

Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette.

Wednesday, August 20, 1794.

Price, per Annum.

—Independence, 19th Year.—Federal Government, 6th Year.—

—Price single 6 Cents.

To be Exposed to Sale,

By Public Vendue,
To begin on Wednesday the 17th day of
September next, at the Dwelling
House of the Subscriber, in
Carlisle,
A variety of Household and Kitchen

Furniture,

Consisting of Looking Glasses, Chairs,
Bedsteads, Stoves, Carpets, Mahogany
Tables, a Clock case, a Desk, China, Bot-
tles, plated ware, Patent Lamps, a Tea
Urn, and Irons, &c.

Likewise a Chair and Harness, and two
good Milch Cows.

He will at the same time dispose of a
number of

Law, and other, BOOKS,

One years credit will be given to those
who purchase to the amount of £10, and
upwards, they giving approved security.

THOMAS SMITH,

Who requests all those in this country
who are indebted to him to pay him be-
fore the end of September, as it will be
very disagreeable to him to be obliged to
sue any person.

August 13, 1794.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS an Act of the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of
Pennsylvania, wherein the Sheriff of the
different counties of the said State are
commanded to make known, the proper
districts for electing members of Congress,
at the General Election next ensuing;

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the counties of Cumberland and
Mifflin do form a district for the elect-
ing one fit person to represent the State
of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the
United States, on the second Tuesday
of October next—under the same offi-
cers, the same regulations, and at the
usual places of electing Members of Ge-
neral Assembly, &c.

JAMES WALLACE, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,
August 5th, 1794.

Brave Volunteers

THE shield and support of Ameri-
can Freedom, come forward to the
Barracks at Carlisle, where you shall re-
ceive Eight Dollars Bounty, and every
thing a gentleman soldier should have;
and your choice of any corps, Cavalry,
Riflemen, Artillery or Infantry. Now or
never—bid adieu to Militia Duty, Tax-
es and Impoll of every kind, and come
and live on the treasures of the United
States collected and provided as the
Reward of Bravery.

RICHARD SPARKS Captain.
Commandant.

July 25th, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON Wednesday, the 20th instant,
the remaining Household furniture,
late the property of Samuel Alexander,
deceased. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'-
clock. The terms will be made known
and attendance given at his late dwelling
in Carlisle by

JOHN CREIGH one of the
WILLIAM ALEXANDER Adminr.
Carlisle 12th August 1794.

Those Indebted to the Estate are re-
quested once more, to make immediate
payment to the administrators; and any
who have demands to feed them in that
they may reject.

A REVIEW OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

In Thirteen Letters.

BY A CITIZEN.

LETTER IV.

*The Secretary of the Treasury's reasons
for the Assumption Loan and funding
the Indents of Interest, refuted.*

DEAR SIR,

THE more minutely you examine
the funding system, the mischiefs
resulting from it will appear in the
greater magnitude and variety.

The secretary in his report, in favour
of assuming the state debts, advocates
that measure wholly on the ground of
convenience, and with arguments plausi-
ble indeed, but so unfounded, that they
will bear the test of experience, and to
carry his plan into effect, required the
powerful support of the *speculating* or-
der. The prevention of a competition
and interference with the state govern-
ments, and securing the exclusive at-
tachment of the public creditors of every
description to the general government,
are alleged by him as the principal rea-
sons for this important measure. He
does not pretend any obligation arising
from the constitution, or the original
contract; nor does he suggest that the
state creditors had a legal claim upon
the general government.

In answer to the argument arising
from the danger of a competition or in-
terference with the state governments, it
is to be observed, that if the state debts
had not been assumed, the general go-
vernment had no call for internal taxes;
the revenues arising from commerce
being fully sufficient for every other de-
mand. Consequently so far from pre-
venting an interference with the state
revenues, the assumption of the state
debts, created the only existing neces-
sity for that interference. It created, the
necessity for the excise law; for great-
ly, as the domestic debt was increased by
the funding system, the imposts were
more than sufficient to provide for it.

That no other interference or com-
petition of fiscal arrangements, by in-
ternal taxes has yet taken place, notwith-
standing the unexpected extent of the
Indian War, and the plan for equip-
ping a fleet against the Algerines, just-
ly, and sufficiently demonstrates, that the assump-
tion of the state debts alone, created
that interference and competition, which
the secretary pretended it was calculated
to prevent.

That all the public creditors having
the same interest, might unite in support
of the fiscal arrangements of the govern-
ment, is another reason offered by the
secretary. In the 8th federal of the first
article of the federal constitution, Congress
is empowered to pay the debts of
the United States. In the 3d section
of the 4th article, it is declared, that
nothing in this Constitution shall be so
construed as to prejudice any claims of
the United States, or of any particular
State. In the 6th article, it is declared,
that all debts contracted or engagements
entered into before the adoption of this

constitution, shall be as valid against the
United States under this constitution, as
under the confederation. These are all
the powers vested in Congress respect-
ing the public debt, and they are defin-
ed with sufficient precision. From
thence it is evident, that Congress hath
precisely the same powers respecting
the public debt under the new consti-
tution, that it had under the confeder-
ation, and no more. Its powers respect-
ing revenue are enlarged, but respect-
ing the debts, engagements, or con-
tracts, the powers of Congress are not
enlarged, nor is the validity of the
claims changed.

