The English and French fleets.

Extract of a friter from an Officer hoard the Pixton frigate, dated Portfonth, June 11. I have the pleafure to acquaint you of

my fafe arrival at this place; and as, upon fo great and plations an occasion, you will naturally expect fome news from me. I fit down to acquaint you of the events which have recently occurred.

"On the 28th of May, in company

with the grand fleet under the command of Earl Howe, we faw early in the morning, to windward of us, the French fleer, confifting of 25 fail of the line, of which 4 were 3 deckers, and from 100 to 120 ques, 12 of 80 guns and upwards, and o of 74, with feveral frigates. At fifthe French bore down upon the British fleets; but foon after halled their wind, considerable out of gun thot. Every exertion was made on the part of the British to come up with them, but without effect, until 5 in the afternoon, about which time our headmost thips, that is to fay, the Belletephon, Admiral Paisley; Thunderer, Ruffel, and Audacious, successively opened on the stern-Audacious, fucedii-ely opened on the firm-moff thip, which was a three decker, called the Bretague, the Roifel lay clofe to her for fome time, when the Audacious, in a moff gallant manner, having got well to windward kept away clofe under the Bre-tague's firm, into which fire pored her bread fide, and fired her mofiquerry from the tops and poop. The French thips returned the and peop. The French thips returned the first the Analysicous lay on the quarter of the Bretague near an hour and an half, during which time the Mathorough and Gibralter came up and joined in the canonate. Latona trigate having worked well to windward, pourrel her broadlide, and raked the Bretague, who in return gave her a flera chafer or two.
"About S A. M. the mizen top-fall of

the Bretague rook fire, which obliged her to cut away her mizen top math, on which the fell round off upon our thips. The enemy, during the attack on their rear, kept their wind and courfe. The Bre tague kept driving down towards our fleet; and as I have finee learn; flrack her colours. Thus ended the buffness of the 28th, havnot effected by any of our flips till towards dark. The Bellerophon by this brush had her main-top-mail floot away, and fome damage done to the rigging; and fo had fome other fhips, but they were all ready

the next day. Thurfday, May 29. "In the morning the enemy were leen to sindward, Lord Howegave every necesfary orderly fignal, for gaining the enemy.
At half past 11 A. M. our van was enegged
with their van. This day the action lasted
fewn hours. Our tear did not come into affirm till late in the aftermoon. At nine
A. M. the enemy opened on our rear, as
they palled to form an evolution. About to the Cafer cleared up her main ton foils. The enemy's fleet was then on the lathoard tack. At 23 minutes pail two, faw five of the evemy's thips on the Oneen Charletter two of which were foon dimarked, and made off. The commonsting at this time was very heavy and quick. About 5 P. M. we petied feveral of our own thips, and cheared them, and the cannonading from after abated. At nine P. M. the Queen Charlone heat a new fore era fail he er being quite a rag. Several of our fhips fuffered much this day in their favis and rigging, and fome in their top mafts, par-ticularly the Queen and Royal Sovereign, whose fails are quite net work. The atmost diligence was used in brading others, and this observation is equally due to every that soffered on the day. The Invine

Friday, May 32.

"Early this moraing a fignal was made that Lord Howe intended to renew the action; and another was made to alk whether all the thips were ready, which was immediately answered by yes! yes! from all. The line was foon afterwards formed, but foon after came on a thick fog, fo it was deficult to diffinguish our own ships.
This weather continued, with little intermission till Saturday evening, Mry 31.

During this fog as I have fince learned, the French stet were joined by four line of battle thips, two frigares, a brig, and an English sloop of war; and they had detachtwo line of hattle thips, which had loft their mails.

Ruffel, and Levisthan, appeared to foffer moft, the Ruffel making much water.

