EXTRACT

From the REPORT of the STATE COMMISSIONERS,

dated at Pittsburgh, the 22d August, 1794.

WE arrived at this borough on Sunday, and at the inn where we alighted, met with the three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States. On the road we had frequent conversations with individuals of respectable characters, concerning the business assigned us, and met with discouragement from every one.

There has been a convention of committees from every township (excepting four) in the four western counties of this state, and from the neighbourhood of a small village called Berlin, in the county of Bedford, being to the westward of the Alleghany mountain, and also from part of the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, at Parkinson's ferry, on the 14th instant, where several resolutions were passed, a copy of which had been taken, and by the commissioners of the United States, transmitted to the President, but no duplicate retained, however we had learned the contents from some of the convention, whom we met on the road before we reached Greensburgh, and since we have been here have been informed by the commissioners of the United States, from memory, that the account we had received was accurate. The resolves alluded to, have been printed here this day, which is the first time we have seen them.

On Monday we endeavoured to ascertain the facts that led immediately to the riots in this county on the 16th and 17th of last month at General Neville's estate, and the result is as follows: The marshal for the district of Pennsylvania had process to serve upon divers persons residing in the counties of Fayette and Alleghany, and had executed them all (above thirty) without molestation or difficulty, excepting one which was against a Mr. Shaw. He, or some other person, went to the place where Dr. Beard, the brigade inspector for Washington county, was hearing appeals made by some of the militia of a battalion who had been called upon for a proportion of the quota of this state, of the eighty thousand men, to be in readiness agreeably to an act of Congress. There were upwards of fifty there with their fire-arms, to whom it was related, that the federal Sheriff (as they stiled the marshal) had been serving writs in Alleghany county, and carrying people to Philadelphia for not complying with the excise laws, and that he was at General Neville's house. It was then in the night of the 15th of last month; between thirty and forty flew instantly to their arms, and marched towards Mr. Neville's above twelve miles distant, where they appeared early next morning. Your Excellency has already heard the tragical event.

It should be added, that the delinquents, against whom the marshal had process, told him they would enter their bills and pay him the excise, together with the costs of suit. Major Lenox applauded their prudent conduct, and told them, that though he had not authority to comply with their wishes, yet, if they would enter their bills with the inspector, and procure his certificate and send it to Philadelphia, upon payment of the money due with the costs, he was persuaded all further prosecution would be stayed.

If this detail is true, it is evident the outrages committed at Mr. Neville's were not owing to deliberate preconcerted measures, but originated in an unbridled gust of passion, artfully raised among young men, who may have been at the time too much heated with strong drink.

On Monday evening Mr. Attorney General Bradford informed us, that the gentlemen appointed by the President would be glad to have a conference with those appointed by the government, respecting our respective missions. To this we cheerfully agreed, observing, that though our views might be the same, the means adopted might otherwise counteract or militate with each other. Accordingly we met on Tuesday morning, and verbally communicated our respective powers, which were found in substance to be the same. It was agreed that we would jointly confer with a committee, named for that purpose, at the convention on the 14th instant, at Parkinson's ferry, and who are to report to a committee of sixty, called a committee of safety, on the first Tuesday of next month, and that after the conference we should withdraw, and then severally make our proposals in writing, and request an answer thereto also in writing.

It rained on Wednesday from morning until the afternoon, which delayed the arrival of the committee of twelve until it was late, some of them having rode nearly sixty miles. They sent three gentlemen of their number to the commissioners to notify their arrival, and fix the time and place for the conference, which it was agreed should be next morning at ten o'clock, at the inn of Mr. M'Masters, and conducted in private. We met accordingly and conversed together freely for several hours. The supposed grievances were numerous, but they dwelt principally on their being sued in the courts of the United States, and compelled to attend trials at the distance of three hundred miles from their places of abode, before judges and jurors who are strangers to them, and by whom the credit due to witnesses, entirely unknown, could not be properly estimated; and the inability to pay the excise, owing to the restrained state of their trade and commerce. Every argument against an Excise was urged, and the excessive ferment and rage at present among the inhabitants were not omitted. We adjourned till four o'clock when we again met, and the commissioners for the government of the union presented their propositions in writing; we also presented ours, being short and explicit, a copy of which we have the honour to inclose herewith. The gentlemen took them into consideration, and are to give an answer some time to day.

