

ance to the laws and open rebellion against the United States, were publicly advocated, and that two-fifths of the body, representing twenty three townships, totally disapproved the proposals, and preferred the convulsions of a civil war to the indulgence offered them by their country. Even the members composing the majority, although, by a secret and undistinguishing vote, they expressed an opinion, that it was the interest of the people to accede to the proposals, did not themselves accede to them, nor give the assurances, nor make recommendations explicitly required of them. They have adjourned without day, and the terms are broken on their part.

We had reason for requiring these declarations and recommendations from that body. They were a representation (in fact) of the different townships in the Western counties—they were a body in whom the people had chosen to place confidence—there were among them men, whose advice and example have had influence in misleading the people, and it was proper they should be instrumental in recalling them to their duty; and their avowed determination to support the civil authority in protecting the officers would have assisted in repressing the violence of turbulent individuals.

Our expectations have been unfortunately disappointed: The terms required have not been acceded to. You have been sent hither to demand new terms, and it is now necessary for us to decide, whether we will return home, or enter into other arrangements.

Upon reflection, we are satisfied, that the President of the United States, while he demands satisfactory proofs, that there will be in future a perfect submission to the laws, does not wish the great body of people should be finally bound by the conduct or proceedings of any committee; and if the people themselves will make the declarations required of the standing committee, and give satisfactory proofs of a general and sincere determination to obey the laws, the benefits offered may still be obtained by those individuals, who shall explicitly avow their submission as herein after mentioned. It is difficult to decide, in what manner the said declarations and determinations of the people, to submit peaceably should be taken and ascertained: We have thought much on this subject, and are fully satisfied, that a decision by ballot will be wholly unsatisfactory, and that it will be easy to produce by that means, an apparent but delusive unanimity. It is therefore necessary, that the determination of every individual be publicly announced: In a crisis, and on a question like this, it is dishonorable to temporize. Every man ought to declare himself openly, and give his assurance of submission in a manner that cannot be questioned hereafter. If military coercion must finally take place, the government ought to know not only the numbers, but the names of the faithful citizens, who may otherwise be in danger of being confounded with the guilty. It therefore remains with you to say, whether you will recommend such a mode of procedure and will immediately arrange with us the manner in which the sense of the people may be publicly taken and written assurances of submission obtained, within the time already limited. We require an explicit and speedy answer in writing.

You request us to give assurances on the part of the United States, that an indemnity shall be granted as to the arrears of excise, to all persons that have not entered their bills to this date.—If it were proper to remit all arrears of duty, we cannot conceive, why those who have entered their bills, should not receive a similar indulgence with those who have refused; nor why you demand peculiar favors for the opposers of the acts, while you abandon those who have complied to the strictness of the laws. We have gone on that subject as far as we think advisable. The clause was introduced at the request of the late committee of conference; and even the file of expressing it, was settled with them. We have therefore nothing more to add on this subject.

You require also that time be given until the 11th day of October, in order to ascertain the sense of the people—that is wholly inadmissible. On the day of the conference the time allowed was deemed sufficiently long; and we are sorry to perceive, that delay only tends to produce an indisposition to decide. There are strong reasons, obvious to a reflecting mind against prolonging the time a single hour—nothing is required but a declaration of that duty, which every man owes to his country, and every man before this day must have made up his mind on the subject. Six weeks have already elapsed, since the ordinary exercise of civil authority has been forcibly suppressed—the officers of govern-

ment expelled, and the persons and property of well disposed citizens exposed to the outrages of popular violence. The protection which is due to peaceable citizens; the respect which every government owes itself, and the interests of the United States demand that the authority of the laws be quickly restored. To this we may add, that the militia (which by late orders from the President have been increased to 15,000 men including 1500 rifle-men from Virginia, under the command of Maj. Gen. Morgan) have received orders to assemble, and we cannot undertake to promise that their march will be long suspended. All possible means to inform, to conciliate, and to recall our fellow citizens to their duty, have been used. If their insatiation still continues, we regret, but are persuaded that further moderation and forbearance will but increase it.

If the whole country shall declare their determination peaceably to submit, the hopes of the executive will be fulfilled: and if a part of the survey shall persist in their unjustifiable resistance to the lawful authority of their country it is not the intention of the government to confound the innocent with the guilty. You may therefore assure the friends of order and the laws that they may rely upon promptly receiving all the protection the government can give, and that effectual measures will be taken to suppress and punish the violence of those individuals, who may endeavour to obstruct the execution of the laws and to involve their country in a scene of calamity the extent and seriousness of which it is impossible to calculate.