Sunday, June 1. " It is with ichnite fatisfaction I recount this great and glotious day, from minutes

The English fleet confided of 25 thips of the line : the French 26. At five minwith three thips in the van, by the French At tea minutes past nine the Admiral mad sofignal to engage closer. At 15 minutes the French : at 16 minutes paft 9 the fig27 minutes pelining the Admiral engaged the fecond French Admiral, at 40 minutes pall nane I observed one of our ships mard a French thip which had loft he toremaft and bowfprit; at 52 minutes way, having been much damaged by the arfleur ; at 11 minutes paft ten observe wo or three French thips have away with two or faree French into ture away with their fludding fail booms rigged out; at 18 minutes pall ten observed three of the French ships entirely dismasted, and a fourth had loft her mainmail: at 36 minutes past en, observed the French Admiral's ship had oft its main and other mafts; and at 46 minutes paft ten, obferred a three decker minutes paft ten, obferved a three decker difinalled; at 52 minutes paft 10 the Admi-ral made a figual for the Phaeton to fail to-wards him. The Leviathan had been for fome time battering a difinalled fhip, but quitted her just at we bore down; the French hull not having fired for fome ; Prench note not naving meet for tome time, though her colors fill flying withing to join the Admiral as foon as possible, we passed the flern of the French dismasted thins, and the fiern of the French difmatted hisps, and were continuing our course when fine opened her larboard quarter goes upon us. Two or three of her gons puffed thro our flatboard quarter golley and flot a man's head off; broke both the thighs of susther, and wounded feren, three of whom are finee dead. It was a 50 pounder. We returned a finar fire. On joining the Admiral, we were ordered to take the Defence in two, one of our diffusible flies.

tow, one of our difmafted thips.

"In endeavouring in my memorandum book to take a review of this glorious en gagement, commencing on the 28th of Mar and concluding the rft of June, my mind is fo filled with admiration and juy, that I have not been able to methodize my parrative: bur what I write are facts which may be

depended on.
"On the 29th the Ceafar ran thro the French fleet in a very gallant manner, re-ceiving the fire of feveral of their thips The Queen Charlotte broke the French lin in a very spirited fiyle. Never was to much activity thewn on board a fleer, to repair the damages inflained, as this day; and it was a moment of pride and heartful juy to hear our gallant Captains, even those whole ships had must fossered, return for answer, when asked if they were ready to renew the aftion that they were all ready.

"It is allowed on all fides that there no

was a more hardfonohr affin teas. Those who were in Lord Rodoney's fay that the latter bares no comparison. Altho the French frought desperately, I am convinced they did not fland such close fighting as on that day.

Lord Howe broke the French line in a

Total Howe broke the French line in a noble manner, after engaging feveral of their thips as he paffed them. He puthed for the French Admars! hips, whole fecond feeing his intention, made ful to close in with Lord Howe. The Inner, Charlotte-red between the two flurg, the boom of the feeind French Admirst paffing over the Serm of the Overn Charlotte, who the fern of the Queen Charlotte, s m for half an hour. The French Ad. miral's flip the Montague, finding the fire becoming too bot, bore away after having a number of men killed. The fecond Admiral had his mainmast carried by the hoard. It was then that victory feemed our own. The French line was broken in three pieces, and three of their ships had way, fix were difmaffed and not font The French foon gave way' in every quar-ter. The remaining part of the 11 int. was employed in taking polf-till on of the enemy's captured thips and taking the prif-oners out of them. The Multiurnogh was for forme time jummed in between two of the enemy's hips, one of which the completely difmailed and obliged the other to theer off. The Brunfwick, Capt. Harvey, engaged five hips at one time, when the Capt. of the Ramilies pathed forward to his afficience and relieved him. Every thing was performed on this day that hu-man abilities could effect. No words can do inflice to Lord Howe, who thewed the ra'eff abilities, courage, coolness, and ev

A few days prior to this action we fell in with 14 fail of English merchant men, whose history is curious. They fail-ed for Newfoundland, were taken by the French, retaken by Admiral Montagn's fquadron, again taken by Bratu and La Sine, and Infily recaptured by Lord Howe's fleet, which, from our critical lituation, was o-bliged to burn them. We also burnt, prior to our meeting the French fleet, one French floop of war, one ditto brig, two cotters, and about twenty fail of other thips,"

NEW YORK, August 26.

The following extract of a letter from one of the committee of American mer in the lofs of lives, for egither party has who waited on the Britift min flers for advice, respecting a compliance with orders from America, contains much interesting information, which is of the more confequence, as it comes from an authentic fource. good pay will be made, by ABNER WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE, LY SIMEON BUTLER

My Dear Friend,
I thank you full the feel information contained in your feveral letters on the fobject of prefeat disputes between the United States and this country. I wrote you my featiments thereon yellerday in a letter 1 forwarded to Loringeren. Bookstore Dillery,
Nearly esposite the Caure Haw a Markens,
V EBSTER's 187.

