

to expect support in their intended motion for a **STANDING ARMY**.—The country has already felt the *lab* of mercenaries, and will now only exit under **THE SMILES OF FREEMEN**.

PITTSBURGH, October 25.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Greensburgh and Township of Hempfield, in the County of Westmoreland, on Wednesday the 22d day of October, 1794, convened for the purpose of giving to the deputies who are to meet at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th instant, such unequivocal assurances of their disposition for submission to the laws, as would enable them to propose and adopt such measures on their behalf as would be decisive in manifesting their sincere regret for, and abhorrence of the late violent measures; and of their firm determination to support and yield obedience to the constitutional laws of their country.—The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1st. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That it is the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the existing laws of this country.

2d. Resolved, That we discountenance all illegal acts of violence from whatever motive—and that for redress of grievances the privilege and right of the citizens is to petition, and remonstrate if necessary.

3d. Resolved, That we will support the civil authority and all officers in the lawful exercise of their respective duties; and assist in securing for legal trial all offenders against the laws when called upon.

4th. Resolved, That the citizens of this town and township will give no opposition to the opening an office of inspection therein, should the same be contemplated by the government, and that we will use our endeavors to remove improper prejudices, and recommend a peaceable and general submission.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of the preceding resolutions be given to one or more of the deputies for the town or township who are to meet at Parkinson's ferry on Friday the 24th instant, together with a copy of the assurance paper signed by the citizens of this meeting, in order that the same may be laid before the members of the said committee—and that another copy be made out for publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that the same be attested by the chairman and clerk of this meeting.

A true copy.
DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.
Attest,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the town of Greensburgh and township of Hempfield, in the county of Westmoreland, being desirous of living in peace, and of adopting such measures as appear to us most likely to enforce the same in future, as well as to promote the real interests of the country, do severally promise, engage and certify, that we will support when legally called upon, the civil authority, and all officers in the due execution of their respective powers under the laws of the land, & give our assistance in bringing to legal trial all offenders against the laws; and further, that if an office of inspection for the entering of stills, &c. is opened in the said town or township, or in any other part of the same county, that we will give all necessary support in protecting the same against violence; and such of us as are distillers and design continuing in the same employment, promise to enter the same when such office shall be opened; and that we will use our endeavors to defeat all combinations having for object the disturbance of the public peace and opposition to the laws aforesaid. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

A true copy.
DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.
Attest,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

N. B. The above assurance or certificate was signed in the course of the evening by 220 citizens, and it is expected the same, or something similar, will be entered into and subscribed in the other townships of the county of Westmoreland; in some parts of the same a similar assurance has been given, and in all it is expected a compliance will take place immediately.

CAMPERSBURG, Oct. 23.
Agreeably to the best information we have received, the poll for this county stands thus, viz.

CONGRESS.	
James McLane	508
James Chambers	461
David Bird	290

SENATOR.	
Thomas Johnson	619
Abraham Smith	543
ASSEMBLY.	
William Henderion	683
James Pope	585
Daniel Royer	545
John Rea	494
Charles Leiper	441
DeVault Keffer	330
John McClay	215
COMMISSIONER.	
Henry Work	286
James McLanahan	267

SAGG-HARBOR, (Long-Island) October 23.

It with pleasure we mention the men as minute-men, are raised in the regiment commanded by Col. Benjamin Huntington. In particular that Capt. Abraham Gardiner's company turned out double their proportion volunteers, and all offered themselves if necessary, and a number of other companies turned out a part of their quota. The whole was conducted with peace and harmony, all seemed determined to support the laws of their country.

WHITESTOWN, Oct. 22.

A gentleman of veracity from the westward informs, that Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief and warrior, has declared himself an enemy to the United States, and has actually put himself at the head of 200 chosen warriors of the Six Nations, and marched to join the combined Indians opposed to the Federal army under General Wayne.

When setting out, Brandt is said to have declared, that success had ever attended his enterprises, and that the moment he could give a general defeat to Gen. Wayne's army, he would be ready and willing to die.

Gen. Wayne's successes have gained him the ill will of all Upper Canada, as it renders the Indians more exorbitant in their demands for supplies, &c. to be furnished from the British stores. Governor Simcoe is known to curb his good luck (as he terms it.)

REDEMPTION OF AMERICAN CAPTIVES AT ALGIERS.

A D D R E S S,

To the People of the United States of America.