It is easy to perceive from the whole scope of this letter, that no part of it is addressed to the gentlemen of Ohio county, in Virginia.

JAMES ROSS,  
J. YEATES,  
WILLIAM BRADFORD,  
To Robert Dickey, John Probst,  
John Nesbitt, John Marshall,  
David Philips, John McClelland,  
George Wallace, and  
Samuel Willon.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.  
Gentlemen,

We have received your letter of yesterday, and after having duly considered its contents, we are all of opinion, that it is the interest and duty of the people in the western counties of Pennsylvania, to submit to the execution of the laws of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania, upon the principles and terms stated by the commissioners; and we will heartily recommend this measure to them. We are also ready to enter into the detail with you for fixing and ascertaining the time, place and manner of collecting the sense of the people upon this very momentous subject.

Signed by the unanimous order of the committee,  
JOHN McCLELLAND.

To the Commissioners of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON S. C.  
Aug. 25  
Short Memoirs of the late  
JUDGE HUNT

MR. Hunt departed this life in the prime of it having attained to little more than thirty years of age. He was a son of the late rev. James Hunt, a Presbyterian minister, of Bladenburgh in Maryland. After completing his studies at Princeton college and acquiring at an early period a competent knowledge of jurisprudence, Mr. Hunt came to this state and was admitted at the bar. His great natural abilities improved and assisted by an excellent education, soon acquired him considerable practice in the upper country; and his unshaken integrity and moral life procured him in a few years, a seat in the house of representatives to which he proved a conspicuous ornament. At the election in May last for a judge of the court of equity, Mr. Hunt was chosen by the legislature to fill that elevated station; and it is greatly to be lamented that so short a portion of time was spared him for the exercise of those talents which could not have failed of adding lustre to his own character, and of being essentially beneficial to the community at large. Mr. Hunt was a widower having married in the year 1790, Miss Rebecca Taylor, of Columbia by whom he had issue two children both of whom, with their amiable mother are since dead.

A sincere friend of the deceased requests our intercession of this small tribute of respect to the memory of a man, who to be beloved and respected, wanted only to be known.

CARLISLE, Sept. 3.

On Thursday night last, a party of armed men, who were blacked, called on Major Huling the collector of excise for this county, demanded his commission and papers which were relating to the excise,

they having obtained them went off without further injury.

CINCINNATI, August 2.  
The last accounts from Greenville, say that our army did take up the line of march from that place on Monday last—that it consisted of about 4000 men, all in high spirits.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.

SIR,  
Having seen the general orders issued by the commander in chief of this state, and in consequence of receiving some intimation that my company of cavalry will probably be called into service, I am authorized to inform you, in behalf of the company, that they anticipate the summons with that sentiment of cheerful determination which ought at all times, under similar circumstances, to pervade the breasts of those who enjoy the blessings of good government. Permit me to express the satisfaction of the company, on account of your appointment on this occasion, and to offer assurances of the readiness with which they will comply with their country's call, as well as their approbation of, and confidence in their commander.

I am, Sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
ELISHA C. DICK  
Major-General MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA,  
SEPTEMBER 12.

Yesterday afternoon the hon. Thomas McKean, Esq. Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, arrived in town from the westward.

At a meeting of the old City Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Dunlap, at the City Tavern, and of the Volunteer Greens, commanded by Capt. McConnell at Mr. Shane's on Wednesday afternoon, we have it from good authority, that every member of both troops offered themselves as volunteers on the expedition against the Western Insurgents. The second Troop, commanded by Capt. Singer, we hear, had a previous meeting, at which the same republican spirit was displayed in support of the laws and the violated authority of the state.

The company of artillery commanded by Major Fisher, were the first to offer their services upon this important occasion.

Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole,

IN your paper of the 8th instant, our names were inserted, along with a number of respectable fellow-citizens, to a petition to the Legislature for relief against the operation of a duty on refined sugar, &c. We hope that our desire to consider our names as withdrawn from the petition, may not be taken amiss by the rest of the subscribers, when we assure them that, on mature deliberation, we have had sufficient reason at least to suspend this business until the unanimity of all friends to good government may be less important to the general weal.