We are acquainted personally with the Committee of twelve and think them well disposed.

Just now we have received an answer in writing to our propositions, which do not come up quite to our wishes, but we expect, from what has been said, that we shall be able to accommodate the business with them.

At a conference between Thomas M'Kean and William Irvine, commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the said state, and Messrs Kirkpatrick, Smith, Powers, Bradford, Marshal, Edgar, Cook, Gallatin, Lang, Brackenridge, Morton and Lucas—appointed at a meeting of committees from the several townships within the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, for the purpose, in behalf of the said counties, had at Pittsburgh in presence of three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, August 20th, 1794.

It is insisted upon as a preliminary by the commissioners for the state, that the gentlemen conferees for the four counties, each for himself, will sign an instrument in writing, engaging, that they will at all times be obedient and submit to the laws of the state, and also of the United States of America; and that they will jointly and severally recommend the like obedience to our fellow citizens within the said counties, and moreover engage to use their utmost exertion and influence to ensure the same.

Secondly, It is proposed, that the committee of sixty, denominated the committee of safety for the said counties, shall jointly and severally give satisfactory assurances to the commissioners of the state, in an instrument of writing signed by them, of the same import and effect with the preceding article, and that on or before the day of August inst.

Thirdly, In case the above articles are bona fide complied with, and the people of said counties shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour until the first of June next, the commissioners for the state, conformably to the power and authority delegated to them by his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq. Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, do promise an act of free and general pardon and oblivion of all treasons, insurrections, arsons, riots, and other offences inferior to riots, committed, perpetrated, counselled or suffered by any person or persons complying as aforesaid, within the said four counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, since the fourteenth day of July last past, so far as the same concerns the state of Pennsylvania or the government thereof.

THOMAS M'KEAN.
WILLIAM IRVINE.

Aug. 12.

Elias Parsons,

TAKES this method to inform the publick, that he expects to carry on the Clothier's Business in Chesterfield, this season, and is now ready to receive cloth at Capt. Edwards's. He hopes that his attention to business may merit the publick's approbation; most kinds of produce will be taken for work, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble servant.

Chesterfield, September 3, 1794.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of Abner Meekins, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN MEEKINS, Executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, to said executor.

Hatfield, Sept. 6, 1794.

CASH Given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the country—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. and N. E. Rum, like Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, All-spice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crosscut Saws, Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 wt. upon good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel, Clover-Seed, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the country, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1794.

Probate Court,

TO be held in the County of Hampshire until further orders—At *Springfield*, on the first Tuesdays of February, June and October—at *Northampton*, on the first Tuesdays of January and May, and the last Tuesday in August—at *Hadley*, on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November—at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of April and August, and fourth Tuesdays of November.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge Probate.

August 9, 1794.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to Jonathan Perkins, by Book Account or Note, are desired to call and make immediate Payment to Dr. Solomon Bond—all who neglect this request may depend their accounts and notes will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 1st of November next, without further notice.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

N. B. Butter, Cheese, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Wheat will be received in payment.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 3d of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a tract or lot of Land, lying in the town of Wendell, estimated to contain 72 acres, be the same more or less, being the estate of JAMES TYRER, late of Wendell, aforesaid, yeoman, deceased. Sale to be on the premises, terms will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

JOSHUA GREEN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed administrators on the estate of Widow *Lucy Allis*, late of Hatfield, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of Oct. and Nov. next, at the house of the deceased——All persons that are indebted, and those that have demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

DANIEL ALLIS, } Adm'rs.
LEVI MORTON, }

Whatley, Sept. 9, 1794.

