

territory, shall be laid aside; and even among these, shall not be revived the root of our complaints, the detention of the posts. But while peace is fought by us through every channel, which honor permits, the Governor of Upper Canada is accumulating irritation upon irritation. He commenced his operations of enmity at the rapids of Miami. He next associated British with Indian force to assault our fort. He now threatens us, if we fell our own trees and build houses on our own lands. To what length may not Governor Simcoe go? Where is the limit of the sentiment, which gave birth to these intrusions? Where is the limit of the principle, which Governor Simcoe avows?

The treaty and all its appendages we have submitted to fair discussion, more than two years ago. To the letter of my predecessor on the 29th of May 1792, you have not been pleased to make a reply; except that on the 20th of June 1793, the 22d of November 1793, and the 21st of February 1794, no instructions had arrived from your Court. To say the best of this suspension, it certainly cannot warrant any new encroachments, howsoever it may recommend to us forbearance under the old.

It is not for the Governors of his Britannic Majesty, to interfere with the measures of the United States towards the Indians within their territory. You cannot, Sir, be insensible that it has grown into a maxim, that the affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any nation exclusively belong to that nation. But Governor Simcoe disregarding this right of the United States, extends the line of usurpation, in which he marches, by referring to the ancient and extinguished rights of his Britannic Majesty. For, if the existing condition of the treaty keeps them alive on the southern side of Lake Ontario, the Ohio itself will not stop the career.

You will pardon me, Sir, if under these excesses of Governor Simcoe I am not discouraged by your having formerly disclaimed a controul over, and a responsibility for, the Governors of his Britannic Majesty, from resorting to you on this occasion. You are addressed from a hope, that if he will not be restrained by our remonstrances, he may at least be apprized, through you, of the consequences of self defence.

I have the honor Sir, to be
With great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.
Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

New-York, 3d September 1794.

S I R,

I this day received your letter of the 1st current, copies of which I will transmit, by the earliest opportunities that may occur, to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, and to his Majesty's Ministers in England.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary
of State,

Department of State, 5th Sep. 1794.
I hereby certify that the foregoing letter of the 1st instant from the Secretary of State to Mr Hammond Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and Mr Hammond's reply of the 3d, are truly copied from the originals.

GEO. TAYLOR, Junr. Chief Clerk.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua,) August 4.
Sir Charles Gordon's trial commenced at Martinique on Monday last, for peculation, &c. Fifteen charges have been exhibited against him, and on the first day of his trial, 15,000 Johannese had been proved to have been extorted by him from the French inhabitants of the island of St. Lucia, of which Sir Charles was governor.

TRANSLATION.
Camp at Lametin, 26th July, 1794.
S I R,

You will oblige me by inserting in your next publication, that I cannot consider those natives of Guadaloupe as true loyalists, or good subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who tho' perfectly able to bear arms, and afford assistance to their countrymen, are peaceably enjoying themselves in the British islands, waiting the event of the present contest, in ease and security.

We shall see these gentlemen after the reduction of that island, giving their opinions on the different efforts used, and the valour of each individual, as if they had been personally present in every engagement.

The generosity of the English is sufficiently displayed by affording an asylum to our old men and women; but it is certainly carried beyond due bounds in affording the same shelter to those whom honor, a sense of duty, and even their own interest, should lead into the field to assist their brethren in arms, and fight in the same cause.

I am Sir, &c.
DE VENOISE HATENTOT.

PITTSBURGH, August 30

A gentleman immediately from Fort Washington, informs us that the Federal troops under the command of General Wayne and the Kentucky volunteers under Gen. Scott, marched from Greenville on the 28th ult. and by the last accounts were some distance in advance of Fort Recovery. It was also reported that 1500 Indians were encamped about 15 miles in front of our army waiting their arrival. No doubt something decisive has taken place before this.

General Scott has 1800 volunteers with him.

A correspondent observes, that those who find an interest in exciting disturbances are very few compared with the great body of the people: but violence sometimes supplies the place of numbers and the many innocent suffer for the few. There is therefore, much unanimity in the determination of government to forbear raising a military force until the people have time to declare themselves, and shew their resolution to support the laws. If every man would now speak out his real sentiments there would be very few found to approve the late opposition to the laws. It cannot be supported without a separation from the United States—a thing that could not be effected, and if it could, it would be senseless and ruin the Western Country.