PETER and HENRY MIERCKEN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,  
THE state of the negotiation with the deluded inhabitants of the western counties, rendering it very doubtful, whether peace and order can be restored, without the aid of a military force, the President has requested me immediately to assemble the quota of the militia of this state, destined for that service. Under the circumstances, which I have already described to you, I cannot withhold an active and personal interposition to prevent the disgrace, that must attend the non-compliance with this requisition, I have therefore, on the principles stated in my last message, exhorted the officers of the militia, of the city and county of Philadelphia, to exert themselves for their own honor, and for the sake of their country; and I purpose to call on every brigade included in the requisition, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

Be assured, Gentlemen, our fellow Citizens will on this occasion maintain their character as friends to law and order; and to ensure success I have only to repeat an earnest solicitation that our joint exertions may not be defeated by a parsimonious policy.

The necessary attention to my executive duties under the President's requisition will probably require my absence from the city a few days; but I shall make it a point to return before any objects of a legislative nature can be matured for my consideration.

I cannot avoid taking this opportunity to express my sanguine expectation, that the continuance of a mutual confidence between the Legislative and Executive Departments of our Government, will give energy to all our measures; and convince our Fellow Citizens, that while we comprehend the extent of our duties, we are not wanting in zeal or power to perform them.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.  
Philad. Sept. 10.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1794.  
GENERAL ORDERS.

Col. Clement Biddle, the Quarter Master General of the State Militia, is

directed immediately to lay out an encampment, for the quota of the city and county of Philadelphia Brigades, under the President's requisition of the 7th instant, as near to the west bank of the Schuylkill, as he can find a proper and convenient place. He will, likewise, forthwith provide the requisite supply of arms and Quarter Master's stores; and make the necessary arrangements for furnishing waggons, Bat-Horses, and all other supplies within his Department.

The Governor takes this opportunity of returning his most cordial thanks to the officers of the brigades of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the prompt and unanimous declaration of their determination to support the measures of government at this crisis, a conduct so honorable and patriotic was to be expected from their past, and will ensure success to their future exertions, in the cause of their country. He is confident that actuated by similar principles, every citizen will be eager to manifest his attachment to law and order, and that on Wednesday next, agreeably to appointment, the quota of the city and county of Philadelphia, will rendezvous at the encampment, completely prepared to march. It is expected that each militia-man will bring with him a blanket, and if convenient knapsack and canteen.

The adjutant of the several regiments and independent corps are desired to ascertain and report to the adjutant general before or on the day of rendezvous, the state of their drafts or voluntary enrollments of their respective regiments, and of their equipments.

In order to facilitate and expedite the public service the adjutant general has obtained the consent of the governor to employ Major Rees as an assistant in his Department; of which due notice will be taken.

By order of the Commander in Chief,  
(Signed) JOSIAH HARMAR,  
Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, September 11.

Lieut. Col. Woolsey, immediately from Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, takes upon himself to contradict positively, the report which has appeared in some of the papers of the 8th inst. said to be extracted from the Lansingburgh paper, respecting the murder of Capt. Mallery's family, by the Indians. Circumstantially as that report is detained, it is wholly without foundation. No hostile attempt had been made upon that frontier on the 29th ult. when Colonel Woolsey left Plattsburgh, in company with the said Capt. Mallery, who was going a journey into Vermont.

Reports, of this nature, are injurious in a variety of respects—They cause great anxiety to the friends and relations of that part of the country, and tend to irritate the public mind unnecessarily. Persons who propagate them merely for the sake of telling news, or from sinister motives, which most probably is the case, ought, when detected, to be treated with deserved contempt; and in narrations of this kind, which should always be well authenticated, it would be proper for the Printers, who say, "that the respectability of the author entitles the report to full credence," to favour the public with his name.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 6.

Captain Wingate, who arrived here last week, from Rotterdam, left there, July 10, ship General Green, Smith, and brig Elizabeth, Clifts, Master.

July 12, abreast of Portland, English channel, spoke the ship Beckey, Wales, Master, from Alexandria, bound to Cowes, 26 days out, all well.

NEW-HAVEN, September 10.

The committee to report weekly the deaths and state of sickness in this city, certify, That the following persons only have died since the date of their last publication, viz.

