ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL HENRY LEE DURING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE WHISKEY INSURRECTIONISTS
EDITED BY LELAND D. BALDWIN

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION of 1794 in southwestern Pennsylvania was not properly an insurrection. It was rather a series of riots on the part of the democratic agriculturists of the region against what they conceived to be the arbitrary, extravagant, and corrupt administration of the new federal government under Washington and Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury and head of the newly organized Federalist party. The opposition to the federal excise on whiskey, while sincere, was simply a peg upon which to hang other grievances that arose inevitably with the extension to a partly independent frontier settlement of control by a central government and of a commercial and industrial system. Among the causes of these grievances may be briefly noted: Hamilton's policies of paying the Revolutionary War loans at face value, of assuming the debts of the states, and of establishing a national bank; the drainage of specie to the East; the failure to force the sale to settlers of undeveloped tracts by levying heavy land taxes; the Indian policy of the

1 Dr. Baldwin is assistant director of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey and author of several of its prospective publications, including a comprehensive history of the Whiskey Insurrection. Ed.
state and the nation, which was regarded as weak and which entailed arduous and ill-paid militia service; the multiplication of salaried, appointive officials; and the indifference of the federal government to the western demand for an outlet for its products by way of the Mississippi River.

The tax on whiskey, which furnished the excuse for the so-called insurrection, was laid by Congress in 1791, upon the recommendation of Hamilton, to furnish money for the payment of the state debts assumed by the United States. The tax, it is true, was low, and the terms of payment reasonable, but in the Monongahela country, where the average farmer-distiller conducted his business by barter and did not see twenty dollars in cash in a year, the payment of the tax became a real problem, especially when, cash or barter, his whiskey brought only half what it did in the East and yet was subject to the same tax. If he sold to the army the problem was solved, perhaps at some sacrifice, but if he undertook the expense of transportation to the uncertain eastern market he might and he might not make a profit. Such solutions, however, were beside the point for most distillers: heredity, convenience, and habit made whiskey the characteristic western tipple, and most of the product distilled was intended for local consumption. Small stills were numerous; in some vicinities one out of every half-dozen farmers devoted certain seasons to turning his neighbor's grain into whiskey.

The region south of the Ohio and west of the Monongahela, then comprehended in Washington County and part of Allegheny, was the center of the whiskey distilling industry, not only in the West but probably in the United States, and it was there that the tax was most bitterly opposed. A local man, General John Neville, a wealthy landholder and politician, had been appointed inspector of excise in the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania. This survey included Bedford, Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Washington counties. The opposition to the excise law was expressed at first in a series of protest meetings but soon developed into assaults upon the hapless collectors. By the summer of 1794 Hamilton's Federalist party was already shaking under the blows of the new Jeffersonian party and had everything to gain by staging a dramatic defense of the Constitution and the laws; to western eyes Hamilton seemed
bent on forcing trouble. Tension in the West was at such a height that in mid-July, when a United States marshal appeared and served a series of processes under an old law that involved the serious expenses of trial in Philadelphia (instead of under the new law that allowed local trial), the recalcitrants of Washington County accepted the challenge with ill-considered haste. General Neville's country home at Bower Hill was attacked and burned, and a few days later, on August 2, several thousand militia marched through Pittsburgh and were prevented from burning the town only by the diplomacy of the citizens. Commissioners from President Washington gave the insurgents a chance to repent, but the response was so confused that Hamilton felt justified in continuing the military preparations that he had already begun in order to suppress the rising by force. It is worthy of note that the two occasions cited above were the only ones on which the insurgents were embodied; when Hamilton's army left its bases in October there had been no considerable gathering of western militia for two months. This fact lent strong color to the view held by Hamilton's opponents that he had undertaken the expedition as a political measure intended to strengthen the government by showing its force and at the same time to demonstrate the need of a standing army. His army, in effect, was marching against an insurrection that did not exist and never had existed. The spasmodic exhibitions of force can not fairly be labeled treason any more than can a hundred agrarian and industrial disturbances since that time.

The federal army was composed of militia from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and many of its members were drafted. The troops from New Jersey, 2,100 in number under Governor Richard Howell of that state, rendezvoused at Carlisle with 5,200 men from Pennsylvania under Governor Thomas Mifflin. Governor Henry Lee of Virginia and General Daniel Morgan commanded 3,300 troops from the Old Dominion; they met at Cumberland, where 2,350 militia from Maryland under Governor Thomas S. Lee were also gathered. Washington made his last trip to the West when he visited the troops at these two points and at Bedford. Before he returned to Philadelphia he made Henry Lee commander-in-chief, but in the succeeding weeks Lee was
often overshadowed by Alexander Hamilton, who accompanied the army both in his own capacity as head of the department most interested in the collection of the excise and as a substitute for the secretary of war, Henry Knox, who was away on a junket to New England.

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops of the right wing marched to Bedford during the second week of October. About the twenty-second they left Bedford; one section traveled by the Pennsylvania Road through Ligonier and Greensburg and another took the Glade Road through Berlin and Mount Pleasant. Lee accompanied the left wing, which reached Uniontown about the end of October. The march was made in the midst of heavy rains, which occasioned considerable delay and brought on a great deal of sickness. As soon as the troops had descended from the mountains both wings began converging upon the region between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers. Detachments, however, scoured the region and arrested men wanted for examination. Lee and Hamilton spent some days in Pittsburgh completing the work of pacification, if the term can be used when there had not been the least shadow of resistance. On November 18 the greater part of the army began its return to the East, and it traversed the same routes by which it had entered the country. General Morgan with fifteen hundred men (part of them recruited in the region) was left to see that the fear of God did not evaporate from western breasts before spring.

The insurrection was a success from the Federalist viewpoint. The party was sanctified in the eyes of the nation, and the fall elections of 1794 continued the Hamiltonian control of Congress. It is true that only two of the insurgents were convicted of treason and that Washington, after weighing the situation for some time, pardoned them. But that was a secondary matter. The whiskey excise was paid by the westerners or evaded in subtle ways until it was repealed by the Democratic-Republicans in 1802. The triumph of the central government led to increased settlement and investment in the Monongahela country, and with the march of industrialization the number of farm distilleries dwindled.

