complements of artillery-men, marched from Niagara a few days ago for Fort Erie, as was there underſtood to re-eſtabliſh the poſt at the Rapids of the Miami. It was alſo reported that the Indians had had two partial engagements, one with a detachment from general Wayne's army, in which fifty Indians were killed—the other with the detachment of cavalry when on their march, in which ſeventy were killed; that they had ſent a hatchet and a ſtring of wampum to Mr. Simcoe, ſaying that the hatchet was too blunt."

LANCASTER, *September* 10.

BEWARE of COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES!

On Thurſday laſt were apprehended in this borough, ſeveral perſons, for paſſing counterfeit bank notes, in imitation of the notes of the bank of the United States. They are of the denominations of FIVE and TEN dollar bills: The paper and engraving part are done tolerably well, and ſuch as would deceive even a cloſe obſerver, but the writing, or filling up part, and the ſignatures of Thomas Willing and John Kean, are performed clumſily, and may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a compariſon with the genuine bill. The perſons apprehended and now in jail, are five, all of whom had a hand in paſſing or attempting to paſs ſome of the bills; but it ſeems, that a Robert Hancock and one William Shaw, among them, are more principally concerned in the buſineſs. Hancock is from Birmingham, in England, where he reſided for upwards of thirty-ſix years; about three years ago he came over to this country, but lately went over to reviſit his native country, and returned again to New-York about ſix weeks ago. The circumſtances are ſtrong to ſuppoſe that he has brought with him a quantity of bank notes, to be filled up as occaſion might require, a number of which were found on the way by which he paſſed, when he was taken to the juſtice to be examined.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 10.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable character in London, to his friend in this city, dated the ſecond of July.

"I have nothing but what is very gloomy to tell you from this part of the world. The allied armies have received great checks, not to ſay defeats from the French; and this day the alarms are very great concerning the fate of the Britiſh troops in Flanders.

"Lord Howe's naval victory came indeed very opportunely to quiet the people's minds as to an invaſion, and to maintain ſome degree of ſpirit among them; where this diſaſterous war will end God only knows! I rejoice in the mean time to hear from pretty good authority, that all differences between this country and your's are in a fair way of being amicably ſettled. This at laſt is the language which both Mr. Jay and the Britiſh miniſters hold without heſitation."

WESTERN DISTURBANCES.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from the commiſſioners ſent by the federal and ſtate governments to offer terms to the inſurgents in the Weſtern counties of this ſtate. The information theſe contain are not ſo favourable as was anticipated from the diſpoſition expreſſed by the committee of conference. It appears, that the propoſitions made by the commiſſioners were laid before the committee of ſafety conſiſting of 60 members, of which the committee of conference were a part.

They were taken into conſideration by the grand committee, 57 members being preſent; on the 28th ult. Mr. Gallatin addreſſed them in a ſpeech of two hours long, in which he treated the ſubject in a very maſterly manner, recommending obedience to the law, and recourſe to the conſtitutional means of obtaining a repeal of it. He was followed by Mr. Bradford, who in a violent and inflammatory harrangue of conſiderable length endeavoured to make a contrary impreſſion; he contended, that reſiſtance to the oppreſſion of an odious exciſe was not only a duty, but that in the then ſituation of the Weſtern country it was practicable to render that oppoſition effectual; that the only article wanted to inſure an happy iſſue to their efforts was fire arms, that they wanted neither numbers nor courage, and that the militia ſent againſt them would furniſh arms. It was reſolved, on the queſtion of approving or diſapproving of the propoſitions of government, that the votes ſhould not be given *viva voce* but by ballot, leſt fear ſhould influence.

Upon counting the votes 34 were found in favour of the terms offered by government, and 23 againſt. Some four or five members afterwards declared they had voted contrary to their ſentiments having miſtaken the queſtion. The committee, however, were unwilling that their ſenſe of the terms offered by government, ſhould be conſidered as binding on the people, and having appointed a committee of nine, further to confer with the commiſſioners from government, it was determined that thoſe terms ſhould be finally referred to the people at large, and to collect their ſenſe, each inhabitant entitled to a vote is, on the 11th inſt. to give it in the manner according to which elections are conducted, either *pro* or *con* the propoſitions. In the county of Waſhington, the inhabitants are to vote in townſhips and in that of Allegany, in election diſtricts. The return of votes is to be made on the 16th inſt. to the town of Union, in the county of Fayette. It ſhould be added, that the committee of nine, after a conference with the commiſſioners from government individually ſigned their acquieſcence in the terms they offered, and promiſe to uſe their influence to cauſe them to be accepted.

We hold the foregoing ſtatement from very good authority and can vouch for the accuracy of the material parts of it. Thus it appears, that the unfortunate buſineſs in that quarter is not ſo near a cloſe as there was reaſon, a few days ſince to expect. It is hoped, government, placing a reliance on the good ſenſe of the people, will grant the delay aſked, to the middle of the month, and no doubt that good ſenſe will defeat the deſigns of the factions. The voting will occaſion a warm conteſt, and as the queſtion will be war or not war, it would not be ſurpriſing if it led to acts of violence between the different parties. Should the ſenſe of the counties after this ſolemn trial, be in favour of violent oppoſition to the laws, no citizen who values the bleſſings that flow from government will refuſe his moſt active aid in ſuppreſſing ſo dangerous and deſpotic an attempt of a minority to rule, and we ſhall at a blow cruſh the hydra of anarchy and by a deciſive line of conduct in this firſt inſtance deſtroy the germe of any future conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution and laws.

