

presentations of the embarrassment, which he experienced in complying with the requisition; and has repeatedly expressed his doubt of success, in consequence of the defects in the existing militia law.

That notwithstanding the Governor issued his general orders, in compliance with the President's requisition, on the very day it was received, and immediately forwarded the same by express to the several counties, no returns have been made from the City of Philadelphia, the county of Lancaster, the county of York, the county of Berks, the county of Franklin, and the county of Northampton.

That returns (copies of which are herewith delivered) have been received from the Brigade Inspectors of the following counties; to wit:—

1. Return from the county of Philadelphia, dated the 29th day of August, 1794, stating inconveniences in complying with the requisition, on account of the effects of the exonerations formerly past, and a general disapprobation of the militia law, and concluding with a declaration, that there is "very little prospect of commanding the quota of the county."

2. Return from the county of Bucks dated the 5th day of September, 1794, stating that "the pay of the militia is so universally objected to, that there is no hope of completing the quota of the county, upon the present terms of service."

3. Return from the county of Montgomery, dated the 3d Sept. 1794, stating that "agreeably to the orders of the 8th of August 1794, for drafting 332 Militia, Officers included, the said corps is held in readiness to march at a moment's warning." The first part of this return, however, states such difficulties, as greatly diminish the probability of success in obtaining an actual organization of the corps.

4. Return from the County of Chester, dated the 28th August, 1794, stating that some officers have actually resigned, and others wish to resign, and concluding with this remark, "The west and north west parts of this county seem to dislike the service they are now ordered upon, and a great number in the other quarters, are people, who as they say, are principled against taking up arms, on any occasion: so that I believe unless the law is rigorously executed, it will be with great difficulty I shall be able to make up our quota; but be assured no exertions shall be wanting," &c.

5. Return from the County of Delaware, dated the 6th Sept. 1794, stating a variety of difficulties, that leave little hope of procuring by regular drafts the quota of this county.

6. Return from the County of Dauphin, dated the 29th August 1794, stating that drafts had been made, and orders given to hold the quota of this County in readiness to march; but concluding with this remark: "According to the information I have received, from several parts of the County, it appears that the militia are not willing to march, to quell the insurrection in the western parts of Pennsylvania. They say that they are ready to march, according to the former orders against a foreign enemy, but not against the Citizens of their own state; so that, from circumstances, I have great reason to believe they will not turn out on the last call."

The Secretary respectfully begs leave to add, that from a variety of documents, not called for by the Resolution of the Senate, and which it would require a considerable time to collect, there appears to be a general complaint of the want of arms throughout the state.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Phila. 10th Sept. 1794.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 12.

Mr. Swanwick read in his place a bill for the assistance of the university of Pennsylvania. Made the order of the day for Wednesday.

The bill for the suppression of the western rebellion, was taken up as amended in the committee, for a second reading. It was moved to strike out the bounty proposed to be given to the volunteers. This motion was lost, 15 voting for it and 47 against it.

The other parts of the bill were gone through with but little opposition, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill favourable to the petition of Peter Shafner passed to be engrossed.

The bill to raise by lottery 7500 dollars for the assistance of Carlisle college was taken up, and after a few words on the subject was postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr. B. Morgan read in his place a bill for the further compensation of the Secretary of State. Ordered to lie. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 13.

A Correspondent observes, that the four western counties of Pennsylvania, may justly be called the *La Vendee* of the United States, and resembles that part of France, at least in the following particulars. The face of the country is broken and covered with woods—the people opposed to republican principles—inclined to govern by force—and attached to Royalty!

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1794.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE President of the United States having issued his requisition, for immediately assembling the quota of the militia of this state, drafted in pursuance of the general orders of the 8th ult. the Governor directs that the Adjutant-General forthwith notify the same to the Major-General Brigadier-Generals, and Brigade-Inspectors, of the detachment, who will, with all possible dispatch, parade their respective quotas, and march to the general rendezvous at Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, in the following order and route, to wit:—

1. The quota for the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Montgomery, to assemble at the camp on the west bank of Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, where they will be furnished with arms and equipments and camp equipage, and to march by the way of Reading and Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

2. The quota for the counties of Chester and Delaware to assemble at Downingtown, where they will be furnished with arms and equipments and camp equipage, and to march from thence by the way of Lancaster and Harrisburgh, where they will join Brigadier-General Procter's brigade, and proceed to Carlisle.