My dear Fellow-Citizens,

THE Plague, that terrible scourge from Heaven, now rages in Algiers. Our fellow-citizens at work with crowds in the markets by day, and confined in prison at night, are much more exposed than persons who are at large, to fall amongst its first victims. Already their number is diminished to one hundred and six. On the 13th of June, Capt. McShane was struck with its fatal symptoms, on the 16th he expired. Every letter will probably bring information of the death of one or another of the captives who was well known to many, particularly dear to some of you. If suffered to be thus daily thinned in number, death may at last be deemed less dreadful by the miserable remnant of survivors, than dereliction and despair. After a few annual visitations of that malady, perhaps few will be left for you to redeem.

Upon a representation made to me by all the American masters in captivity at Algiers, of the progress which the plague was making towards that city of human misery; in the month of January last, I authorized Mr. Montgomery, consul of the United States at Alicant, (in case that dreadful disorder should find its way among them,) to advance from the money of the United States in his hands, a sufficient sum for hiring a country house in the vicinity of the city of Algiers, in order to endeavor to separate from those infected with the plague and to keep out of danger the Americans in general, or if that indulgence could not be obtained for all, the masters and mates in particular. And it was hoped that a sense of interest might operate with the feelings of humanity in the concession of this favor.

In the mean time, I had more than once written in earnest terms to the Swedish consul, soliciting his kind protection and good offices for the friendless Americans in captivity at Algiers.

The Swedish consul has made repeated applications to the Dey, that permission might be granted for the American masters, mates, &c. to be withdrawn from the marine (under his responsibility) and removed to a place of less danger during the continuance of the plague. The Dey at first refused to acknowledge that the plague was at Algiers, he next declared that the services of the slaves were indispensibly necessary at the public works, that the Americans had been but a very lit-

tle time in slavery, and finally that he would not permit them under any pretext whatever to be taken from their tasks and separated from the rest of the slaves.

Thus our brave fellow citizens (some of whom fought the battles which established our Independence) are literally in chains. During the day time, they are driven by cruel stripes to perform (with little or no intermission) the severest kinds of labor, and not unfrequently compelled to carry heavy burdens beyond their strength. At night, when their drudgery is done, they, together with the slaves of different nations, are crowded promiscuously into close prisons; which, from the confined state of the air, are but too well calculated to propagate the contagion.—Imagination can place before the mental eye the horror of such a situation, better than description.

However wise or proper the policy might formerly have been to decline ransoming our citizens from slavery at Algiers, until a peace could be negotiated with that Regency; at present it appears to me, the principal political reasons on which that policy was founded have ceased to exist. In future, we must either be at peace with that Regency or keep up a naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce against their depredations. In either case, the specific sum which may be given for the ransom of our citizens cannot be of that pernicious consequence which was apprehended by being drawn into precedent hereafter, or encroaching the capture of our vessels by exciting the cupidity of those Rovers to go especially in quest of them. Other nations (some in making peace, others in continuing war) have set the example by paying the sums demanded for the release of their subjects or citizens from captivity. Nor do I know of any impediment to prevent the redemption of our citizens (although a peace should not be obtained) if sufficient money shall be raised for the purpose: Probably the sum necessary will amount to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, perhaps including duties and charges nearest to the latter. Knowledge of the circumstances and address in the application would however be highly requisite in the management of this thorny business.

To raise the necessary sum of money a state lottery has been proposed—or if there should be any insuperable objections to that measure—it is to be hoped that the individual states will grant particular lotteries for the purpose. Let this or any more feasible plan be adopted; and I ask is there within the limits of the United States an individual who will not cheerfully contribute, in proportion to his means, to carry it into effect.

Citizens of the United States of America! You have it in your power to rescue your forlorn fellow-citizens from a premature death, which without your intervention in their favour, seems inevitable. It is time to make effectual exertions. In the name of every thing that is dear and sacred, suffer me to urge that you will exert yourselves on this affecting occasion, in the same manner which you would wish others to do for you if you were plunged from your present pinnacle of prosperity into such a gulph of despair. By the peculiar blessings of freedom which you enjoy by the disinterested sacrifices you made for its attainment, by the patriotic blood of those martyrs of liberty who died to secure your independence and by all the tender ties of nature let me conjure you once more, to snatch your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons and death.

D. HUMPHREYS.
Late Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Dey and Regency of Algiers.
Lisbon, July 11, 1794.

From the *Minerva*.

To **THOMAS GREENLEAF** and **JOHN FELLOWS, Jun.**

In answer to your remarks in the *Minerva* of Saturday.