General Henry Lee, known as "Light-Horse Harry Lee," was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, in which he had distinguished himself by
the capture of Paulus Hook, New York, and of Fort Augusta, Georgia, and by his conduct in the southern campaign. After the war he devoted himself to politics, first as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and then as a member of the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788. From 1792 to 1795 he was governor of Virginia; and it was while he held that office that he was selected to command the army against the insurrection in the West. Portions of his orderly book kept during that expedition are here reprinted.

Save for the last two entries, the orders were issued over the signature of Lee's acting adjutant general, Thomas Nelson. The last two entries are signed by Adjutant General Israel Hand. The manuscript available is in the handwriting of and is certified by an adjutant of the Virginia cavalry and may be either the orderly book as originally kept during the campaign or a copy made by him. The first part of the book is unfortunately missing; the earliest entry is the fragment of one made at Cumberland, probably on October 13, 1794; from that date until the book was closed at Pittsburgh on November 18 the entries are apparently complete. Some parts of the orderly book are printed elsewhere, and these have been noted accordingly. Diligent search, however, has failed to disclose any other published entries or to bring to light the missing pages.

The opportunity to print this valuable material has been generously afforded by the director of the Schenley Research Institute, Dr. A. J. Liebmann of New York, who recently acquired the manuscript. The editor desires to thank Dr. Liebmann both for his unselfishness in sharing it with the public and for his kind cooperation at every stage of the process of editing and publication.

[Fort Cumberland. October 13, 1794.]

[Fragment of General Orders]

... Several departments, who are requested that all regimental returns conform thereto,

The Articles of War must be read by the Captains to their respective companies, and fully explained to the men;
In future the Issuing of Provisions and Forage will commence at four o'Clock in the afternoon, & close at five, one hour is fully sufficient for this business, if the expected punctuality of the several officers takes place.

On reference to the Commissions of the officers of the Cavalry and to the Principles established by the Government of Virginia for the settlement of Rank; it appears that Captain Lewis² is the Senior officer of the Virginia Corps of horse, he will of course take upon himself the duties heretofore assigned to the Senior officer of each corps of Dragoons.

The Quarter Master General will be pleased to provide proper houses, for the reception of the sick, together with all stores necessary for their accommodation and comfort.

The President has been pleased to appoint Col° Presley Neville³ Paymaster General, he is to be respected accordingly

By the Commander in chief

Thomas Nelson adj° Gen¹ pro. tem.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT CUMBERLAND. October 14th. 1794.

GENERAL ORDERS.

As soon as the Maryland line under Brigadier Gen¹ Smith⁴ joins, which will take Place this Evening or Tomorrow Morning the Adjutant General will be pleased to commence the System to be Permanently observed with respect to camp duties of every Sort; the particular rules & forms will be found in the treaties entitled Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the troops of the United States,

A picquet consisting of the Same number as composd the one in front, will be established in the rear one Quarter of a mile below the Cavalry encampment.

Instructions for the Government of the Commanding officers will be given by the Adjutant Gen¹

² This was probably Major George Lewis, commandant of the cavalry. Lawrence Lewis was aide-de-camp to General Morgan, and Howell Lewis was in Captain Mercer's troop. All three were sons of Washington's sister, Betty, and Fielding Lewis.
³ Presley Neville was the son of General John Neville, the inspector of excise in the fourth survey.
⁴ Samuel Smith was a veteran of the Revolutionary War who had since engaged in land speculation and in various mercantile activities in Baltimore. He commanded one of the Maryland brigades.
Doctor Wellford is appointed Senior Surgeon to the Division of the Army acting with the Commander in Chief his place in the Cavalry must be supplied by the Commandant thereof the Several Surgeons & all officers in the Hospital line, will report to him the particular situation of the sick, & of the Hospital Stores, who is required to bestow his immediate and constant attention to the comfortable accommodations of the one & the faithfull application of the other.

Some irregularities were committed last night in the Virginia Camp which derogates from the character of that respectable Corps, every means ought to be used to detect the authors & to bring them to Punishment, the honor of the Army the Public good and regard to right, All combine in demanding from the Officers the suppression of every species of disorders, The Commander in Chief engages to support always by the full exertion of his Authority every effort which may be made to prohibit licentiousness of every sort.

By the Commander in Chief

THOMAS NELSON adj  Gen

Pro. tem.

HEAD QUARTERS. FORT CUMBERLAND. October 15th 1794

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief cannot withhold the expression of the high satisfaction, he derives from observing the zeal & deligence which actuate the officers and soldiers in their acqirement of Military knowledge. On themselves such conduct reflects the highest honour, & Secures to our Common Country the important good which results from the possession of [blank in MS] as able as they are faithful, Short as will be our period of service the persevering efforts of the troops in the manner begun, cannot fail in rendering them a source of comfort to our friends & of terror to our Enemies, while therefore the commander in Chief applauds the example already exhibited, he recommends in the Strongest manner unabated Continuance of exertion, and requests the General

5 Dr. Robert Wellford came to America from England during the Revolution as a surgeon in the British forces and in that capacity won the favorable attention of Washington by his care of the American prisoners while the British were in possession of Philadelphia. After the war he settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and became a prominent practitioner. He served as surgeon-general of the United States during the Whiskey Insurrection.
and other officers to accustom their troops in the daily training, to the passing of defiles. In the course of service there will be probably daily claims for the execution of this knowledge, & sometimes perhaps where more than convenience and expedition may be consulted.

The commandants of Regiments & Corps cannot be too attentive to their music. It exhilarates the spirits of the soldiers, it improves the appearance of the Army and what is more material it is one organ of communication of orders in Camp, on the march, & in action. —

The Commander in Chief understands with real regret that the troops continue still to be sickly; no object more properly claims or will more constantly engross his care, than the restoration & preservation of the health of the Army, in the accomplishment of this object, which duty & humanity alike press on his mind, he assures himself in receiving the concurrent aid of all rank of Officers, & especially relies on the Medical staff, and the Captains of Companies, The first are professionally bound to bestow their skill & the second feeling as they ought to do a parental tenderness for their men, must take pleasure in seeing the sick of their particular companies faithfully nursed, and regularly attended by the proper phycision, The Senior Surgeons in the several Devisions of the Army are enjoined to use every means in their power to fulfill the ends of their appointments, & rest assured in receiving always every support & assistance in the reach of the Commander in Chief. The tents must be struck twice or thrice a week for two or three hours in clear weather, for the purpose of airing the straw &c. and the men ought not to be allowed to eat in their tents only when the weather makes it necessary.