What right then had the secretary to
originate a plan for altering the nature
of the original claims against the United
States, and increasing their amount? Or
what authority had Congress to sanc-
tion the measure? Who made either
the secretary, or Congress judges of
what means of influence was necessary
to attach any description of citizens to
the government, or to detach them from
the state governments? The consti-
tution only was the judge, and in
this instance the judgment is expressed
in a very guarded manner. It is only
that a speculator in state debts, who
was a member of the General Convention,
laboured hard to have Congress vested
with the power of assuming the state
debts, but failed in all his attempts. To
this no doubt, we are indebted for the
precision with which these powers are
defined.

The constitution of the United States
is a transfer of enumerated powers, spe-
cial in their nature, and expressly defin-
ed. If further, or other powers, or
means of attracting influence are neces-
sary, there is a mode prescribed in the
constitution for obtaining them; but if
the people think it improper, or dan-
gerous to enlarge the transfer of power,
and refuse to grant it, it cannot be assu-
med but by a criminal usurpation.

In aid of the assumption the secretary
further suggests, that the measure was
necessary in order to procure equal jus-
tice to every description of creditors,
and alleges, that the state creditors
would be in a worse situation than the
creditors of the union. I answer, the
states are not equally happy in their
constitutions, or criminal codes, &c.;
shall Congress therefore interfere, and
revise the state constitutions, and re-
form their penal laws? This will not
be pretended. Yet the Federal consti-
tution vests Congress with no more
power in the one case, than in the o-
ther. The secretary says that the ob-
jects for which they both were contri-
buted were in the main the same. If this
circumstance conveyed authority to in-
terfere, why were not the principles of
liquidation equalized. In some states
no interest was allowed on the state
debts, until from four to seven years
after it was contracted. In this case,
an interest equal to one fourth of the
principal on an average was lost to in-
dividuals.

In several states the citizens were ob-
liged to find recruits to the army at
their own expence, and were not reim-
bursed; in others, both these accounts
were liquidated. If then the principle
of putting the creditors on an equal
footing, is to govern the payment,
the principles of liquidation should also
have been equal. The Congress how-

ever, had no more power to interfere in
this case under the constitution, than
under the confederation.

That the state creditors were not in a
worse situation generally than the cre-
ditors of the union, is evident from
those of several of the states refusing to
subscribe to the assumption, until the
states induced them to do it by a gift e-
qual to ten years interest upon one third
of their claims, to be paid out of the
state treasury.

The secretary, in his report, recom-
mends funding the arrears of interest
on the same terms with the principal.
Congress however, in sanctioning this
part of his plan, funded it at 6 per cent,
while the principal actually commands
four per cent, or which amounts to the
same thing six per cent. upon two
thirds, and one third reduced.

In the secretary's reasoning on this
subject, he conceals the true state of
the case. He does not inform us, that
the thirteen millions of indents of inter-
est were provided for by requisitions
upon the states, that a great amount of
them were redeemed, and in the state
treasuries, and that the respective states
had either made effectual provision for
the final discharge of them, or were un-
der obligations to do so; and had a right
to bring the evidences of their being
discharged forward in their account
with the United States, in the same
manner as the other requisitions and
state debts.

But even if the arrears of interest
had not been thus provided for, the se-
cretary's reasoning in favour of funding
them is not sound. It is an establish-
ed principle, that in times of great na-
tional calamity interest ceases. Upon
this principle some of the states refused
to provide for several years interest of
the state debts; and Congress refused to
accept of the interest in payment for
land. Upon the same principle we
justify our course for refusing interest
on the British debts during the war. The
national calamities did not end with the
war, the wastes and desolations were to
be repaired, and the national govern-
ment ravaged.

I do not design these observations to
prove, the arrears of interest ought to
have been rejected; but arguing from
the greater to the less, they go to prove
that interest should not have been paid
upon interest. It is in no case recover-
able in law, even on a contract, for it
is void. I was at that time much con-
versant with public creditors of every
description, and never heard any of
them express either a demand, or an
expectation of it. They would have
been content to have received their
interest in distant instalments; or in
western lands.

Thus by funding the indents we are
bound to bestow 300,000 dollars annu-
ally, chiefly to the speculators, or to
the states who had redeemed them. As
the indents were not entitled to inter-
est, those of them that were not re-
deemed by the states, were more gene-
rally into speculation than any other
description of paper. By the Hold-
ers who purchased indents, directed
them to be sold, because they would
draw no interest.

The assumption of the state debts,
however was a mischief of still greater
magnitude than funding the interest,
in as much as in the one case we esta-

of a principal debt that must be redeemed, and the annual interest of which will commence in a few years, upon the deferred part of it: In the other, the principal was due, and must have been paid.