It is very immaterial whether you ever read the Annual Register or not—or whether you took your second volume of history from that work in the first instance, or at second, third or fourth hand. It is sufficient that part of your history which I ferretized was All taken from the Annual Register—that the history is mutilated, and that you have had a share in the business of curtailing and omitting. Whether you have done the whole, or one half, or a fourth; or whether other compilers have done a part to your hands, I am not to enquire. The business is done, and you have acknowledged

ed yourselves guilty of some part of it. Indeed the re-publication of such a miserable performance, renders you accessory to the whole mischief. It is not illiberal reflections alone that are omitted as you insinuate; the most material facts, in many places, are omitted, and uniformly those facts which dishonor the Jacobins. No man who trusts for information to your history alone, will know the truth, as far as it may be known—Many public, acknowledged and important facts cannot there be found.

But the following declaration of your own, will be the best impeachment of your conduct and will fully supersede any further remarks. You say "This history then which came to us in a dress, calculated to gratify the rancor of the enemies of liberty, and to disgust the great body of the American people, who are friends to the French Revolution, we have endeavored to suit it, in expression, to the meridian of the free country in which we published it." This, my fellow-citizens, is all I laid to your charge. The history came to you, as a history of facts—the horrid deeds of the Jacobins are there related—these are calculated to gratify the enemies of the American people and fill them with an abhorrence of Jacobin Clubs—Therefore the most atrocious of their horrid deeds are omitted and by this omission you have suited the work to answer the purposes of your party.

This is the amount of your own Confession. Was guilt ever more completely betrayed by jolly? Is history then, which ought to be as impartial and as uniform thro the world as truth itself; is history to be suited to the meridian where it is published? Is history like a man's dress, to be suited to climate? Is every compiler at liberty to select what he thinks will please and reject what he thinks will disgust his readers? Is this your principle? Is this your conduct? Is this your confession? Is such your apology for imposing on the public? Reflect with what emotions of indignation the American People will receive this acknowledgment of yours? I repeat this astonishing sentiment; is history to be suited to the meridian of every country? Is history to be degraded from the throne of truth, where she sits above the passions and prejudices of men, to be employed, like puppets and merry Andrews, for the amusement of the company, and a catch penny for the Master-Juggler? No comments are necessary here—the public will pronounce a just sentence on your own confession.

In answer to your remark in the *Minerva* of Monday, I have only to add that your weak apology for the few omissions specified amounts to this—that you do not believe or do not like, the facts related in the original. And it is remarkable, that the facts omitted, and which have not been specified by you or me in this controversy, and all on one side. They all tend directly or indirectly to show the world, that most of the calamities of France ought to be ascribed to the Jacobin Clubs, certain aristocratic jantos, who armed a mob in Paris to commit the murders of August 10th, and September 2d and 3d, and who have ruled France for two years with a rod of iron. These ferocious men you call patriots. Thanks be to Kind Heaven, most of them have suffered for their crimes on a scaffold. You may call them patriots, if you please;—but they have perished as traitors and tyrants. The crimes of these clubs are numberless; they ought not to be concealed from the American public.

I am not an Abettor of Monarchy—I am a Republican, an American who served my Country as a Soldier, and who am determined while I can speak, or write, to maintain the Government of the United States against Monarchy and your secret Aristocratic intrigues in Party Clubs.

ARGUS.
Note. Well, your history is suited to the meridian of your country, is it?

NEW BEDFORD, October 17.

Arrived, Ship *Columbia*, Capt. P. Fish, from Delago Bay—550 bbls. sperm. and 500 whale oil. Sloop *Industry*, W. Taber, from an unsuccessful whale voyage—Spoke, in Lat. 40, Long. 73; Ship *Dispatch*, Caleb Hathaway Master, from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, October 20.

Arrived, Georgia Packet, Robert Farley Master, in 49 days from Oporto: capt. F. failed in company with the Hull Packet, capt. Nest of New York. In Lat. 40. 30', Long. 42. 34', spoke Ship *Fortitude*, Chateau, from Liverpool, bound to Boston; who on the 2d September, met with a very heavy gale of wind, carried away her mizen mast, and received other damage; but was soon repaired so as to proceed on his voyage.

NEW YORK, October 30.

ARRIVED.
Packet *Antelope*, prize to the Semillante. Kingston. Tuesday evening capt. Elkin saw a ship or brig on shore at Barnegat, and many persons employed on shore, hauling up bales and cases.

French ships sent out to destroy the trade of Newfoundland.