Office of Inspection.

THE Subscriber, being appointed by the Supervisor of the District of Massachusetts, Collector of the Revenue accruing to the United States, within the county of Hampshire, will attend on Monday the 22d day of September instant, at Mr. Moss's tavern in Greenfield, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to 4 in the afternoon—the two following days at Northampton, at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's tavern—and at Springfield on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Mr. Parsons's tavern, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. for the purpose of receiving entries of all Wheel Carriages, and to grant Licences to Retailers, for selling Wines, and foreign distilled Spirits. Those who may find it more convenient to attend the subscriber at his office in Westfield, for those purposes, may do it any day between the 14th and 21st. of this month. It is expected that all persons concerned, to save expence to themselves, and trouble to the subscriber, will please to conform to the above-mentioned times.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Sept. 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITH's business, a BOY about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

Simeon Goodman,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has for sale, in Charlemont, at Rock and Turk's-Island Salt, by the Tierce or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Spanish Brown, Red wood, Alum, Crockery and Glass Ware, 7 by 9 Window Glass, most articles of English GOODS enquired for at a Country Store—also a quantity of Sadler's Work, very cheap, which he is selling on reasonable terms for Cash, Wheat, Butter, Bees-Wax, Pot-Ash, Flax, Beef and Pork, and many other kinds of Produce. Those who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on constant attendance, & attention to the best favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted, a large quantity of Flax and Cotton RAGS.

Charlemont, Sept. 7, 1794.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their customers, that they make the greatest dependance on punctual payments, and unless all their accounts that are payable according to contract, or stand more than six months standing, are settled by the tenth of October next, they shall be under the necessity of calling upon them in a more disagreeable manner, without further notice. They would also inform those that they receive Butter, Cheese, Flax, or English Grain in payment. They likewise want to purchase a small quantity of Herd's Grass Seed, which they will give the highest price for, and make good payment, if delivered by the first of Jan. next.

They have a general assortment of West India Goods, among which are the following articles, viz. W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Chocolate, Sugar, Rice, Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper, Logwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Indigo, Codfish, Cotton-wool, &c. with a general assortment of Hard-Ware and Dry-Goods, which they will sell on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual credit.

OTIS and FOBES.

Cummington, Sept. 3, 1794.

New Goods,

SUCH as Scarlet Broad Cloth, Bluegreen, Blue and Green Sarsnets, Purple Callico, Tapes, variety of Black and other Ribbands, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Double Persian Apron-width, Flax, Needles, Chip-Hatts, Fur and Beaver Bonnets, Stirrup Irons, Tea, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Salt, choice Seed Leather, untanned in Connecticut, &c. &c. which may be good advertisement. Cheap for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I want 10,000lb. of good well work'd BUTTER, 1500 bushels of good WHEAT, and 1000lb. of good live GEESE FEATHERS, for which Cash or any kind of Goods will be paid on delivery. Also, wanted, ten tons of Linen and Cotton Rags. Notes given on demand, and Book Accounts, which are due according to contract, must be settled by the first day of October next—I have cash and oblige S. N.

Ashfield, Sept. 3, 1794.

Jones & Ladd,

CALL once for the last time, on all those indebted to them, to make payment within the term of six weeks from the date hereof.

A compliance with this request will really oblige both Debtors and Creditors, as when that term shall expire, they will be under the absolute necessity, to put their accounts without distinction, into the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

The Subscribers would give the same information to all those whose accounts become due this month.

P. JONES.

Buckland, Sept. 2, 1794.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of HEMLOCK BARK, ONE quarter CASH will be paid for the first 20 Cords delivered—and the usual price and pay given for the remainder.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an Apprentice to the Taylor's business, a active BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, August 26, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1794. [NUMB. 421.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 5th, 1794.

(Continued.)

