

attempts to obtain our quota of militia by regular drafts have failed; and unless we can supply the deficiency by voluntary enlistments, the honor of our militia will be tarnished, and the peace of the commonwealth, perhaps, irretrievably destroyed.

Thus reduced to the embarrassment of our present unprepared situation; I do not hesitate to declare, that I consider every patriotic citizen bound to lend an active assistance to the measures of government; but with respect to the militia officers, in particular, I am impelled by the most sacred duty, which a magistrate can feel, to require an explicit and immediate declaration of their determination to act at this crisis, or a resignation of their commissions, that others may be appointed to perform the indispensable service which our country demands.

In proposing this alternative to you, gentlemen, I anticipate a decision the most honorable to yourselves, and the most beneficial to the state. I shall, therefore, content myself, in that respect, with enquiring at what time you will be prepared with your quotas to join me in the march to the place of rendezvous. The President's request for immediately assembling the militia of Pennsylvania was received yesterday; and we cannot indulge a moment's delay in complying with it, if we mean to rescue our militia and our government from the disgrace that threatens.

You will be pleased, my fellow citizens, to favor me, freely and candidly, with your sentiments on this occasion. With respect to my own opinion, it is this:—That each officer should endeavor, either by drafts, or voluntary enlistments, to raise as many men as he can, before the day fixed for their parading; and that on the day so fixed, they should muster at my tent, which shall be pitched in the neighbourhood of the city, for the purpose of enrolling the men, and instructing the officers in the route. I shall proceed, in the same way, in each county, included in the present requisition, till I have completed the stipulated number; and I trust we shall yet reach the place of rendezvous in time to prevent all hazard of discredit and reproach.

The arms, ammunition, camp equipment, and rations will be punctually and plentifully provided; and I have every reason to believe, that the legislature will enable me to allow an additional pay, or an adequate bounty, for the service to which the militia are now called. Their families will likewise be paid a weekly reasonable sum out of that allowance, from the respective county treasurers.

Let us not, gentlemen, be perplexed by prejudices, or partial considerations, unconnected with the subject. It is no matter of enquiry, at this time, whether any particular acts of Congress are politic or not; whether they ought to be repealed or not: the questions are whether our governments are worth preserving; and if so, whether we will tamely and silently see them destroyed, or openly and firmly appear in support of them. Listen to the language of the Insurgents, and your spirit will rise with indignation. They not only assert that certain laws shall be repealed, let the sense of the majority be what it may, but they threaten us with the establishment of an independent government, or a return to the allegiance of Great Britain. Their cruelty and insolence towards Gen. Neill and Major Lenox. The insults which they offered to the commissioners on the return from their pacific mission, (surrounding their lodgings, and breaking their windows) and the menaces of violence to the family of Gen. Neill, should the government proceed to enforce obedience to the laws, are circumstances so flagrant, so iniquitous, and so dastardly, that, for my own part, I consider the conduct of the Tories, during the war to have been temperate and magnanimous, compared with the course of the present opposition.

For the honour of the militia, for the sake of the laws, and for the preservation of the Republican principle, let us then, gentlemen, unite; and remember, that if we cannot reform, it is our duty, to correct those, who endeavour to plunder us of every right and privilege, that is dear in the estimation of freemen.

It only remains to repeat my propositions; are you willing to serve your country? to save your constitution? And to assist in rescuing from anarchy, as you did from despotism, the freedom and independence of America? You will not hesitate: then gentlemen when will your quota be ready to attend?

Your immediate decision is necessary to enable me to regulate my tour thro' the other counties.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

## By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated August 21.

"We have alternately strange news in this turbulent town; two days since, the Tories had the French nation almost annihilated—their fleets and armies captured and sunk, and tyranny almost triumphant! Truth however, has since transpired and relieved the anxiety of our republican citizens. You will observe in a paper which is sent you that the French fleet lost nothing, but gained credit even from an unequal combat of 26 ships against 34, the latter mostly first rates. We have so many violent aristocrats in the place, that if the guillotine was set once agoing, we could give it constant employment for at least twelve months. Since writing the above I have heard from an undoubted channel that a British frigate has captured and sent to Halifax, for legal adjudication, the ship *Matthew*, from this port, laden with flour for Falmouth, there are several off our capes, of these our friends.—I hear also, that they comply exactly with their orders! It is useless to expatiate upon this villainy, as it is universally admitted as legal—and the licentious "people" must pocket the most unheard of injuries and insult. The crew of the above captured vessel are arrived here, they observe that "they are reconciled from experience in this way."