The only advantage the speculating order has to urge in favour of the total disregard of the original contract, giving an artificial form to the public debt, and the increase of it, is that by giving it an irredeemable quality, is deferred the payment of the interest on one third of the principal of the debt, for ten years. The secretary supposed, that the debt being irredeemable, would induce foreigners to speculate largely in our funds, and give as high a price for four per cent. irredeemable, or nearly so, as for six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of government.

An appearance of this being realized, prevailed for a short period, but it soon became evident, that this appearance arose from another cause. To reduce it to practise, great exertions indeed were made. Mr. Duer being no longer secretary in the treasury department as a projector, left it, and put himself at the head of the *speculating order*, and being aggrandized with the title of governor, and imbued with the funds of the New-Jersey manufacturing company, and furnished with large advances of money by the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the contract for the army, to which he was preferred, and the whole order being licitly assisted with disbursements from the bank of the United States, and the bank most probably being enabled to enlarge its discounts by the aid of loans made in Europe, which ought to have been early applied to the sinking fund. When all these artificial auxiliaries were put in operation, and Mr. Duer was prosecuting his project of purchasing up all the six per cent. stock, in such a way as to have it payable and deliverable at a distant day, and by means of that circumstance to have a number of the speculators themselves prevented from making good their sales; I say, while speculation was in this artificial train, their redeemable quality appeared to have the desired effect, in raising the price of the public debt.

But when these aids failed, the delusion vanished, and the golden dreams of wealth and grandeur left nothing behind them but regret and shame. The governor himself was obliged to acknowledge in goal for the security of his person, and even there to be protected by a guard. The public debt then came to its level, and by the price it has since borne, it is evident, that the irredeemable quality has not stamped the value only that the secretary proposed. Ten years interest of the deferred debt is no competent equivalent for paying interest on thirteen millions of interest made irredeemable, even if it had been necessary to revive this interest that had been already provided for according to the confederation.

I am &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, August 3. 1794.

SIR, The Governor having issued orders for calling in our actual service, and holding in readiness to march at a moments warning a body of 5,000 militia (in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary at War dated the 7th inst.) I have subjoined a copy of these orders to guide your conduct in organizing the quota consisting of 559. officers and privates included, to be drafted from your brigade; and I entreat, in the most earnest manner, that you will with all possible dispatch, execute the business committed to you upon this important occasion. If it should be impracticable to arm and e-

quip completely the above quota, either with the public arms and equipments in your custody, or with such as belong to the individuals who compose it you will please to take the earliest opportunity of letting me know your situation in that respect, in order that a proper application may be made to supply the deficiency.

It is unnecessary I am persuaded to add to the instructions of the governor, either to explain the nature of the service, or the necessity of exercising all your diligence to promote it: It may be proper to request, however, that you will be pleased to employ the most expeditious conveyance, to report when your quota shall be in readiness to march.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) JOSIAH HARMER.
Adjutant-General.

To
LEWIS NICHOLAS, Esq
Brigade Inspector of the Philadelphia City Brigade of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

Copy of the orders from the governor referred to in the preceding letter.

SIR, The President of the United States having deemed it incumbent upon him, after the most solemn deliberation, to issue his proclamation, dated the seventh instant, and to take other legal measures for causing the laws of the United States to be duly observed in the Western parts of the State of Pennsylvania, according to the purport of the said proclamation, has issued his requisition, for forthwith organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moments warning, a corps of the militia of Pennsylvania, amounting to 5,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, with a due proportion of commissioned officers, according to the letter of the Secretary at war, dated the 19th of May last and communicated to you in my letter of the 1st of the same month; the corps to be armed and equipped as completely as possible with the articles in possession of the State of Pennsylvania, or of the individuals who compose it.

You will, therefore, Sir, forthwith issue general orders for calling into actual service, and to be held in readiness to march at a moments warning, the part of the militia specified in the enclosed roll, by the classes most convenient to the citizens, and best adapted to a prompt compliance with the Presidents requisition; the part so called not exceeding four classes of the militia of the respective brigades.

Should it be impracticable to arm and equip completely the said corps, you will give me the earliest possible notice thereof, that I may inform the President, who will direct the deficiency to be furnished by the department of war, as well as tents, camp kettles, and other articles of camp equipage, and musket cartridges, artillery and the apparatus thereunto belonging.

The time and place of rendezvous will be hereafter designated; and the arrangements for furnishing rations, and other necessary supplies, will be seasonably notified.