LETTERS from the inspector in March, announce an increased activity in proclaiming opposition to the laws—frequent meetings to cement and extend the combination against it; and among other measures for this purpose, a plan of collecting force to seize him, compel him to resign his commission, and detain him prisoner—probably as a hostage.

In May and June new violences were committed. James Kiddoe, the person above mentioned, and William Cochran, another complying distiller, met with repeated injury to their property. Kiddoe had part of his still-mill, at different times, carried away; and Cochran suffered more essential injuries. His still was destroyed, his saw-mill was rendered useless by the taking away of his saw, and his grill mill injured, as to require to be repaired at considerable expence.

At the last visit, a note in writing was left, requiring him to publish what he had declared, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, on one of another visit; in which he is threatened, in figurative, but intelligible terms, with the destruction of his property by fire: Thus adding to the profligacy of doing wanton injuries to a fellow citizen, the manner of compelling him to be the publisher of his wrongs.

Just being the month for receiving annual entries of stills, endeavours were used to open offices in Westmoreland and Washington, where it had been hitherto found impracticable. With much pains and difficulty, places were procured for the purpose. That in Westmoreland was repeatedly attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired upon it; but according to report which has been made to the department, it was defended with much courage and preseverance, by John Wilkins, auxiliary officer, and Philip Rogers, the owner of the house, as to have been maintained during the remainder of the month.

That in Washington, after repeated attempts, was suppressed. The first attempt was confined to pulling down the sign of the office, and threats of future destruction. The second effected the object in the following mode. About twelve persons, armed and painted black, in the night of the 16th of June broke into the house, John Neilson where the office was kept, and after using treacherously indeed him to come down stairs, and put himself in their power by promise of safety to his wife and his house, they seized and tied him, threatened to hang him, took him to a retired spot in the neighbouring wood; and there, after cutting off his hair, tarring and feathering him, swore him never again to follow the trade of his house for an office never to exhibit their names, and never again to have any sort of agency in any of the excises; having done which, they bound him fast to a tree, and left him in the woods till morning; when he succeeded in disengaging himself. Not content with this, the malcontents, some days after, made him another visit; pulled down part of his house, and put him in a situation to be obliged to become an exile from his own home, and to find an asylum elsewhere.

During this time several of the distillers who had made entries and benefitted by them, refused the payment of the duties; attested, no doubt, by various motives.

Indications of a plan to proceed against the inspector of the revenue, in the manner which has been before mentioned, continued. In a letter from him of the 10th of July, he observed, that the threatened visit had not yet been made, tho he had full reason to expect it.

In the session of Congress which began in December 1793, a bill for making the amendments in the laws, which had been for some time desired, was brought in, and on the 5th of June last became a law.

It is not to be doubted, that the different stages of this business was regularly noised to the mal-contents, and that a composition of the tendency of the amendments contemplated to effectuate the execution of the law, had matured the resolution to bring matters to a violent crisis.

The encreasing energy of the opposition, rendered it indispensable to meet the evil with proportionable decision. The idea of giving time for the law to extend it self, in scenes where dissatisfaction with it was the effect, not of an improper spirit, but of causes which were of a nature to yield to reason, reflection, and experience (which had constantly weighed in the estimate of the measures proper to be pursued) had had its effect, in an extensive degree. The experiment, too, had been long enough tried, to ascertain, that where resistance continued, the root of the evil lay deep, and required measures of greater efficacy than had been pursued. The laws had undergone repeated revisions of the legislative representatives of the Union, and had virtually received their repeated sanction, without even an attempt, as far as is now recollected or can be traced, to effect their repeal;—affording an evidence of the general feeling of the community in their favor. Complaints began to be loud from complying quarters, against the impropriety and injustice of suffering the laws to remain unexecuted in others.

Under the united influence of these considerations, there was no choice but to try the efficiency of the laws, in prosecuting with vigor, delinquents and offenders.

