole

Bonnetta, Havannah

* * * In the piece "from the Albany Register" in yesterday's paper, in line 11 for causes, read "curies."

The ship Columbia, Captain Maley, is arrived at the Fort in 57 days from Amsterdum, with 120 passengers—19 fail of vessels arrived at the Port.

THE SHIP AMERICAN,

EDWARD RICE,

Master,

Is intended to sail for London, on the 25th Instant, if no offer is made to Charter her for any other Port.

LOUIS OSMONT,

Sept. 5, 1784. dt.

134 Hogheads prime
20 ditto Tridge
3 ditto Superfine
22 tierces prime
219 bags do.

Say 210,000 lbs. French wt.

A L S O,

SOME COTTON,

And Six
Hhds. Jamaica Rum,

Of a particular good quality, for Sale out of the Ship American.

LOUIS OSMONT,

No. 117, North 2d Street.

Sept. 5. dt.

H E M P.

55 Tons first Quality
Petersburgh Clean Hemp,

Just landed, will be sold by Public auction
In Lots of 5 tons each,

On Monday Morning,

next, at 11 o'clock,
On Walnut street Wharf,

For approved notes at 3 and 4 months.

Footman & Co.

Auctioneers.

Sept. 5 dt

The Medical lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, will commence the first Monday in November next.

Sept 5

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