September 3.  
The wife of Mr. Amasa Dorman, Et. 27, of the Putrid Fever.  
5th. The wife of Mr. Ezra Linnes 33, do.  
A child of Capt. Roberts, 6, do.  
The widow Trowbridge, 53, do.  
7th. A son of Mr. A. Dorman, 9, do.  
A child of Mr. Sears; 5 months, of a lingering illness.

After a very careful enquiry, the committee further certify, That they know of but twelve persons who are any ways affected with the disease, four of whom have had the disease severely, and are recovering fast—four or five of the others have the disease lightly, and but one of them is at present considered

dangerous.—That the sick are still principally in the New-Township, two in Fleet-street, one in a cross street of the fourth square, and none on the wharf.—That the disease has evidently within 10 days past assumed a milder aspect, and that where a Physician has been called on the first appearance of the disease, they have of late been very successful.  
ENEAS MUNSON,  
SIMEON BALDWIN,  
DYER WHITE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 11.

Last evening arrived here a detachment of about one hundred horse, from Essex county, under the command of Captain Ward, on their way to Trenton. Their appearance was truly martial, and uniform elegant.—They are to make a short stay here; either to-day or to-morrow they proceed to the rendezvous at Trenton. The infantry are to follow in a few days. We are told Captain Marth, of Albany, comes on to-morrow.

For the Gazette of the United States.  
O D E,

To the Youths who have gallantly offered their Services as Volunteers, in defence of the Government.

NOW when the clang of hostile arms  
The fearful Coward's breast alarms,  
And strikes with terror and dismay;  
How different far your feelings are,  
Ye gallant youths—fair freedom's care!  
Who haste to meet the glorious day.

When foul rebellion rears her head,  
Her snaky tresses hissing round her brows,  
And smiling peace has trembling fled,  
And wars and discord from their slumber rouse;

Brave guardians of your suffering  
country's rights,  
Ye snatch your arms and hope th'  
approaching fight!

Though wounded nature drops the  
pitying tear,  
When hostile Brothers point the mur-  
d'rous steel;

Though strong affection's pow'r in-  
cites to spare,  
Your stronger country's love forbids to  
feel.

Let Rome her fair-famed Brutus boast  
no more,  
By whom great Caesar fell in freedom's  
cause;

Nor Greece Timoleon bathed in Bro-  
ther's gore,  
So great his reverence for his country's  
laws.

Since fair Columbia may command  
An equal share of ever-living fame;  
And proudly shew her gallant band,  
A more than rival to the Roman name.  
A.

A Machine for washing of Wheat, lately  
invented for Mills.

IT consists of a box twelve feet long,  
eighteen inches wide, and six feet high  
—playing on the centre upon an axle,  
for easily delivering the contents to a  
drying floor.

Being filled with wheat and water,  
the whole is set in motion by a rake  
with a long handle, and teeth about  
fourteen inches long.

An half door at one end delivers the  
foul and swimming wheat, &c. and a  
whole door, at the other end, delivers  
the cleaned grain.

One thousand bushels may be washed  
in a day.

A drying floor may be made of laths,  
well planed, and nailed so close as to  
permit a passage for air from below,  
and yet not sufficiently wide to lose the  
wheat.

We are informed that while the Hon. Judges McKean and Yeates were at Carlisle, on their return from their late mission, they received information on oath of the seditious and treasonable speeches of certain persons who were the principal agents in effecting the late meeting in Cumberland County, the Resolves of which have been lately published—four of these persons were brought before the Judges, and compelled to enter into recognizances for their appearance at the next Court to be held in that county.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Days  
Schr. Neptune Corry, Port au Prince  
Sincerity, Paul, Norfolk 2  
Louisa, Sherer, N. Carolina 9  
Capt. Tice, of the sloop Three Friends  
from Virginia, informs that on Wednes-  
day last, about ten leagues from Hog Is-  
land, Chesapeake, he was bro't to by a Bri-  
tish privateer schooner of 12 guns, the  
captain of which treated him well, and re-  
quested him to speak a frigate of 36 guns  
in sight to the eastward, standing to the  
westward.—At 8 A. M. her boat came  
with a Lieutenant, who desired to see  
the sloop's papers, and after an examina-  
tion of them, and asking several questi-  
ons, returned to the frigate, wishing  
Captain Tice a good voyage.