which they gained during the
carry off the greatest part of
ten bodies on the ground be-
could not carry away.
the mounted militia of Ken-
Fort Washington about the
second about the 23d. After
iliary force at the head of the
been the latter part of July,
enabled to move forward for
lishing the objects of the cam-
ected will not be very difficult,
lity and numbers of our troops
y.
ituated 97½ miles from Fort
hio, in the field where the ac-
November, 1791, was fought
s advanced o: Greenville, in-
rters in July.
Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, dated
received at Wilmington.
commanded by general Symes,
French; the British force was
rs from all the British islands,
Martinico, and all the seamen
ry severe, occasioned by many
e time before, and the French
the attack; they made a feint,
ch means they drew the British
y had sprung, and blew the
army in the air. The sixth re-
destroyed.
f the British army, retreated in
ning Grand Terre, and left it
French.
British is computed at 800 men,
rs."
om St. Eustatius, dated July 15.
ey must be lost in the late flour
ch produce can be procured at
loss on return cargoes, but I
ong so. The French have de-
Point-Petre, Guadaloupe—800
fell in the first attack. Grand
doned by the British, and I ex-
e the island totally.
s have given the horrors to all
West-Indies, even here they are
d before the hurricane months
the merchants more cautious in
our than heretofore."

OLK, *August 7.*
erday an officer of a British fri-
en Bay from Halifax, came up
and that there are five sail of
mand of commodore Rogers—
ron from that in the Delaware,
of the 10th of June, in town;
had a sight of it, but they are
at it contains an official letter
ch states, that on the 28th of
with the French fleet, attend-
er—That in the event he had
ous, having taken six sail of the
one of them mounting 120
happened off Brest—he says,
ing of his own loss.—We have
nperfect sketch of this affair, as
obtain—At the same time we
ark, that all our information is
accounts—The names of the
re, we understand, in the Ga-
in Hampton Road from Bour-
d that the Chesapeake fleet had
ention is made in the London
of June, of the fleet from the
mable that it must be arrived,
ad happened it is probable it
n in London at that time; nor
f it by the vessel which brought
ve engagement to Halifax.
d to be a statement of the cap-
y under La Concorde, bound
France.

tion,	1	merchant ship.
	5	do.
ur,	4	do.
au,	5	do.
	1	do.
	16	

of war taken by the L'Oiseau.

s, August 14.
inhabitants of Pittsburgh on
July 31, 1794, to take into
sent situation of affairs, and de-
s on this delicate crisis:
lmost the whole of the inhabi-
embled. It being announced to
in gentlemen from the town of
ed and had signified that they
message from the inhabitants of
resent affairs; a committee of
pointed to confer with them and
the meeting, the persons ap-
Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge
. these gentlemen made report
, that in consequence of certain
mail, certain persons were dis-
of the excise law, and enemies
country; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryson, and Abraham Kirkpatrick,—were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected of the country should be dismissed from the town without delay; whereupon, it was resolved, that it should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one were appointed to see this resolution carried into effect, to wit: George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, Peter Andrain, John Scull, John M'Masters, John Wilkins, sen. Andrew M'Intire, George Adams, David Evans, Josiah Tannehill, Matthew Ernest, William Earls, Alexander M'Nickle, colonel John Irwin, James Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Irish, A. Tannehill.

Also, That whereas it is a part of the message from the gentlemen of Washington, that a great body of the people of the country will meet to-morrow at Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect measures that may seem to them adviseable with respect to the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, that the above committee, shall at an early hour wait upon the people on the ground, and assure the people that the above resolution with respect to the proscribed persons, has been carried into effect.

Resolved, also, That the inhabitants of the town shall march out, and join the people of Braddock's field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any measure that may seem adviseable for the common cause.

Resolved, also, That we shall be watchful among ourselves of all characters, that by word or act may be unfriendly 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 Monongela, on the 14th of August next, Resolved, That delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of August next, be appointed for a town meeting, to elect such delegates.