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Brest, dated 26th June, to his brother in this town.

"On the 15th of June arrived here the American fleet, consisting of 109 sail, and four Americans. On their passage they captured thirteen British prizes, and brought them in safe. Two of the merchantmen run foul of each other on the passage, one sunk directly, the other got in. They were so near the fleets, in the time of the engagement, that the evening following one of the seventy-fours and a frigate, that had been in the action, and was sent in search of them, fell in with them and came in. A few hours afterwards they picked up a sailor on a spar, who belonged to a British 64 that sunk the night after the action. There are near six hundred sail of shipping here. Several that came over in the fleet from America, are put in the Chateau, to be tried for aristocracy; likewise those of the captains that were in the engagement, for leaving the line on the first day; Bompard for one, the late commander of the Ambuscade when she engaged the Boston,—the rest being killed in the action—they are pretty certain to lose their heads—they always guillotine them in two hours after they are condemned—one lost his head to-day. The commodore who came with the fleet has reported, that Congress wanted to lay an embargo on the French fleet; he likewise said today, at a public table, that all the merchants in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, were dead English rascals. I hope the nation will be better informed.

"The French are in the highest spirits imaginable. It's all equality with master and man. They are certain to get their republicanism. They have got a picture here of a Leopard, with George the Third and all the royal family mounted on him, and Pitt mounted on a stand, holding a sceptre, and leading the Leopard by the nose, representing England, and a Sans Culotte cutting Pitt down."

TRENTON, September 10.

The several troops, commanded by Captains Ward and Williamson, in Essex county, and by Longstreet, Quay and Covenhoven, in Monmouth county, have unanimously offered themselves volunteers in the service of their country, as a part of the detachment of 500 horse from this state, ordered by the President of the United States to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

General Bloomfield arrived in this city on Monday last to take the command of 1500 Infantry and 100 Artillery, who are on their march from the different brigades. 500 Cavalry are also on their march, and most of them are expected to arrive this evening, under the command of Brigadier General White.

Captain Carle's Hunterdon Troop of Volunteers, fully equipped and in complete uniform, arrived at the rendezvous last evening.

On Tuesday, last week, a company of troops belonging to the Legion of the United States, consisting of near

80, under the command of Captain Sedam, arrived in this city.

## DETACHMENT ORDERS.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept 5.

Major-General Dayton flatters himself that he has only to make known to the troops under his command the General Orders of the 1st instant, which are subjoined, in order to ensure a prompt and exact compliance with them.

## "GENERAL ORDERS.

"Trenton, 1st Sept. 1794.

"BY the command of the President of the United States, the troops in requisition from the State of New-Jersey, which were detailed from Major-General Dayton's command, and from the Cavalry and Artillery of this State, by order of the 23d of August last, are to rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be provided with every thing necessary for the expedition, and wait further orders.—Dispositions have been made by order of the national executive, for the supply of provisions, forage, fuel and transportation to the general rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be met with tents and camp equipage necessary for their march. The troops from the 2d division will take up their line of march by the most direct route to New-Brunswick, where they will apply to Mr. John Bray for provisions and forage, and those of the 3d, 4th, and 1st divisions to Trenton, to which place the troops of the 2d will also proceed. The stipulated price of rations will be allowed from the time of march, till their assembling at Trenton, to such as may not draw from the public stores, and chuse to furnish themselves: but if intermediate appointments are judged necessary to be made, three days notice must be sent to Messrs. Hunt and Bray by the Brigadiers commanding the detachment, who will take the necessary precautions. No longer time will be allowed for the arrival of the troops, at rendezvous, than what will appear to have been absolutely necessary for accomplishing their march, after receiving marching orders, which period the officers commanding companies, &c. are required to note, with precision, together with the names of the places where they halt each night on the route.

"The strictest regard to discipline and good order is to be observed on the march, and the rights of property are to be scrupulously preserved to individuals.

"By Order of the Commander in Chief, "ANTHONY W. WHITE, "Adjutant General."