On this occasion fir, I must entreat the pointed attention, as well on our part, as on the part of the corps, that is to be drafted, for the purpose of manifesting a just sense of the obedience which is due to the laws of our country, and the patriotic zeal with which the freemen of Pennsylvania will on every emergency, maintain the government that they have established. It is to be seriously lamented, that an occasion should ever arise for arming one part of the community against another; but if every conciliatory measure that can be devised to rescue the inhabitants of the western counties from their delusion, should be abortive, the officers of government might well be charged with an abandonment of their trust, if they omitted to employ any other legitimate means for enforcing obedience and

submission to the laws. In that unhappy event, the issue must be, whether, upon the pure principles of a republican government, the minority shall be allowed by violence to supersede the will of the majority: to subvert the law of arms for the law of reason, and fatally to convert the peace, happiness, and order, which we now enjoy, into a scene of war, wretchedness and anarchy. If I am at all acquainted with the general character and feelings of my fellow citizens, they will not hesitate to decide this great & interesting question upon the principles of patriotism, which in this case or likewise the genuine principles of fell-love: & should the awful necessity of an appeal to arms be matured, beyond the power of amicable accommodation, I expect from every good citizen that firm and active support, by which the freedom & independence of our country were acquired & by which they must ever be preserved.

Still, however, I indulge an anxious hope, that the liberal forbearance of government, and the virtuous reflexions of those, who at present, oppose its legitimate measures, will avert the storm that threatens, and enable us to embrace as brethren, those whom we must otherwise, for the sake of every social blessing, but with grief and commiseration, encounter as enemies.

You will be pleased, Sir, to omit no proper step for placing the corps in a state of readiness to march: and as soon as it is so, you will communicate the same to me.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed)
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Philadelphia,
8th Aug. 1794.
To JOSIAH HARMER, Esq.
Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

ROLL designating the quota of the several brigades towards forming a detachment of 5000 Militia. Officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 7th day of August 1794.

MAJOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM IRVINE 6th Division.

BRIG. GENERALS
THOMAS PROCTER, 1st Division,
FRANCIS MURRAY, 2d Division,
JAMES CHAMBERS, 3d Division.

	Total number of Militia.	Officers included.	Proportion of Cavalry.
1st. Brigade—City of Phila.	60	83	559
2d. Brigade—co. Phila.	50	83	544
3d. Brigade—co. Bucks	40	46	504
4th. Brigade—co. Montgo.	45	46	532
5th. Brigade—co. Chester	58	46	378
6th. Brigade—co. Delaware	20	16	36
7th. Brigade—co. Lancaster	60	30	568
8th. Brigade—co York	32	21	510
9th. Brigade—co Berks	26	26	434
10th. Brigade—co Dauphin	38	25	373
11th. Brigade—co Cumberland	50	50	573
12th. Brigade—co Franklin	20	20	281
13th. Brigade—Northampton	20	20	374

Major General
Brig. Generals
500 200 5196
3
5200

The foregoing detachment to constitute one division, to be formed into the three following Brigades, and to be in readiness to march at a moments warning:
Major Gen. WILLIAM IRVINE.

1. Brigade:	
Brig. Gen. THOMAS PROCTER,	
Philadelphia City,	559
Philadelphia county	614
Montgomery,	373
Chester,	338
Delaware,	36
2. Brigade:	
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS MURRAY	
Bucks	504
Berks	434
Northampton	374
Dauphin	373
3. Brigade:	
Brig. Gen. JAMES CHAMBERS	
Lancaster,	568
York,	550
Cumberland,	363
Franklin,	281

Major General,
Brig. Generals,
5200
5196
3

N. B. In the present state of the Indian war, it has been thought advisable to avoid taking any part of the above corps from the brigades of those counties, which are exposed to the hostility and depredations of the savages.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N .

Admiralty-Office, June 10, 1794.
SIR ROGER CURTIS, first captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with a dispatch from his lordship to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.
Queen Charlotte, at sea, June 2, 1794.

Uthant, E. half N. 140 leagues. Thinking that it may not be necessary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet, for the present information of the Lords of the admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this dispatch, to the occurrences when in the presence of the enemy, yesterday.

Finding, on my return off Brest on the 19th inst, that the French fleet had, a few days before put to sea; and receiving, on the same evening, advices from rear admiral Montagu, I deemed it requisite to endeavour to form a junction with the rear admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately to the station on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21st of the same month, whereby I had reason to suppose that the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to westward, the course before steered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were discovered far to windward, and partial actions engaged with them that evening and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained in the progress of the last mentioned day, and the fleet being in a situation for bringing the enemy to close action the 1st inst. the ships bore up together for that purpose, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French force consisted of 26 ships of the line, opposed to his majesty's fleet of 25 (the Audacious having parted company with the sternmost ship of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution.

In less than an hour after the close action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his van in condition to carry off after him, leaving with us about 10 or 12 of his crippled or totally disabled ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte then lost her foretopmast, and the mainmast fell over the side very soon after.

The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet were at this time, so much disabled or widely separated, and under such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy, in a state of action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three, even of their dismantled ships, attempting to get away under a spritail sailed on the flump of the foremast, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our possession, one of which however sunk, before the adequate assistance could be given to her crew; but many were saved.

The Brunswick, having lost her mizen-mast in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ships, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not seeing her chased by the enemy, in predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth. All the other 24 ships of his Majesty's fleet re-assembled later in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as soon as the captured ships of the enemy are secured for Spithead.

