

perform went to the place where Dr. Beard, the brigade inspector for Washington county, was hearing appeals made by some of the militia of a battalion who had been called upon for a proportion of the quota of this state, of the eighty thousand men, to be in readiness agreeably to an act of Congress; There were upwards of fifty there with their fire-arms, to whom it was related, that the federal sheriff (as they styled the marshal) had been serving writs in Alleghany county, and carrying people to Philadelphia for not complying with the excise laws, and that he was at Gen. Neville's house. It was then in the night of the 15th of last month; between thirty and forty flew instantly to their arms, and marched towards Mr. Neville's, above twelve miles distant, where they appeared early next morning. Your excellency has already heard the tragical event.

It should be added, that the delinquents, against whom the marshal had process, told him they would enter their stills and pay him the excise, together with the costs of suit. Major Lenox applauded their prudent conduct, and told them, that though he had not authority to comply with their wishes, yet, if they would enter their stills with the inspector, and procure his certificate and send it to Philadelphia, upon payment of the money due with the costs, he was persuaded all further prosecution would be stayed.

If this detail is true, it is evident the outrages committed at Mr. Neville's were not owing to deliberate concerted measures, but originated in an unbridled gust of passion, artfully raised among young men, who may have been at the time too much heated with strong drink.

On Monday evening Mr. Attorney general Bradford, informed us, that the gentlemen appointed by the President would be glad to have a conference with those appointed by the governor, respecting our respective missions. To this we cheerfully agreed, observing, that though our views might be the same, the means adopted might otherwise counteract or militate with each other. Accordingly we met on Tuesday morning, and verbally communicated our respective powers, which were found in substance to be the same. It was agreed that we should jointly confer with a committee, named for that purpose, at the convention on the 14th inst. at Parkinson's ferry, and who are to report to a committee of sixty, called a committee of safety, on the first Tuesday of next month; and that after the conference we should withdraw, and then severally make our proposals in writing, and request an answer thereto also in writing.

It rained on Wednesday from morning until the afternoon, which delayed the arrival of the committee of twelve until it was late, some of them having rode nearly sixty miles. They sent three gentlemen of their number to the commissioners to notify their arrival, and fix the time and place for the conference, which it was agreed should be next morning at ten o'clock, at the inn of Mr. McMillers, and conducted in private. We met accordingly and conferred together freely for several hours. The supposed grievances were numerous, but they dwelt principally on their being sued in the courts of the United States, and compelled to attend trials at the distance of three hundred miles from their places of abode, before judges and jurors who are strangers to them, and by whom the credit due to witnesses, entirely unknown, could not be properly estimated; and their inability to pay the excise, owing to the restrained state of their trade and commerce. Every argument against an excise was urged, and the excessive ferment and rage at present among the inhabitants were not omitted. We adjourned till four o'clock when we again met, and the commissioners for the government of the union presented their propositions in writing; we also presented ours, being short and explicit, a copy of which we have the honor to inclose herewith.—The gentlemen took them into consideration, and are to give an answer some time to day.

We are acquainted personally with the Committee of twelve and think them well disposed.

Ist now we have received an answer in writing to our propositions, which do not come up quite to our wishes, but we expect from what has been said, that we shall be able to accommodate the business with them.

At a conference between Thomas McKean and Wm. Irvine, commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the said state, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Smith, Powers, Bradford, Marshall, Edgar, Cook, Gallatin, Lang, Becheridge, Morton, and Lucas—appointed at a meeting of the committees from the several townships within the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Alleghany, for the purpose, in behalf of the said counties, had at Pittsburgh in presence of three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, August 20th, 1794.

It is insisted upon as a preliminary by the commissioners for the state, that the

gentlemen conferees for the four counties, each for himself, will sign an instrument in writing, engaging, that they will at all times be obedient and submit to the laws of the state, and also of the United States of America; and that they will jointly and severally recommend the like obedience to our fellow-citizens within the said counties, and moreover to engage to use their utmost exertion and influence to ensure the same.