Flibustier, 50 guns. Commodore *Villemadrin* Cheuron, 40 do. } Returned to France.
Papillon, 18 do. }
Semillante, 40 do. C. Bertrand } Arrived in this Port.
Fean Hart, 20 do. }
Rangers, 16 do. }

MARINE REGISTER. THIRD YEAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIST of English and Dutch Prisoners of War, passed on board the *Semillante*, under the command of citizen Bertrand, Lieutenant of the Navy, from different vessels, captured by the division under the command of citizen Villemadrin, commander of *Le Flibustier*.

Taken on *Fructidor*, 2d year, John Bennet captain, Robt. Doby cabin boy, of the *Loyal Soul*.

Taken and passed on board, the 3d Complementaire, 2d year, John Hodgson Major, John Hornor, captain, Surin Deal, Ensign, three officers of the army, passengers in the *Antelope* Packet; Jos. Burger, cabin boy.

Taken the 4th Complement. Joseph Hill, captain, of the *Pleasant Hill*.

Taken on board the *Semillante*, the 7th Vendemiaire, 3d year, Samuel Neoman, Master, Benj. Mitchell, mate, from the *Antelope* Packet.

Passed on board the 7th Vendem. Joseph Dreu captain, John Hutchins, Mate, of the *Henry* and Charles. Robert Wilson, capt. of the *Three Sisters*. Wm. Hurst, captain, Sam. Blackburn passenger, of the *Mary Ford*. Angus Marten, captain, Charles Cameron, Mate, of the *Jenny*. J. Bodey, captain of the *Lovell*. Henry Wey, captain of the *Brothers*. James Dill, capt. of the *Ann* and *Eliza*. Robert Ford, captain of *Ann*. Matthew Brunork, captain of the *Unity*. Edw. Cooper, captain of the *William* & *Agnus*. Mich. Mileward, captain of the *Noddy*. Jno. Blackmore, captain, Pat. Douff, Mate, of the *Patrick*. Cornelius Williams, captain, John John-droff, Mate of the *Hollandia*.

Taken 8th Vendem. Wm. Hole, David Connors, Rich. Donney, Wm. Doug, Robt. Cortus, Jos. Hacokus, seamen of the *Sally*.

Total. captains, 16, masters, 1, mates, 6, officers, (land army) 3, passengers, 1, seamen, 6, cabin boys, 2—35 men.

* Died on board, J. Brunnaire, 3d year.

We learn the names of the following vessels since captured, viz.

Brig *Jane*, Chance, Adventure, Hope, Greenock; *Mars*, London; *Friends*, Dartmouth.

There are some others unknown—the whole number of prizes taken by the above Squadron amount to 31—35 of which have been destroyed.

SAG-HARBOUR, October 23.

Last Thursday arrived here from the coast of Africa, the *Brig Lucy*, Obadiah Rogers, Master, with 700 barrels whale oil, 100 spermaceti, and 6,000 lb of bone.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

The Ministry of Great Britain, and the people who have armed and taken measures to guard against the proceedings of the revolutionary party in that country, have been constantly sneered at for their apprehensions, and by way of contempt have been called *Alarmists*. It appears however by a publication in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, of one, who "had the best opportunities to be informed of the views and motives of the party" concerned, that "more was meant than met the ear"—that "a conspiracy was actually formed [in Edinburgh] to seize upon the City Guard House, and at the same time parties were to be detached to arrest in their beds, the obnoxious characters, such as the Judges, the Lord Advocate, and some others.

"There is not the least doubt that these persons would have been massacred by what is called, in that country, *Jedburgh Justice*."

If the foregoing is a statement of facts, the measures adopted by the Alarmists have probably served to prevent a "Septemberizing" of many thousands of the people of Great Britain.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig *Mars*, Fowler, St. Petersburg 105
Patty, Wickham, Hamburg 65
Schooner *Nancy*, White, Carthage 6
Sloop *Diana*, Lapham, New Bedford 11

CLEARED

Ship *St. Marcus*, Hysfall, Boston

For Dublin,

The SHIP
Gen. Washington,
HENRY GEDDES,
Master.

To sail on the 25th November; has good accommodations for passengers, having been built for the Dublin trade. For freight or passage, apply on board at Cuthbert's wharf, to Capt. Geddes, or to HOLMES and RAINY, WILLIAM SMITH, Junr, and Co. or

George Latimer.

Oct. 31

CLARET, AND White Wine,

Of a very SUPERIOR QUALITY, JUST ARRIVED,

in Hogheads and Boxes, and for sale at a very reasonable Rate by

David & Gurdon Mumford

OF NEW YORK.

Any order sent them, will be duly attended to.

New-York, Oct. 30

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