We EBSTER's 187.

Let you be purchased in Edward the Caure of the control of the Caure of the Cau featiments thereon yesterday in a letter a forwarded to Lymington. I have experted the fatislation I feel in Mr. Isy's having been authorized toadjult those dispotes, as from what I have feen or bim and from what I know the disposition of or government towards. Afterness, I do made as vertices to this and in included in a sperchenfins of being again involved in a crar with America. I know from repeated converfations on the fabject, it is not the with of our ministers. Indeed I must e fhortelt notice. fay that, except in the inflance of iffning An Apprentice want-6. I have found them uniformly disposed to the above bufinefs. o act a friendly part, towards America; Sept. 1, 1794. and of her government, they have always fooke to me in terms of great respect.

How it happened that those infructions were iffued, I cannot tell; but when at the

defire of the merchants, I went to

minifiers, accompanied by a committee appointed for that purpose, and pointed out to them the mischief that would schole

from those instructions, they were easily convinced, and the revocation was pub-lished without delay. The conduct of the

Admiralty courts in the West Indies, as dated in your letters, in condemning all reffels indiferiminately which are brought

before them for judgment, is highly repre-henfible. And I truft will become the fub

include. And I true will become the fub-jed of equipment of the politics, I will not diffull the full-jed of politics, without mentioning another inflance of the good will which I have given you to suderflud to be emercained by our min-flers towards the United States of Amer-

any American finoid have been in France, ye in any part of her dominions, though or that part of her dominions, though or that have paid any money or have thipped any goods for his account; nor have paid any hill, or have finipped goods for any honfe in America, in which he was any tone in the part of the control of the any tone in the control of the control of the any tone in America, in which he was any tone in the control of the control of the any tone in the control of the control of the any tone in the control of the control of the any tone in the control of the control of the any tone in the control of the control of the any tone any any tone any tone any tone any tone any tone any tone any

a partner, without being liable to the pen alties of the act. On this the committee

of American merchants made a firong reprefentation to Mr. Pitr, he immediately defited an interview with me and a fub-

committee on the bofinefs : he affared us

was not the intention of governmen

that the fair commerce of America fhould

fent the draft to me with a request that I would by it before the merchants; the alterations I was infinded to suggeth he admitted without hefunion, and the order was published on the 14th inflant. This is done while the subjects of all other new.

tral nations are fill fubject to the operation of the biti-in first I have the pleafure of

repeating, that I so under no apprehenfion-

repeating, that I wo under no apprehendions of our being again involved in a war, with Amälva. Lam perfonded or final nor, andre Merita the country cannot make with honor; and I have too high an opinion, of the good fende of America to fuffed that he is indredled to make any demand which would be an inforceable by demand which would be an inforceable by

demand which won'd he an insuperable ba

to the adjustment of the matters in differ-

Since writing the foregoing I have had

and therefore I am warranted in faying,

that if the fame conciliatory fpirit exills

in the government of the United States, which certainly exifts in the government of this country, there feems to be a reasonable prospect of an amicable adjustment.

HARTFORD, August 25.

Extrate of a Letter from London of the 23a

Internal of a Letter from Leman of the 23a

June, to a gentheman in this term.

"Mr Jax has heen in town a week, is
well, and has been well received by the
Minister, & the language out doors augus

"In his "The "The State of the State of t

the papers the British and French fleets have had a severe action, in which the lat-

ter loft 6 or 7 thips of the line, but the

ristory on our part was dearly bought; we lost many brave officers and men; it is ex-pected both fleets will be at sea soon. On

WANTED to purchair, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which

William fbnigh, August 12, 1794.

You will fe

further come

well to his million,

flated in

Iones & Ladd,

ment within the term of an weth inches date hereof.

A compliance with this requel edge, ally oblige both Debton and Ledinara, when that term final expire, they est by under the absolute necessity, to put in the counts without difficultion, it with the accounts without difficultion, it was accounted by the counts without difficultion, it was a few allowers for immediate columns.

of an Attorney for immediate colletia.

