friendly to the common cause, and when discovered, will not suffer them to live amongst us, but they shall instantly depart the town.

Resolved, also, that the above committee shall exist as a committee of information and correspondence, as an organ of our sentiments, until our next town meeting.

And that, whereas, a general meeting of delegates from the townships of the country on the west of the mountains, will be held at Parkinson's Ferry, on the Monongahela, on the 14th of August next,

Resolved, That delegates shall be appointed for a town meeting, to elect such delegates.

Resolved, also, That a number of hand-bills be struck off at the expence of the committee, and distributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they may conduct themselves accordingly.

Pennsylvania. ss.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by (*Seal*)

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that several lawless bodies of armed men have, at sundrry times, assembled in the county of Allegheny within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and being so assembled, have committed various cruel and aggravated acts of riots and arson; and more particularly that on the 17th ultimo, one of the said lawless bodies of armed men attacked the dwelling house of John Neville, Esq. Inspector of the Revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania; and after firing upon and wounding sundry persons employed in protecting and defending the said dwelling house, set fire to, and totally burned and destroyed the same, together with the furniture and effects therein, and the barns, stables, and other buildings thereto adjoining and apppurtenant:

Add whereas it appears from the Proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date this day, as well as from other evidence, that the outrages and criminal proceedings aforesaid have been undertaken and prosecuted by certain unlawful combinations of persons, who thereby design to obstruct and have actually obstructed the execution of the laws of the United States; and that by reason thereof, in pursuance of the authority in him vested, he has resolved to call forth the militia, for the purpose of suppressing the said unlawful combinations, and of enforcing the execution of the laws so obstructed as aforesaid.

And whereas every good and enlightened citizen must perceive how unworthy it is thus riotously to oppose the Constitution and Laws of our country, (the Government and Laws of the State being herein as much affected as the Government and Laws of the United States) which were formed by the deliberate will of the people, and which (by the legitimate authority) can, in a regular course, be peaceably amended or altered. How incompatible it is with the principles of a republican government, and dangerous in point of precedent, that a minority should attempt to controul the majority or a part of the community undertake to prescribe to the whole! how indispensable, though painful an obligation is imposed upon the officers of government, to employ the public force for the purpose of subduing and punishing such unwarrantable proceedings, when the judiciary authority has proved incompetent to the task: And how necessary it is, that the deluded rioters aforesaid should forthwith be brought to a just sense of their duty, as a longer deviation from it, must inevitably be destructive of their own happiness, as well as injurious to the reputation and prosperity of their country. AND WHEREAS, entertaining a just sense of my federal obligations, and feeling a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate measures to suppress the spirit of insurrection, which has appeared as aforesaid, and to restore tranquility and order—I have heretofore given instructions to the proper officers of the Commonwealth, to investigate the circumstances of the said riots, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the offenders to justice.

NOW THEREFORE, I have deemed it expedient, also to issue this proclamation, hereby by publicly announcing my determination, by all lawful means, to cause to be prosecuted and punished, all persons whomsoever, that have engaged or shall engage in any of the unlawful combinations or proceedings aforesaid: AND FURTHER DECLARING, that whatever requisition the President of the United States shall make, or whatever duty he shall impose in pursuance of his constitutional and legal powers, for the purpose of maintaining the authority, and executing the laws of the United States—will, on my part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully discharged: And all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers of the Commonwealth, according to the duties of their respective stations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for discovering, apprehending, securing, trying and bringing to justice, each and every person concerned in the said riots and unlawful proceedings.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor:

A. I. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, August 2.

Instances of liberality, as they tend to excite laudable emulation, ought to be mentioned.—In one fire-society, yesterday, near 450 dollars were subscribed for the relief of one of the brethren thereof, who had suffered by the late fire.

We are happy to learn that the proprietors of the rope-walks, burnt on Wednesday, do not intend rebuilding the same. A very fine square will in consequence remain open, capable of affording many valuable house lots, and an excellent place for the contemplated new State-House.

Manufactories, so extensive as those used in making cordage, and containing, as they necessarily must, such quantities of combustible materials, ought never to be erected in the settled parts of a town, and as the proprietors of those lately destroyed, will undoubtedly rebuild, a correspondent cannot fix upon a more convenient and accomodating spot than what is generally called Lechmore's Point.

The distance from town is but one half mile, and the carriage by water to any part of the town would be as cheap as the transportation now is from the walks to the wharves:

From Europe.