The Arms must be examined and repairs wanting completed, application for the means to be made to the Quarter Master Gen who will be pleased forthwith to furnish the same.

The Commandant of the Corps of Virginia Cavalry is requested to furnish without delay on the arrival of the expected troops a return of the dates of commissions of the officers of every grade, that the respective rank of the officers may be established & known,

Doct' Brewster is entrusted with the care of the Medical and hospital stores and will deliver them to the Several Surgeons under the direction and by the order of the Senior Surgeon, and the Superintendent of Issues is requested to direct an adequate supply of Mutton for the sick in the hospital, The first Brigade of Virginia troops must be ready to move on Saturday next. Appointments in the Virg* Line by the Government of Virginia & by Maj' Gen* Morgan Commanding the Virginia troops.
ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL LEE

Col° Otway Byrd Quarter Master General
Col° John Prior Inspector & Muster Master
Maj' M°Quire Adjutant General
Doct° Scott Principal Surgeon
The Rev° Jas. Caldwell Chaplain
Maj°" Parker & Butler aids de Camp to Maj° Gen° Morgan
Wm Cook & Wm Ballard assistant Quarter Masters
Maj° David Holmes Deputy adjutant Gen°
Absolom Bambridge & David Kerr Surgeons
Doctor Richardson. Doct. Baldwin & Doct° Triplett Surgeons mates
Richard Whealing Purveyor to the Hospital,

They are to be respected Accordingly.

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON adj° Gen° pro. tem.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT CUMBERLAND 16th October 1794
GENERAL ORDERS.

The ground sometimes used by the Cavalry below the park of Artillery is in future to be appropriated to the Maryland Brigade for training & exercising. The brigade & regimental quarter Masters must make themselves perfectly acquainted with their respective duties, as order in the baggage in the march which must be invariably preserved will depend very much on their knowledge and their diligence, their conduct will particularly engage the Attention of the Commander in Chief. The full compliment of pioneers must be prepared, and the necessary utensils for them furnished by the Quarter Master General, they are to be selected from those men who are better calculated for the Spade than the Musquet, The Brigadier Generals will be pleased to cause to be reported to the Adjutant General the dates of the Commissions of the several officers to their respective Brigades, In order that the rank of each officer may be ascertained, before the Army moves from their present position, The Commander in chief hopes to advance in four days and therefore repeats his Injunctions that every preparation necessary for the equipment and Convenience of the troops be made without delay. The Waggons & teams are to undergo an examination of a fit person to be appointed by the Quarter Master General, and those judged incompetent in any respect must be exchanged for Strong Waggons and Stout teams.

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON adj° Gen° Pro: tem.
Head Quarters. Fort Cumberland. October 11th [17th] 1794

General Orders.

Fatigue parties equal to the purpose of cutting wood, for the Army to be furnished and to receive orders from the Quarter Master General who will give directions where the wood is to be cut & will have the same conveyed to Camp.

Firing of Guns within the environs of the Camp is forbid, & the straw now in possession of the troops must be Carefully preserved, as that article has become very Scarce, & it is very inconvenient to send to distant farms for it,

The Superintendants of Provisions will be pleased to give Orders that in the Weighing of bread for the troops that an allowance of five per Cent be made, & will use his best endeavours to increase his Stock of Whisky.

During the Continuance of the President with this Column of the Army, double rations of Liquor are to be daily Issued.

By the Commander in Chief

Thomas Nelson adj Gen. pro. tem

Head Quarters. Fort Cumberland. October 18th 1794

General Orders.

A Corps of light troops, consisting of two battalions of Infantry, two battalions of riflemen, A detachment of Artillery, & one Squadron of dragoons, to be immediately formed, Each battalion to consist of four complete companies, and will be commanded by a Major and the whole by a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

The Army will hold themselves in readiness to move at a moments warning, Major General Morgan with the Corps under his Order will join the main body—the time & place of Junction will be communicated to the General.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint General Hand Adjutant General he is to be respected accordingly.

By the Commander in Chief

Tho" Nelson. adj Gen pro. tem.

Head Quarters. Fort Cumberland. Oct. 19th 94

General Orders.

In the formation & movements of the Army in one or Separate bodys the troops will take post conformably to the Geographical situation of their respective States, when marching to the West, the most western state will form on the
Necessary as is the corps to the Army, and anxious as the Commander in chief fell[sic] to see that body compleatly prepared, Yet he must confess that considering the nature of the troops he has the honour to command, and knowing the disinclination they must have to Seperate from the officers under whom they marched from home, he is more desirous of preserving and perpetuating the harmony and good disposition, which now so happily prevades all ranks, and therefore he requires that in the formation of the Light corps, the officers and soldiers be held together as much as possible, this can only be done by taking Battalions or Companies instead of the rule usual in regular armies.

The paymaster General is requested to be ready for the payment of the Army, the right column to receive their pay as soon as they reach the position to which they are now moving, and the left column to receive their pay, on their next halt which will take place in a few days, It is expected that paymasters to the Several Regiments have been, or will be duly appointed,

The Commander in Chief has learnt with great indignation, that some venal Individuals have been circulating reports in the Army calculated to inspire doubts in the minds of the soldiers as to the punctuality of Government in the Regular discharge of their wages, & under the influence of this infamous falsehoods are busy in the Purchase of their claims—he calls upon all officers to assist to detect and bring to punishment these violaters of truth and rights, and directs that the Paymasters in their settlements with the men, refuse payment to all assignments of claims, unless authenticated by the Signature of Commandants of Brigades or of a corps, to which the soldiers assigning, respectively belong.

Equally solicitous to take care of the Army in every way, it is with the most painful Emotion that the commander in chief finds it necessary in this public manner to forbid the shameful and dishonourable practice of Gambling which prevails in some Corps—How can men associated in the honourable & fraternal bond of soldiership, be gratified in plundering each other? the honour, the happiness of the Army commands an immediate end to this disgraceful practice,

The Commander in chief flatters himself never again to be compelled in any manner to take notice of a Custom so pernicious to individuals and so derogatory to military fame

The Army must be furnished forthwith with Six rounds of Catridges per Man,—Doctor Smith will succeed Doctor Wellford as Surgeon to the Corps of Virginia Cavalry.
Doctor Richardson is removed from his Brigade to the Hospital established for the left wing of the Army. Charles Smith, James Blaine, Thomas Duncan & Wm Ferris are appointed assistants to the Adjutant General & they are to be respected accordingly.