The Subferiber would give the fuz is formation to all those whose accounts ome due this month.

P. JONES Buckland, Sept. z. 1794-WANTED

100 CORDS of HEMLOCK BARL ONE quarter CASH will be pild is the first 20 Cords delivered thers towards the United States of America. By the French property bill lately
polf-d, it is made high treason to pay any
money to or for account of, any person or
settlous who way have been in France, fince
the first of Jonary last, or to furnish them
with any kinded goods dee of course ifany American should have been in France,
with any way of her demander. ninal price and pay given for the man W. EDWARD

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1194 Red CLOVER-SEED For Gie, by ELEAZER & WILLIAM PONTER.

Hadler, August 23, 1794 ofeph Lazell.

HAS jost received and for size, handsome Assirtment of Easts GOODS. Alfo, a quantity of Well-India GOOK, N. B. He gives the highest pie fa FLAX-SEED.

Cummington, August 26, 1794-Ornice to the Taylors before, a mart affive BOY 13 or 14 years of the Enquire of LUTHER WRIGH Enquire of LUTHER WRIGHT.

that he stift commerce of America flouds he efficiently the aft; that the inconvenience complained of flouds he removed by an order in council. He directed the Solicinor Gracual to preparation to order, before it was carried into the effect, before it was carried into the effect, but all the directions of the control of ALL Persons having any just denote a against the estate of Cape. Italia France, late of Deersield, County of Starte, decaded, as requested to estate their demands for feetlement; and all their demands for feetlement; and all their demands for feetlement; and all their demands for feetlement; fons indebted to faid effare, are debrit benebe immediate payment. The teles make immediate payment. The believe November and December next, by HY FRARY, Administrate.

SHELDON. STRAYED from the turnenter the up old last spring, marked with a flit in the horn. Whoever has taken or may the staid Heifer, and give information when the may be obtained, shall be handford rewarded, by

IESSE WILD, in William Gurgh, August 6, 1794

WANTED to hire immediately.
TWO Journey men PAPER MAKERS, it: whom good wages and confine
employ will be given —Wasted, allo, no operatices, to the above bafinels, mes out 13, the other 15 years of age. Equite of the Printer.

quire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20 1794.

STRAVED or stolen from the pulm
of the fubferiber, on the phink!
light hay MARE, three yer; sold hilfpring. find before, trors and paers, about 41 hands high. Whoever will take of fall Mare, and return her, or give information where the may be found, that he haddon ly rewarded, by

Northernpton, August 20, 1794

the land the French appear to have the ad-vantage, on the Spanish and Italian fron-tiers; to loose on the Rhine—in Flanders copring and desperate fighting ends only Just Published.

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE:

(Price 1/6.) Prophetic Conjecture ONTHE

French Revolution And other Recent and Shorly expenses

Bookstore & Bindery, AT HIS

ream or lefs—Gilt letter, co.—Mos to ticles in the STATIONARY he, & Blank Broks for public Office, tree

ALL, and for the last time, or of the those undebted to them, to mich; nent within the term of fix week in

that licence for a farther term or This amending aft, in its progress high the legislature, engaged the par-ical attention of members who them-the were interested in diffilleries, and of

(Vel. VIII.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Nite feffor of Congress, which com-mercia in Ofton 1791, the law, lay-ing a dety on diffilled spriets and fills,

mder the revision of Congles as he

ben and opened. By on act paffed May Sh. 192, during that fession, material

hermina were made in it—among thefe, the day as reduced to a rate fo moderate, sun har flaced domplaint on that head— sun har flaced domplaint on that head— sul are and very favourable alterna-tic girm to the diffuller, that of paying a

beginn in the diffiller, that of paying a milly, self-ad of a yearly rate, accord-ing the caucity of his still, with liber-py tales licence for the precife term, which should intend to work it, and to

(Continued from our loft.)

then who represented parts of the com-minushed the business of distilling was minushed; carried on. Organizations were well considered and magnis taken to obviate all fuch as had be sentiance of reasonableness.

The effect has in a great measure cor-

speeded with the views of the legifla-tes Opposition has subsided in several simils where it before prevailed, and it inhis stere it before prevailed, and it resustant to enteratin and not easy to audian hope that the fame thing would be determined to the four interaction to the four interaction to this flate.