Sept. 12. At a meeting of the old city troop of cavalry, commanded by captain Dunlap, at the city tavern, and of the Volunteer Greens, commanded by captain M'Connell, at M'Shane's on Wedneſday afternoon, we have it from good authority, that every member of both troops offered themſelves as volunteers on the expedition againſt the Weſtern inſurgents.—The ſecond troop commanded by captain Singer, we hear, had a previous meeting, at which the ſame republican ſpirit was diſplayed in ſupport of the laws and the violated authority of the ſtate.

The company of artillery commanded by major Fiſher, were the firſt to offer their ſervices upon this important occaſion.

In addition to the foregoing very agreeable intelligence, we have the pleaſure of informing our readers, that two troops of New-England horſe, ſaid to come from the neighbourhood of Boſton and Concord, are at Trenton on their way to join the army againſt the inſurgents—and that a large body of the Jerſey militia, about 1600, are already encamped between Trenton and Lamberton, among which are ſeveral troops of cavalry.

The quota of this ſtate and that of New-Jerſey, are to rendezvous at Carliſle, paſſing in their route, through Lancaſter and Reading. The governor will in a few days pitch his tent on the other ſide of Schuylkill, and open a liſt for the enrolment of volunteers. The legiſlature it is hoped, will allow them a bounty, in ſome degree proportionate to the price of labour.

One of the perſons moſt active as a leader in the weſtern oppoſition to the laws, is ſaid to have written to general Morgan of Virginia, that the moment he ſhould ſet his foot upon Pennſylvania at the head of his troops, certain relations of his in the diſaffected counties ſhould be put to death. He anſwered, that he was not to be deterred from his duty by any ſuch unmanly threats; but if they offered thoſe relations the leaſt inſult, he would hang every inſurgent he caught on the firſt tree.

Sep. 13. We are informed that while the honourable judges M'Kean and Yeates were at Carliſle, on their return from their late miſſion, they received information on oath of the ſeditious and treaſonable ſpeeches of certain perſons who were the principal agents in effecting the late meeting in Cumberland county, the reſolves of which have lately been publiſhed—four of theſe perſons were brought before the judges, and compelled to enter into recognizances for their appearance at the next court to be holden in that county.

NORFOLK, *September* 4.

Extract of a letter from admiral Vanſtable, to his correſpondent in this town, dated Breſt, June 24.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you of my ſafe arrival at Breſt, without loſing one veſſel from the fleet under our convoy:—On our paſſage we captured and brought ſafe into Breſt harbour, fifteen prizes, worth, at the loweſt computation, four millions: There are at preſent 590 prizes in this port—a Dutch fleet of 30 ſail, under convoy of an Engliſh and Dutch frigate, were all captured and brought in here.

"The armies of the republic are every where victorious, and are at preſent about to beſiege Barcelona—and to crown all, there is the greateſt abundance of proviſions."

WINCHESTER, *September* 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Morgan town, to his friend in this town, dated Auguſt 28.

"I am happy that nothing has tranſpired ſince I wrote Mr. ——, except ſome threats from Pennſylvania, which are as follow:—A few days ago, a Mr. ——, of this place, was there, and ſaw a number of people collect, and heard them declare, that they would be in Morgan town in a few days, in order to ſet up a liberty pole, and compel certain characters there to kiſs it.—The firſt characters in this county are in favour of the law, but are not at liberty to declare themſelves. I hope government will protect what few friends they may have in this county. I have ſome reaſons to believe we are nearly divided here—if any odds, it is in favour of government, but not diſpoſed to ſhed blood if it can be avoided."

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 4.

[The following was copied by a gentleman in this town from a letter in the hands of general Morgan:]

Copy of a letter from David Bradford, of Waſhington, in Pennſylvania, to the inhabitants of Monongalia.

Waſhington, Auguſt 6, 1794.

Gentlemen,

I preſume you have heard of the ſpirited oppoſition given to the exciſe law in this ſtate—matters have been ſo brought to paſs here, that all are under the neceſſity of bringing their minds to a final concluſion. This has been the queſtion amongſt us ſome days: "Shall we diſapprove of the conduct of thoſe engaged againſt Nevill, the exciſe officer, or approve—or, in other words, ſhall we ſuffer them to fall a ſacrifice to a federal proſecution, or ſhall we ſupport them?" On the reſult of this buſineſs we have fully deliberated, and have determined, with *head, heart, hand* and *voice*, that we will ſupport the oppoſition to the exciſe law—The criſis is now come: *Submiſſion* or *oppoſition*—We are determined in the oppoſition—We are determined in future to act agreeably to ſyſtem; to form arrangements, guided by *reaſon, prudence, fortitude* and *ſpirited conduct*.—We have propoſed a general meeting of the four counties of Pennſylvania, and have invited our brethren in the neighbouring counties in Virginia to come forward and join us in council and deliberation, on this important criſis, and conclude upon meaſures intereſting to the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania and Virginia. A notification of this kind may be ſeen in the Pittſburg paper—Parkinſon's ferry is the place propoſed as moſt central, and the fourteenth of Auguſt the time.