By the Commander in Chief
Tho 8 Nelson adj. Gen. pro tem

HEAD QUARTERS. BEDFORD. 20th Oct. 94

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief having visited this Column of the Army for the express purpose of ascertaining when it will be practicable to move the Army, which he wishes to do as soon as possible, directs returns of the Army may be Forthwith made to the Adjutant General by the commanding officers of Dvi-
sions Brigade or seperate corps for his Inspection. The heads of the several staff departments are also desired to make returns of the Stores under their care, & of the waggons employed in their Several departments, & also of the waggons attached to the several corps composing this Column.

By the Commander in Chief

HEAD QUARTERS. BEDFORD. 21st October 94

GENERAL ORDERS. 6

Tomorrow at the hour of 8 oclock, in the morning, the light corps will advance, Major General Morgan will lead the one acting with the left wing, & Major Gen 1 Frelingham 7 the one with the right wing.

On the next day at the same hour the Army will move in two columns, the right wing composed of the new Jersey & Pennsylvania lines forming the right column, under the immediate Command of his excellency Governor Mifflin,

6 These orders and the letter from Washington that accompanies them are printed in the Pennsylvania Archives, second series, 4: 416, 418, and in Israel D. Rupp, comp., The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, Perry, Somerset, Cambria & Indiana Counties, 505, 506 (Lancaster, Pa., 1848).

7 Frederick Frelinghuysen was a New Jersey lawyer who had been an officer during the Revolution. After the insurrection he returned to his law practice and later was elected to the United States Senate.
The left wing composed of the Maryland & Virginia lines forming the left column, with the Commander in chief,

The Quarter Master General will continue with the right wing, and the proper officers in the department of forage, attended with a sufficient number of Axemen must accompany the Light Corps, under whose protection they are to prepare all necessaries for the Army, abundance of Straw must be ready for the troops, in as much as their health greatly depends on their sleeping dry & warm,

The utmost regularity must be preserved on the March and in the mode of encampment, which must always be in three lines with the cavalry in the center, unless prohibited by the nature of the ground.

Dragoons are dreadfull in Light & Impotent in darkness their safety during night therefore must be regarded, The Artillery to move as a park & march in the center.

Constant communication must be preserved between the Light corps, and the main body & between the respective columns with all other precautions necessary to protect the troops from surprise & Insult.

Whatever may be the professions of the Insurgents they are not to be regarded, men who have acted a part so atrocious will cheerfully add to their guilt, if it can be done with Impunity, carelessness in the conduct of the Army will invite attempts upon it, & produce War, when vigilance in the conduct of it will arrest the one, & the other,

The different columns will be precise in the execution of the daily marches assigned to them respectively, and if from unavoidable accidents either should fall short one day, the deficiency is to be made up the next day, otherwise the mutuality in operation will be lost, and the Army will be exposed to the disgrace & evils of discordant movements.

The particular routs with the necessary Instructions will be given to the Commanding Generals, & will of Course form the rule of their Conduct.

When the right wing reaches——[sic] it will devide into two columns, the new Jersey Line & Brigade of Cavalry under Brigadier White forming one column to be commanded by his Excellency Governor Howell, will take a direction to the right, while the Pennsylvania line with the Elite Corps will Pursue the Original route under the Orders of Governor Mifflin. When this column devides, the right will move from their right, and the left from their left, Chosen

Anthony White was a New Jersey officer. He was later accused of having ordered unnecessarily drastic action against the insurgents.
parties of horse must follow the rear of each wing, to arrest stragglers from the line, and Protect property of Individuals, to the due preservation of which in every respect the utmost Attention is to be paid by officers of every rank.

The president of the United States being about to return to the seat of Government has been pleased to direct the Commander in Chief to present to the Army his affectionate wishes for their welfare & happiness, in no way can the very gratefull commands be so fully executed as by Publishing the very Words of the president, which are accordingly Subjoined.

UNITED STATES. (Bedford). October 20th 1794

To Henry Lee Esq. commander in Chief of the Militia Army on its March against the Insurgents in certain western Counties of Pennsylvania.

Sir,

Being about to return to the seat of Government I cannot take my departure without conveying through You to the Army under Your command, the very high sense I entertain of the enlightened and patriotic zeal for the constitution & the Laws which has led them cheerfully to quit their Families & homes & the Comforts of private life, to undertake, & thus far to perform a long & fatiguing march, and to encounter and endure the hardships of a Military life, their conduct hitherto affords in full assurance that their perseverance will be equal to their zeal, and that they will continue to perform with alacrity whatever the full accomplishment of the object of their march shall render necessary.

No citizens of the United States can ever be engaged in a service more important to their Country. It is nothing less than to consolidate & preserve the blessings of that Revolution which at much expense of blood & treasure, constituted us a free & Independant nation, It is to give to the world an illustrious example of the utmost consequence to the cause of mankind, I experience a heartfelt satisfaction in the conviction that the conduct of the troops throughout will be in every respect answerable to the goodness of the cause & the magnitude of the stake.

There is but one point in which I think it proper to add a special recommendation, It is this, that every officer & soldier will constantly bear in mind, that he comes to support the Laws, & that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him, to be in any way the Infraactor of them, that the essential principles of a free Government confine the province of the Military, when called forth on such occasions to these two objects—
ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL LEE

First. To combat and subdue all who may be found in Arms in opposition to the national will & authority.

Secondly. To aid & support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to Justice,—the dispensation of this Justice belongs to the civil magistrates, & let it ever be our pride & our glory to leave the sacred deposit there unviolated.

Convey to my fellow Citizens in arms, my warm acknowledgments for the readiness with which they have hitherto seconded me in the most delicate and most momentous duty, the chief magistrate of a free people can have to perform, and add my affectionate wishes for their health, comfort & success, Cou’d my further presence with them have been necessary or compatible with my civil duties, at a period when the approaching commencement of a session of congress peculiarly urges me to return to the seat of Government, it would not have been withheld, In leaving them I have less regret as, I know, I commit them to an able & faithfull direction, & that this direction will be ably & faithfully seconded by all

Geo. Washington

To this Parental council of our beloved Chief magistrate, the commander begs leave to add the following hopes, he entertains that the Conduct of the Army will Justify, the favourable anticipations formed of it, thus shall we establish to ourselves a Character the most amiable, & exhibit to posterity a modil for all future armies.