EstoswichBanding fome flattering approximate particular jondures, and infiguration by various expedients to produce tetrahis flote, the hope cateration that our less realized, and is now at an end, flatch of other particular particular flotes.

full the ordinary means of executing

The fift law had left the number and come of the efficers of Infpection, which me to be established in each district for maring entries of fills, to the difere-

The ferand, to feenre a du amdifillers, provides peremptorily, nthe fiall be one in each county. The idea was immediately embraced, hatitum a very important point in the

thereof opposition to the law to prevent wealth ment of officers in the respect-

For this purpose, the intimidation of efficienced inhabitants was added to the ell dipered inhabitants was added to me the eller and other things the offi-may force or otherwise, as might be strilly. So effectually was the full point unit the certain defination of proper-ty, and the peril of life being involved) y, and the peril of life being involved) but i became almost impracticable to ob-an faitable places for offices in fagure of the tities; and when obrained, it was found mane of necessity in almost every in-liter, to shandon them.

After much effort the Inspector of the

Arene forcested in procuring the house failing Faulkner, a Captain in the arlers effice of inspection in the counver Withington. The office was attend-d by the holpector of the Revenue in per-te, all presented by the following inci-

Captain Faulkner being in purfuit of ine defettes from the troops, was en-matered by a number of people, in the factorighbourhood where Mr. Johnson too him, threatned to fealp him, tar and in him, and reduce his house and proany to after, if he did not folemaly pro-net prevent the further afe of his hoofe is another. Captain Faulkner was induced (\$700 toolle; and the ony joins of the case of the cas

too haper kept there.

At the fame time another engine of op.

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachafette) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILL AM BUTLER. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1754 offundry inhabitants of the Western Coun-

Samsfir

offundry inhabitants of the section of the set Pennfylvania."
This necessing entered into refolutions not lefs exceptionable than those of improduceffurs. The presemble foggeds that predeceffurs. The presemble forgets in the binist. predecessors. The preamble soggetts that a tex on Spiritens Liquors is usjud in itfelf and oppreffive upon the poor, that in-ternal taxes upon confumption must in the end dettroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced—that the law in quellion, from certain local circum-flances which are specified, would bring flances which are specified, would bring immediate differed and rain upon the sector country; and concluded with the sector country; and concluded with the sector immens, that they shink it their dary to perfor in termonizances to Congress, and to perfor in termonizances to Congress, and to perform on the law; the operation of the law;

The resolutions then proceed, first, to appears and committee to preserve and constitute to committee to preserve and the preserve and the

appents a committee to prepare and cause to be presented to Congress, an address stating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal.—Secondly, to appoint committees of correspondence for Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, charged to correspond together, and with fuch committee is finalld be appointed for the fame puras insuld be appointed for the tame pur-pose in the country of Memoreland, or with any committees of a fimilar nature, that might be appointed in other parts of the United States; and also if found necesthe United States, and also if found directled fay to call logether either general meetings of the people in their respective consists, or conference of the feveral committees; and hally to declare that they will in future consider thee who hald offices for the callection of the day, as unwornly of their friendful in the state. rection of the duty, as unworthy of their friendhip, that they will have no inter-course and dealings with them, will withdraw from them every afficance, withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon their duties that a read fail. those during that at other, and will upon all occasions treat them with contempt; extracilly recommending it to the people at large, to follow the fame line of conder?

towards them. The idea of pursuing legal measures to obstruct the operation of a law needs little comment. Legal meafures may be porford to produce the repeal of a law, but to ob-fruct its operation prefents a contradic-tion in terms. The operation, or what is the fame thing, the execution of a law cannot be obstructed, after it has been conally enacted, without illegality and crime. The expression quoted is those phrases, which ean only be used to conceal a diforderly and culpable intention under forms that may escape the hold of

the law. Neither was it difficult to perceive, that the anathema pronounced against the offi-cers of the revenue, placed them in a stare of virtual outlawry, and operated as a fig-nal to all those who were bold enough to encounter the guilt and the dauger to riu-