3. The quota for the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Berks to assemble at Reading, where they will be furnished with arms and equipments and camp equipage, and march from thence by way of Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

4. The quota of Dauphin county to assemble at Harrisburgh, there to receive their arms, equipments and camp equipage and join Brig. Genl. Murray's brigade and proceed to Carlisle.

5. The quota of Lancaster county to assemble at Lancaster there to receive their arms, equipments and camp equipage, and to march by way of Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

9. The quota of York county to assemble at York town, there to be furnished with arms, equipments and Camp equipage and to proceed direct to Carlisle.

7. The quota of Cumberland and Franklin counties to assemble at Carlisle and there be furnished with arms, equipments and camp equipage.

It is expected that each militia man will bring with him a blanket, and if convenient, a knapsack and canteen.

The Quarter-Master-General will make the necessary arrangements for furnishing the several quotas, of the militia as they arrive at the places appointed for assembling, with arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, and provide for the supply of wood straw and forage.

Each company complete will be allowed 1 covered waggon with four horses, which is to carry their tents and camp-kettles but to be incumbered as little as possible with baggage, as every man is to carry his own pack; and the waggons finding their own forage and provisions for the driver, will be paid by the Quarter-Master-General of the state at the rates to be established, and he requests that they may be engaged to continue in service during the expedition.

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

Philadelphia, 19th August, 1794.

SIR,

We the subscribers, officers of the three Volunteer uniformed Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, attached to the 1st Regiment of Philadelphia City Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Francis Gurney, willing to evince a disposition to serve our country and support its government at all hazards,

hereby offer ourselves, and the companies we have the honor to command, having their consent thereto, as Volunteers in support thereof.

We therefore request, Sir, that you will be pleased to make known to his Excellency, the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, this our determination, and that we hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, wherever he may order.

Our Companies being but small, and incomplete, permit us, Sir, to submit to the consideration of his Excellency, the Governor, the propriety of allowing our Companies to be made full, either by drafts, volunteers, or any eligible plan he may think proper, from the general militia of the State of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Nilson, Capt. Grenadiers.
George Reed, Lieut. Grenad.
Chandler Price, Capt. 1st Lt. Inf.
Jonathan Carlson, Capt. 2d Lt. Inf.
William Hudel, Lieut. 2d Lt. Inf.

To Lewis Nicholas,
Brigade Inspector.

Philadelphia, 22d, August, 1794.
Captain Chandler Price, Captain Nilson, and Captain Carlson.

SIRS,

I thank you for the copy of the address presented to Governor Mifflin, through the hands of the Inspector, by the officers of the Flank Companies attached to the 1st Regiment of City Militia; which you were pleased to send me; and it is with pleasure I congratulate you, and the gentlemen composing those companies, upon the honor which I conceive they have done themselves, and the Regiment to which they are attached; and I must beg you to do me the favor of presenting to the gentlemen of your Companies my very sincere thanks for their spirited, patriotic, and soldier-like conduct.

I have the honor to be your and their most obedient, humble Servant,
FRANCIS GURNEY, Lieut. Colonel.

By this Day's Mail.

MARTINSBURG, Sept. 8.

Information being received by Major Hunter on Wednesday evening last, that a number of deluded persons intended meeting at Sleepy Creek the day following, for the purpose of erecting a liberty pole in opposition to the excise act, a detachment from Captains Boyd and Coons' companies, under Lieutenants Beal and Duncan, attended by Majors Hunter and Stephenson, marched next morning to disperse the posse, and check in its infancy so daring a violation of the law. On the arrival of the detachment at the ground, those brave opposers of the laws of their country, panic struck at their personal danger, and destitute of courage to proceed in their undertaking, took to the woods, and savage-like, only made a scattered appearance upon the hills, feulking behind trees and bushes:—a part of the detachment immediately scoured the woods and took several prisoners, who were brought in for examination:—it appearing that from their ignorance they could not be apprized of the dangerous part they were acting, and that they had been misled by some evil disposed persons, they, through the lenity of the Majors, were suffered to depart home, except two by the names of Fox and McCarty, who, having been more forward than their companions, were escorted to town on Friday morning and committed to gaol. A special court is to be summoned to meet on Saturday, for their further examination.