From Correspondents.

The most sanguine friends of the Western Counties could not flatter themselves with more forbearance than has been discovered on the part of government. The people have it in their power to call a veil of oblivion over what is past and no man will then be questioned for his late Conduct. It cannot remain a question what part will be taken by the great bulk of the people. Peace and the habits of civilized life will return—the authority of the laws will be restored—and persons and property will be rendered secure. Our land will rise rapidly in value, and the great improvements which for a few years past this country has experienced will be much accelerated. In the name of Heaven, what is required of us? a mere obedience to the laws—which is necessary to our common happiness! What honest man can hesitate?

We are happy in hearing from various parts of the country that the people are heartily disposed to adopt the terms of accommodation offered on the part of the commissioners, and that we shall soon have an end of the disorders which threatened the peace and tranquillity of this flourishing part of the United States. A civil war is the severest scourge which an angry God employs for the correction of a sinful and ungrateful people. We have great reason to be thankful that the Great Ruler of the Universe has inclined the hearts of our fellow citizens towards a return to their duty of obedience to the laws and a restoration of good order and regular government among us. This is the true path which alone can conduct us to a redress of all grievances.

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 6.

The Volunteer Greens (Captain M'CONNEL's Company of Light Horse) parade this afternoon.

It appears by the publications from the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the propositions of the Commissioners to the Insurgents had to pass the ordeal of the Committee of Sixty.

The President of the United States has appointed Michael Payne, Esq. Marshal of the District of North Carolina, in the room of John Skinner, Esq. resigned.

From TIMOTHY and MASON'S State-Gazette Extraordinary, dated Charleston, August 22, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Capt. John Milligan, dated Charleston Bar, to his brother in this city.

CITIZEN BROTHER,

I AM now anchored off the bar, bound for Savannah; my reasons for delay are to get some dispatches forwarded by some of the pilots to the Consul. I left Bourdeaux on the 25th of June, and am now but fifty-seven days from that Port. Before I left it,

dispatches were received from Paris of the execution of the King of Sardinia, for our brave Sans Culottes I swear that no tyrannical monarch shall exist. Ad- vices were likewise received from the Northern army, informing that Gen. Pichegri, with an army of 90,000 brave republicans had crossed the Sambre, and given battle to the combined forces under the command of the Duke of York and Saxe Cobourg, on the 2d of June, and after taking the Emperor and General Mack (who were destined for Vienna) together with 3000 prisoners, most of whom being Englishmen, were instantly put to the sword, in consequence of a late decree of the National Convention.

In consequence of the great victory they have called a council of war to be held at Brussels, on the 26th of June, (provided, that city should not be in possession of the Sans Culottes,) to determine on the propriety of an immediate peace. It was said, and generally believed, that Clairfait was likewise made a prisoner, and the Duke of York received three musket balls in his back on his retreat, which are said to be mortal.

On the 1st of July, in lat. 47° 30' long. 15° W. spoke the French sloop of war La Lanterne, which informed us, that on the 12th of June, there was an engagement, between a French fleet of 12 sail, and the British fleet under the command of admiral Montague, consisting of 12 sail, accompanied by two Spanish 74 gun ships, which were part of the fleet sent out to intercept the Chesapeake convoy.

They fought obstinately for six hours when the British bore away leaving in the possession of the French, one 80 and one 64 gun ships. One French ship sunk in the action. One of the Spaniards commanded by Captain Don Alvarado, fell a victim to the French.

I would, dear brother write you more fully but I have not time, the boat is waiting: I shall write you more fully by some of the Savannah packets. I am consigned there to Richard Wayne, jun. and Hill, May, & Co.

I am, &c.
JOHN MILLIGAN.
Sloop Union, August 21.
Citizen Jacob Milligan.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

Yesterday arrived at the Hook, the British Sloop of War Lynx, with the July Mail, which left Falmouth the 11th July.

Though the Editor is unable to give any Extracts from the papers received by the Packet, yet he is enabled to inform the public, that the Court of Great Britain, has, invariably, treated our Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Jay, with the greatest respect; and that they have promised him Full Indemnification for the losses sustained by the American merchants during the present war.

ARRIVED.

