

sed, that a banditti has settled lands allotted by treaty to the Indians, as a part of their temporary hunting grounds, in open violation of law and government.

We present, as a great grievance, that any man however exalted his station may be, should be allowed to caltate his slave with impunity.

An ACT to authorize the Governor to suspend the laying out a Town at Presqu'Isle, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it appears, by sundry documents referred to by the Governor, that in consequence of an apprehension of some uneasiness arising amongst the Six Nations of Indians, the President of the United States was of opinion, that a suspension of the laying out a town at Presqu'Isle, would be advisable, until some measures were taken to quiet their minds; and whereas the Governor of this Commonwealth has, agreeably to said opinion, suspended the operation of the said laws, until he had convened the legislature; and whereas it appears, from the reasons above assigned, that a further suspension thereof would be proper, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to suspend the laying out a town at Presqu'Isle, until the first day of December next, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. And whereas the Governor, agreeably to the power vested in him, by the third Section of the act entitled, "an act for more effectually securing the trade, peace and safety of the port of Philadelphia, and defending the Western Frontiers of the Commonwealth," passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, did draft from the companies raised by virtue of the aforesaid act, a certain number of men, for the protection of the Commissioners appointed to lay out a town at Presqu'Isle, and as the laying out said town has been hitherto suspended, and by this act the Governor is authorized to continue the suspension; and whereas the party so drafted as aforesaid, have made considerable fortifications at Le Boeuf, and that being now considered as a post of great importance to this State, and may perhaps facilitate the operations of the general government, and as the time for which the troops were enlisted will expire before the meeting of the next Legislature, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Governor may, and he is hereby authorized, to enlist any number of men, not exceeding one hundred and thirty, to serve six months after the expiration of the present enlistments unless sooner discharged; said troops to have the same pay and rations as the troops of this State, in the same service, are entitled to.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to provide the necessary arms, ammunition, provisions, and pay of said troops, which sum shall be payable out of the aggregate fund, upon the warrants of the Governor.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANTHONY MORRIS, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, Sept. 23, 1794.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By this Day's Mail.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.

Yesterday at eleven o'clock, His Excellency HENRY LEE, Esq. Commander in Chief of the forces ordered out to quell the Insurgents in Pennsylvania, set off for the place of general rendezvous, which we are informed is to be at Winchester—He was escorted several miles from town, by the Richmond Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain Hicks, and a vast concourse of respectable Citizens.

About twelve o'clock, the quota of militia required from this city and county, under the command of Capt. William Giles, also proceeded on their way.

On Tuesday the 15th inst. the militia ordered from the county of Henrico and the city of Richmond, under Capt. Giles, were assembled at the east end of the Capitol, to be marched to the place of general rendezvous.—The respective quotas was furnished with readiness, and the men marched with alacrity. A Dinner was bespoke at Mr. Moss's Tavern

by the Members of the Executive Council and several other Citizens to which our Governor and the Officers of the Militia were invited. The day was happily spent, and the following toasts drank.

1st. The American Militia—May they ever secure Liberty, by defending the laws.

2d. The patriotic detachment under marching orders—May their expedition be as successful as it is virtuous.

3d. The Commandants of Regiments, whose activity in the discharge of their duty as Citizens and Soldiers has enabled them to furnish punctually the troops now required.

4th. Repentance and reformation, or punishment and contempt to those who have refused to obey the voice of their country calling for their protection.

5th. The people of America—May they never forget that the vital principle of a Republic, is obedience to the laws.

6th. Genuine patriotism—May its false votaries be exposed unmasked, and its real adores be distinguished and beloved.

7th. The President of the United States—While virtue shall exist, while gratitude shall warm the American bosom, he will live in our affections.

8th. Governor Lee—May the citizen soldier be as successful now, in repelling the partizans of anarchy, as formerly in defeating the satellites of tyranny.

9th. Our valuable fellow-citizen and soldier, General Morgan.

10th. Generals Darke & Matthews.

11. The true spirit of Republicanism—May despotism, anarchy and faction sink beneath its pure and energetic efforts.

12. The American character—May it remain untarnished by foreign or domestic insult.

13th. The Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States.

14th. The growing navy of America—May it be sufficient to protect her property from plunder, and her Sons from captivity.

15th. Peace, Liberty and happiness to the world.

The Governor had been called out when the 8th Toast was given.

The following VOLUNTEER Toasts were drank.

1. The Republic of France.
2. Count Kosciuszko, and the Revolution of Poland.
3. The People of Virginia—May they be the first to vindicate, and the last to violate the Laws.
4. Col. Innes—May the success of his mission, equal the zeal and talents with which it will be executed.