THESE are to be regarded as the final and positive Marching Orders for the corps of 1500 men last detailed, and the Brigadier Generals of the detachment will accordingly send forward, without loss of time, their respective quotas of men and officers, by the routes, and under the regulations prescribed, to the general rendezvous, at Trenton, where they will be united, and form one corps, and be met by Brigadier General Bloomfield, who is to command them.

The necessary Staff will be nominated by the Brigadier General, who is to make report to, and receive his orders, from the Commander in Chief.

By Order of Major General Dayton, MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Aid-de-camp.

[From the English Review.]

National Affairs on the first of July.

THE orders of the Convention to their armies, to massacre all British and Hanoverian prisoners, that could proceed only from the lowest and most vulgar, as well as the most infuriated minds, is nobly contrasted by the judicious and humane manifesto of the Duke of York; which, we are yet willing to hope, will produce its due effect on the minds of the French officers and soldiers—and it certainly will; if there remains among them the smallest spark of military bravery.

The military councils of the allies are now aided by the military talents of the

Marquis Cornwallis,

who is generally, however, considered as a commissioner sent to watch the Prussians, and see that they work for the wages they receive from this country. So numerous are the French, and with such ease, being in their own country, do they make up every loss, that the heavy disaster of their army at Charleroi has not removed from the allies serious apprehensions for the safety of

Ostend,

our key to the continent. It is in consequence of those apprehensions, that the army under Lord Moira has gone to West Flanders. And here it is impossible for us, however reluctant, not to notice and acknowledge, that the present campaign has, on the whole, been rather favourable to the French. We were in hopes that Lord Moira would

have found a fit opportunity of carrying succor to the loyalists in Brittany.—Such an opportunity was not presented\*, otherwise this excellent commander, and unfulfilled character as a man, would have embraced it. He is now called, instead of making any attack on France, to defend the frontier of the confederates.—As the campaign advances, the hopes and fears of either party are alternately agitated by the vicissitudes of war. But, while the French even maintain their ground, they clearly gain an advantage. For, while the seeds of disunion grow up among the allies, the very lapse of time confirms the authority of the French government. It does not appear that the war, on the part of the confederates, is conducted on any principle, or comprehensive system, that might, by comprehending or supposing, controul particular accidents. This want of philosophy and genius in our cabinet we have already noticed, and, too probably, shall have farther reason to deplore. The plan of the present campaign, laid down, as we have been informed, by that accomplished officer, the Austrian Colonel Mack, was, to divide the confederate force into three parts; with one to besiege Maubeuge, with another Lisle, and with a third to push on to Paris.

The necessity of defending Flanders completely subverted this plan of operation;—and now, as it would appear, we strike about us like madmen, without any plan whatever; in the vain hope of reducing the French to their former feules through lassitude and the loss of blood. Phlebotomy is sometimes a wise preference—but not to the Doctor, when the Doctor himself loses more, or as much as the patient—having thus gone the round of nine out of the ten circles into which we have, with Fletcher of Saltoun, divided Europe, we come at last to what is the centre of all, and the whole world to us,

Great-Britain.

The American war, like most wars of ambition, in the present enlightened age when philosophy converts the actual occupancy of every country into a garrison, terminated in defeat, and added six millions annually to our standing taxes. The political constitution, stimulated beyond its powers, and hastening to mortification, was relieved by the lenient hand of peace.—Nothing but the most inevitable necessity should have induced us to enter again on a similar course of violent exertion. And this reasoning was made use of when it happened to be in unison with the sentiments and passions of administration.

The British nation, justly renowned for philanthropy, and an indignation against injustice, manifested, by the unequivocal sign of voluntary contribution, a desire to avert the slavery of Poland. Why did Great-Britain, notwithstanding the vows and voluntary subscriptions of the English nation, remain a silent spectator of the dismemberment of Poland? Because she calculated the expense of war, and was faithful to the interests of commerce: because the situation of our finances rendered it impolitic to interfere in continental disputes. Oh! that this frigid caution which arrested us from succouring a cause so noble, had not been disdained when we were drawn into the troubled ocean in which we are now tossed! What is to be inferred by candor and the calmest reasoning from our public conduct in the grand affairs of nations? Is it any other than this, that we are more afraid of the progressive spirit of liberty, than of the advancement of princely ambition, and that partitioning policy that must lead, if not checked, to universal empire.—The brilliant victory of