Ship Leeds, M'Leod, Killebegs
Sloop of war Lynx, With the British Mail
Brig Connecticut, Welch, Charleston
Hope, Cook, Baltimore
The ship Factor, from New-York, arrived at Deal, the 2d July
The Ellice arrived at Portsmouth the 3d July.

PETERSBURGH, August 29.

Yesterday arrived in this town from the southward, 32 Catawba Indians, on their way to Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, (Virg.) Aug. 27.

It is with great satisfaction, (says a correspondent) he observed the patriotic and exemplary conduct of the Norfolk Light Infantry company, under the command of Capt. Calvert, on Saturday last. Composed generally of the younger class of citizens, who have on many occasions distinguished themselves in preserving the peace of the town; they were not insensible to the voice of America calling her sons to aid her in the present dangerous crisis; but gave an honourable testimony of their republican zeal, by unanimously offering their service as volunteers for the quota of men to be furnished by this Borough. Our correspondent further adds, he has the most solid confidence in asserting, that to whatever station the welfare of the country may call them, they will in a no less degree evince the same steady patriotism and soldier-like demeanor.

A great number of citizens of other companies, enrolled themselves at the same time; and it is hoped our countrymen in other parts will follow the same line of conduct.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 1.

No Kentucky papers received by the

two last mails. This is a circumstance for which we cannot account, as the riders have travelled, and brought letters as usual.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in this town.

"We have pretty general intelligence here of the feelings of the people throughout Virginia, with regard to the insurgency in the western parts of Pennsylvania—There appears to exist but one sentiment on the subject—There will be found great alacrity in turning out to support the government and its laws. The consideration is not, whether the Excise is a good or bad measure, but that it has been enacted by the legislature, the only deposit of the authority of the people. Under our republican government we will be ruled by a Majority, and not by Factions or Democratic Societies."

BATIMORE, September 4.

At a stated Quarterly Meeting of the Republican Society, held at Mr. Grant's, on Tuesday, the 2d September, 1794, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Society, that all attempts to oppose the execution of Constitutional Laws by force, are improper, dangerous to Freedom, and highly unbecoming good citizens.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Society, that the attempt in the western part of Pennsylvania, to oppose the collection of the duties on distilled spirits, merits disapprobation and censure, as its tendency is to prostrate all the just powers of government, to produce anarchy and civil war.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Society, that every opposition to the said act, except that of remonstrance and application to the constitutional authority, is equally censurable and dangerous.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Society, that the conduct of the President of the United States, as well in calling forth the militia to suppress so dangerous a spirit, as also, in first attempting an amicable termination by negotiation was wise, prudent and constitutional, and therefore deserving of the approbation and support of this Society.

True extract from the Minutes, Published by order of the Society.
ARCH. BUCHANAN, Sec. Pro tem.

Extract of a letter from Captain Slough, to his father in Lancaster, dated July 3, 1794.

"Though a very few days have elapsed since I had the pleasure of writing to you, having then given you all the news worth communicating, I cannot deny myself the pleasing task of dropping you a line by this conveyance, to describe the bravery displayed by a small detachment under the command of Major M'Mahon, a few days since.—On the 29th ultimo, the Major marched with 80 riflemen, under the command of captain Hartshorn, and 50 dragoons, under the command of Capt. Taylor, for Fort Recovery, as an escort to 300 pack horses, loaded with flour for that garrison; on the morning following after they had deposited their loading, and were preparing to set out on their return, they were attacked by an army of 1200 Indians; captain Hartshorn, who had advanced with the riflemen, about a quarter of a mile into the woods, immediately took post on a very commanding piece of ground near the garrison, and with unparalleled bravery, maintained the unequal fight, till Major M'Mahon, who had put himself at the head of the cavalry, and charged through the enemy, was killed, as was cornet Torrey, and captain Taylor and many of the men wounded. The enemy now put their force against Hartshorn, and on the moment, when they were pushing to cut off his communication with the garrison, lieutenant Drake and ensign Dold sallied out, at the head of 20 brave fellows, who turned out voluntarily on the occasion, and joined him; after beating the enemy back at the point of the bayonet; at this instant, the brave Hartshorn received a shot which broke his thigh—Lieutenant Craig was killed, and Lieutenant Marks taken prisoner.—Mr. Drake now ordered a retreat, and in endeavoring to hold the enemy in check, so as to give the men time to save captain Hartshorn, he received a shot in the groin which I fear will prove mortal. The enemy now pressed so hard, as to compel the men to leave their captain, who was afterwards scalped and mangled in a most cruel manner.