The 67th regiment of militia was mustered in this town on Saturday last, for the purpose of procuring 91 men, being its proportion of 3300 required from this state to hold themselves in immediate readiness; on declaration being made of the business they were then called upon, one hundred and four likely, active men, immediately joined the volunteer standard.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.

Mutatus Mutandus.

"Times change, and we change also" is a classic adage.—Its application is peculiar to the Jacobins of the United States. Not long since, when the inhabitants of La Vendee, in France, rebelled against the authority of the National Convention, they inveterately condemned them, and rejoiced when they heard, that the revolutionary army, sent against them, had put many to the sword on the field of battle—huddled others in crowds and shot them in the squares and market places, filled boats with others, sent them into the middle of a river, scuttled the boat, and drowned them—confiscated their property, and laid all their dwellings waste. This

conduct was hailed as the just vengeance of National Justice. But now, in truth, these same Jacobins demand, that the most lenient measures towards the *La Vendees* of Pennsylvania, be pursued, that Commissioners shall be sent to coax them into obedience to the laws, and if they still continue refractory, that the laws they object to, shall be repealed—and all this because they "are of their side."

[From the Boston Centinel.

Communication.

We have believed that a Republican Government never was, and perhaps never can be more wisely constituted, or which had a fairer outset than our own. It was framed by old patriots whom the people knew, because they had tried them, to be proof against danger, against corruption. No elections could be more free and popular than the first, because there was then no government, and for want of a quorum of states, not even the departed shade of the old Congress haunted the Federal Hall. No banks, nor Funding systems had then corrupted that virtuous simplicity which the infatigable scribblers affect to be so enamored of. Indeed the *Chronicle* had its bug-bears at that time, for what could it do without them. Poetry has not more need of fiction. These things are well known.—Yet the Jacobins and their allies paint the government in such odious colors; they make it such a monster, as would raise a mob in *Pandemonium*, if it were attempted to introduce it there.

What is the design of these political portrait painters, who seem to have made the evil one fit for his picture? Is it to throw dishonor and reproach on all republican governments, by shewing that the fairest and most hopeful trial that ever was made in the world, has failed—and failed so totally that it has gone the farthest and the soonest into the extreme of corruption that ever government did.

As one who has worn republican principles into habits almost from one's cradle, I am disposed to believe the charges against our government infamous libels, rather than that the principles on which it is founded will not answer. At least let us persist in carrying the experiment through—let us suppress the *Pittsburg* rebellion—let good citizens frown its abandoned advocates into the kennel—let the people be made to see who the men are who have endeavored for five years past to lie them out of their union, their peace, and their free government. Those unclean birds that hoot in darkness, and threaten like prodigies, will be found blind and silent in the sun shine. If the people are not deceived, our government will answer. If it will not, what but a harder can come next.

It is said, that the seizure of the vessel bound to Halifax, by the *Concorde's* boat, was a measure recommended by the leaders of our Jacobin Society, to intercept letters going from here to Halifax. They assured the officers, that a correspondence would be discovered—highly injurious to the French interest, and insisted upon their having a right to stop the vessel, break open trunks, and seize upon papers. This was the ground taken to support that violent outrage upon every right principle; and by such deceitful, wicked advice, were the French officers drawn into the commission of the outrage.

Some suppose that it was a plan to make use of the French officers, to enable certain Noted Free Booters to plunder the Captain of the schooner, and the passengers, of money, and other valuable effects. This is probable, from the robbing which really took place, the persons having been plundered of every thing they had on board, in a most infamous manner.

But, since the vessel has been stopped, and every paper that could be found has been stolen, besides the money, cloathing, &c. we hope those who have been carrying on a treasonable correspondence, will now be exposed. Let the stolen letters and papers now be published, or deposited in some public place, where all who incline may inspect them. If this be not done, we must conclude that the French officers have been deceived by vile falsehoods; and that the views of those who have thus deceived them, were to incur an odium upon the officers of the *Concorde*, and to excite uneasiness between them and our own citizens.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.

