

Taid Inspector of the Revenue to reconnoitre his said office, to withstand by open violence the lawful authority of the 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, intitled "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 to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after 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 previously thereto, by Proclamation, command such persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited 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 Allegheny, 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 Marshals 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 to do so, feeling the deep 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 provision 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 fifth day of September next to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons who shall thereafter aid, abet, or comfort 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 endeavors 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.

G. WASHINGTON,
By the President,
EDM. RAYBOLD.

English account of the late Naval Combat.

Admiralty Office, June 10.
Sir Roger Curtis, first Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with dispatch from his Lordship Sir Stephen, of which the following is a copy:

Queen Charlotte at Sea, June 2, 1794.
Uthart, E. Half N. 140 leagues.

SIR,
THINKING it may not be necessary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with respect to the present information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I conclude my communications in this dispatch, to the occurrences, when in presence of the enemy yesterday.

Finding on my return off Brest, on the 10th past, that the French fleet had been before port, to sea; and receiving on the same evening, advice from Rear-Admiral Montague, I deemed it requisite to endeavor to form a junction with the Rear-Admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately for the station on which he meant to wait for the Venus. But having gained every credible intelligence, on the 21st of the same month, whereby I had reason to suppose the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the westward, the same before referred was altered accordingly.

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

The weather being 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 first line of ships bore up together for that purpose between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. The French, their force consisted of twenty-six ships of the line, opposed to his Majesty's fleet of twenty-five (the Audacious having parted company with the fleet on the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution.

Just as an hour after the close action commenced in the center, 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 full sail after him, leaving with about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally disabled ships exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her fore-topmast, and the main-topmast fell over the side very soon after.

The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet, at this time too much disabled or widely separated, and under such circumstances were forced to those ships of the enemy in a state of action, and with which the firing was still continued, and two or three of their disabled ships attempting to get under a spritsail flag, or smaller flag raised on the stump 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.

Drumwidge having lost her mizen-mast in the action, and drifted to the leeward of the French retreating ships, were obliged to put away from the northward from them. Not being her chased by the enemy, in that predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth. All the other 21 ships of his Majesty's fleet re-embarked 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 of his Majesty's ships I understand is confined chiefly to their masts and yards which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not yet been able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Capt. Montague is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The numbers of both descriptions I hope will prove small, the nature of the service considered, but I have the concern of adding on the same subject, that Admiral Graves had received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Boscawen and Paffier, and Capt. Hutt 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 number of killed and wounded appears to be very considerable.

Though I shall have on the subject of these different actions 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 effect of their spirited exertions; and I shall be excused for postponing the more detailing narrative of the entire transaction of the Fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my first Capt. Sir Roger Curtis, is charged with this dispatch, will be able to give the further information the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may wish to receive. I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RAYBOLD.

English account of the late Naval Combat.

Admiralty Office, June 10.
Sir Roger Curtis, first Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with dispatch from his Lordship Sir Stephen, of which the following is a copy:

Queen Charlotte at Sea, June 2, 1794.
Uthart, E. Half N. 140 leagues.

Life of the French ships captured on the 1st day of June, 1794.

La Jolite,	30 Guns.
Santa Feuille	80
L'Assommoir	74
L'Archille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Impetueux	74
Vengeur	74

Immediately upon being taken possession of.

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

British official account of the surrender of Brest in Corsica.

WHITEHALL, June 10.
The dispatch of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday last from Admiral Lord Hood, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Victory, off Brest, May 24, 1794.

SIR,
I have the honor to acquaint you that the town and citadel of Brest with the several posts upon the heights, surrendered to the arms of his Majesty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a message, that the garrison was desirous of capitulating upon honorable terms; in consequence of which I sent the inclosed note on shore. This brought on board the Victory three officers who informed me that Gentili, the Commandant, would assemble the officers of the several corps, and of the Municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to, a little before five. The next day I received a note from Gentili, which I also inclose, and sent Capt. Young on shore, on the morning of the 21st, who soon returned to the Victory, with two officers and two of the Administrative bodies, which, with Vice Admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, Capt. Lugfield, and my Secretary, Mr. Mc-Author, settled the articles of capitulation, which were signed the following morning, when his Majesty's troops took possession of all the posts above the town, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

(Signed) HOOD.

LONDON, June 12.
NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

By private letters yesterday received to the city from America, we learn, that Mr. Jay, a Member of Congress, is coming to the country to settle all misunderstanding between Great Britain and America. The government of America is extremely averse to a war with Great Britain, while the people on the other hand are, for the most part, in the extreme. Perhaps nothing will tend to bring the Americans to their senses, as to hear that the French fleet is completely defeated upon the superiority of which they probably built very flattering hopes.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Saridonia, there is no doubt but they will proceed to Radonno, and to kill the rest of his Holiness's Forces to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardonia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. They met at the same time received orders to declare war against the Pope, and to march an immense number of troops to mediate into their country.