Secondly, it is proposed, that the committee of sixty, denominated the committee of safety for the said counties shall jointly and severally give satisfactory assurances to the commissioners of the state, in an instrument of writing signed by them, of the same import and effect with the preceding article, and that on or before the day of August inst.

Thirdly, in case the above articles are bona fide complied with, and the people of said counties shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour until the first day of June next, the commissioners for the state, conformably to the power and authority delegated to them by his Excellency Thomas Mifflin Esq. Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, do promise an act of free and general pardon and oblivion of all treasons, insurrections, arson, riots, and other offences inferior to riots, committed, perpetrated, counselled or suffered by any person or persons complying as above said, within the said four counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette & Alleghany, since the fourteenth day of July last past, so far as the same concerns the state of Pennsylvania or the government thereof.

THOMAS M'KEAN.
WILLIAM IRVINE.

August 12th.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the legion of the United States, dated Camp, 12 miles advance of Greenville, 28th July.

"I hope by the time this reaches you that we shall be able to give a good account of the Indian war. We have about 1700 or 1800 Kentucky volunteers with us and are all in good spirits—I have no doubt with due precaution, which I have no doubt will be taken; we shall be able to bring the Indians to terms—I think their friends will leave them by what we learn from a prisoner that was taken since the action at Fort Recovery—he says they lost a great many—he knows nothing of the number—he says they quarrelled much and fired upon each other. There are large bets made that they will be in with a flag by the time we have crossed the St. Joseph which is about four days march from this.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.

The Committee of Health lately appointed at a town-meeting for Baltimore town, having made the fullest inquiry into the state of the health of the town, feel themselves happy in being able to certify to the public, and to their fellow-citizens, that no yellow-fever, or other contagious disorder, exists at present in this town. And though the town is sickly, yet no other disorders prevail, but those common to the season; and not in a greater degree, than is usual at this season of the year.

The Committee take the earliest opportunity of communicating the result of their inquiries, that the inconveniences arising from the idle reports which have gone abroad, may as far as possible be done away.

Gustavus Scott,
George Salmon,
Joseph Townsend,
Jesse Hollingsworth,
Alexander McKim,
Thomas Johnson,
Thomas Dickson,

Tuesday arrived here, the schooner Thomas, Capt. George Lee, from Martinique, who was blown out, with seventy other vessels, in a hurricane on the 4th inst. lost their anchors, boats, &c. and were obliged to leave their supercargo, (Dr. John Dorsey of this town) behind.

European Intelligence.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Jay, the American Commissioner, was introduced with the usual ceremony between Lord Grenville and Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, when he delivered his letters of credit to his Majesty as an extra-messenger, to settle such differences as have taken place between the Congress of America and this Court. He was received most graciously, and will be introduced in like manner to the Queen this day.

Immediately upon the rise of Parliament, which takes place on Tuesday next, a new arrangement in the Cabinet, which has been for some time talked of, will, we have reason to believe, be announced. The Duke of Portland and Mr. Wyndham, and we believe the Earl Fitzwilliam, certainly come in.

The force under the immediate command of Earl Moira consists of 1500

men. They are perhaps as finely appointed and well disciplined a body of men as any in Europe.

Lord Moira's determination to march from Ohend, and form a junction with General Clairfait, was bold and enterprising, and becoming that character which he had before so well established. We hope that success will attend all his measures; which his merits so well deserve.

Lord William Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, sets off immediately to join his regiment under the command of the Earl of Moira.

Sir James Saumerz, with the squadron of Frigates under his command, was off Guernsey on Friday last.

Capt. Hen. Harvey, who has, unfortunately for his country, died of his wounds, was beloved by all his officers and men as a friend and a father. They will mourn his loss as equally irreparable to themselves and his country.

In the action of the 20th of May, the men on the lower gun deck of the Queen Charlotte were at one time up to the middle in water. The officer commanding on that deck was obliged to order the deck to be scuttled, to let the water run off into the well.