Died last night, Mrs. PRICHARD, the amiable consort of Mr. WILLIAM PRICHARD, of this City, Book-Seller.

BALTIMORE Sept.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Baltimore volunteers, dated Saturday evening last, the 20th instant, 7 o'clock.

"A gentleman this moment from Hagerstown, informs me, that about twenty of the principal insurgents are taken and committed; two others Baker and Boyer, have made proposals to deliver themselves up provided they can be protected from the rage of the populace. My informant may be depended upon as he was witness to the examination, and he described them terrified beyond every thing he ever saw: he is certain that the schoolmaster (principal leader) is among those taken and he believes that McCoy (also a noted character) is a prisoner with the others. When the governor leaves this I feel a confidence that we shall be immediately discharged.

AUGUSTA, August 20.

Extract from Judge Walton's Charge to the Grand Jury of Chatham county.

"Possessing, then gentlemen, such an important trust in the interests of your fellow-citizens, and the community, how much above party prejudice, personal hatred, and overbearing attachment, should your minds be elevated. To my moderate understanding, and sense of probity, nothing ever appeared so odious and disgusting as mal-practices in courts of justice, proceeding either from a corrupt source, or from any influence affecting the truth and right of the cause. In speaking thus, I would not have it supposed that I fear any such conduct in you. I know you all better: But it is a doctrine so essential to public order, and private security, that it cannot be too often brought into view.

"This principle forces itself upon us with the greater energy, from the existence of that spirit of speculation which

seems to have seized hold on all departments, and orders of people, from the man in office to the tiller of the soil. Few things are now conducted in the ordinary way: before they can be efficient, they must whirl through the vortex of speculation. To be appointed to office, it is not necessary to be fit for it; but to be apt in the trade of this for that; to have acquired facility of combination, and political intercourse, and to consider successful deceit as moral propriety; but is to be hoped the good sense of the people will return to itself, and restore the estimation of talents, of virtue, and integrity."

Extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury of Chatham county, Georgia.

"While we felicitate ourselves on possessing a government founded on principles the most conducive to the general happiness, we contemplate, as an evil of the most calamitous tendency, the daring attempt of some licentious and ill disposed citizens to settle themselves on the Indian lands beyond the Oconee, in contempt of law and good government, and in violation of the rights of property."

Extract from the List of Grievances contained in a Presentment of the Grand Jury of Wilkes County State of Georgia—July term.

We present as a grievance, that, contrary to a solemn treaty made by the collected sense of the Creek nation with the government of Georgia, the United States have by treaty, restored to the said Creeks, that territory known by the name of the Tallissee Country; and recommend that the same be reclaimed, and sold by our next Legislature, for the general benefit of the State.

We present as a grievance, that the federal troops stationed on our frontiers, said to be sent thither for its protection, instead of answering the pretended purpose of their destination, only furnish our savage neighbors, with provisions and ammunition, whereby they carry on their hostilities more effectually against us, while they themselves do not afford protection beyond the circumference of their own cantonment; and we recommend that the said federal troops be withdrawn, and the monies to be expended for the future protection of our frontiers, be paid to our militia when serving for that purpose.

We present as a grievance, that, notwithstanding the false representations, and wrong impressions made by James Seagrave, Esq. Agent for Indian Affairs for the southern Department, thro' whose means the unfortunate people of our frontiers have suffered such repeated injuries, is still continued in office.

We recommend to our next Legislature that they make respectful remonstrances to the ensuing Congress, and give it in charge to our Senators and Representatives, to use their exertions to have a law passed requesting the President to carry on immediate offensive operations against the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indian, by the militia of the southern States, the treaty made at New-York being null and void, as the Indians on their part, have not in any manner complied with the same.

TRENTON, September 23.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Governor HOWELL left this place, with about 400 Jersey Horse, and proceeded on his way through Newtown, Norristown, &c. to the general rendezvous at Carlisle; and yesterday, Gen. WHITE marched with the residue of the quota from this State.

On Monday last marched from the encampment between this town and Lambertson, 600 Jersey Blues, being the first regiment of Infantry of this State, complete, under the immediate command of Col. Forman, and proceeded by the same route to the general rendezvous.—Among these were several volunteer companies.—We cannot help noticing, in particular, the spirit and disinterestedness of a battalion in Col. Black's regiment, of Burlington county—25 men were the quota required, and on the day appointed for forming the classes, near ten times the number might with ease have been raised.—The classes being complete, and each by lot furnishing a man, numbers stepped forward and immediately offered to take their places—some even offering eight dollars for the privilege—but, to the honor of the class-men be it spoken, they to a man refused all offers, marched immediately, completely unarmed, and joined the encampment.—These 25 are from the New-Mills and its neighbourhood. The whole body marched in high spirits and in the utmost harmony, huzzaing for the laws and constitution. The second regiment is nearly all arrived.—General BLOOMFIELD only waits its completion, and is expected to march in a few days.

