The President has appointed Mr. Samuel Bayard, a gentleman of the law in this city, and of known respectability, of talents and character, to proceed immediately to London, as agent of claims and appeals. He will sail in the Adriana now on the point of departure for Great Britain, from this port. He will be authorised to bind the United States, under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages attending the prosecutions; and the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States.

It will be expected that the stipulation which you have made in your letter, be accurately executed to wit; That the merchants will obtain the proceedings of the courts. The expence of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

It will be proper, however, that you obtain such information as is possessed by the department of state, of the records which have been already procured and forwarded; and I take the liberty of cautioning you against an error, into which you seem to have fallen, "that there were few who had not obtained authentic copies of the proceedings of the courts." Technical precision is not absolutely understood by unprofessional men; and therefore, what is fair to the eye, will not always resist the criticism of courts. But as soon as correct records are got, let them be forwarded to our Minister Plenipotentiary in London. What notice may be necessary to the captors, or whether the appeals and claims ought to be entered in the West-Indies, I will not undertake to determine; but this inquiry will be the first made by Mr. Bayard, after his arrival in London, and instructions will be given to endeavour to remove every difficulty on this head.

I wish you to correspond with the persons interested in British captures in the different towns in the United States. I will send to the governors and custom house officers, copies of your letter and this, for the inspection of all concerned; and I mean also to publish the enclosed notice.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with sentiments of respect and esteem your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Merchants.

Department of State, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that the foregoing letter of 22d Oct. from Mr. Fitzsimons to the Secretary of State, in behalf of a committee of Merchants of Philadelphia, and the Secretary of State's reply of the 4th instant, are true copies of the originals.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.
Chief Clerk.

7th Nov. 1794.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CERTAIN COUNTIES, LYING WEST OF THE LAURELL HILL, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

YOU see encamped in the bosom of your district, a numerous and well appointed army, formed of citizens of every description, from this, and the neighboring states of of New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, whom the violated laws of our common country have called from their homes to vindicate and restore their authority.

The sacrifice of private interest and ease, the relinquishment of family and friends, and of all domestic comforts and enjoyments, the fatigues of a long and arduous march at an inclement season, the many inconveniences and hazards of military life, could not withhold them from obeying with alacrity so sacred a call. Actual hardships and sufferings, such as might try the patience of troops the most inured to military toils, have only served to display in strong colours the genuineness of the patriotic sentiments by which they are impelled, and to furnish a memorable example of the fortitude and perseverance capable of surmounting all obstacles, which may be expected from men who are moved by principle and the love of their country. The scene before your eyes ought to be an instructive one; it ought to teach many useful truths, which should, for your own happiness, make a deep and lasting impression on your minds.

In the sudden collection and rapid movement into your country, of so respectable a force, you behold an unequivocal proof of the ability and determination of the people of the United States to uphold the government they have established, as well as of the energy and resources of that government.

You see the fallacy of the suggestions by which most of you have been deceived, as to the power of the government, and the inclination of the great body of the citizens to support and maintain the authority of the laws.

In the largeness of the force which has come into your country (though partial inconveniences may attend it) may be discerned another evidence of the clemency, as well as of the power of government.

A beloved President, whose wisdom and virtues will be indelibly engraven on the heart of every true American, to the latest posterity, unmindful of the neglect with which his parental overtures were treated, has still sought to save the deluded from the fatal consequences to which the violence of their passions has exposed them, by convincing the most obstinate and the most rash that resistance would be madness.

Those who have been perverted from their duty may now perceive the dangerous tendency of the doctrines by which they have been misled, and how unworthy of their confidence are the men by whom, for personal and sinister purposes they have been brought, step by step, to the precipice from which they have no escape but in the moderation and benignity of that very government which they have vilified, insulted, and opposed.

The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounped them, how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy.

All ought to see the extreme danger of sporting with the public passions, of misrepresenting the measures of government, of converting differences of opinion about the means of promoting the public good into evidences of pernicious designs, of interested and corrupt aims, of criminal plots against the liberty and happiness of the people.