We ſolicit you by all the ties that an union of intereſts can ſuggeſt, to come forward to join with us in our deliberations—the cauſe is common to us all—we invite you to come, even ſhould you differ with us in opinion—we wiſh you to hear our reaſons influencing our conduct.

Your's, with eſteem,

DAVID BRADFORD.

BALTIMORE, *September* 15.

A more warlike appearance, perhaps our town has not exhibited ſince the year 76, than it did yeſterday in conſequence of an expreſs from the governor to general Smith. The militia of this town were requeſted to meet on the parade, near the old theatre, at 4 P. M. They met accordingly, when a circle was formed, and general Smith, in a ſhort but energetic addreſs, informed them of the object of their meeting: That it was in conſequence of an intended attack by the inſurgents beyond the mountains, upon the arſenal at Frederick-town, with a view of taking off all the arms, &c. and that 300 volunteers of infantry, beſides artillery and cavalry, were requeſted immediately to march under the command of colonel Stricker, and ſecure it.—It is not," ſaid he "againſt an enemy that we have to march, but a ſet of men more daring than the reſt, a lawleſs banditti, who ſet themſelves up to govern. Shall we permit them to ſeize our arms and give us laws, or ſhall we keep them and give laws to ourſelves?" (We could not hear the whole of the general's ſpeech.) He concluded his harrangue by putting the queſtion—"Will you go volunteers, or will you be draughted?" Melancholy as the circumſtances are, it is with pleaſure we have it in out power to inform the public, that they turned out voluntarily to nearly treble the requiſition, and that the unanimity diſplayed on the occaſion could hardly be ſurpaſſed. This is the reſt of patriotiſm!

Annapolis, September 18.

On Monday morning laſt a part of the volunteer militia of this city marched for Frederick-town, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in guarding the arſenal near that place; and on the day following a detachment from the troop of light dragoon marched for the ſame purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated Saturday noon, Auguſt 23, received at Boſton.

"As the ſchooner has been detained, I take the advantage offered by her detention, to forward you one of Saturday's papers, juſt from the preſs.—In addition to what I ſaid in my laſt, on the improbability of an American conteſt, you may be aſſured that admiral Murray, now in this port, has received poſitive orders from home, to treat all the Americans who may fall into his hands, with the greateſt lenity and reſpect, and to ſuffer none to be captured but thoſe undoubtedly loaded with French property, or poſitively carrying articles contraband de guerre to ports of the enemy. Thoſe orders may probably aſſiſt the Americans now in this port."

THE ſubſcriber, being appointed a truſtee by the high court of chancery for the purpoſe of ſelling and conveying certain tracts of land, mortgaged by Benjamin Reeder, formerly of Charles county, to Meſſieurs Uriah Forreſt and Benjamin Stoddert, hereby gives notice, that in purſuance of a decree of the ſaid court, the ſaid land, conſiſting of 621 acres, lying in Charles county, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, for READY MONEY; this land is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, about eleven miles from Port-Tobacco, eight from Chaptico, and two from Pile's warehouſe, on navigable water, and is conſidered to be well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; about ſixty acres thereof may be converted with little expence, into very good meadow, which, with the advantage of its ſufficiency of wood, excellent water, and convenient ſituation to market, renders it but little inferior to any land in the county; the buildings thereon are two tolerable good dwelling houſes, with other convenient houſes ſuitable to the purpoſes of a planter or farmer.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Truſtee.

Charles county, Auguſt 31, 1794. 1

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Monday the third of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THAT valuable FARM adjacent SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S, containing three hundred acres of land, more or leſs, one third of which is timbered; it is needleſs to ſay any thing about the quality of the ſoil, as it is expected every gentleman that means to buy will view the land before they bid. The terms of ſale are, that one half of the purchaſe money be paid on the day of ſale, the other half to be paid in two annual payments, the purchaſer giving bond upon intereſt with approved ſecurity, upon failure of the payment November, 1795, the bond will be put in ſuit immediately for the whole ſum. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January, 1795.

Alſo, a parcel of NEGROES will be ſold for caſh only, on the ſame day, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, by

NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

N. B. The ſale will begin at eleven o'clock.

September 12, 1794. 1

To be SOLD, on the firſt Monday in October next, in Port-Tobacco-town,

ABOUT one hundred acres of LAND, lying within two miles of the town, lately the property of colonel FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff. The terms of ſale will be made known, and a plot of the land ſhewn, on the day of ſale, by

THOMAS A. DYSON, Agent from the truſtees of Francis Ware.

September 11, 1794. 1

THE ſubſcribers forewarn all perſons from hunting on their lands, on Weſt river, with either dog or gun, as they are determined to put the law in force againſt all who do not pay due reſpect to this notice.

PETER PARRISH,
JOHN TUCKER.

Weſt river, September 15, 1794.