Confidential sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corcoran, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Onward a few miles from Warsaw the present head quarters of Gen. Kalidina.

The French frigates and other vessels not only in the Baltic, and in the East Indies, and in every other part of the world, but even in the West-Indies, they could not be informed that they had been done at six and a half percent.

Accounts were yesterday received from 35 of our merchantmen, some of which were now on their way to America, and some part of them carried into the port of New-York.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 10. From the Head Quarters at Tournay, N. 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bertriges and Doonies, with considerable force and great vigour. Our advanced posts, which were in a very strong position, were obliged to fall back; but they were supported by the main body, and the enemy having likewise been forced by twelve thousand infantry, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Saridonia, there is no doubt but they will proceed to Radonno, and to kill the rest of his Holiness's Forces to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardonia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. They met at the same time received orders to declare war against the Pope, and to march an immense number of troops to mediate into their country.

Confidential sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corcoran, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Onward a few miles from Warsaw the present head quarters of Gen. Kalidina.

The French frigates and other vessels not only in the Baltic, and in the East Indies, and in every other part of the world, but even in the West-Indies, they could not be informed that they had been done at six and a half percent.

Accounts were yesterday received from 35 of our merchantmen, some of which were now on their way to America, and some part of them carried into the port of New-York.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 10. From the Head Quarters at Tournay, N. 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bertriges and Doonies, with considerable force and great vigour. Our advanced posts, which were in a very strong position, were obliged to fall back; but they were supported by the main body, and the enemy having likewise been forced by twelve thousand infantry, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Saridonia, there is no doubt but they will proceed to Radonno, and to kill the rest of his Holiness's Forces to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardonia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. They met at the same time received orders to declare war against the Pope, and to march an immense number of troops to mediate into their country.

Confidential sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corcoran, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Onward a few miles from Warsaw the present head quarters of Gen. Kalidina.

The French frigates and other vessels not only in the Baltic, and in the East Indies, and in every other part of the world, but even in the West-Indies, they could not be informed that they had been done at six and a half percent.

Accounts were yesterday received from 35 of our merchantmen, some of which were now on their way to America, and some part of them carried into the port of New-York.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 10. From the Head Quarters at Tournay, N. 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bertriges and Doonies, with considerable force and great vigour. Our advanced posts, which were in a very strong position, were obliged to fall back; but they were supported by the main body, and the enemy having likewise been forced by twelve thousand infantry, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Saridonia, there is no doubt but they will proceed to Radonno, and to kill the rest of his Holiness's Forces to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardonia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. They met at the same time received orders to declare war against the Pope, and to march an immense number of troops to mediate into their country.

Confidential sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corcoran, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Onward a few miles from Warsaw the present head quarters of Gen. Kalidina.

The French frigates and other vessels not only in the Baltic, and in the East Indies, and in every other part of the world, but even in the West-Indies, they could not be informed that they had been done at six and a half percent.

Accounts were yesterday received from 35 of our merchantmen, some of which were now on their way to America, and some part of them carried into the port of New-York.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 10. From the Head Quarters at Tournay, N. 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bertriges and Doonies, with considerable force and great vigour. Our advanced posts, which were in a very strong position, were obliged to fall back; but they were supported by the main body, and the enemy having likewise been forced by twelve thousand infantry, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Saridonia, there is no doubt but they will proceed to Radonno, and to kill the rest of his Holiness's Forces to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardonia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. They met at the same time received orders to declare war against the Pope, and to march an immense number of troops to mediate into their country.

Confidential sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corcoran, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Onward a few miles from Warsaw the present head quarters of Gen. Kalidina.

The French frigates and other vessels not only in the Baltic, and in the East Indies, and in every other part of the world, but even in the West-Indies, they could not be informed that they had been done at six and a half percent.

Accounts were yesterday received from 35 of our merchantmen, some of which were now on their way to America, and some part of them carried into the port of New-York.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 10. From the Head Quarters at Tournay, N. 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bertriges and Doonies, with considerable force and great vigour. Our advanced posts, which were in a very strong position, were obliged to fall back; but they were supported by the main body, and the enemy having likewise been forced by twelve thousand infantry, about twelve hundred yards, and the town in each, and the Municipality, from whence they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of American Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humor at the numerous injuries made on their ships; they are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is very desirous to advertise to any person who may be inclined to join them.

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the ship of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued, and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their fine country for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independent Republic, under the protection of the English & Gen. Paoli is to convolve the States accordingly.

Letters from Dear-Points mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre bridge.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Benildis, to have again passed the Sarre, and taken Fontaine E. Breffort. The late check which they re-

ceived at Calvi was not predicted the expected advantage, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.