

With sentiments of gratitude, and the most profound respect, we remain,  
Honored Sir,  
Your most obedient  
most humble servants,  
The Subscribers in behalf of ourselves, and  
brother sufferers.

Richard O'Brien,	1785
Isaac Stephens,	do.
James Taylor,	1793
William Wallace,	do.
Samuel Calder,	do.
William Penrose,	do.
Timothy Newman,	do.
Moses Morse,	do.
Joseph Ingraham,	do.
Michael Smith,	do.
William Furness,	do.
John Burnham,	do.
John M'Shane,	do.

To DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq. &c.

To Captain O'Brien, and the other Captains,  
&c. of the United States, now prisoners in  
Algiers.

Madrid, Jan. 12th, 1794.

MY DEAR SIRS,

I HAVE been favored by the receipt of your joint letter, dated 29th Dec. and, as I am about to set out immediately for Lisbon, I shall be able to do little more than assure you that your memorials to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall be forwarded to them in the earliest and safest manner possible.

Having communicated to Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Short, your apprehension that the plague may be again introduced to Algiers, from the adjacent countries, where it is already said to prevail; we have not hesitated to concur with you in sentiment, that in case of that dreadful event, it might be useful for you to have a house hired in the country; in order to endeavor by all human precautions, to prevent your falling victims to that terrible disorder. Whereupon Mr. Robert Montgomery, Consul of the United States, at Algiers, has been empowered, in case that dreadful event should happen, to furnish sufficient money to pay for the hire of a house, in the manner, and for the purpose you propose. This provisional arrangement to continue in force until Mr. Montgomery, shall receive superior instructions from the government of the United States, for continuing or suspending the same.

I entreat you will be persuaded, my dear and unfortunate countrymen, that I receive with great satisfaction the marks of your approbation, of the honest, but ineffectual efforts I have made in your favor. Would to Heaven, they had been as successful, as they were disinterested and sincere.

I have only to repeat, that you may at all times, and on all occasions, count upon the sympathetic regard, and esteem of your real friend, and affectionate fellow-citizen,  
D. HUMPHREYS.

P. S. Though I have repeatedly remarked, that it may perhaps, (for particular reasons) be inexpedient for me to keep up a regular correspondence with you; yet it is proper I should add, that I shall always be glad to hear from you; and that it may be particularly interesting to the government of our country, to receive at the earliest possible period, all intelligence of importance. I shall therefore always be ready to communicate such intelligence, until some nearer, and better channel of communication can be established.

From the SOUTHERN CENTINEL—published in Georgia—re-published by request.

AUGUSTA, April 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta and its vicinity, at the Church, on Wednesday the 16th of April, 1794, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs,

Doctor JOHN POWELL, in the Chair.

The following proceedings were submitted to and adopted by the meeting:

"WHEREAS upon all questions of a public nature, and especially upon occasions so important as the present, it becomes the duty of the citizens to assemble and express their sentiments, in an orderly, free and independent manner, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens be appointed and instructed by the present meeting, to prepare resolutions expressive of the opinions of the citizens of Augusta and county of Richmond, to be submitted to the consideration of a future meeting to be held at the same place, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock."

And on motion, That the said committee be now appointed—The following persons were named and agreed to:

EDWARD TELLAR,  
THOMAS GLASCOCK,  
JOHN MILTON,  
THOMAS CUMMING,  
PETER CARNES,  
AMASA JACKSON,

PHILIP CLAYTON,  
JOHN POWELL,  
WILLIAM LONGSTREET,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond county, held in Augusta, on Saturday the 19th of April, 1794, pursuant to the order of a preceding meeting held at the same place, Mr. Powell in the chair. The committee exhibited the following declarations and resolutions; which on motion, were read and agreed to.

WHEREAS the Government of Great-Britain has cruelly and invariably made the prosperity of other nations a mark for the assaults of her naval and military preparations; she has with an indiscriminate hand, pillaged the friend, and plundered from the enemy, spreading devastation wherever she went, and staining the earth with the blood of the innocent.