The foregoing proceedings, 25 foon as known, were reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President. The President on the 15th of September, 1702, iffined a proclamation—"cearnefly addust-ishing and exhorting all perfors whom it might concern, to refrain and delift from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatfoever, having for object or tending to oblived the operation of the laws afore-faid, inafmuch as all lawful ways and means would be put in execution, for bringing to juffice the infractors thereof and fee shedience thereto; and moreover, charg-ing and requiring all courts, magistrates The militareach description of the militare state of information of the militareach the preceding year, ing and requiring all courts, magistrates between the militareach the cording to the duries of their feveral offices to exect the powers in them respectively welled by law, for the putpoles aforefaid; thereby also enjoining and requiring all persons whom's ever, as they tendered the welfare of their country, the just and doe Thomas. Captain Faolkner was induced welfare of their country, me jan and the preferation beginning to the circumfance, write a let-into of the public peace, to be aiding and a sube lefector, dated the zoth of Au-affiding therein according to law."—And the substantial the offenders, in the Table talgetor, dated are zone of the wife directed, that memorane in the offenders, in the fight boale; and the day following be inflitted against the offenders, in the mes rabbe actice in the Partbary G3 case in which the law would support and case in the law would support and

Afthe functime another engine of opstrong was in operation. Agreeable to
tenness notification, there met at Fittistrong to a strong of the difficity attended a circuit
court which was holderst You! Town in
Coloher, 1792—for the purpose of bring.

Refen, filling themselves "A Meeting ing forward profacultions with the strong of the purpose of the

or this purpole the nec dar

The fupertifor of the receous w. into the appoint furrey—to obtain dence of the perfens who were one in the riot in Fankoer's cafe, and of who composed the meeting at P. mi to uphold the confidence and smooth perfectance of the officers of his der the haw—and to induce if pefful inhabitiants of that part of the forwhich appeared hear diffending to voluntarily into the law, by argument drefied to their fenfe of duty, and eviting the eventual dangers and michiefeffacts.

they the evenues users—refinance.

The million of the fapervilor had no other finit than that of obtaining cric ence of the perfons who compoled the meeting at Pinthurgh and of two who we's under the conserved in the int—jud a flood to be concerned in the ricttood to be concerned in the Inti-confirmation of the entity which ee active and defiguing leaders had ind-colly infused into a large proport in o inhabitance, not against the particular in quelion only, but of a more am date, against the government of the Ur States itself.

The then attorney General being o

pinion, that it was at best a doubtf it p whether the proceedings of the meetic Pittforgh contained indictable matter profession was attempted against those who composed it, tho if the ground for proceeding against them had appeared to be firm, it is prefumed, that the true I po

Indiffments were preferred to the circoit court, and found against the two pet fons understood to have been concerned in the riots and the usual measures were titer

But it appearing afterwards, from in the appearing ancewards, from fari-conscreptionations, furported by fairfallo-ry refilmony, that there had been four-miliake about the persons accord—ful-tion and policy demanded that the prose-cutions should be discontinued, which was accordingly done.

accordingly done.

This iffue of the bulinels unatoidable This iffue of the bulinels unstoldably defeated the attempt to effablish examples of the punishment of persons who one god in a violent resistance to the laws—and left the officers to flruggle against the free refillance, without the advantage of example

The following plan, afterwards force ively put into execution, was at out time digefied, for carrying if possible laws into effect, without the nect fity

law) into chect, without the meet they of returning to force.

1. To prefective delinquents in the case in which it could be clearly done for some compliance with the laws.

2. To in tercept the matter for the furples pro location the distilleries of the non complying to hardward the country of the countr me distilleries of the non complying columbes, by feizing the fipitity on their way to those markets, in places where it could be effected without opposition. 3, h. plantable, those places for the use of the army finites of officers, the plantable of different plantable of the complying the property of the controllers. contractors as formerly) confining them to fpirits, in respect to which there had been a

compliance with the laws.

The motives to this plan (peak for the felves. It aimed, befides the influence proalties on delinquents, to comply with he laws, by interropting the marker f very confiderable furplin, and by, at-fame time, confining the benefit of large demand for the public fervice 13 th large demand for the public fervice 10 the who did their duty to the public, ard if niffsing, though the means of payments cath, that medium for paying the duti the want of which was falleged, tober agreed difficulty in the way of compliance.