Lest however some Individuals may have crept into the ranks calous to all the feelings of honor, virtue, & consequently the fair character so justly due to the great body of the troops, may be snatched from them by the Licentiousness of a few, The Commandants of Devisions Brigades Regiments & Corps are required to examine minutely their respective troops, before the Army moves & Dismiss all whom they may deem unworthy of Participating in the honorable Service, into which we have embarked.

Six rounds of Ammunition are to be Issued to all Corps as yet unfurnished, The troops are to draw two days provisions on alternate days during the march, The Pennsylvania & Maryland lines to draw on one day & the new Jersey & Virginia lines on the next day. This System will be convenient to the Superintendant of provisions & consequently tend to Secure punctuality in the Supplies.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint William Alexander & Maj’ Thomas Nelson Deputy Adjutant Generals; Doctor Wellford Surgeon
General; Majrs Heard Morgan & Chetwood aids de Camp to the Commander in Chief, They are to be respected accordingly.

It is to be understood that no appointments in the line of the Army are to effect appointments of any sort heretofore made,

By the Commander in Chief
Tho Nelson, Dep Adj Gen

HEAD QUARTERS FORT CUMBERLAND October 22nd: 94

GENERAL ORDERS.

Maj' Spear will command the Light Infantry from the Maryland line & Maj' McQuire the light Infantry from the Virginia line, they will march early this morning to Stickers [farm] where they will receive farther Orders from Maj' General Morgan,

Maj' Stoddart will please to detach with Maj' Spear a Cap & two pieces of Artillery & Major Lewis will also detach two Squadrons of Cavalry.

The Deputy Quarter Master General with all the Axemen will go forward with these troops and prepare every day for the main Army at the points of halt, which will be communicated to him, he will also direct repairs of roads & bridges. Maj' General Morgan will be pleased to afford to this officer protection & assistance, as the Elite Corps will Generally encamp the preceeding night, on the ground fixed on for the main body, The commanding General is requested to direct that all the straw used by them be carefully stacked up and enclosed with a fence in order to secure the same for the use of the Army, As this Article will be obtained on the march with great difficulty, the Commander in Chief recommends to the officers to carry from hence in the Waggons as much as they can pack in them.

The Virginia Brigade under General Darke will move at nine OClock & encamp this night at Gwyns.

With this Brigade must march all the Waggons employed in the departments

9 During the expedition Major Spear, an officer under Morgan, kept a diary, which is now in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

10 This was probably Benjamin Stoddard, a Revolutionary veteran from Maryland.

11 William Darke was a Virginian who had served in the Revolution and with St. Clair against the Miami Indians in 1791.

12 Later known as Six-Mile House, this old tavern was located west of Cumberland near the junction of the highway with the road to Winchester.
ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL LEE

of the Quarter Master General, The Superintendant of Provisions, & Forage Master General,

The Bullocks intended for the use of the Army must also follow in the rear,

The Maryland Brigade will move Tomorrow Morning at 8 oClock, with the Artillery, Ammunition Waggons Hospital Stores &c.

The Virginia Corps of Dragoons under Maj' Lewis is arranged into Squadrons in the following manner.

- Grattons & Mercers troops form the 1st Squadron.
- Dicks & Tayloes D° the 2nd Ditto
- Tidballs & Boyce D° the 3rd Ditto
- Jaffers & Randolphs D° the 4th Ditto
- Carter & OLaughlins D° the 5th Ditto

This arrangement is to be considered as intended only for the present expedition—,

Again the Commander in Chief calls the attention of the officers to the reduction of their baggage, every thing unnecessary is to be left on this ground, for the safe keeping of which together with all Public Stores here, and due attention of the Sick, a small garrison will be established here, to be commanded by a carefull officer.

By the Commander in Chief

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT CUMBERLAND. October 23rd 1794

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brigadier General Darke is attached to the light Corps of the left Wing, & L° Col° Swearengen of Virginia will command the Regiment of Musquetry, & L° Col° Creslop of Maryland will command the Regiment of Riflemen, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter will command the last formed Regiment of Virginia Vice L° Col° Page.

General Smith will be pleased to direct the march of his Brigade in Conformity to the orders of Yesterday, & take under his care all the Stores to be yet conveyed from this post,

Major Lewis will precede the Infantry with two Squadrons of Dragoons leaving one squadron with directions to receive their orders at Head Quarters.

Major General Morgan has been pleased to appoint Maj' Snickers & Maj'
Lawrence Lewis additional aids de Camp, they are to be respected accordingly.
By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON Dep. Adj' & Gen

HEAD Quarters. STICKERS Farm. October 23rd 1794

GENERAL Orders

The wing will continue their march tomorrow at the hour of Eight, they will move from their right.

Major Lewis with two Squadrons of horse will precede the Infantry, he will march with great regularity & circumspection, and in case of any information tending towards hostility he will immediately communicate the same to the Commander in chief and to the General commanding the Brigade in front;—should it be necessary to form, the Wing will take too [sic] Lines at ½ mile distance—the Artillery will form in the road centrical to the two lines, and the Cavalry in body on that flank of the Artillery most Convenient for the action of Dragoons,—thus posted the troops will wait for Orders.

It being probable that the two brigades will be always compelled by the nature of the Ground to encamp Separately; the front Brigade will furnish the front picquet, & the rear brigade the rear picquet, Guards for their particular uses to be given by each, & the police of the Brigades on the march to be regulated by their respective brigadiers, obeying always the established rule, viz. the march of the Baggage to correspond with the march of the troops.

The bullocks to go forward at day light—all wheel carriages not attached to the Brigades & Regiments, to move in the rear of the line as follows, commissary of provisions—commissary of Forage—Hospital stores—Quarter Master Generals Department.

In case the ammunition for the Artillery be not abundant, the Signal gun for moving will only be fired, If the state of the ammunition admits of the usual signals—the Evening Gun in future to be fired at sunset, after which every officer & soldier must continue in Camp—General Smith will please to inquire into this matter, & give the necessary orders.—

The irregularity in the wheel carriages this day, has brought the Commander in chief to a determination to make examples of the conductor & of the Waggoners, who shall be found Guilty of the smallest irregularity in future

The Commander in Chief recommends to all ranks of Officers to depend entirely on their rations for their subsistence during the march and to set an ex-
ample to their troops of taking their meals in camp. Good beef and good flour is enough for any man, & good soldiers are always content with it, other diet cannot be expected, & ought not to be desired,

By Commander in Chief

HEADQUARTERS. TOMLINSONS. Oct. 24th: 94
GENERAL ORDERS.