The material injury to his Majesty's fleet, I understand, is confined principally to their masts and yards, which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Capt. Montagu is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both descriptions I hope will prove small, the nature of the service considered; but I have the concern of being to add on the same subject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that rear admirals Bowyer and Paisley, and Capt. Hull, of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are, however, I have the satisfaction to hear, in a favourable state, under those misfortunes. In the captured ships the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very considerable.

Though I shall have, on the subject of these different actions of the enemy, distinguished examples heretofore to report, I presume the determined bravery of the several ranks of officers and the ships companies employed under my authority, will have been already sufficiently denoted by the effects of their several exertions; and I trust, I shall be excused for postponing the more detailed narrative of other transactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my ill captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this dispatch will be able to give the farther information the lords commissioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of official duties; and I have similar assistance, in the late occurrence, to acknowledge of my second captain Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am with the greatest consideration, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant.

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ships with the fleet is transmitted herewith. List of the French ships captured the 1st day of June.

La Justice	80 guns.
Sans Pareille	80
L'Amérique	74
L'Achille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Impérieux	74
Vengeur	74 sunk at

most immediately upon being taken possession of.

N. B. The ship slated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of last month, is said by the prisoners to be the Revolutionary, of 120 guns.

June 13.

Mr Jay, the Minister Extraordinary from the United States, has arrived to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

The Brunswick arrived at Portsmouth the 24th of June, dismantled.

June 14.

Last night a Naval Officer arrived at the Admiralty Office with the agreeable intelligence that yesterday morning Earl Howe, with his fleet and prizes, arrived safe at Portsmouth.—The gallant Admiral is expected in town this day.

June 16.

By Admiral Montagu, government has received certain intelligence that the French American fleet, amounting to 160 sail, are arrived at Port l'Orient, and therefore the great object for which they hazarded the action of the first of June, is completely accomplished.—Of this rich convoy, the intrinsic value of which is above five millions sterling but 40 vessels are loaded with cotton and sugar, the produce of their Islands, the rest are loaded with provisions and naval stores of all kinds.

The convoy had four ships of war, & they were joined on the 4th instant by twelve more ships, so that Admiral Montagu was unable to touch them; and there is reason to fear that these ships having effected their first great object of forcing their trade late into port, are now at sea cruising against the trade of England.

June 18.

ON Monday night at a late hour, Mr. Basilio, and Mr. Maçon arrived with dispatches from the Duke of York, these messengers were sent off at different times, but they both came over in the same packet. The intelligence brought by these messengers is extremely alarming. The accounts of the ineffectual attempts made by the Duke of York and General Clairfait to relieve Ypres are confirmed to the full extent; the French have brought 400,000 to bear upon the Flanders frontier and no power which they have to oppose is equal to the conflict.

The short letter published in the Gazette of last night is all that government have communicated on the subject; but it was generally believed yesterday that they had certain, though not official, accounts of the fall of Ypres, or at least that its fall was unavoidable. General Clairfait fought with his usual bravery and his usual misfortune. A vast number of men have fallen, and the whole army under his command have been harassed and exhausted. The fall of Ypres necessarily exposes Bruges and Orlend. Thus instead of an offensive campaign in the fields of France, the allies are reduced to the sad and unprofitable task of defending Flanders, and it is even now a doubtful point whether they will be able to keep their ground in that country.

June 20.

The Committee of American Merchants had an interview with Mr. Pitt on Saturday last, to know whether they might with confidence prepare their goods for the American markets, as usual, or whether, under the existing circumstances, the alarm of a revolt was sufficiently grounded to make them hesitate in executing the orders they had received.—Mr. Pitt declined giving them any advice as to executing their orders; he said he was happy in being able to assure them, that the Governments of the two countries were disposed to preserve a good understanding; but it could not be concealed, that Jacobine doctrines had made their way into America to such an extent as to make it doubtful what would be the issue of the differences now to be settled.—He trusted however, that they would be guided by moderation and wisdom in the propositions he had to make to this Country, and the gentleman whom they had deputed, on the occasion, would find his Majesty's ministers earnestly disposed to preserve the peace which so happily subsisted between the two Countries.

June 26.

We wrote the Post to say, that a Gentleman in town had received a letter from the Commander of Orlend, dated Monday last, stating, that at that time the French were within seven miles of that place.

"We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

An official letter was yesterday sent to a Gentleman in the City, belonging to the committee of American Merchants, stating that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the least restraint—"matters being far settled with Mr. Jay, as to insure a final, and it is hoped, a permanent adjustment of every misunderstanding that has taken place between the two Countries."

This information has afforded no inconsiderable pleasure to the commercial world; but particularly to those Gentlemen who compose the Committee of Merchants.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) July 21, 1794.

A vessel arrived at Guadaloupe yesterday, and brings the glorious account of the French fleet having been defeated by Lord Howe—seven fail of their line of battle ships had arrived at Spithead, and more were momentarily expected.—Admiral Montagu's fleet had taken One Hundred and Eleven fail of the French fleet of Merchants from America; this intelligence may be depended on, as the London Gazette Extraordinary containing the particulars, was seen and read by an officer of the 85th regiment.

