

portunity of presenting our respects to a character, so justly revered and dear to Americans, we cannot but lament that we should owe it to an interruption of the peace and prosperity of our country, those constant objects of your public cares. We trust, however, that the just indignation which fires the breasts of all virtuous citizens, at the unprovoked outrages committed by those lawless men, who are in opposition to one of the mildest and most equal governments of which the condition of man is susceptible, will excite such exertions, as to crush the spirit of dissension wherever it has appeared, and that our political horizon will shine brighter than ever on a dispersion of the clouds, which now menace and obscure it.

Though our sphere of action is too limited to produce any important effects, yet we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that so far as it extends, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to support the happy constitution, and wise administration of our government.

Signed in behalf of the Borough,
CONARD BOMBACH, } Burg's
ALEX. BERRYHILL, }

Harrisburgh, Oct. 3, 1794.

To which he was pleased to return the following answer.

To the Burgesses and other Citizens of Harrisburgh.

GENTLEMEN,

In declaring to you the genuine satisfaction I derive from your very cordial address, I will not mingle any expression of the painful sensations which I experience from the occasion that has drawn me hither. You will be at no loss to do justice to my feelings. But relying on that kindness of Providence toward our country, which every adverse appearance hitherto has served to manifest, and counting upon the tried good sense and patriotism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, I do not hesitate to indulge, with you, the expectation of such an issue, as will serve to confirm the blessings we enjoy, under a constitution that well deserves the confidence, attachment and support of virtuous and enlightened men. To class the inhabitants of Harrisburgh among this number, is only to bear testimony to the zealous and efficient exertions, which they have made towards the defence of the laws.

G. WASHINGTON.

Oct. 4, 1794.

NEW-YORK October 13.

The Prussian Minister has formerly declared to the Diet of Ratisbon, that his sovereign will not execute his treaty with the maritime powers, for a supply of 60,000 auxiliary troops. This declaration announces a fact of the utmost consequence in the present state of Europe.

A report prevails in Vienna that Spain is on the point of making peace with France.

The states of Holland and West Frisland on the 26th of July came to a resolution to defend their country against invasion to the utmost of their power. This resolution was communicated to the deputies of the other states, who concurred in the same.

Many of the Merchants of Amsterdam are determined not to quit that city; but to pursue their occupations, and risk their lives and properties with the French, in case they should be compelled to submit to their power.

The celebrated Madam Necker died lately at Bern in Switzerland, after a long illness.

The French were making preparations the beginning of August, to commence the siege of Turin.

The plan of Mr. Pitt was to starve France. Yet instead of this the French Privateers have taken probably from the British merchants more provisions, than the British privateers have taken in neutral vessels bound to France; and her armies are now feeding upon the rich harvests of the Palatinate and the Austrian low countries.

The late proclamation of his most gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain it is supposed in England, will be quite satisfactory to the Americans who have lost their vessels and cargoes. Yet every one knows that the expenses of pursuing an appeal in the Admiralty of Great Britain will amount to more money than most of the cargoes sold for in the West Indies. The permission therefore will be considered as a most gracious manner of adding insult to robbery.

remarks.

"The opinions of the French are dangerous," say the Combined powers. And what then? Are opinions to be

extirpated by the sword? Just so said the ancient Pagans: Christian doctrines are dangerous and Christians must be exterminated.—Then followed burning, smothering and crucifixion and all the horrid works of death, to serve God and save the state.

"Aristocratic notions are dangerous say the French Jacobins; aristocrats therefore must be exterminated—the slaves of tyrants must be destroyed—and every man who has anti-civic opinions must be taken off. Thus to save the republic, as they say, and to preserve liberty, one part of the citizens must lose both liberty and life. Streams of blood and hundreds of families stripped of property and doomed to wretchedness, are tremendous proofs of a free government, most dreadful harbingers to usher in the age of reason.