The march will continue tomorrow at the usual hour, and under the Established regulations—only that the baggage will follow the respective brigades.

The regularity of the movement of this day has been very gratifying to the Commander in Chief, & furnishes anew proof of the Deligence of the officers & good disposition of the soldiers.

By the Commander in Chief

HEADQUARTERS. TOMLINSONS. October 25th. 1794
GENERAL ORDERS

If the weather permits the March must be resumed tomorrow morning at the usual hour, the troops will move in files by Regiments, each Regiment following the preceding one, at the Interval of 15 minutes. The Brigadiers will lead their Brigades and direct every attention to be paid by the officers in selecting the most dry & Convenient route,

The Commander in Chief very much Laments the uncomfortable situation of the troops, but as the Cause cannot be controled by human Wisdom, he relies on their Constancy & fortitude, & hopes by redoubling our exertions to make up the lost ground as soon as we can advance.

The General and other officers, he is persuaded give their faithfull attention towards lessening every possible means in their reach, the present inconveniences to which we are subjected

The Guards of every sort must be continued in the reduced State directed this morning, & the Camp be kept warm by large fires—the more the men are restrained from leaving their camp, the more Comfort will they enjoy.

13 Just east of Chestnut Ridge and a few miles west of Piney Grove, Garrett County, Maryland.
The Commissary is required to issue double rations of liquor daily while on this ground. The Axemen (pioneers) heretofore required are to be furnished forthwith, & will advance one hour before the leaving Regiment, under a careful officer, James Glenn is appointed Waggon Master General he is to be obeyed accordingly.

By the Commander in Chief

Thos Nelson Dep. Ad. Gen

Head Quarters. Tomlinsons. October 28th 1794

General Orders

The Wing will move immediately in conformity to the plan directed yesterday. The tents baggage waggons sick and weakly men are to be left on this ground with their Compliment of Officers & provisions for six days.—L Col* Hunter will command at this post,—

The Commander in Chief assures himself that in this appointment he has well consulted the comfort of all who may be left behind, a number of waggons sufficient for the conveyance of the knapsacks and blankets of the marching troops must be selected for the purpose and must attend the march.

The Commander in Chief is compelled to subject his fellow Citizens in Arms to this fatiguing & disagreeable move, but he cannot doubt their cheerfulness in executing with zeal and firmness every measure he may find necessary to adopt for the completion of the Important charge entrusted to their patriotism & enlightened affection to the constitution & laws.—on his part they may be assured of unremitting exertions to render them as comfortable as possible, and therefore that they never will be exposed to inconvenience only when indispensible necessary.—

By the Commander in Chief

Thomas Nelson Dep. Adj't Gen*

Head Quarters. Union Town. the 31st October 1794.

General Orders.

In conformity to orders issued at Fort Cumberland the paymaster General is ready to commence the payment of the troops, in the execution of which business no time is to be lost,

Complaints have been made of the irregularity of the Regimental Quarter Masters in drawing provisions, The General officers are requested to bestow
their Attention immediately to the radical cure of this material impropriety, and the Commissary in all future Issues to furnish the Liquor after the meat & flour is received.

A review of waggons must again be made on this Ground, all Supernumery must be immediately discharged, & every waggon Master who has not been diligent and faithful in the execution of his duty heretofore, must be immediately dismissed, & a man more trust worthy engaged in his place.

The Surgeon General is requested to apply to the Magistrates of the town for suitable houses for the reception of the sick and to take immediate measures for their comfortable accommodation.

The Commander in Chief congratulates his faithful fellow citizens in Arms, on their passage of the Alleghaney mountains, and will ever recollect with the highest satisfaction the patience & fortitude exhibited by them on the occasion, which was replete with distressing difficulties.

The Commissary is directed to issue for two days, double rations of Liquor to the Army.

The Commandant of Dragoons will be pleased again to apply to the Quarter Master General for farriers Utensils, & to engage one for each Squadron—a pair of Spare shoes must be provided on this Ground for the Cavalry horses & carr* with the Corps.

The front of the Camp will be Secured by the Light Corps, and the rear by the main body, all other Guards necessary for each, to be furnished by each,

In the Maryland line, Brig' Gen' Smith has been pleased to appoint Maj' Rutter Brigade Major, & Major Murray Brigade aid, In the Virginia Line Brigadier Gen' Mathews has been pleased to appoint Major Wray Brigade Major & Major Reid Brigade Aid, the additional appointments resulted from the complicated and pressing business, to which the two Generals were submitted in arranging & preparing the troops, They are to be respected accordingly.

By the Commander in Chief


Head Quarters. Union Town. November the 2nd 1794

General orders.14

The Army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th at the hour of Eight when a signal gun will be fired.

They will advance in two Columns, composed of the respective Wings, the right column will take the route by Lodges to Budds ferry, under the Command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin, who will please to take the most Convenient situation in the vicinity of that place, for the accomodation of the troops, & wait further Orders.\textsuperscript{15}

The light column will proceed on the route to Petersons on the east side of Parkinsons ferry,\textsuperscript{16} under the orders of Maj' Gen' Morgan they will march by their left, in the following order, Cavalry. Artillery. Virginia Brigade. Maryland Brigade. the Baggage to follow each Corps, & the public stores of every kind in the rear of the Virginia Brigade.

On the first day the light Corps & Artillery will reach Washington bottom, fourteen miles, The Virg' Brigade Peter Petersons farm, Twelve miles; The Maryland Brigade, Sparks fort nine miles; The Cavalry under the command of Major Lewis will move with the Commander in Chief.\textsuperscript{17}

The Bullocks to preceed the Army at day light, on the 2nd day the column will proceed to the camp directed to be marked out between Parkinsons & Budds ferry, should Brig' Gen' Smith find the 2nd days march rather too much, he will be pleased to devide the same into two days.

The Quarter Master General will immediately take measures for the full Supply of forage & straw at the different stages, & the Commissary will place the necessary Supplies of Provisions at the particular intermediate stages, where Issues will be necessary.

It must be invariably the duty of the officer of the day to place guards over the straw as soon as the van reaches the ground & to see the same fairly devided among the troops, which must be in the following ratio, Forty five loads to the light Corps, forty five to the Maryland Brigade, & Sixty loads to the Virg' Brigade, to the Cavalry Six loads & to the Artillery four loads.