And whereas she commenced a war against America, contrary to the principles of nature, and carried it on in violation of all the sacred maxims of truth, humanity and justice—has violated the express stipulations of her treaty of peace, made with the United States, by refusing to relinquish our western posts;—she has plundered our property on the high seas, captured our seamen, and barbarously compelled them to bear arms against a cause which they had previously defended with their blood, thereby depriving us of one of our most valuable resources of national and commercial strength: she has defrauded us in our commerce, has excited pirates and savages to harass and disturb us by sea and by land! In a word, has in all her conduct avowed an implacable enmity against us.

Resolved, Therefore, that we consider the measures of the British government ever hostile to the cause of liberty, and inimical to the rights of mankind; and that we will at the risk of our lives and fortunes, stand ready to support the government of the United States, in whatever measures she may adopt to revenge the injuries done to America by that nation.

And whereas, it appears to be the genius and essence of our government, that our Representatives in Congress should meet together, with the sentiments and temper, and act from the sense of their constituents.

Resolved, Therefore, that we conceive the government of the Union authorized on principles of self-defence as well as by the laws of nations, not only to sequester all debts due and owing from the people of the United States to Great Britain, together with all British property within the United States, but also to issue letters of marque and reprisals of their vessels on the high seas.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measure already adopted by the general government, to indemnify our nation and its citizens for the losses sustained by piratical robbers; and only lament that such steps were not earlier taken to check the insolence of our inveterate enemy.

Resolved, That the people of Georgia, as well as all others of the United States, ought to imitate the humane and generous example of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in contributing with a bountiful hand to the relief of those of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who languish under the horrors of Algerine captivity.

Resolved, That we are impressed with a high sense of the spirited and patriotic firmness with which Mr. Madison, Mr. Dayton and others who have brought forward and supported measures calculated to defend our dearest rights, and to revenge the injuries done to us, by a nation who has carried her devastation to the remotest corners of the globe.

And whereas at a time when the destructive armies of Great Britain had invaded our country, spreading horror, carnage and civil discord among our citizens, the people of France engaged in our cause, aided us in our difficulties, partook in our sufferings, and held forth the hand of assistance to save us from slavery.

And whereas, that people still continue to struggle in the like glorious contest—

Resolved, therefore, That we deem the cause of France the common cause of all true republicans; and that we ought to flee to the assistance of our brethren to whom we are bound in all the obligations of gratitude, friendship, and alliance, forgetting a neutrality which we have hitherto erroneously, but ineffectually, been careful to support.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that

no terms of restitution, accommodation, or pacification be listened to on the part of America, from the perfidious government of Great Britain, until she withdraw her fleets and armies from acting in a hostile manner against the people of France—relinquish our Western Posts, call home her bloody incendiaries from amongst their brothers the savages, and redeem our countrymen, whom she has basely seduced into Algerine captivity.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our Delegates in Congress, and that they be also published in the Gazette of the State: And that John Milton, Abraham Jones, and William Williamson, be a Committee for that purpose.

By Order of the Meeting,

JOHN POWELL, Chairman.

Mr. M' Millan,

NOTWITHSTANDING the above resolutions were adopted by a majority of the Citizens present on the 19th instant; yet as the following resolutions were produced at the meeting, but were by a small majority and by some means prevented from being fairly submitted in competition with the others; and as they are not only more expressive of our own sentiments, on the present occasion, but of those of a very large and respectable part of the community, we conceive it our duty to have them published along with the others.—Because, in expressing our sense of the injuries our Citizens have received from any other nation, we prefer the language of firmness and decision, to indelicate and unavailing abuse; and because, we will not so far disregard the true interest of our country, as to recommend war, if she can preserve an honorable peace.

THOMAS GLASCOCK,  
AMBROSE GORDON,  
THOMAS CUMMING,  
AMASA JACKSON,  
HENRY HAMPTON,  
WILLIAM COWLES,  
JAMES PEARRE,  
WILLIAM RILEY,  
JAMES TOOLE,  
JOHN POWELL.