Let chimeras like these no longer disturb our tranquility; let them be banished as the inventions of men, who, at the expence of truth, and at the hazard of the peace and tranquility of the community, seek either to destroy a fabric which the people have reared as the depository of their happiness, or to gratify their rivalships and resentments to promote their own aggrandizement.

In thus addressing myself to you, you must be sensible that I can have no motive but my solicitude for the restoration of your happiness, to establish and perpetuate which is the principal object of the command with which I am entrusted. The attainment of this, and every other end of my trust, with as little inconvenience to individuals as shall be practicable, is what I anxiously desire, and will materially depend upon yourselves.

Under the influence of this sentiment, I recommend to the citizens in general to give every evidence in their power of a disposition friendly to the constitution and government; to demean themselves peaceably, and remain quietly at home; to contribute all in their power towards the accommodation and supply of the army; to prepare, and produce freely what they have to spare of the necessaries of life; and to content themselves in the sale thereof with the price to which they have been accustomed, avoiding all appearance of exaction and extortion.

By this conduct the evils unavoidably incident to the presence of an army will be in a great degree mitigated, if not effectually removed.

I further recommend to all the well-disposed to manifest their good intentions by taking and subscribing without delay, sincerely and truly, an oath to support the constitution and obey the laws, and by entering into an association to protect and aid all the officers of government in the execution of their respective duties; and to protect them from ill treatment of every sort. For this purpose a paper will be deposited with magistrates in each county, according to the form subjoined.

I do also exhort all men capable and willing to bear arms, truly attached to their government and country. to array themselves into regiments, one for each county, and to place themselves under such officers as may be selected by the Governor of the state, known to be firm friends to order and right, upon the express condition of holding themselves in constant readiness to act in defence of the civil authority, whenever called upon, receiving for their services the same pay and subsistence as is allowed to the militia of the United States, when in actual service.

In pursuance of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his instructions, I do moreover assure all who may have entitled themselve to the benefit of the amnesty profered by the commissioners heretofore sent by him to this district and who may not have forfeited their title by subsequent misconduct, that the promise will be faithfully and liberally observed, and that all possible endeavours will be used to prevent injury to the persons or property of peaceable citizens, by the troops, whose sole province it is to subdue those, if any there should be, hardy enough to attempt an armed resistance, and to support and aid the civil authority, as far as may be required. To the promulgation of these my orders, I with pleasure add my assurances that every exertion will be made by me, and (from my knowledge of the officers and soldiers of the army) I am persuaded with full success, to carry these wise and benevolent views of the President into complete effect.

Given under my hand at Head-Quarters, near Parkinson's Ferry, this eighth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

By the Commander in Chief,

G. K. TAYLOR, Aid-de-Camp.

I, A. B. do solemnly, in the presence of Almighty God, swear and declare that I will faithfully and sincerely support the constitution of the United States, and obey all the laws thereof, and will discountenance opposition thereto, except by way of petition and remonstrance, and all attempts to resist, obstruct or ill-treat the officers of the United States in the execution of their respective duties. So help me God.

And in pursuance of the above oath, I do hereby engage and associate myself to and with all others who may subscribe these presents, to countenance and protect the officers of the United States, in the execution of their said duties according to law, and to discover and bring to justice all persons who may be concerned, directly or indirectly in illegally hindering or obstructing the said officers or any of them in the execution of his or their duty, or in doing any manner of violence to them or any of them. In witness of all which, I have hereunto subscribed my hand, the day and the year above written.

A. B.

By this Day's Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 14—24.

It is stated in a letter from Milan, dated on the 2d instant, that the French squadron in Juan Bay had been burnt by the combined fleets of England and Spain. We sincerely hope that this intelligence may be confirmed.

The following is a copy of a circular notice sent to all the commanders of the king's ships on the Mediterranean station:

"MEMORANDUM.