The Brigadiers & Commandants of Corps will give the necessary orders that Regimental field & Staff & Company Pay rolls for one months pay from their first commencment of service, be immediately made out, for which Purpose the Regimental Paymasters will call on the Inspector & Muster Master General for proper forms; which pay rolls are to be examined & compared with the Muster.

\textsuperscript{15} The right wing of the army took up a position on the east side of the Youghiogheny River at Budd's Ferry, just south of the present West Newton.

\textsuperscript{16} Now Monongahela City.

\textsuperscript{17} Washington's bottom is now Perryopolis. Sparks's Fort was on the south side of the Youghiogheny River in what is now Perry Township, Fayette County.
Orders—& countersigned by the Inspector & Muster Master Gen before application is made to the Paymaster General.

The Inspector & Muster Master General of the respective lines will also make pay rolls for the General staff to be countersigned by the Commander in chief Previous to payment

By the Commander in Chief

Thomas Nelson Dep. Ad. Gen

Head Quarters, Union Town. 3rd Nov 1794

General Orders

The Senior Surgeons of the respective lines, are required to furnish the Surgeon General (Doctor Wellford) with a report of all Hospital and Medical Stores, and every other return applicable to their Departments, including reports of Regimental Surgeons, in such manner & at such periods as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon General,

Doctor Scott will deliver all Medical & hospital stores in his possession to Doctor Brewster, & take his receipt for the same.

As it sometimes happens that Soldiers committing offences desert to escape present punishment, The Commander in chief requires on all occasions, that the names, places of residence. size. age & all other marks which go to the Identity of the Individual or Individuals, be immediately reported to him for the purpose of enabling him to make the proper communication to the Governors of the respective states, who will cause such base offenders to be apprehended & committed to Jail for trial by Court Martial, on the return of the troops,—Should the storm Continue tomorrow, the March of the Army will be deferred untill the same hour the Subsequent Morning, & so on from day to day untill the Weather is fair,

The Pay of the Present Army is as follows—

General Staff,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Major General</td>
<td>166 Dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Brigadier General</td>
<td>104 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Master</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant to do also the duty of Inspe'</td>
<td>75 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>70 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Quarter Master</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aid de camp in addition to his pay in the line. 24 Dollars
Brigade Major to act also as Dep'g Inspector in addition to his pay in line. 24 "
Principal Artificer. 40 "
Second Artificer. 26 "

**Regimental staff.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Col'n Commandant</td>
<td>75 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj'n Commandant of Artillery &amp; Dragoons</td>
<td>55 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Master in addition to his pay in Line</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Master in Ditto D°</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant in addition Ditto D°</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major of Infantry</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>26 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensigns &amp; Cornetts</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons</td>
<td>45 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mates</td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant Majors &amp; Q. M. Sergeant</td>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Musicians</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musicians</td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Artificers all^a to Inf. Dragoons & Artillery & Included as privates. 8 "
| Matrons & Nurses in Hospitals.             | 8 "  |

under the above Regulations it seems that all officers appointed in the Gen^1 or Regimental staff, can be allowed only the extra pay Specified by the Law, being Commissioned officers & not called into service but coming voluntarily will not avail, in as much as the Legal compliment of Officers are always called into service, & more than the legal Compliment is not authorised.

Adjudants. Pay masters. Quarter Masters General & Regimental, are employed in duties which Cannot be performed well without the use of a horse, they are therefore entitled to forage,

The Superintendent of provisions is the Proper officer to be applyed to for the payment of retained rations

The above construction of the Law bears hard on many officers whose zeal &
affectionate Attachment to order & good government have brought them into this toilsome service, & the Commander in Chief feels very unhappy in directing the Present pay rolls to Conform thereto.

He assures all whom it may concern, that he will take the Earliest Opportunity of communicating the effect to which the Several officers are exposed by the decision, to the President of the United States, & of urging by every means in his power an Immediate attention to their situation; & he flatters himself from his knowledge of the Presidents anxiety to reward their merit, that his representations cannot fail to Produce a happy termination to this business.

The peculiarity & suddenness of the Service rendering some additional staff appointments indispensably necessary in the General staff, all such appointments were accordingly ratified by the Commander in Chief, and must receive due compensation for the services Attached to their appointments:

The Adjutant General to devisions; which Comprehend from the nature of the case, the troops of each State, must be allowed extra pay till the same with what is allowed to him, as officer in the Line, gives an amount equal to the Pay established in the General Staff, under the head of Adjutants & Inspectors.

A Deputy Adjutant to a devison, to be allowed the pay of Major, A Devison Inspector doing the duty of Muster Master the same pay as adjutant & Inspector, Deputy Quarter Master to a Devison must be allowed the pay established in the General staff, under the title of Dep' Quarter Master, a Brigade aid to receive the pay of Brigade Major.

As soon as the necessity for their extra appointments shall cease, the appointments must cease & the Law must form the rule of Conduct in all future Establishments.

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON Dep. Ad. G¹

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR PARKINSONS FERRY. November 9th. 1794
GENERAL ORDERS.

The flight of many of the ring leaders and promoters of the disturbances in this Country with other causes, renders it necessary that a Military force be stationed here during the winter, which must be ready to act before the Army returns, to effect this object in the best and most expeditious manner, the Commander in chief Proposes to raise by voluntary enlistment for the period of nine Months
unless sooner discharged, One Regiment of Infantry Consisting of Ten Companies, one of which to be a Rifle Company, four troops of Cavalry (a troop to be equal in number to a Company of Infantry as established by Law) & one Company of Artillery

To each new Commissioned officer & soldier of the Infantry & Artillery who may enlist in this Corps, will be given One Suit of Complete uniform with two Shirts, to each Dragoon will be furnished Arms & Equipments & there will also be allowed reasonable compensation P'month for the use of his horse with a Suit of cloaths, and two Shirts—the same pay and Subsistance will be given to this Corps, as is, or may be allowed to the Regular troops of the United States—

In as much as both wings of the Army may have many officers & soldiers desirous of engaging in a service which from its nature cannot, but be agreeable, a just attention to their probable wishes has induced the Commander in chief for the present to direct that three troops of Dragoons, three fourths of the Company of Artillery & four Companies of Infantry be allowed to the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Lines to be apportioned between the two, by the Governors Mifflin & Howell, & that one troop of Dragoons, one fourth of a Company of Artillery, one Company of riflemen & five Companies of Musquetry be allotted to the Maryland & Virginia Lines, to be divided between the two by the Commanding Generals of the Respective Lines, Major General Morgan & Brigadier Gen' Smith

Should the respective quota's [sic] be incomplete on the Evening of the 14th Ins't then the officers will be permitted to make up deficiencies by indiscriminate enlistment, Each Wing will furnish one Major and its due proportion of officers, on this, Condition, that no Captain or subaltern will be recognized by the Commander in chief without his due proportion of men,—The troops are engaged to maintain and Protect the civil authority in this district, which Comprehends the Counties of Alleghany Washington, Fayette & Westmoreland, and cannot be used without their consent further West. If any occasion should require their interposition between this place and the sea board, the demand of Service will be proper and must be obeyed,

No officer will be received of any grade whose Sobriety activity and turn of mind does not Promise possession of the fundamentals of soldiership.