WHEREAS the United States of America have, since their existence as an independent nation, manifested in their intercourse with the whole world, a disposition the most friendly and liberal, and especially in shewing an inclination to forget the injuries sustained in their glorious struggle for independency, by allowing the subjects of Britain to participate equally with others, in the most valuable branches of their trade, unencumbered with those restrictions and disabilities which resentment might have dictated. The government of that country disregarding this generous and conciliatory conduct on our part, has uniformly discovered the most deep rooted enmity against us:

By retaining possession of the western posts, contrary to the stipulations of her treaty with us:

By refusing to enter into any arrangements, by which the advantages she derives from her commercial intercourse with us, might be reciprocated:

By secretly fomenting discontents among the Indian tribes on our frontiers, and by encouraging and supporting them in perpetual acts of hostility against our defenceless citizens:

By exciting the Algerines and the other piratical States of Barbary to attack and destroy our trading vessels, whereby some of the most valuable and important branches of our foreign trade are almost annihilated, and many of our fellow citizens reduced to the most wretched captivity:

By having unjustly and piratically authorized the seizure of our shipping on the high seas, many of which, with their cargoes, have been condemned and sold without even the color of a pretence that they were engaged in a traffic, considered as contraband by the known usage of nations.

She has caused our seamen to be imprisoned, and in many instances forced on board her own ships of war, by which means (independent of the unexampled cruelty of the measure) we may, in case of emergency, be deprived of one of the surest and most important means of national defence—therefore,

Resolved, That while we are sensible of the blessings of peace (provided it can be secured to us by honorable and worthy means) and though we wish to avoid a war; yet we are willing to encounter it with all its attendant calamities, rather

than tamely submit to the unjust restrictions attempted to be imposed on us by the imperious spirit of the British government.

Resolved, That immediate and effectual measures ought to be taken, to secure a full and complete indemnification for the losses sustained by our citizens in consequence of the seizure and detention of their vessels by the British cruizers, and that all debts due by the citizens of the United States to British subjects, residing in Great Britain and its dominions, ought to be sequestered and held as a security for the eventual reimbursement of the sufferers.

Resolved, That we have with much satisfaction, witnessed the embargo lately laid on all vessels within the ports of the United States bound to foreign countries, as we consider it the first decisive step taken by our government to enforce a reparation of our losses and a concession for the indignity offered to our flag.

And whereas, at the period of our greatest distress in contending for our liberties, the French nation with unexampled magnanimity stepped forth with her powerful aid, and finally contributed to the establishment of our independency, therefore,

Resolved, That in grateful remembrance of her important services rendered to us, we sincerely and cordially, unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, in recommending to our government, that every advantage and consideration to which our Republican allies are entitled, by the solemn obligation of treaties and the ties of friendship, may be enjoyed by them in the fullest extent.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

If any individual of our family had been refused an office, in order that a different man might have it, I could see invisible things and swear to them as confidently as any Antifederal Printer can do—I would fill my newspaper with abuse of the great officer who refused the office—I would call the true friends of government British agents, a paper junto, monarchy men, &c.

But as I have asked nothing of the President, and of course he has refused me nothing, I see in his character, the portrait of the First Citizen in the World. I am one of the public, and have seen with impartial eyes the villainous schemes which have been practised to deceive and inflame us against the truly virtuous part of Congress—to obstruct negotiation, and thereby to secure a certain war, and in short, to go on disorganizing our government, and preparing our country for such a state of anarchy as has but one known example, and not one known remedy. There is a great deal of truth, which ought to be told, respecting this faction—their history in Mr. Luzerne's day should be told.—The springs of action since that period, and during this session, however hidden, should be explored. The most vile and wicked Press that has disgraced any city, has poured forth a stream of calumny and lies; but truth will prevail at last.

The cry of foreign influence has been raised by a party, the known, and probably, the hired creatures and tools of a foreign emissary: A party who vilify and resist our own government; who express on all occasions, hatred, rage, and abhorrence against it. These are the men who cry foreign influence.

Against whom is the cry? The paper junto, the monarchy-men, British agents, &c. Doctor Moore has observed, that in general, the only way to judge of the skill of a physician, is his good sense on common subjects. If he talks like a fool on topics that every one ought to understand, we may be sure he is not an Esculapius in his profession. The same may be said of political men: Their tenets and views are often disputed, and there is no test to try them by. The supporters of public credit in Congress, are chiefly men of unspotted private characters, who practice the social virtues, who enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens where they are best known. With the exception of two or three, they are poor men, that is, possessed of a mere trifle of fortune, and what is more, they hold almost nothing in the Public Funds. The slanderers are challenged to shew the contrary. The sort of men who are abused every day in the Gazette of Faction, have an interest against monarchy, because they are too poor for Nobles, and not in favor of paper influence, as they do not hold the