But the Jacobins insist that the men who suffer are traitors. If this is true of all or most who suffer the axe, it is a proof indubitable that the government is bad. It is the last reason that a Jacobin should assign for such bloody work; for it is a solemn truth, as old as the earth and as extensive as nations that a good government never produces numerous traitors. So far from it, that men from the earliest ages have chosen to submit to many political evils, and bear with governments tolerably good, rather than rebel or betray their country. Individual treasons and sudden insurrections have sprung up in the best governments from local or temporary causes; but in no good government, has there ever been a succession or continuation of treasons.

The numerous instances of treason in France, if real are a certain unequivocal proof that the Revolutionists have put the knife too deep into old establishments—remedies have been too violent—too much property, too many rights have been violated; This is the fact. One violent step led to a second—a second to a third; till the sufferers became numerous and demanded justice. Cruelty and violence raised opposition, opposition ended in rebellion; and Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, and La Vendee will tell the rest.

The rebellion in the Southern Departments of France was not excited originally by royalism or aristocracy; tho the royalists joined it; but it was raised by republicans who determined to let the Convention free from the influence of a Paris banditti who filled the galleries and governed the debates; it was the original and true cause. Yet the Jacobins have tried to make the world believe that the departmental war was the work of traitors. Am. Minerva.

From the American Daily Advertiser of this morning.

The following is the copy of a memorandum of Captain Fitzpatrick, of the ship Adriana, and contains all the intelligence in circulation at the time of his sailing from Amsterdam.

"The Prince of Cobourg, with his army, lay between Liege and Treves, with an intention to retake the latter, or oppose the progress of the French army. The Duke of York, with the British army, lay between Antwerp and Breda, and the Dutch army were moving in different bodies to Bois de Duo, Breda, and Bergen op Zoom. The French were besieging Sluys, and had taken the forts of Philipin and Esille, near Sluys, by which they have rendered the inundating the country useless. A Dutch officer who arrived at the Hague, brought an account that the garrison of Sluys were provided with all sorts of supplies in plenty, but that the number of men was insufficient to make a very great defence. This officer came to demand a reinforcement of men, which if not granted the Dutch General, Vander Duyn, would be obliged to give up the place.—The French, with the assistance of some of the inhabitants of Liege, had taken the suburbs of that city, but General Latour erected a battery on the hill of Chartreuse, which obliged them to withdraw, after which there was an engagement between the French and the Austrian General Krag, the former lost a considerable number of men. This action was fought between Liege, Maestricht and Tongres, and the French were forced back to Tongres.—The French, after some attempts on Marzig, obliged the Austrian army to leave that post, and then advanced to Treves, which they took without resistance the 7th August. The loss of this place obliged the Prince of Cobourg, and the Prussian General Mollendorff, to send a large body of their troops to defend the neighboring country of Juliers and Berg.—A dragoon of the regiment of Austrian Latour, who made his escape from Valenciennes, informed that this garrison, and that of Coade, were well supplied. The

communication between the 2 towns was open. That the Austrian cavalry made frequent excursions to Mons and Ath, in possession of the French, which occasioned skirmishes.—Quefroy, near Valenciennes, is besieged by the French under General Jourdan, but not yet taken.—The French army, it is said, are under good discipline. The different towns they have taken were obliged to pay large sums as contributions.—Antwerp paid five millions of guilders in specie.—No engagement lately, as the combined armies were not in sufficient force to meet the French. Six French frigates were cruising in the north sea, which obliged the Dutch to order three frigates to moor in the narrowest entrance to the Texel, to protect the passage."

The mate of the barque Neptune, which failed from hence a few days ago, in a letter dated New-York, October 13th, says,

"Off the high lands of Neverlink, we had the misfortune of meeting with two British 74's, and a 64, who pressed all our hands, which I may say left us at the mercy of the sea. One of our people gave them information of the French frigate lying in the stream at Philadelphia, upon which the Admiral ordered one of the 74's to cruise off the Delaware, and wait her coming out."

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 16.

COUNTY ELECTION.

County of Philadelphia elects one member of the Federal House of Representatives. Total of votes exclusive of army return,

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, 656
 Samuel Miles, 510

County of Philadelphia sends six members of Assembly. Total of votes exclusive of army return.