"Great numbers of the Indians must have been killed, as they came forward, in solid columns, up to the muzzles of the guns. Lieutenant Michael, who was with Capt. Hartshorn, but whom he had detached with a few active men

to the flank of the enemy, was now missing; and when their companions in the fort were deploring their fate, and had given them up as lost, they saw him and Marks rushing through the thick of the enemy, at opposite directions, and though numbers of guns were fired at them they got in safe. Lieutenant Michael lost every man of his party, except three, and Marks got off by knocking down the Indian who took him. Captain Gibson, who commands the post, wrote to the commander in chief, that he saw the Indians carry off great numbers of their horses; that Hartshorn's party got ten scalps, and that 25 of our men were killed and about 40 wounded; out of those that he supposed were killed, seven have got in here safe.

"I am just this moment informed, by a man from Fort Recovery, that captain Taylor is walking about, and in a fair way to recover, though he was shot through the body."

ARRIVED.

Ship Three Sisters, Malcom, St. Croix
Sophia, Willing, Hamburg
Brig Liffey, Hill, Galway
Sch'r. Brothers, Legar, Norfolk
Ranger, Luce, Philadelphia
Friendship, Smith, Jamaica
Sloop Herting, Bellings, Curracoa

MARTINSBURG, Sept. 1.

Saturday last at the muster of Capt. Böy's Light Infantry company, belonging to the 6th regiment, met for the purpose of furnishing their proportion of 3300 men, required from this State, to be ready at a minute's warning, out of 50 of this company who were on the field, Twenty-four cheerfully turned out volunteers, and deservedly received the grateful plaudits of a number of spectators.

AUGUSTA, August 9.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, in Cumberland settlements, to a gentleman in Burke county, dated July 14, 1794.

"Our frontier settlers have been so much engaged in the French projected attacks on West Florida and Louisiana, as to neglect the motions of the Indians, who have surprised a detachment of the continental troops on Mud River, killed 25 men and taken about 56 horses.

The last murders committed, were but a few days since, and within three miles of this place; a party of the militia are now in pursuit."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

Don Joseph de Jaudenes, Commissary General of the royal armies of Spain, and his Catholic Majesty's envoy to the United States of America, &c.

WISHING to avoid at sea, and in the ports of Spain, any molestation of the American vessels and property for want of the certificate which is required, (and the form whereof has been published in several newspapers of the United States) not to be interrupted nor refused admittance by his Majesty's sea or land officers: the needful certificates will be had (gratis) in the ports where the principal trade is carried on with Spain, and delivered by the undermentioned gentlemen:

At Philadelphia, by the Envoy himself.
At New-York, by Thomas Stoughton, Esq.

At Baltimore and Norfolk, by James Barry, Esq.

At Charleston, by Henry Grant, Esq. or his substitute.

At Boston, by Nathon Spear, Esq.

Given under my hand and the seal of (L. S.) Arms, at New-York, the 3d September, 1794.

(Signed)
JOSEPH DE JAUDENES.

WHIMSICAL ANECDOTE.

Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire, had by his will in the year 1736, ordered that after his decease, his body should be thrown into the sea beyond the Needles, which was accordingly complied with. On making inquiry into his motives for this singular disposal of his remains, it was discovered that he made it for the purpose of dis-appointing a young wife, who had frequently assured him, by way of consolation, that she should—dance upon his grave!

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived

Days.

Ship American, Rice, Caymites 14
Brig Betsey, Roberts, St. Marks 17
Experiment, Smith, St. Thomas
Captain M'Williams was boarded by the English frigate Andromeda of 32 guns, between Cape Charles and Cape Henlopen; at the same time an English frigate hove in sight.

The ship Liberty, Capt. Bail, arrived at New Castle on Wednesday evening in 7 weeks and 3 days from Ireland, with 370 passengers.

List of Vessels lying at the Fort, Sept. 4.
Brig Flora, Havana
Sloop Sally, St. Martins
Brilliant, Cape N. Mole
Bonnetta, Havana