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

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, have, from the time of the commencement of those laws, existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania: And whereas the said combinations, proceeding in a manner subversive equally of the just authority of government, and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purposes, by the influence of certain irregular meetings whose proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of opposition by misrepresentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavours to deter those who might be so disposed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public resentment, and of injury to person and property, and to compel those who had accepted such offices by actual violence, to surrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces against all those who should otherwise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation, should themselves comply therewith, by actually injuring and destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating punishments upon private citizens, for no other cause than that of appearing to be friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the highways, abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them, by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers, and committing other outrages; employing for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti, disguised in such manner as for the most part to escape discovery: And whereas the endeavours of the legislature to obviate objections to the said laws, by lowering the duties and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of those whom they immediately affect (though they have given satisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the suggestion of local considerations, have been disappointed of their effect, by the machinations of persons whose industry to excite resistance has increased with every appearance of a disposition among the people to relax in their opposition, and to acquiesce in the laws, insomuch that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States; the said persons having, on the sixteenth and seventeenth of July last past, proceeded in arms (on the second day amounting to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville, inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the said house, with the persons therein, wounding some of them; having seized David Lenox, marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, who, previous thereto, had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men, detaining him for some time prisoner, till, for the preservation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty, he found it necessary to enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties, touching processes issuing out of a court of the United States—and having finally obliged the said inspector of the revenue, and the said marshal, from considerations of personal safety, to fly from that part of the country, in order, by a circuitous rout to proceed to the seat of government; avowing, as the motives of these outrageous proceedings, an intention to prevent, by force of arms; the execution of the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the revenue to renounce his said office, to withstand, by open violence, the lawful authority of government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the measures of the legislature, and a repeal of the laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," it is enacted, "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by an associate justice, or a district judge, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to call forth the militia of such state, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state where such combinations may happen, shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the president, if the legislature of the United States shall not be in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state or states, most convenient thereto, as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session: Provided always, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the president, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the president shall forthwith and previous thereto, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limitted time."

And whereas James Wilson, an associate justice on the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me that, "in the counties of Washington and Allegany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take measures for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction that the essential interests of the union demand it, that the very existence of government, and the fundamental principles of social order, are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore and in pursuance of the proviso above recited, I, George Washington, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the first day of September next, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever, against aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(L. S.) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile of the Cross-Roads. For terms apply to *Mr. Steuart*, at Doden, near South-river church.

Joseph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his most greatful thanks to his friends, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve their confidence.

Said Middleton still continues to carry on his business, in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-George's-street, next house to that of doctor *James Murray*, and has now on hand different kinds of furniture, which may be had on reasonable terms.

Commands from the country will be cheerfully attended to, and punctually executed.

Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

THE VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH, Kent county, and state of Maryland, give notice, that they intend prefering a petition to the next general assembly, for an act authorising them to commence a scheme of a lottery for the purpose of finishing the chapel, in said parish.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN HURTT, Register.

August 1, 1794.

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE subscriber, having lately finished his education at an university in New England, begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY, at the house of Mr. CORNELIUS MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE, for the instruction of young ladies, in the various branches of useful literature, viz. in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, elocution, geography, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.—The superior advantages, which institutions of this kind have over those schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught, whose regulations admit both sexes, are too apparent to need a comment. And the rapidity with which academies for the education of young ladies are increasing, in different parts of the union, and the encouragement which they derive from our enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonstrations of the utility of such institutions, and that the progress of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent as that of the son. Academies, colleges, and universities, have been instituted for the improvement of the latter, while those doors to scientific knowledge have been too long shut against the researches of the former. Presuming that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not be behind their fellow-citizens, in other parts of the United States, in the necessary accomplishments, which concern the future happiness of their daughters, the subscriber flatters himself that he shall receive the patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be entitled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to those who learn to read and write, will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars entrance; to those whose studies are upon the other branches, the same entrance, and six dollars per quarter. As it is not the instructor's ambition to have a large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do the greater justice to those who may come to the academy, he presumes his prices will not be thought high.

PAUL GROUT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELY DORSEY, senior, late of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to notify the same to *Richard Ridgely*, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, for payment, on or before the first day of November next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will then take place, pursuant to his last will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

August 6, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, out of pasture, on the eleventh of May last, an iron gray HORSE, about fifteen hands high, long made, and about seven or eight years old, a natural trotter, was never shod, and is branded on the right shoulder with the letters P B. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD ROSS, in Bladensburgh, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. BRICE.

N. B. The above horse was very low in flesh.

August 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, two fellows, viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their names we suppose they will alter) JAMES HALL is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a short full suit of hair, a scar on the right cheek, a gap in the under fore teeth, and stutters much when disconcerted or surprised. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, very streight and well formed, has likewise an impediment in speech, when surprised. They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Whoever will secure, in any gaol, the above fellows, so that we get them, shall receive the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.
WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
August 3, 1794.