Process issued against a number of non-complying distillers in the county of Fayette and Alleghany; and indictments having been found at a circuit court, holden at Philadelphia in July last, against Robert Smile and John M'Culloch, two of the rioters in the attack, which, in November preceding, had been made upon the house of a collector of the revenue in Fayette county, processes issued against them also, to bring them to trial; and, if guilty, to punishment.

The marshal of the district went in person to serve these processes. He executed his trust without interruption, though under many discouraging circumstances, in Fayette county; but while he was in the execution of it in Alleghany county, being then accompanied by the inspector of the revenue, he was set on the 29th of July last, he was beset on the road by a party of from 30 to 40 armed men, who, after much threatening irregularity of conduct, finally fired upon him; but as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inspector.

This attempt on the marshal was but the prelude of greater excesses.

About break of day the 16th of July, in conformity with a plan, which seems to have been for some time entertained, and which probably was only accelerated by the coming of the marshal into the survey, an attack, by about one hundred persons, armed with guns and other weapons, was made upon the house of the inspector in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The inspector, tho' alone, vigorously defended him self against the assailants, and obliged them to retreat, without accomplishing their purpose.

Apprehending that the business would not terminate here, he made application by letter to the judges, generals of militia, and sheriff of the county for protection. A reply to his application, from John Wilkins, jun. and John Gibson, magistrates and military officers informed him that the laws could not be executed, so as to afford him the protection to which he was entitled owing to the too general combination of the people in that part of Pennsylvania to oppose the revenue law; adding that they would take every step in their power to bring the rioters to justice, and would be glad to receive information of the individuals concerned in the attack upon his house, that prosecutions might be commenced against them; and expressing their sorrow, that should the *posse comitatus* of the county be ordered out in support of the civil authority, very few could be got, men that were not of the party of the rioters.

The day following the insurgents re-assembled, with a considerable augmentation of number, amounting, as far been computed to at least five hundred; and on the 17th July, renewed their attack upon the house of the inspector; who in the interval had taken the precaution of calling to his aid a detachment from the garrison of Fort Fayette, which at the time of the attack, consisted of eleven men, who had been joined by Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, a resident and connection of the inspector.

Then being scarcely a prospect of effectual resistance against so large a body as then appeared, and as the inspector had every reason to apprehend for his person, if taken, it was judged advisable, that he should withdraw from the house to a place of some concealment; Major Kirkpatrick generously agreeing to remain with the eleven men, in the intention if practicable, to make a capitulation in favour of the property and not to defend it as long as possible.

A parley took place under cover of a flag, which was sent by the insurgents to the house, to demand that the inspector should come forth, renounce his office, and stipulate never again to accept an office under the same laws. To this it was replied that the inspector had left the house, upon their first approach, and that the place to which he had retired was unknown. They then declared that they must have whatever remained, that they might find persons not exceeding fifty to search the house, and take away whatever papers they could find appertaining to the office. But not satisfied with this they insisted unconditionally, that the armed men, who were in the house for its defence, should march out and ground their arms, which Major Kirkpatrick peremptorily refused; considering it and representing it to them as a proof of design to destroy the property. This refusal put an end to the parley.

A brisk firing then ensued between the insurgents and those in the house, which it is said lasted for near an hour, till the assailants by setting fire to the neighbouring out buildings, eight in number, the smoke and flames of the heat, and the danger of an immediate communication of the fire to the house, obliged Major Kirkpatrick and his small party to come and surrender themselves. In the course of the firing one of the insurgents was killed and several wounded, and three of the persons in the house were also wounded. The person killed is understood to have been one of the party of the name of Hamilton, then a Major in the Militia, formerly a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Line. The dwelling house, after the surrender, shared the fate of the other buildings, the whole of which were consumed to the ground. The loss of the property to the inspector, upon this occasion, is estimated, and, as it is believed, with moderation, at not less than three hundred pounds.