The ship Lydia, Captain Drummond, has arrived from Limerick, (Ireland) at Wiscasset. She left Ireland the 3d June: Nothing materially new. The fleets were at sea, but no account of any engagement. Limerick was illuminated just before Captain Drummond sailed, but upon what event he knew not.

Fellows elected at the last meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Madison, President of William and Mary College, Virginia. Lewis Valentine, physician of the camps and armies, St. Domingo. John Frederic Blumenback, M. D. Professor of medicine, in the University of Gottingen.

Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, of Boston. Nathaniel Appleton, Esq. of Boston.

Mrs. POWNALL,

While grateful for the polite attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this metropolis, most deeply regrets the unhappy occason of her present appeal to the liberality of a generous public. To the bosom of Bostonians, it needs not the tongue of eloquence to plead the cause of humanity: Sensibility, in pathetic silence, points her finger to that vast and awful scene of devastation, which exhibits the conflagrated wrecks of so many elegant buildings and respectable families. The sun, that descended with a smile on their independence, arose with a tear, to weep over their ruin.

To afford some alleviation to the accumulated distresses, Mrs. Pownall has postponed her intention of a concert for her own emolument, as advertised in Wednesday's Centinel; and will appropriate the receipts of the evening to the relief and accommodation of those whom the merciless ravages of the most destructive of elements, have reduced to the necessity of throwing themselves, for redress, into the arms of their fellow-citizens.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman dated Norfolk Virginia, 28th July, to his friend in this city.

"I have received a letter from my friend Admiral Vanstable, dated at sea 26th of May, when he expected to be in France in 8 days, I hope he is with all his fleet arrived."

CHAMBERSBURG, (P.) July 31.

Democratic Society for Bourbon County.

Paris June 16, 1794.

Mr. James Smith, from the Committee of Correspondence, presented a copy of sundry resolutions, of *a numerous meeting of respectable citizens from different parts of the State*, assembled at Lexington the 24th day of May last, tending to adopt measures for obtaining the use of the river Mississippi and the reduction of the posts on the Western waters now occupied by the British; also a copy of a Remonstrance to the President and Congress of the United States, on the subject contained in the resolutions. And the said resolutions and remonstrance being read, and some time taken up in deliberating upon each of them separately; *Resolved unanimously*, that the society do approve of all and each of the said Resolutions, and remonstrances.

Resolved, that the members of the society respectively, do recommend it to the citizens of this county, to meet at the Court-House thereof, on Thursday the 19th instant, to take the said resolutions and remonstrance into consideration; and that Messrs. John Allen, Thomas Jones, James Smith and Richard Henderson, be appointed to present and read the said resolutions and remonstrance to the people, and to take their voice on the same; and if they are approven of, to recommend it to the people to elect two men in the bounds of every militia company in this county, to meet at the Court-House thereof, as a county committee, agreeable to the 13th resolution.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN BOYD, S. C.

A very great number of the citizens of Bourbon county, met at the Court-House on the 19th inst. when the Resolutions of the meeting at Lexington, (May 24th) were read and approven; the remonstrance was signed, and two men chosen out of the bounds of each militia company, to constitute a county committee. It is hoped that the citizens of this state in the other counties, will follow the example, as nothing of moment can be effected, but by the joint deliberations, and united exertions of the whole; and as this is a time when every exertion ought to be made for the obtaining our just right, *the free navigation of the river Mississippi.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. August 5.

Last week was committed to gaol in Northampton, William Whiting, alias, Armstrong—the one-eyed villain, who speculated in the public clothing last month by breaking open and plundering the Continental Stores in this town.

He had secured himself and funded his property in a wood in Holland, where he was taken.—He had, in the same way, made some large speculations on the private property of the good citizens in that vicinity which he deposited in the public Bank—' In attempting to steal the cushion from the pulpit in Holland, a bad spec. he was discovered, pursued and taken.

Much credit is due to Colonel Lyon, who, on discovering the speculator, spared no exertions nor vigilance day and night, till, with the assistance of his neighbors, he made him prisoner, and lodged him in gaol.

LICHFIELD, Con. July 30.

On Monday last, Serjeant Lent Munson, late of the first sub-legion in Gen. Wayne's army, arrived in this town, from captivity among the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Munson's intelligence, observation, and integrity entitle him to full credence.