Battwo circomflances confpired to co teract the fuccess of the plan-one, the teret the function of the plan—one, the rise of more compliance, of there being an office of infection in each county, which was prevented in fome of the counties, by the means of, intimidation practifed for all an automotive the more constant of the counties, by the means of, intimidation practifed for all an automotive counties. purpole-snother, the non-extention law to the territory north well of Ohio, into which a large proportion of furples before mentioned was fent.

arples before mentioned was fent.

A cure for these defects could only co from the legillaures—accordingly a the force they departed, required of the officer, tellion which began in Noy. 1792, meat, that he mould, within two weeks, publish ures were taken for procuring a tentior re-, his refignation outpain of another vifit, and vifit or laws. A bill containing a tention of his hoofe,

mendments of those and other defects was brought in ;—but it is happened that this object, by reason of more orgent business, was deferred till towards the close of the leftion, and finally went off, through the u-

[NUMB. 420.]

leffina, and finally went off, through the ufinal hurry of that period.

The continuance of the embarratiment
incident to this fine of things, naturally
tended to diminish much the efficacy of the
plan which had been devided. Yet it was
refolved, as far as legal provisions would
bear out the officers in parties is with perfererance: there was ground to chiertain
hoose of its wood effect and it was even lopes of its good effect, and it was certainly the most likely course which could have been adopted towards attaining the object been adopted towards attaining the object of the laws, by means fine rot of fore;—citating, surquivecally, the fineers disposition to avoid this painful refort, and the fleady moderation, which have charafteried the measures of the government.

In puriousce of this plan, profecutions were occasionally infiliated in the milded forms, feigures were made as opportuni-

forms, feizurei were made as opportuni-ties occured—and purchafes on public ac-

count were carried on.

It may be incidentally remarked, that
these purchases were extended on other
places; where, tho the same diforders did not exift, it appeared, adviceable to facili-tate the payment of the duties by this spe-cies of accommodation.

Nor was this plan, notwithflanding the deficiency of legal provision, which im-peded its full execution, without correla

Symptoms from time to time appeared
which authorifed expedition that wish Symptoms from time to time appeared which authorized expectation, that with the aid, at another fedica, of the defined applementary provisions, it was capable of accomplishing its end, if no extraordinary events occurred.

fible of the tendency of that plan, nor of the definition in the end of the control of the control

the defects in the laws which interfered with it, did not fail from time to time to purfue analogous modes of counteraction.

The effort to fruftrate the effablishment

of officers of infection, in particular, was perfilled in and even increased; means of intimidating officers and others continued to be exerted. intimidating officers and others continued to be exerted, in April 1793, a party of armed men, in difguife, made an attack in the might upon the house of a collicitor of revenue, who refided in Fayette county; but happening to be from home, they contracted themselves with breaking open his hoofe, threatening, terrifying, and abulled his family.

iog his family.

Warrants were illused for apprehending fome of the riviers upon this occasion, by Haac Mafon and James Findley, affiltant-judges of Fayette county, which were de-livered to the first if of that county, who if feems refused to execute them—for which

he has fince been indiffed. This is at once an example of a difpoition to support the laws of the Union, and of an opposite one, in the local officers of Pennsylvania, within the non-complying fcene. But it is a truth too important ot to be noticed, and too injurious nor to be lamented, that the prevailing spirit of those officers has been either hoffile or loke warm to the execution of those laws—and that the weight of an unfriendly official influence has been one of the most ferious obstacles, with which they have had to

firuggle.
In June following the inspector of the revenue was barnt in ellipy in Alleghany county, at a place and on a day of fome public cledition, with much diplay, in the prefence of and without interruption from magnitarte, and other public officers.

On the night of the zizd of November, another party of men force of the second country of the se

another party of men, fome of them arm-ed, and all in diffcule; went to the honfe of the fame collector of Fayette, which had been visited in April, broke and entered it, and demanded a furrender of the officer's commission and official books. Upon his refuting to deliver them up, they prefented piffuls at him and fwore, that it be did not comply, they would instantly put him to death. At length, a furtender of the commission and books was enforced. But not content with this, the rioters, be-fore they departed, required of the officer, that he fhould, within two weeks, publish