All his Majesty's ships at Guadaloupe fired royal salutes yesterday upon the occasion, and the troops there fired a Feu de Joie.

The harbour of Brest is blocked up by Lord Howe's fleet.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter.

Martinique, July 17, 1794.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from London, which left it the 11th of June and brings accounts of the engagement between Lord Howe and the French fleet, which began the 23th of May, and lasted to the 31st.

On the last day he took seven fail of the line; viz. one thrice decker, 184, and five 74's.—His fleet was very much damaged, but that he had left a strong force before Brest, to intercept the remainder of the convoy from America. Six fail of the line and several frigates had taken one hundred and eleven fail of French merchantmen from America bound to France.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Extract of a letter, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July received at Wilmington.

"The British army, commanded by general Symes, made an attack on the French; the British force was great, having volunteers from all the British Islands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the teamen and officers of the fleet.

"The action was very severe, occasioned by many serious rencounters some time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack; they made a stout, and retreated, by which means they drew the British on a mine which they had sprung, and blew the flower of the British army in the air. The sixth regiment, to a man, was destroyed."

"What remained of the British army, retreated in great disorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full possession of the French.

"The loss of the British is computed at 800 men, and 28 officers."

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794, and of American Independence the nineteenth.—The following resolutions were proposed, considered and adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that in a democracy a majority sought in all cases to govern; and that where a constitution exists which ema-

nated from the people, the remedies pointed out by it against unjust and oppressive laws, and bad measures, ought to be resorted to; and that every other appeal but to the constitution itself, except in cases of extremity, is improper and dangerous.

Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that although we conceive excise laws to be oppressive, hostile to the liberties of this country, and a nursery of vice and scycophancy, we, notwithstanding, highly disapprove of every opposition to them, not warranted by that frame of government, which has received the sanction of the people of the United States.

Resolved, that we will use our utmost efforts to effect a repeal of the excise laws by constitutional means; that we will at all times make legal opposition to every measure, which shall endanger the freedom of our country; but that we will bear testimony against every unconstitutional attempt to prevent the execution of any law sanctioned by the majority of the people.

Published by order of the society,
Geo. Booth, Sec'y.

August 14.

The Barque Neptune, Captain Clifton, arrived at Spit yesterday, in 16 days from Orlend. He informs that at the time of his sailing, about the 18th of June, it was expected that place would fall into the hands of the French, who had a large body of men about seven miles distant from it; the ships in the harbour were prepared to sail at the shortest notice, and other circumstances evinced an intended evacuation—the firing between the two armies was kept up every day? A body of 500 cavalry, just arrived from England, on their being disembarked, were marched immediately into the field, and lost 150 in the first action.

The account of the action between the fleets was related as in the accounts from the West Indies, but it was reported that the Chesapeake fleet was safe arrived in France.

August 15

"The Oracle, a London Paper states, that the Archduke and the Emperor, are set off for Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from the utter impossibility of making head against the French.—Clairfait is driven to Ghent.—Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 men.

There are rumors in circulation that TURNER is taken by the French—that the Duke of York is missing, &c.

August 16

Extract of a letter from London, June 17.
"We understand that the Convoy from America to France is arrived safe at L'Orient. Notwithstanding the French lost 7 ships of the line in the late engagement, they were in force sufficient to chase Admiral Montagu (who had nine fail of the line of fresh ships) into port.

EULOGY ON WHISKEY.

By ABRAHAM AIMWELL, ESQ.

A STRONG AT THOU O WHISKEY, on the high mountains, and strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below.

1. From the rising of the sun, even unto the going down thereof, thy votaries pay homage to thee; day unto day they worship thee; and in their nightly orgies they show forth the sweet influence of thy spirit.

2. When they rise up they think of thee; when they meet together they talk of thee; and when they lie down they dream of thee: Thou art unto them WHISKEY, and they are thy SERVANTS.

3. Their love to thee is wonderful—passing their love of women! yea, their wives and little ones are not to be compared to thee.

4. By the power of thy burning majesty most life on the western mountains; and being filled with thee, they fall flat on their faces—becoming dead as thy lake.

5. Compared to thee, Sir Richard Rums is but a mental, held fast in the strong clutches of the eagle; like lightning

he croucheth down, he boweth his shoulders to bear, and hath become a servant under tribute."

7. But thy spirit O Whiskey exulteth above the flight of the eagle: when he maketh a gesture at thee, thy veterans flout (off) his talons.

8. When thou commandest, they rise against all law and government, and are valiant, even unto the shedding of blood: yea, thy brothers blood!

9. Anarchy is thy confessor, destruction attendeth thee, Poverty and distress follow thy steps;—and the tears of the orphan move thee not.

10. "When the voice of widom crieth peace!—thy voice is louder than the voice of widom: and when thou criest "havoc" thy subjects flout a men!"

