## FEMALE FEDERALISM.

On Thursday the 14th instant, in imitation of the laudable example set them the day before by the gentlemen, the ladies of Half-Moon district, joined by a number from Lansingburgh, assembled at Waterford, and to manifest their attachment to the federal interest, formed as beautiful a procession as ever was beheld: they were sixty-four in number, dressed with the utmost neatness and simplicity, without the aid of foreign gew-gaws to embellish their persons, but were, like Thompson's Lavinia, "when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most"—Preceded by two ladies supporting the constitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, on the end of a flag-staff; they walked two by two, at a proper distance, and in perfect order, through the different streets, while the countenances of the numerous and respectable beholders revealed the transporting joy which reigned triumphantly within their breasts on viewing the amiable espousers of the federal cause. They then moved to the green west of the town, and beneath an elegant colonnade, permitted a large number of gentlemen to partake with them of the bounties of the tea-table. While the company were thus regaling, eleven cannon were discharged in honour of the event they were celebrating.

Tea being over, a drum, fife and violin, gave the signal for a country dance, and the gentlemen handing out their partners, led down the dance in a perfect rural style. The dance ended, the ladies again formed into a procession, and, in the same manner as before, walked through the town; and to close the order of the day, moved to a house prepared for their reception, safely deposited the constitution, and were again accompanied by the gentlemen in the innocent and elegant amusement of dancing, from which the company retired at an early hour.

### POUGHKEEPSIE, *August* 26.

Tuesday last we had the severest storm of wind and rain that had been remembered for twenty years at this season of the year. It had been cloudy and rained by spells for three days before, the wind shifting several times in that period. But on Tuesday morning it rained moderately with a light wind from the south-east, which about 11 o'clock shifted to the N. E. somewhat increased. At 12 got about N. still blowing harder, and kept shifting westerly and increasing till one o'clock, when for about an hour it seemed to be fixed at W. and blew with such violence, that the largest oaks in the woods could not withstand its fury—and at which time rained so violently, that the creeks in this neighbourhood as well as those twenty miles distance, were raised to such a degree as to take away bridges; and others, being very strong, the water ran over the top, and floated away the plank with which they were covered. Great numbers of fruit trees were torn up by the roots, and fences laid to the ground. Every field of corn, wherever the storm had reached, was levelled to the ground. We are happy, however, to find most of the corn fields have so recovered, as to make the prospect near as flattering as before the storm.

From the great quantities of wood which is floating on the river near this place, we have reason to apprehend there has been more damage done to the northward of us than near this town. A great plenty of apples, pumpkins and squashes, have been seen driving down the river.

### NEW-YORK, *August* 27.

This is the age of extraordinary wagers.—A gentleman of Ireland has made bets with various persons, to the amount of his estate and personal fortune, that he will, from a stated time, set out for Jerusalem, remain there a convenient time, and return again to that kingdom; the whole to be performed in fourteen months. If he is successful he doubles his fortune, as by agreement he receives double value for all that he has staken. In favour of those who have taken him up, there are risks of seas, accidents by land, sickness to detain him beyond his time, or perhaps death to put an end to the business.—It is certainly a very extraordinary undertaking.

*Aug.* 29. Friday last arrived at Boston, the squadron of the naval armies of his most christian majesty under the command of the right honourable the marquis de Senneville. The squadron sailed from Cape François the 2d inst. and consists of 7 sail, viz. the Superb of 80 guns, (the admiral ship,) l'Achilles of 74 guns, commanded by the chevalier Macarty de Martegue, four frigates from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ship.

Their allies, the citizens of Boston, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet, a hearty welcome to the American shores. Experiencing, as they very often have, the civil, polite, and gentleman like deportment of the officers, and the good order of the seamen of the squadrons which have hitherto visited them, and being still actuated by that friendship which has so long subsisted between the subjects and citizens of the two nations—they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity, such interchanges of good offices, as must, while it will strengthen that friendship and good understanding, and thereby give pleasure to both parties, evince to the commander of the squadron, that his partiality for our port, was not ill founded.