He was taken by the Indians at their defeat of the party under the command of Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, escorting the waggons, on the 17th of October last, four and an half miles advanced from Fort St. Clair. The Americans consisted of 100 rank and file; of the Indians there were but 52. How many Americans were killed he knows not; there were only eleven taken prisoners, one of whom, a weakly boy, unable to travel, was killed and scalped. The remaining ten were distributed among the captors, their heads shaved, and made to serve as slaves.

He was carried by his master to their settlement on the Maumee river, thirty miles from its mouth on Lake Erie; where he continued until the 17th of June last, when he made his escape. The warriors had gone off on the 12th to join the main body of the Indians that was forming at the Glaize about 40 miles up the river.

He had before this time learned their language so far that he could well understand their conversation.

They told him they expected to have a great many warriors collected, enough to cut Wayne's army to pieces; but the traders, there, said if the Indians collected 1600, it would be more than they expected; 1500 they thought it was the utmost the Indians could bring into the field. He says the Indians talk with great confidence of their own superiority in numbers and bravery; and boast that they are not afraid of four to one; they say the American army is made up of cowards and boys. They seem however to stand in awe of General Wayne, though they despise his Men; and from all that he could understand from the Indians and the Traders, he thinks their mode of conducting this Campaign will be by attacking Escorts of provision and detached parties; and that they will not attack the main army unless they find it weakened or exposed.

Mr. Munson escaped by the way of the rapids, Detroit, and Niagara. He saw the new fort erecting by Gov. Simcoe at the rapids of the Maumee, 15 miles from lake Erie. The party there at work instead of quitting the place, as has been reported, had been lately reinforced by about 100 men. Gov. Simcoe had been there a short time before, but was at Niagara when he came through that place. A regiment called "the first American regiment, or the Queen's Rangers, was raising at Niagara, where the bounty was ten guineas. He was solicited to engage in that corps by a Mr. Fanning, one of Gov Simcoe's Aids, who told him that they expected a war with this country. They were making great preparations for war, repairng their forts, and arming vessels; three vessels of war were sailing on the lake Erie; two of them carried 12 guns, the other 8; and several gun boats,.

The Indians have no expectation of being subdued; they say that when they have cut off two or three more armies of Americans, the United States will make peace with them. On the 4th of June the Indians received their supplies or ammunition for the Campaign from the king's stores.

☞ Foreign politics having almost totally rooted out *domestic matter*, from the papers, and our brethren of the city not being at leisure to *manufacture* for us, we shall occasionally depend on the *Country Mill* for supplies;—which, tho' mere *bran* and *provender*, compared with the *superfine, double-bolted* siftings of a *City Mill*, may nevertheless—*do for the present.*

Gleanings-*extra*—from the *Medley*; or *Country* NEWS-*Mill.*

A cruel calamity befel an indigent family last week: an honest *Bailiff*, apparently in sound mind, deliberately committed——*a poor man to prison.* It is astonishing, that in this boasted 'Age of Reason,' such a species of barbarism should be tolerated.

A wanton citizen of a neighbouring town, was a few evenings since in the *heat of blood* guilty of an assault and battery upon his—understanding, in rashly laying his hand upon a young Woman—*in Wedlock*; by which inconsiderate act he lost—*his breeches*, ergo his liberty.——No match ought to be made without putting on the *Considering Cap:* For though a *good wife* is preferable to riches; yet a *brawling vixen* is worse than *Mary Magdalen's seven Devils.*

Same week an angry Bull,—*roar'd on Sunday.* A conscientious informing officer complained of the *trespass*, relying upon a Blue Law of Massachusetts, which made *Cider* and *Beer* liable for WORKING *on the Sabbath.* It was a *clear case*; and a writ issued from a *learned* Pettifogger *vi et armis*, for violence: The Bull was however acquitted; and in reverse it was made to appear, that the complainant was—*an ass*——The The moral of this case teaches us, that as its most natural to *creep before we go*, so its equally prudent to THINK *before we* ACT; by which means we shall better rid ourselves of *ignorant* and *wicked Civil Officers* and *Rulers, quack Lawyers* and *quack Doctors*,—the latter of whom are as *a sweeping pestilence*, or as *Sampson's foxes* among the corn,—*destroying all before them.*

Portrait of an Irish Woman.

She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in her mein, engaging in her conversation, delicate in her expression, quick at blushing, chaste in thought, innocent in manners, improving on acquaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, sincerely religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, faithful to her engagements, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious of her word, jealous of her honor, temperate in her Diet, prudent in her conduct, circumspect in her house, and what is singular, can keep a secret.