Mr. Burke, jun. will be the new Member for the Borough of Malton, vacant by the resignation of his father Mr. Edmund Burke.

By the last accounts from La Vendee, it appears, that the Royalists have again shewn themselves in force in different parts of the country. They have got possession of Ancenies and Varion, and have had several actions with the Republicans in different parts near the coast, in almost all of which the Royalists have succeeded.

The Prussian accounts state the numbers of the Combined Armies of the Russians and Prussians in the late action with the Poles, at 25,000 men; and admit that the forces of the enemy did not exceed 20,000. They do the greatest justice to the cool valour of their opponents and military skill of Kosciulko.—The surrender of Cracow is confirmed.

There never was a nation more completely duped than England throughout the whole of the present war. She was one of the last involved in the business, but either through pride or folly soon became the principal.—She still persists, though the King of Prussia has withdrawn himself, and the Spaniards are on the eve of acknowledging what we must in the end do—the French Republic. The Emperor is unable to fight much longer without a subsidy; the Empress has not, nor will afford us the least assistance, and in this reduced situation are we carrying on the war against the innumerable armies of the French Republic.

The Marquis Cornwallis is on his return to England, and our readers will hear with surprise the cause of his so speedily retracing his steps. The king of Prussia has officially signified to the Noble Marquis, that in consequence of the unforeseen burst of Jacobin principles in Poland, and that they infamously refuse to submit to the happy servitude so graciously, so kindly, and honorably provided for them by the allies of Great Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his Treaty with the British Court. He acknowledged having received from Britain Six Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling in advance, and this sum, as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time, he will carry to account, but he would be happy to see the Noble Marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters, in sentiment, into the views of his cousin with regard to France, and how earnest he is to preserve the good understanding which so happily subsists between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of the Royal invitation—but returns forthwith, and his dispatch has just been in time to prevent a third instalment of three hundred thousand pounds from sailing to Hamburgh.

The Duke of Portland was yesterday at Court, and after a levee and an audience of his Majesty for near two hours in his closet, the rumour was, that he attended in consequence of the new arrangement that has been formed, to receive the Seals of Office, as Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Dundas.

We trust that the Duke of Portland will not so far forget his dignity as to come into administration with a set of men whose principles he has so long and so honorably opposed and reprobated—or that he will, in any situation in any administration, lose his steady and unalterable attachment to the King, nor have a propensity to the brilliancy of war, and the glory of business of mind, the business of the country can alone be the object of his ambition, to relieve the people from their present calamities.

July 5.
In order to lessen the fears of the emigrants, and those attached to the House of Austria in Flanders and Brabant, they are gravely told in Le journal de la Guerre, published at Brussels on the 23d—that it appears by a person just escaped from Paris, that the inhabitants of that city are in the utmost trepidation, on account of the approach of the Christian army, which is within a few leagues of the capital;—and it is gravely added, that the Convention is about to recall their armies from before Charleroi, Ypres, &c. in order to defend themselves from the insurgents of La Vendee.

When the Marlborough was dismasted in the late action by the fire of the Terrible, two midshipmen, stationed in the round tops, with the men quartered there, fell with the masts into the sea, but fortunately got back again into the ship. One of these young gentlemen is the son of Mr. Sherland, of Bristol.—The masts by their fall demolished the hen-coops—a game cock which was in one of them, on being liberated, flew upon the stump of the main mast, and kept crowing and clapping his wings during the remainder of the action. He has been ever since such a favorite with the brave tars, that they requested the officer whose property he was, and from whom this account comes, to let him remain with them on board.

On Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, died, the Most Noble Duchess Dowager of Bedford. Her Grace was the daughter of the late Earl Gower; and sister to the present Marquis of Stafford: she married the late Duke of Bedford in April, 1737. She was in the 76th year of her age.

Yesterday died the hon. Edward Bouverie uncle to the Earl of Radnor, and Representative in Parliament for the town of Northampton. His death was occasioned by a wound which he received in a duel with Lord Tankerville.