Lord Howe

over the French fleet, and the reduction of Corsica are doubtless to be marked in the column of advantage and good hope on the side of Britain. The victory of Lord Howe may also be considered as a check to the Danes, Swedes, Americans, and Genoese, who meditated an armed neutrality.—But on the other hand, the French merchantmen from America and the West Indies have arrived safe in the French ports, to the number, it is said of 140 sail, laden with what the French stand most in need of: so that the present rulers of France boast that the starvation plan of Pitt and Dundas is completely defeated.—It is pretty apparent that the French on their own ground, are a match for all that part of Europe that can be brought to act seriously against them. The hope in which many lent their influence to the present measures that the business in dispute would soon be settled, begins to languish. Few affect to disbelieve that the contest if not relinquished on our part will be

\* The force under Lord Moira, originally intended for an expedition to Brittany, like many others of our measures in this, as well as the American war, was a day behind the fair.

† Not to specify all the causes of this disunion we may observe, in general, that among the confederates some are military, and think it their interest to indulge in feudal ambition, and that others are commercial. A similar distinction takes place among the individuals of the same nation.

protracted indefinitely and become desperate.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12.

The quota of this state and that of New-Jersey are to rendezvous at Carlisle, passing in their route, through Lancaster and Reading. The Governor will in a few days pitch his tent on the other side of Schuylkill and open a list for the enrollment of volunteers. The legislature it is hoped will allow them a bounty, in some degree proportionate to the price of labor.

The House of Representatives have made progress in the bill for completing this State's quota of the requisition of Militia—the blanks in the section which provides for giving an addition to the monthly pay, are filled with 8 dollars for a sergeant, 7 for a corporal, and 6 2/3 for privates and musicians.

For Sale,  
The Snow  
HARMONY,

AS the arrived from sea. For terms apply to  
Philips, Crammond & Co.

Who have also for Sale,  
A few Hogheads of  
Muscovado sugar and Lisbon WINE,

In quarter casks, five years old,  
Sept. 11

FOR SALE,  
If applied for in Four Days  
THE SLOOP  
HARRIOT,

CAPTAIN SAYWARD,  
Lying at Anthony & Sons Wharf.  
If not Sold then, she will take Freight for Boston. For terms apply to

Deblois & Breck,  
between Walnut & Chestnut-street Wharves  
ABOUT 14 TONS

PETERSBURG HEMP  
Will be landed from on board said vessel  
Tomorrow, and a Quantity of

BOSTON BEEF,  
in Whole and Half Barrels. For terms apply as above.  
Sept. 11, 1794.

Division Orders,

September 10, 1794.

Such lieutenant colonels,

Commandants, or Commanding Officers of Corps belonging to the first Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania as have not yet formed the same into classes, are ordered immediately to do it; and should any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates belonging to the respective battalions or corps (whose turn it is to march) be so lost to the duty they owe their government as to refuse going on the present service, it is expected such officers will immediately resign their commissions, the non-commissioned officers be disgraced, and every exertion made by the commanding officers of the corps and company to supply the defaulters place with volunteers.

The drums and fifes belonging to the several battalions will parade with their Drum and Fife-Majors daily, and practice through the city, or in such parts of the country as may be fixed on by the commanding officer; their pay will be made good by the State, until Wednesday the 17th instant, on which day the respective commands will march from this city and parade at the Governor's Marquee.

WALTER STEWART,

Major-General of the 1st Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

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To be sold by Auction,

On Tuesday the 11th day of November next at noon at the house of Archer Gifford in Newark, New Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the Counties of Bergen and Morris in the said State of New Jersey, viz.

12 tracts of land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood Mansion-House and Store are erected.

4 tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long Pond River.

7 tracts of Land, containing about 6165 Acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

The said Estates are well worthy of the attention of any Gentleman or Company inclined to engage extensively in Iron Works; There are several Buildings and some considerable Improvements on these Lands; about 250 Acres of excellent Meadow, are already cleared, and much more might be added at a trifling Expence. On the Premises there are several very convenient Seats for Furnaces, Forges, Mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron Mines. Most of the unimproved Parts of these Lands are covered with fine wealthy Timber.

The said Estates will be shown by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the Terms of Sale made known by applying to him, or to

Edward Edwards,

In Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race-Street.

Sept. 11. 22w/f.