Jacob Morgan, 1132
 Thomas Forreth, 1124
 Jos. McCoffin, 1068
 Thomas Paul, 725
 Thomas Bitton, 689
 Jos. Tittermary, 523
 John Holmes, 488
 Michael Leib, 444

Counties of Delaware and Chester send one member of Congress. Total of votes in Delaware exclusive of army return.

Richard Thomas, 451
 Thomas Robt, 126

Statement of the votes in Delaware State for a member of Congress.

John Patton Newcastle, 656
 Kent, 857
 Suflex, 896

Henry Latimer, New-Castle, 709
 Kent, 593
 Suflex, 893

2285

124

CAMP, CARLISLE, October 4.

Extract of a letter from a respectable volunteer, in the Jersey Militia, to his friend in Trenton.

"We arrived at this place after a fatiguing march of 18 miles; and, generally speaking, I cannot but say, we have experienced a friendly disposition from the inhabitants of most of the towns on our march; though some places thro' which we have passed, appeared to be more hostile to the present expedition than others. One man at a little Dutch village, called Myer's Town, between Lebanon and Reading, behaved so imprudently, in a tavern where some of our officers had stopped, as to huzza for the Whiskey Boys, and uttered many other indecent and seditious expressions.—Our officers desired him to go about his business; but he still persisted, till he was ordered to be taken under guard—he swore that he would not leave the room till he had drank his liquor; the guard insisted; and one of them seized him and attempted to bring him forward, but the fellow instantly caught hold of the soldiers bayonet and used every effort to wrest it from him. A contest ensued, in which the soldier stabbed him in such a manner that he expired in the course of half an hour. This circumstance, as you may readily suppose, soon created the greatest consternation in the town; a villain immediately dispatched a message into the country, with what view we did not know, but apprehending that his intention was to give information to others of the same sentiment, and that an attack might possibly ensue, the Colonel determined to secure him, and for that purpose had him instantly put under guard, and we marched him on with us. A flanking party of 16 men was forthwith ordered out, and we (being without ammunition) were directed to be prepared for an instantaneous

charge in case of an attack: The inhabitants were extremely anxious, that the soldier should be delivered up to the civil authority; and even sent on constables to Harrisburgh for that purpose; but, I believe (under the circumstances of the case) our regiment would have died to a man rather than that should have taken place.

The person who was brought to town yesterday from Carlisle, and committed to jail, is named John Creswell.

Died last Saturday, after a short illness, Mr. Charles White, merchant of this city, of the house of Webster, Adgate and White. A gentleman whose death is greatly lamented, by his connections and acquaintance.

Died, on Sunday the 12th instant after an illness of two weeks, Mr. STEPHEN COLLINS, merchant, of this city.

Married on Saturday evening last, by the Reverend Bishop White, Mr. PETER YORKE, to Miss MOLLY CLAYPOOLE, daughter of the late Mr. George Claypoole, of this city.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, October 13.

The committee of health report the following list of burials for Baltimore-town and Fell's Point within the last 24 hours, viz.

SATURDAY 11th inst.

Charles Gottfried, Complaint uncertain.
 Ann Bond, Small-pox.
 Joanna Durkee, do.
 Negro Betty, do.
 Two negro children, do.
 Jacob Sampson's Negro man, Linger- ing disease.

SUNDAY 12.

Sarah daughter of Peter Ruth, Small- Pox.
 Negro Charles, Consumption.
 Libe Hendricks, sailor, prevailing fever.

The Committee of Health, propose to continue to publish daily, for some time, accounts of the mortality in the town and its vicinity, although they are of opinion, that it is now reduced to its usual standard, for this season of the year.

Signed by the Committee.

October 14.

The committee of health report the following list of burials for Baltimore-town and Fell's Point within the last 24 hours, viz.

George Moore, Prevailing fever.
 A Child of John Cooper's, do.
 B. Brown, Dysentery.
 An Infant, Disease and name unknown.