11. The hot fire of thy spirit hath singed off the sensibility of their consciences; so that the destruction of social order, the abuse of their father, and the murder of infants giveth them no pain!

12. Strong art thou O WHISKEY upon the Western mountains, & strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below.

Philad. Gas.

ALEXANDRIA, August 4.
Observations on the News from Pittsburgh.
 This information is the most disagreeable, as the disturbance originates in an opposition, apparently determined, to the execution of a law which has received every constitutional sanction, than which no excess is more hostile to liberty and good government. It is to be lamented that Freemen should so far lose sight of their duty as by force of arms thus to infringe on the rights of their fellow citizens, by counteracting the will of a majority; such conduct leads to the dissolution of all government. If a law is obnoxious to any part of the country, let the citizens there petition for its repeal, expose its defects, or influence, through the medium of the press, let their change their representatives, put into their legislature men whom they know will be active to procure its repeal. If this is ineffective, they should resort to fasts; that other parts of the nation do not view the law in the same light—that a majority of their fellow citizens conceive it necessary or proper, and it becomes their duty to bear its burdens, not (however) without continuing their remonstrances and legal endeavours to have it removed. They have another remedy: if they conceive the constitution to be framed up to prevent their sentiments from being fully represented in the public councils let them endeavor to have it amended. But every petition of the republicans in arms to prevent the execution of laws obnoxious to them, we revert to a state of anarchy and barbarism, forfeit every advantage of organized force, or kindle a civil war. In this country we have, fortunately, no yoke to shake off; we have neither a King's power to fear, nor the oppression of an hereditary aristocracy; we have a government of our own choice, as perfect as it could be framed at the time of its formation, as it was to be suited to a variety of local interests; the defects of that government we have a constitutional mode of reforming; if we have abuses in our administration, those abuses can be removed, for the people have all power in their own hands; but this is not the power of the bayonet, or of the sword (this ought to be reserved for external foes) it is the right of regulating their internal concerns by the voice of a majority.—This is the standard which in Republican governments, we must abide by.

At a Meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the townships of Weppensburgh & Newton in the county of Cumberland, held in the town of Newville, Thursday the 14th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Excise Law, and some other important Acts of Congress:—the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that this mode of selling Back Lands in great quantities to companies is unjust and improper, because it is destructive of an essential principle in every republican government, viz: the equal division

of landed property which ought to be encouraged by law, so far as is consistent with that encouragement due to industry: impolitic because, it tends to alienate the affections of the common people from the Federal government by feeling themselves deprived of becoming purchasers upon the same terms with the favorites of government, and consequently prevent that rapid increase of population that our country bids fair for, both from the nature of the climate and the quality of the soil.

Resolved, that the Funding Act ought to be repealed, or at least so altered as to prevent these unprincipled chiefs of mankind called speculators from drawing out of the treasury what they never were justly entitled to.

Resolved, that all original holders of certificates ought to be paid the real nominal value.

Resolved, that the Excise Law is unjust in principle, oppressive in its operation, & impracticable in its execution, in every republican government.

Resolved, that the people of the United States ought not to elude at the adjoint election for members of congress any speculation in the funds, any stock holder in the Bank of the United States, nor any landholder, as this is a class of men who seem to have a separate interest from the rest of the people, and consequently must be under its influence in their deliberations.

Resolved, that the present pay of militia is no way adequate to their services, as being far short of the pay of the day labourer, and the dispoition is so great between the pay of officers and privates; and also the finest appears to us, that it was the five congress had more in value than personal service.

Resolved, that as all civil authority originates with and is derived from the people in a republican government, that every law made by the representatives not agreeable to the voice of those from whom they derive their authority is tyrannical and unjust.

Resolved, as virtue is the only spring that supports a republican government, & not power, the laws should recommend themselves to the affections of the people by their propriety, consequently it would make them easy in their execution.

Resolved, that as long as direct taxes is necessary for the payment of the public debts & the support of government, congress should lay a tax upon all warranted and patent lands, and least we may be thought by some to be enemies to all taxation and good order we unanimously resolve, that we will be ready at all times to support government by the payment of taxes in common with our fellow citizens in proportion to the value of our estate real or personal.

Whereas, the Governor of this State in compliance with a requisition from the President of the United States hath ordered the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at all moments warning to enforce the execution of the excise, amongst our brethren in the western country, therefore resolved unanimously that the citizens of this county be earnestly recommended to send a number of delegates not fewer than six nor more than ten from each township, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 20th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important crisis in which we are placed and the measures proper to be pursued.

Resolved, that our fellow citizens of Millin county with whom we have often acted in union in public measures be requested in the spirit of fraternal affection to send some of their confidential citizens to meet us on this occasion.

Signed by order of the meeting,
 ROBERT SHANNON, Chairman.
 JOHN MITCHELL, Clerk.

Carlisle, August 20.