"Princess-Royal, Aug. 25, 1794.

"Information having been received, of the enemy having formed the iniquitous intention to load a vessel with wine, with poison in it, and let her fall into our hands; the Vice-Admiral makes the same known to the ships of the squadron, that they may be upon their guard accordingly; and as the intelligence comes from Genoa, and this diabolical design planned at that place, particular care is to be observed in not meddling with any wine cargo taken, which comes from the Eastward, and the crew of all suspicious vessels are to be carefully secured."

By the movements which his royal highness has been under the necessity of making, the idea of a junction with general Clairfait, if it was ever entertained, must now be abandoned. Breda and Bois-le-Duc are left open to attack, and it remains to be seen how the Dutch will defend themselves, when they have no covering army to look to.

The report of an important victory obtained by General Clairfait near Maestricht, on the 15th, is evidently unfounded.

Sir Gilbert Elliot is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Corsica.

Lady Elliot and Suite set off yesterday for Bastia, where the Lord Lieutenant is to take up his residence.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg being removed from the command of the combined Armies, all the disasters of the campaign are imputed to him, although the Emperor assisted by Colonel Mack, commanded in person during the most important part of it, viz. when Pichegru lodged himself in West-Flanders, which decided the fate of all the subsequent operations. When the Duke of Brunswick was removed from the chief command, Cobourg was what Clairfait now is, the theme of ministerial praise; Clairfait may be soon what Cobourg and Brunswick now are, the scape goat of other men's blunders.

Accounts from Berlin of the 6th inst. say, that the Prussians took three more redoubts before Warsaw on the 28th, and that the Poles were defeated on the day following, in an attempt to regain the ground they had lost; in this attack the Polish Colonel Branckowski was killed. Other letters say, the Poles attacked the left wing of the Prussian army on the 30th, but were so warmly received that they left 1000 men upon the place. Ten more redoubts being taken from the Poles on the same day, there was the highest probability that the fate of Warsaw would soon be determined.

The calling of Parliament so early as the 4th of November for the dispatch of business, marks very strongly the deference of Ministers to the collective voice of the representatives of the nation. Those who recollect the high language which Mr. Fox, when minister, uniformly held towards the house of commons, will easily be able to judge which of the two, that gentleman or Mr. Pitt, is in fact, the most constitutional minister.

By the Paris papers of the d instant it appears that Tallien and his party have lost their influence in the Jacobin Club, and in the Sections, as perfectly as in the Convention. In the Jacobin Club, a discussion took place on the attack which Lecointre made on the seven Members. Tallien was accused as his instigator, and it was called an intrigue which had for its object to excite a tumult in Paris. Dubois Crance was said also to be one of the chorus in the plot, but he justified himself.—A motion was made for Lecointre and Tallien to be summoned as members, to give an account of their conduct, or to have their names expunged from the books.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The Revolutionary Tribunal holds its sittings with great regularity; it is remarked, with much satisfaction, that the extreme rigor with which its sentences were pronounced under the dictatorship of Robespierre, is considerably relaxed. On the 17th and 18th inst. this Tribunal liberated several prisoners, and sentenced to death two persons only, Labrau and Laura. The 60 members of the Convention, who in 1793 signed a protest against the events of the 31st May are still confined; but their affairs will be taken into immediate consideration. The total number of prisoners without reckoning those in the Conciergerie, is 6360. It is calculated that if the tribunal had continued its massacres, at the rate of 40 or 50 per diem, there would, since the 22d of July, have been 1400 persons less in Paris, and probably 3000 prisoners more.

Sept. 1.

Renandin, Captain of the Vengeur, which sunk in the action of the 1st of June, is arrived here from England. He was received with acclamations by the people, and the committee of Public Safety have appointed him to the command of a ship of the line lately launched at Brest.

ITALY.