Signed by the Committee.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Federalist, Capt. Pratt, who left London July 20th, in whom came passengers: Mr. John Barry, Mr. William Irvine, Mr. Edward Christie, Mr. William Skrymsher, Master William Austin, Miss Thorney, and Miss Thornton.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

A London paper on the 14th of August, states, that the Earl Spencer has completely succeed in his mission: That the Emperor had agreed to continue the war, on condition of receiving a subsidy from Great Britain: Prince Cobourg is to be displaced, and succeeded in the command of the army by Gen. Clairfayt, with General Beaulien, and Colonel Mack for Quarter-Masters.

It is reported at Aix la Chapelle, that the Commons of Brussels assembled on the 28th of July, and voted for an incorporation with the French Republic.

There have been great tumults at Barcelona in Spain, and blood has been shed by the populace.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel has put all his subjects in a state of requisition.

The French privateers continue to be successful in capturing English vessels. Thirteen sail of vessels were reported in one day at Lloyd's Coffee-House, as taken by the French: the property of them valued at 100,000 sterling, was insured; but the fact does little honor to the victorious fleet of the English; or rather the Minister who manages that fleet.

A London paper makes merry with the English for their alarm about Jacobinism; by stating that an eminent Dentist has lately been examined by the Privy Council on a charge of procuring the teeth of French Sans Culottes and transplanting them into the jaws of his majesty's liege subjects—thus planting the trees of liberty in their very jaw bones. This, if true, seems to be a practice of cramming Jacobinism down their throats in spite of their teeth.

The Elector of Coblenz or Triers has directed his moveables to be packed up, ready to march at a moments warning.

NOTICE.

All persons willing to send Letters to the Army, may, until further notice, have them safely conveyed every day, excepting Sunday, by having them left at the Office of the Secretary of State of the United States, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

October 16. d.

Hoff and Derrick,
 No. 8, North Fifth Street,

Have just Published, price 9-16ths of a Dollar,
 Embellished with a neat Engraving:

And to be had of the following Bookfellers, viz. Messrs. T. Dobson, W. Young, R. Campbell, J. Oranrod, and H. Kammerer,

A New and Concise History of the Revolution in France,

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde party, and the death of the DUKE of ORLEANS.

Oct. 16. *ds raw

For BRISTOL,
 The SHIP
 WILMINGTON,

J. MARINER,
 MASTER,

Burthen about 260 Tons, has excellent accommodations for passengers, to sail the 2d November, and is intended to return very early in the Spring, to this Port. For freight or passage, apply to Capt. Mariner on board, at Stamper's wharf, or
 JOHN MAYO.

Oct. 16. dtf

For New-York.
 The sloop
 DOLPHIN,

Captain M'CLEVE,
 T O sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board at Chestnut Street wharf, or

JOHN WELSH,
 No. 31, south Water Street.

Oct. 16. dtj

For Hamburg,
 The SHIP

PERSEVERANCE,

James Williamson, Master.

Now ready to receive a cargo on board. This vessel is completely furnished with live oak and cedar, and has good accommodations for passengers, to sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or

Thos. & John Ketland.
 Oct. 11 d

CIRCUS.

This Afternoon,
 Mr. Ricketts will go through the Manual Exercise.

With a firelock, standing on horseback, the horse in full speed.

Mr. M'Donald, will go through his comic feats.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two horses and leap over a handkerchief, &c.

By Particular Desire,
 Mr. Ricketts will perform the Sailor's Fox-hunting voyage.

As Mr. Ricketts's engagement will soon require his attendance at New-York, his stay in this City will be but very short.

Such Ladies and Gentlemen, therefore as may be desirous of visiting either the private exercises of the morning or the public entertainments of the Circus will consequently engage places in the Boxes at the Circus, where attendance is given from 10 till 3 o'clock every day.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
 October 17.

Will be presented,
 That Celebrated Musical Satire, never performed here, called the

Beggar's Opera,

Altered, Revised, and Corrected.
 In Act 3, a hornpipe by Mr. Durang.

To which will be added,
 The Elegant COMEDY, in two acts never performed in this theatre, of

Three Weeks after Marriage

On Saturday Evening,
 Will be presented, a New Serious Opera,

called
 America Discovered:

O R,
 The Indian Chief.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.