Yesterday died at her apartments in Old Palace Yard, the housekeeper of the Lower Rooms at the House of Commons, well known to the Members by the name of Mrs Betty—she attended her duty the whole of the present Session, and held her situation upwards of 50 years, and was 86 years of age. Mrs Betty used to stile herself the oldest member of the House of Commons.

From Copenhagen we learn that the Swedish Squadron of 7 sail of the line arrived there the 19th ult.—The Danish Squadron also was ready for sea.

It is said some alarming symptoms of disaffection have discovered themselves in the Spanish capital, set on foot by one of the learned orders; several arrests have taken place in consequence—one of the objects of which is a Grandee of very extensive provincial influence.

We are also told of a tumultuous disposition having discovered itself at Rome, which it is found very difficult to keep within due bounds—Here also, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed surprising to some) the Clergy are among the first movers to sedition, the progress of which will infallibly be destructive to their profession.

DUBLIN, July 8.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the British fleet, the French continue still to maraud on the British trading vessels. The last Lloyd's list announces the capture of seven British ships by French privateers, which they conveyed into different ports. This will always be the case until a number of cruising squadrons are sent out by the British Admiralty to protect the trade in those places where it is most frequently annoyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

In the packets of the Gazette, sent off by Friday's post, duplicates of Wednesday's papers were enclosed in several instances by mistake—those subscribers who received them, will be so obliging as to lodge one of the number so sent, in the Post-Office—directed to the Editor, in lieu of which the Thursday's paper shall be forwarded.

The Ground Plan OF THE City and Suburbs OF PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.
It is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 65, Market Street.
April 14.

City of Washington.

S C H E M E OF THE LOTTERY, No. II. FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

1 A magnificent dwelling house, 20,000 Dollars, and cash 30,000 are	50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 Cash prize of	10,000
2 ditto 5,000 each, are	10,000
10 ditto 1,000	10,000
20 ditto 500	10,000
100 ditto 100	10,000
200 ditto 50	10,000
400 ditto 25	10,000
1,000 ditto 10	10,000
25,000 ditto 20	500,000
16,739 Prizes	
33,261 Blanks	
50,000 Tickets at 8 dollars	400,000

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings, it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this Lottery is sold, and to convey them when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the City of Washington.

The drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, or at all events on Monday, the 30th of December next: The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished, and any prizes for which fortunate numbers not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University, it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the Lottery, and the drawing will be under the management of 24 gentlemen approved by the commissioners for the City of Washington, for the time being, and acting on oath.

S, BLODGET.

* * Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Gideon Denison, Savannah; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

Aug. 30

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This is to forwarn all

Persons from trusting my wife Mary Bird on my account, after the date hereof, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

William Bird.

Aug. 28

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Treasury Department

Revenue Office, August 27, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the end of the fourth day of October next, to furnish by contract the following articles of CLOTHING for the use of the army of the United States in the year 1795.

992 Artillery Hats
992 Artillery Coats
320 Horseman's Caps
340 Horseman's Coats
4560 Infantry Hats
4560 Infantry Coats
5872 Stocks
5872 Stock Claps
23488 Shirts
5872 Vests
11,104 pairs of Woolen Overalls
11,104 pairs Linen do.
23,208 Pair Shoes.
320 Pair Leather Breeches
640 Pair Boots—320 Pair Spurs
640 Pair Socks
11,104 Pair Socks
1520 Rifle Shirts

The Clothing is to be delivered at the City of Philadelphia, one fourth part of the whole number of Suits on or before the 15th day of February next, one fourth, on or before the 15th day of April next, and the remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The Articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

saw/O

TO BE SOLD, By THOMAS DOBSON, AN Alphabetical List OF THE DUTIES

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the United States of America, after the last day of June 1794, distinguishing the rates payable on those imported in ships or vessels of the United States—and the rates payable on foreign ships or vessels, including the additional duties, to which the respective articles are liable.