The Arch Duke of Milan having returned from visiting the head quarters of the Piedmontese army, it was announced at the Theatre, where he appeared in the evening, that the French had abandoned several posts which they occupied. The same is officially announced in the Gazette of Turin, with a number of circumstances, in which it appears that there was only one serious attempt to disturb the French in their retreat; but even this failed, owing to what is always termed the enemy's superiority of numbers

By the reports of some deserters, the French army retreating through the valley of Limone, consisted of 15 battalions of infantry, and 800 cavalry, ten of them passed the Colle di Tenda on the 14th of August, and five of them took the route towards Nice. The French near Mondovi retreated towards Ormea and Garesio on the 18th ult. after setting fire to their works at Torcy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

A Correspondent observes that Governor Lee has set the Jacobin Clubs an Herculean task, in proposing that they should resume their meetings for the purpose of reconsidering the representations they have made to the public—it would require more room than the Insurgent papers could find, by excluding all advertisements for two years, to publish a full contradiction to all the lies, slanders and misrepresentations, with which they have persecuted the people for two years past.

A correspondent observes that certain paragraphs in the General Advertiser are undoubtedly founded on the *best* information from the patriotic army—it is whispered that certain persons have been fully informed that the presence, influence, and exertions of the Secretary of the Treasury, have contributed greatly, in conjunction with those of other patriotic characters, in bringing the western expedition to a favorable issue—time will ascertain the truth of many reports honorary to the person who has been so long the distinguished object of the arrows of malignity.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3.

DIED] lately, in the piney woods of Pitt county, North Carolina where he had resided for 40 years past with his youngest son, who is in the 63d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 114 years. He was born either in Virginia or this state—enjoyed for many years past a perfect state of health and on the morning of his death had set off to walk two miles to get a pair of shoes, but was seized with a fit shortly after he left home which carried him off.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the United States,

Friday, the 14th of November, 1794.

Ordered, that a Committee of Claims be appointed, pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the House:

And a Committee was appointed of Mr. Tracy, Mr. Foster, Mr. Malbone, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Heath, Mr. Christie and Mr. Mebane.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

A standing Committee of Claims shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, to consist of seven members.

It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims or demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein, as to them shall seem expedient.

Extract from the standing rules and orders of the House.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

The public are informed occasionally of the progress of our country in the arts of peace under the auspices of a government which secures to every man the acquisitions of his industry, the possession of life, liberty and property.

We hear from Nantucket that there are now building on that Island ten ships, from two to three hundred tons each, that there were lately in port belonging to the Island, upwards of thirty sail of the same description of vessels, besides others—that the Whale Fishery from thence has been very successful the past season—that every citizen has full employ—and that such was the general competence there enjoyed, that not a single person was dependant on public provision for his support.

What a happy situation, says a correspondent, must that country be in, where every passion hostile to the peace of society is so dormant that all the legislative functions may be suspended from week to week without the least inconvenience to the public!

For Sale or Charter,
The SHIP
HOPE,

Burthen about 200 tons, a staunch, good vessel, about Two years old, now lying at Massey's Wharf. For terms, apply to

Joseph Anthony & Son.

Nov. 15. d5t.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Marriott,

On MONDAY EVENING,
Nov. 17.
Will be presented,
The TRAGEDY of the

Rival Queens;

OR,

The Death of Alexander the Great.

After which will be presented an entire new Burletta DANCE, by Mons. Quenet, Mr. Durang, and Madame Gardie, entitled the PATRIOTIC FEAST.

And a FARCE,
Written by Mrs. Marriott, called

The Chimera;

OR,

The Effusions of Fancy.

(NEVER PERFORMED.)

The Prologue by Mrs. Marriott, will be spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson.

Mrs. Marriott, with the utmost deference and timidity offers to the Public. this humble effort of Juvenile Fancy, and as it has ever been the characteristic of Americans, to be the support of Genius however lowly, she hopes that a small share of their inestimable patronage, will be administered to dispel the painful fears of sensibility; and the most genuine gratitude in return, shall ever be retained in the heart of her, who has already experienced the grateful tokens of their approbation.