By accounts from Copenhagen, dated May 2, we are informed, that captain Paul Jones had embarked at Elsineur, on board a ship for Petersburgh, he being engaged in marine service of that power.—The Imperial minister at Copenhagen having agreed with him for the purpose, and furnished him in the name of the empress with one thousand ducats, for the expences of his voyage.

*The following is a copy of the circular letter from the tradesmen and manufacturers of the town of Boston, to their brethren in the several sea-ports in the union.*

Boston, *August* 20, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

We being appointed by the association of tradesmen and manufacturers of the town of Boston, to write to our brethren throughout the several states, do now address you on the very important and interesting subject of our own manufactures.

The late system of commerce pursued since the peace, of importing such articles as can be manufactured among ourselves, tends to discourage the whole body of tradesmen and manufacturers of these states, who depend for the support of themselves and families on their various occupations; and this practice, unless speedily check'd by the prudent exertions of those who are more particularly interested, must eventually prove ruinous to every mechanical branch in America.

Impressed with these sentiments, and finding the evil daily increasing—the tradesmen and manufacturers of the town of Boston, awakened by a sense of the danger which threatened them, assembled to deliberate on measures to relieve themselves from the destructive tendency of such importations.

An association was accordingly formed, consisting of a representative from each branch; and in this body the whole manufacturing interest of this town becomes an object of general attention.

The first measure adopted by this association was to pass resolves respecting the importation of certain articles from Europe by our own merchants, and numbers of British agents residing among us; but knowing that nothing could be effected to any radical purpose, unless we had the authority of the laws, we petitioned the legislature of this state, praying that duties might be laid on the several articles enumerated in our petition. In consequence of which application, our legislature complied, in a great measure, with our request, by enacting laws for the encouragement of industry and for the promoting of our own manufacturers.

However, as we are sensible that our present situation requires an extensive co-operation to complete the purposes we wish, we take this method to bring forward a confederated exertion, and doubt not from an union of sentiment the most permanent benefits may arise. We therefore apply to you, gentlemen, to lend us your assistance, and, like a band of brothers, whose interests are connected, we beg you to join in such measures to advance the general good, as your prudence shall suggest, and your wisdom dictate.

We would, with submission, recommend an association of your tradesmen and manufacturers formed upon the most extensive basis, and supported upon the most liberal principles; we may then hope the manufactures of this country will flourish, when each man becomes interested not only in his own branch, but in those of his brethren; encouraged by such extensive patronage, each individual will be animated to pursue his business with alacrity, knowing that he acts in concert with those on whose friendship he can with confidence rely.

An association being established in your state we shall be ever happy to correspond with; and we flatter ourselves from this social intercourse, a general harmony will prevail throughout the whole manufacturing interest of this country.

As we hope to experience the good effects of the late acts of our general court, we should recommend a petition for a similar purpose to your legislature; and from the known disposition of your state to promote the welfare of America, we doubt not some plan will be devised by your general assembly to prevent the importation of such species of articles as are commonly manufactured in America.

We need not urge the necessity of some measures being immediately taken by the whole confederacy. The embarrassment of our navigation; the large debts contracted in Britain; and the remittances of our currency, all serve to put every real friend to his country upon serious attention; and if any mode can be adopted to remedy these evils, we are convinced no American will be backward in the cause, but will join heart and hand to promote the desirable purposes.

The means we propose, we conceive, are calculated to put each state upon deliberating on a subject highly important to the manufacturing interest; and we cannot but hope that some lasting benefits will accrue from the united voice of the tradesmen and manufacturers of America.

The states are so extensive in their boundaries, so various in their climate, and so connected is their national interest, that if a plan could be adopted throughout the confederation for the exchange of the produce and manufactures of each state, we conceive it would serve to cement a general union, and prove a means to promote the interest of the whole.

The northern states might furnish many articles of manufactures which are now imported from Europe; and in return might receive those supplies peculiar to the growth and climate of the southern.

An association formed throughout the states upon so liberal a plan, would establish many extensive branches of manufactures; and if prosecuted with spirit, would put this country above the humiliating state of lavishing her stores of wealth to promote the manufactures of Europe.