A letter dated the 17th instant, from the westward, which was received by a gentleman in this town yesterday, contains the following: "By a letter which I this moment received by the post, I understand, that at the general meeting at Park(ton) Mr. Gallatin reproached in a forcible manner the burning of houses, raising riots, &c. and that the meeting entered into a resolution of bringing all such offenders to justice.—That delegates were appointed from the several counties to meet with the commissioners at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday next. I hope things have come to 2 favourable crisis."

The Cumberland Tramp of Light Hoofs and the Independent Light Infantry Company are to parade at the Court House at one o'clock on Saturday next, in good property equipped;

SAMUEL A. McCOSKRY, Captain of Dragoons.
ROBERT MILLER, Lieutenant of Infantry.

NAILS FOR SALE.
W. PETRIKIN,
 HAS for sale at his store, a general assortment of NAILS which, he is enabled to sell cheap, also a great assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Books, amongst which are a Review of the Revenue System, (supposed to be wrote by a member of Congress, from one of the Western districts of Pennsylvania, Famous for his Political information and nervous manner of reasoning in the House of Representatives.)
 H. B. William Petrikin carries on the Taylor Business as formerly.
 July 29th 1794.

2 dollars reward.
 Strayed from the commons of Carlisle, sometime last week, a dark bay Horse, sometimes last week, several saddle marks, a blemish in his left eye, between 14 and 15 hands high, shod all round, low in flesh, a little hipshot, trots a canter, his age not known. Whoever takes up said horse and bring him to the printer herent shall receive the above reward.
 Carlisle, August 19, 1794.

DESERVED from this post, on the 10th instant, the following Soldier, belonging to the Legion of the United States, viz, corporal JOHN BROWN, about 40 years of age, now made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, bald headed, his hair black mixed with grey, born in France, and speaks broken English, by trade a miller. BENJAMIN MMAHOM, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 40 years of age, stout shouldered, a weaver by trade, fond of liquor, and slow of speech, had on a pair of fullian overalls, striped cotton jacket without sleeves, and an old cap. Whoever strikes upon this deserter and delivers him to the care of any continental officer, or secures them in any goal of the United States, shall receive ten dollars for each, with reasonable charges.

RICHARD SPARKS, Captain
 Barracks at Carlisle, August 13th 1794.

Sale of Valuable Land.
 I AM directed to make it known, that on the first Wednesday of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful tract of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 519 acres, 29 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title with a general warranty shall be given by Rufus H. Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, 5000 paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person accommodating the sale, by hiding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to 500 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, exceeds 12 miles in length, 1000 acres at least, on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with gentle activity overlooking the town, and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of wood easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water, running through it, with a feat for mill, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. It would afford a view at 1200 per acre, that is upwards of 1000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
 Attorney at Pittsburgh for the Estate.

July 29, 1794.

To be Let,
 A Shop adjoining the house occupied by William Denney, in the Main street, it is well suited for a Hatter Shop, as there is a furnace ready built. For terms apply to

WILLIAM DENNEY.

Samuel Gray,
 North and York street Carlisle,
 IS just returned from Philadelphia with a fresh assortment of GOODS, suitable for this part of the country, it is so general that it is not necessary to mention the articles as it would take up too much of a newspaper.

Said Gray being convinced he has got his part of the cake laid out in this place since he began business, he returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, and assures them he will continue to sell his goods as low as reason will admit, and flatters himself that he will have his share of trade as formerly.

N. B. All persons whose accounts are due six months or upwards, are requested to call and pay them as they cannot expect any longer indulgence.

GUNS
 Made and Mended by
SAMUEL CRISWELL,
 in Carlisle.
 August 18th, 1794.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Hugh Fatten deceased, are requested for the last time, to come forward and make payment before the 5th day of September next—such as neglect to comply, their names with the sums due will be certified, and their accounts set out into the hands of proper officers for recovery by

MARY FATTEN, administratrix,
 Carlisle, August 11th 1794.

NOTICE.
 THE Board of Commissioners of Cumberland county, will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 25th instant, when, and where all persons who have business to transact with the board are desired to attend.
 By Order of the Board.
 GEROUGE LOGUE, Clerk
 Carlisle, 9th August 1794.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who stand indebted to the estate of John Segwick, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to call on the Commissioners on or before the first day of September next, and pay off the amount of their accounts respectively, otherwise they will be dealt with agreeably to law; without further notice or respect of persons. Those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts legally attested for payment.

HUGH BODEN Administrator,
 ADAM LOGUE Attorney,
 Carlisle August 15th 1794.

John Marry Bain,
 Inform the public in general that he has for Sale at very low prices at the Store of Mr. Nathaniel Wesley in the Borough of Carlisle, a complete assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches.

French and English, warranted good. With an elegant assortment of Gift Chains.

Two Dollars Reward.
 STRAYED or stolen from near Meads Rock, the first of July, a Dark Grey HORSE, a sort of white, adpce down his face, long tail to the white, trots and walks well, one hind foot white, a lump on the pattern like the zimbaboe, five years old of a good feed. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him that the owner can have him again, shall be the above reward and reasonable charge paid by,

JAMES HUSTON
 August 21th 1794.