The marshal, Colonel Presley Neville, and several others, were taken by the insurgents in pursuing to the inspector's house. All, except the marshal and Colonel Neville, soon made their escape; but these were carried off some distance from the place where the affray had happened, and detained till one or two o'clock the next morning. In the course of their detention, the marshal in particular suffered very severe and humiliating treatment; and was frequently in imminent danger of bloodshed. Several of the party repeatedly presented their guns at him, with every appearance of a design to dispatch him; but difficulty, restrained by the effects of a few more humane and more prudent.

No could be obtain safety or liberty, but on the condition of a promise guaranteed by Colonel Neville, that he would serve no other process on the west side of the Alleghany mountain. The alternative being immediate death, extorted from the marshal a compliance with this condition: notwithstanding the just sense of official dignity, and the firmness of character, which were witnessed by his conduct throughout the trying scenes he had experienced.

The insurgents, on the 18th sent a deputation of two of their number (one a justice of the peace) to Pittsburgh, to require of the marshal a surrender of the processes in his possession, intimating, that his compliance would satisfy the people and add to his safety; and also to demand of General Neville, in peremptory terms, the resignation of his office threatening in case of refusal, to attack the place and take him by force: demands which both these officers did not hesitate to reject, as alike incompatible with their honour and their duty.

As it was well ascertained that no protection was to be expected from the magistrates or inhabitants of Pittsburgh it became necessary to the safety both of the inspector and the marshal to quit that place; and as it was known that all the usual routes to Philadelphia were beset by the insurgents they concluded to descend the Ohio, and proceed by a circuitous route to the seat of government; which they began to put in execution on the night of the 19th of July.

Information has also been received of a meeting of a considerable number of persons at a place called Mingo-Creek Meeting-House, in the county of Washington, to consult about the further measures which it might be advisable to pursue: that at this meeting a motion was made to approve and agree to support the proceedings which had taken place until the excise law was repealed and an act of oblivion passed. But that instead of this, it had been agreed that the four western counties of Pennsylvania and the neighbouring counties of Virginia should be invited to meet in a convention of delegates, on the 14th of the present month, at Parkinson's on Mingo-Creek, in the county of Washington, to take into consideration the situation of the western country, and concert such measures as should appear suited to the occasion.

It appears moreover that on the 25th of July last the mail of the United States on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, was stopped by two armed men who cut it open, and took out all the letters except those contained in one packet; these armed men from all the circumstances which occurred were acting on the part of the insurgents.

The declared object of the foregoing proceedings, is to obstruct the execution and compel a repeal of the laws laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and upon stills. There is just cause to believe that this is connected with an indisposition too general in that quarter to share in the common burthens of the community; and with a wish among some persons of influence, to embarrass the government. It is affirmed, by well informed persons to be a fact of notoriety, that the revenue laws of the state itself have always been either resisted or very defectively complied with in the same quarter.

With the most perfect respect,

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient, and
Humble servant,
Alexander Hamilton,

The President of the United States.

LONDON.

JUSTICE LIBERTY & HUMANITY.

The following were the Address and Petition to his Majesty, voted at the Public Meeting, held in the open air in Sheffield, on Monday the 7th June; and also the congratulatory Letter ordered to be sent to Thomas Walker, of Manchester.

A PETITION TO THE KING.

From inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, in the county of York.

For the total and unqualified Abolition of Slavery.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

JUSTICE is eternal. Unconfined by time, person, circumstances, or place, it ought to form the basis of all legitimate government, and the motive of all human intercourse.

As intellectual Beings, we conceive it to be a sacred obligation, imposed on us by the Supreme Being to think for ourselves.

In conformity to which principle, we are naturally led to desire the extension of knowledge throughout the world. As we ourselves feel, we are naturally led to sympathise with those who feel also. Willing to be rid of the weight of oppression under which we groan, we are induced to compassionate those who groan also, and to desire an alleviation of their sufferings.