We wish you to communicate this letter to such towns of your state as you shall think proper.

We are, gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect,
Your most obedient servants,

JOHN GRAY,
GIBBINS SHARP,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
SARSON BELCHER,
WILLIAM HAWES,
JOSHUA WITHELE,

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June* 16.

"A letter from a merchant at Liverpool to his friend in this city, mentions, that the Swallow, a fine vessel of 400 tuns, commanded by captain Doran, with a crew of seventy men, was unfortunately surprised by a large number of the natives who boarded her in the night of the 16th of March last, as she lay at anchor in the river Bonny, on the westward coast of Africa. The brave crew, a mixture of English, Scotch and Irish, made a desperate resistance, and getting a few swivels on the quarter deck, pointed them so well at the invaders that numbers of them fell on all sides, and the remainder, finding the crew so resolute, jumped, like water dogs, into the river; few or none taking time to get into the boats.

"The vessel, thus freed from the worst of dangers, continued firing her swivels and small arms at the wretched fugitives for near half an hour, and it is thought that many must have been maimed, or sent to the bottom, the distance from shore being above a mile. On the part of the Swallow seven were wounded with iron falchions, spikes and small stones, with which the negroes muskets were charged. The captain received several shot in his cloaths, but without any other accident. The vessel engaged a large body of slaves on a different part of the coast, and is supposed to have sailed for the West-Indies about the beginning of May."

### NEWBERN, *(N. C.) July* 30.

Accounts from Ocracock Bar mention, that that dangerous place was last week visited by a furious gale of wind, and that 20 vessels were lost. The particulars of this disastrous event, except the following distressful circumstance, have not yet reached us.

Mrs. and Dr. Barker, of Bath, had taken passage on board of a vessel of New England, intending a visit to their relations there. They had with them a young babe, the only fruit of their connubial amours, who, in the dreadful hour of impending danger, slept quietly in its parents cabin, until the doctor, fearing that it might be impossible to save it, should the vessel founder, or be cast on shore, desired his wife to bring it up—she did—but scarce had she been a few minutes on deck, holding the lovely child in her lap, than the waves, raging over the vessel, snatched away the dear babe from her arms, and wafted it "to those countries from whose bourne no traveller returneth."

### PETERSBURG, *August* 14.

*Extract of a letter, dated Fort Chisel, July* 14.

"A most violent war has just broke out between the people of Holstein and the Cherokee and the Chichamawgeo Indians. It is said that the whites at different times this spring and summer, have lost about 60 persons, and the Indians have lost 90; amongst which are the Fool Warrior, Old Tassel and Old Abraham, the Hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of those nations; and the following towns, on the Tenesee, are evacuated, and several of them were in flames before the Indians left them: Highwasee, Chilhowa, Citico, Chota, Big Tallica, Big Island, Coyetch. Hostilities appear to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror and implacable hatred imaginable; so God only knows where it will stop."

### WINCHESTER, *August* 27.

Western intelligence, as late as August 15, inform, that a party of 40 men, under the command of major Thomas Stuart, having unguardedly crossed the Tenesee, at the Chota Ford, was, on reaching the further bank, attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to be between one and two hundred. Our people fired several times, but being overpowered by numbers, they endeavoured to retreat back across the river; the Indians, by this time, had got in the rear, and such as escaped had to ride through a heavy fire, in the river and on the hither bank. Our loss is great, upwards of twenty yet missing, and several wounded; among the killed is young Kirk, he who was so active against the Indians since the commencement of the present disturbances.

Governor Sevier has regained his influence in a great degree, and has lately put himself at the head of federalists, and menaces the state of North-Carolina, for putting themselves out of the union, by rejecting the new constitution.

Colonel Anthony Bledsoe was lately killed on Cumberland river, by a small party of marauding Indians.

### ALEXANDRIA, *September* 4.

By captain Boyson, who left Madeira the sixth of July last, we are informed that the dispute between England and the emperor of Morocco was amicably settled.——This intelligence was brought to Madeira by a British frigate, which arrived from Mogadore, a few days before captain Boyson sailed.