Extract of a letter from a respectable correspondent to the printers of this paper, dated Frederick county, Sept. 6.

"A circumstance has lately occurred here, which excites regret for the necessity which gave it rise, and demands applause for the spirit which actuated

the leaders.—An unwillingness was manifested to submit to the draft of militia for the western expedition, by those who were unable or unwilling to discriminate between the real questions which have arisen in consequence of the opposition to the excise laws.—This spirit of opposition has been heightened among the ignorant, by the most palpable falsehoods that wicked spirits could devise. Among other fabrications, it has been currently reported, that not only spirits, but wheat, rye, &c. were excited at four pence per bushel. One man went so far as to assert, that, in Baltimore, he actually paid that duty. Some have reported that, at Fort Pitt, the birth of a male child is excited at fifteen shillings, and a female at ten shillings.

By such arts have many been induced to oppose the draft: One man in particular, in exciting this spirit, openly damned the Congress, and cried, God save King George; and, in other respects, evidenced a very turbulent spirit, which, if uncontrolled, would have produced the most fatal effects.—He was immediately decorated with elegant habiliments of *Tar and Feathers* and conducted, *a la militaire*, through the town of Winchester, and at the county-line dismissed to Baltimore.—Whatever inconveniences may in general result from such acts, the present has had the most salutary effects, and almost wholly silenced the clamors of the malcontents of that quarter of the country.

From the *Rights of Man*, a Paper published at Frederick Town.

CITIZENS,

The times seem fast approaching which as a celebrated Republican says, will "try men's souls."—The malignant vapours of a discordant nation have been borne across the Atlantic, to taint the clear atmosphere of Liberty.—Already has its corrosive influence blighted a delightful part of your country, which now solicits your pruning hand, lest like ill weeds neglected in a beautiful field it over-run and destroy the happy and more virtuous plants.

The President of the United States has called upon you, through your Governor and Council, to turn out and suppress an insurrection, which, as a black hydra, rising in the west, would wrap you up in its poisonous web.—The grievances of these people do not arise from any severity in the laws, but from corruption and contempt of government. Like ungrateful brethren, they disclaim the social ties of civil union, and prefer *anarchy, confusion, and riot*, to just and equitable taxes. This government, which has cost you so many lives, and so much treasure, to establish in opposition to unfeeling tyranny: this country, which, from the walls of Quebec to its most southern boundary, has been purpled with the richest blood that ever fell from patriot veins, are now insulted and threatened by a deluded and vicious banditti. Can you bear this? Can you hear the voice of WASHINGTON, and not feel like the soldiers of Gideon? No. Go then—and if you find the mountains and fields covered with them—march.—At your approach—at the approach of your invincible and courageous virtue, their weapons, as if by celestial shock, will drop from their hands. Oh! let me then plead this much for them—Remember that mercy and forgiveness, are divine and holy attributes of your country. A VOLUNTEER.

SHIP NEWS.

A gentleman who came passenger in the brig from Fayal, informs, that the brig Hope, Capt. Watts, arrived there the 31st July, in 18 days from Philadelphia; and was to sail in about 20 days for this port.

The sloop captured on Wednesday last about five miles from the Indian, by the British privateer Experiment, is the Nancy of Charleston, Capt. Peafe, from Port au Paix.—The Captain and Supercargo were sent in the sloop to Bermuda, and the crew taken on board the privateer, but are to be released in a few days.

For Public Sale,

On Tuesday next, at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.—The remarkable fast sailing

Schooner

NEPTUNE,

Lying at Hamilton's Wharf. She is a good strong vessel, well fitted, burthen about 500 Barrels, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Wharton & Lewis.

Sept. 13.

31.

SUCH PERSONS

As are disposed to join a Volunteer Company of Foot, to march against the Insurgents, are requested to meet at the Coffee-House on Monday Morning, at Nine o'Clock precisely.

Sept. 17.

11.