Lanf. Spy.

Treasury Department,

Revenue-Office, August 7th, 1794.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, No. 43, south Third street Philadelphia, for furnishing by contract, three hundred

Pair of Wheels of cast iron,

each wheel to weigh about 216 pounds, and to be of the diameter of twenty inches, and of the thickness of about four inches at the rim, also for three hundred pair of

Smaller wheels of cast iron,

each to weigh about 122 pounds, and to be of the diameter of sixteen inches. Patterns of each will be exhibited at the said office. The wheels are intended for the carriages of iron cannon, to be employed in the fortifications.

Aug. 8 eod2w

FOR SALE,

the following

Tracts of Land,

in Virginia.

ONE tract in Frederick county, containing 8756 acres, being part of that whereon col. Thomas Bryan Martin now resides, known by the name of Greenway court, about 12 miles from Winchester and 5 from Newtown. For the convenience of purchasers, it will be divided into parcels of various dimensions from 200 to 600 acres, which may be viewed by application to col. R. K. Meade, living near the premises—The greater part is very fertile and well timbered.

Another tract in the same county on Passage creek, containing 230 acres, and adjoining Jacob Levingoods.

Another tract in Hampshire county, containing by patent, 699 acres. called Slim Bottom, situate on both sides of the South Branch and within two miles of the mouth of it, and is supposed to have a good mill seat.

Another tract in Hampshire county on New Creek and Kettle-Lick, containing 501 acres.

Another tract in Prince William county, called Leesylvania, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying upon Potomack river, about 23 miles below Alexandria, and 28 below the City of Washington, comprehending Freestone Point, which appears to be a quarry of free-stone, covering about 50 acres and adjoins the river, where vessels of 100 tons conveniently harbour. On another part of this tract it is supposed there is a quarry of slate, convenient to water carriage. Upwards of two thirds are in woods. Mr. Enoch S. Lane, living on the premises, will shew this tract.

Another tract, in Fairfax county, called Springfield, containing 2040 1-2 acres, about 13 miles from Alexandria and 10 from Washington; abounds with fine springs and meadow ground, and may be seen by applying to Mr. John Wood, living on part of it.

Another tract in Fairfax county, containing 392 acres, on Turkey-cock Run, about 6 miles from Alexandria.

Another tract in Fairfax county, containing about 176 acres, adjoining Mr. J. Watson's seat, about four miles from Alexandria.

Another tract, in Fairfax county, containing 513 acres, near Occoquan, joining Mr. Edward Washington's.

Another tract, in Fairfax county, containing 80 acres or thereabout, within a mile of Pohick Landing, and within five miles of Mount Vernon, lies level, and is well timbered.

An undivided moiety in another tract, containing about 284 acres, in Fairfax county, about 5 miles from Washington, & 9 from Alexandria, where J. Robinson formerly lived.

Another parcel of land, within a mile of Alexandria, containing about 24 acres, and to be sold in acre or half-acre lots.

Also, sundry unimproved lots of various sizes, in different parts of the town of Alexandria.

To describe the premises more particularly is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected every person will examine and view whatever part he shall be inclined to buy. My only object being to raise a certain sum of money, by selling so many or such parts of the aforesaid tracts of land and lots as shall be necessary for that purpose, one half of the purchase money must be paid at the time of contract, and the other within a year from the first day of August next, and at the time of delivering possession or executing a legal conveyance. The lands remaining unsold, except the tract in Prince William, after raising a limited sum, will be divided into tenements, and leased for a term of years. From the 12th day of October next, till the 15th of December, I shall be in the city of Richmond, and after that time I shall remain at home, in Alexandria, at which places, or elsewhere, I shall be prepared to detail particulars, and to enter into contracts.

Alexandria, July 28

CHARLES LEE.

Aug. 8 1awtow

Whereas an attachment at the suit of the administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Burnet deceased, at the time of his death, hath been issued out of the Inferiour Court of common pleas, in and for the County of Middlesex, against the Goods and Chattles, Lands and Tenements of Trenius Martin, late of the county aforesaid, returnable to the third Tuesday in July last. NOTICE is hereby given to the said Trenius Martin, that unless he appear and file special bail to the said action, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the goods and chattles, lands and tenements to attached, sold for the satisfaction of such of his creditors as shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose, according to the form of the statute in such case made & provided

By order of the Court,

DEARE, Clerk.