Major-General Frelinghuysen has offered his services to the President, to raise and march at the head of 200 volunteers, which the President has been pleased to accept—and we are informed that the number is made up, and will be marched on with all possible expedition.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the combinations against the Constitution and Laws of the United States, in certain of the Western counties of Pennsylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to Law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the being of Government, has been adopted without effect;—when the well disposed in those counties, are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence;—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehension, that the citizens will march with reluctance;—when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavoring through emissaries to alienate the friends of order from its support, and inviting its enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection;—when it is manifest that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the Laws—When therefore government is set at defiance, the contest being whether a small portion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expense of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition:

Now therefore I George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and inextinguishable duty, assigned to me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,"—deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own Government; commiserating such, as remain obstinate from delusion;—but resolved in perfect reliance on that Gracious Providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this Country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law;—DO HEREBY declare and make known, that with a satisfaction, which can be equalled only by the merits of the Militia summoned into service from the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, tho' painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided, or shall confide in the protection of Government, shall meet full succour under the standard and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the laws have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion: to check, in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth and their discontents in the place of stable government;—and to call to mind that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favor in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the Constitution and the laws.

And lastly I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the Insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and other citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the Premises.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of A-

merica to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

G^o: WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

THE BYSTANDER.

Intrudes himself again on the public, with his cursory observations of last night's performance at the Old Theatre. The much admired comic opera of *Lova* in a Village promised a pleasing repast to the lovers of mulick, and if he may form an opinion from a crowded house—the brilliant appearance of the Boxes and the general satisfaction that diffused in every countenance, he may fairly pronounce nothing was lost by the anticipation.

This Opera gives an opportunity of displaying the musical talents of a new candidate on the boards. The bill of Fare informs the public that it is his first attempt on any stage. Mr. Carr undoubtedly possesses great merit, and notwithstanding an evident perturbation of spirit, he performed young Meadows with universal applause; no doubt he will soon repeat his attempt, and he may assure himself that he will meet a cordial and unanimous reception. The Bytander recommends him to study a little more of the *Suaviter in Modo* in moving his arms, which may have proceeded from the embarrassment natural on a first appearance.

Mr. Prigmore in Justice Woodcock gives the Bytander an opportunity of rendering him an ample testimony of approbation his conceptions of the Character were (with some trifling Exceptions perfectly just—his Whim and humour kept the house in a Roar.—In such Cases he will always succeed.—The Bytander regrets the occasion of reminding the performers in general that they often from choice personate Characters unsuitable to their genius—person or abilities, which will account for his remarks in this paper of the 24th inst. of Mr. Prigmore in Young Cockney.

Mr. Hodgkinson's Hawthorn was unequivocally excellent. Mrs. Hodgkinson in Rosetta, was perfectly chaste, and delighted all; but justice has a forcible claim on the exertions of Mrs. Pownall, in Madge—whose fame and character as a first rate singer remains undisputed—there is an archness so natural to this lady that never fails to please—any imitation of which, would be distortion—she was admired, applauded, and justly encored.

The *Midnight Hour* followed, and finished as if by a spell exactly as the Clock struck twelve.—The performance in general gave satisfaction, but some parts appeared as if something was wanting; nor did the Plot seem unravelled till the concluding of the last Act.—It is not so much the matter of being perfect in the rehearsal of parts as the manner of allocating the ideas of the author, the appropriation of time and rendering the different situations as little confused as possible.—This Comedy being originally written in French is full of those dramatic intricacies which if properly denoued, pleasingly surprise the audience.—Thus much from
THE BYSTANDER.

Ricketts's Equestrian CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Sept. 25.

Will be performed a great variety of new and Surprising

Feats of Horsemanship.

In addition to the great number of Equestrian Performances, Mr. Ricketts will introduce several feats of Horsemanship never yet performed, he will for this evening perform the

Sailor's Voyage.

A FOX HUNTING.

Mr. Ricketts will dance a Hornpipe in the character of a sailor—and will perform the

Whimsical Metamorphoses.

Master F. Ricketts, will perform several pleasing feats on a single horse in full speed.

Mr. McDonald will perform his comic feats and surprising leaps.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two horses in full speed and carry his young pupil Master Long on his shoulders. In the Attitude of a Young Flying Mercury.

With a variety of other feats too numerous for insertion.—The whole to conclude with a

Sailor Riding in a Sack.

* Doors to be opened at 4, and performance begin exactly at 5 o'clock.—Days of Performance Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Ricketts has provided a grand Band of Music, under the direction of Mr. Young.