The Generals will be pleased to be as expeditious as possible in favouring the Commander in chief with their Execution of the above plan, both as it concerns the nomination of Officers, and the appointment of the Corps among the Several Lines.
A General officer will be entrusted with the Command in this Country during the period the troops now to be raised may serve, and will be particularly charged to attend with particular care to their welfare Comfort.

Another months pay being daily expected, the Army will be mustered on the next Ground, the right Wing by Col° Mentges & the left by Major Prior.¹⁸

The Army will be ready to move towards Pittsburg in the following manner, the new Jersy Line with Governor Howell will immediately march to Brooks, The Cavalry to Cross the River, one Devision of Two hundred to be sent to Washington town, to join the Light Corps and the other Devision to be posted on the West side of the Yoxhegeni [Youghiogheny River] opposite to the Infantry Camp, Four peices of Artillery will be annexed to the Corps and march with Governor Howell, Major General Irwin¹⁹ with Chamber's Brigade, One Squadron of Pensylvania Cavalry & two three Pounders from the park of the Right Column, will advance on the 16th at the hour of Eight in the morning, on the next day at the same hour his Excellency Govnor Mifflin will follow with Proctors & Murrays brigades, The Residue of the Pensylvania Cavalry & of the park of Artillery; & on the following day, the new Jersey line under Major General Howell will march to the same place,—Governor Mifflin will please to detach this Evening or early in the morning, four six & two three pounders to Parkinsons ferry to join Brigadier General Mathews who will move immediately to that Place, & proceed early in the morning to Bentleys farm on the west side of the Monongalia [Monongahela River], he will pass the river at Parkinsons.²⁰

The Maryland line will move on the 11th at the usual hour, to the most convenient ground near Perrys ferry with General Smith will march the Artillery of the left, column, on the Present ground, and one Squadron of the Virginia Dragoons.

Major Lewis with the Squadron now with him will cross the Monongalia, at

¹⁸ This paragraph and the four that follow are printed in Richard T. Wiley, The Whisky Insurrection; a General View, 39 (Elizabeth, Pa., 1912).
¹⁹ William Irvine, who had served with distinction during the Revolution, was major general of the three Pennsylvania brigades, which were commanded by James Chambers, Thomas Proctor, and Francis Murray, all veterans of the Revolution. Irvine was also active as an arbitrator in pacifying the insurrectionists.
²⁰ Bentley's farm was at the mouth of Lobb's Run, about nine miles below Parkinson's Ferry and two miles above Elizabeth. It was the site of the main encampment of the force left in western Pennsylvania during the winter of 1794–95 under General Morgan. The place was also known as Perry's Ferry and McFarland's Ferry.
the most convenient ferry near him, & join General Mathews tomorrow Evening at Bentleys farm, below Parkinsons ferry—The Particular routes and stages will be Communicated to the different Generals by Letter.

Captain Dicks squadron of Dragoons will Continue at Brownsville & receive orders from the Commander in Chief,

The Quarter Master General will mark out a Camp between the two & four miles runs for the Army, he will choose dry high ground Convenient to Water & wood, to obtain which advantages he will select different positions, if they Cannot be found in One, Ample supply of straw or Hay must be Provided for the bedding of the troops. The Encampment must be so laid out, as to have a Space of 25 feet between, each line of Tents for the purpose of admitting fires before each tent in Order to keep the men Dry & Warm.

The Different Devisions as they reach the Camp will take the ground assigned to them, and all detachments made in Pursuance of these Orders will re-join their respective Corps on their Arrival,

The Army will form in three lines, the Infantry making the front and rear lines, the Cavalry & Artillery Composing the Center line,

A small supply of Cloathing is arrived for the left Wing of the Army & is ready to be delivered,

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON D* Adj^a Gen^1

HEAD QUARTERS NEAR PARKINSONS FERRY, NOV 10th 1794

The officers Composing the Court Martial Ordered at Union Town must proceed on the 12th Ins^5 to Gen^1 Mathews Camp, nine miles below Parkinson ferry at Bentleys farm, on the west side of Monongalia River, & then Continue to set, untill they finish the trial of the Prisoners.

In all future Issues, a gill of Liquour is to be furnished to the troops, instead of the Quantity heretofore Issued.

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON D^7 A Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS NAILER'S FARM, 12th NOV 1794

GENERAL ORDERS

The absence of some officers composing the General Court Martial ordered at Union Town, rendering the meeting of the Court Impracticable, a Second
Court martial is directed to be assembled Tomorrow at Eight oClock, from the Brigade under the Command of Brigadier General Mathews, who will please to notify this Evening the place of meeting,—Lt Col° Lane will preside, Judge Advocate Major David Holmes.

Books are to be opened by the officers who may be appointed in the Regiment proposed to be raised for the winter Defence, Specifying two periods of service, 6 months, & 9 months, the soldiers will engage for either period as they may choose, and they are to be allowed in addition to the terms heretofore offered, pay & subsistance for Twenty days, after they are discharged, in which time they will reach their respective homes.

The sooner the required force is made up, the more agreeable and Convenient, it will be, as the Commander in Chief wishes to send for the supply of Cloathing Promised to the soldiers, in Order that they may have the use & Comfort of it without delay.

The Superintendent of Provisions having communica[ted] the necessity of compelling the farmers to thresh out p[re]pare & co[nvey] their wheat to market for the use of the Army. All General Officers Commanding detachments of troops, will be pleased to furnish adequate Parties of soldiers, on application from the Superintendent or any of his agents to assist in Executing the above object, which said parties are to receive pay for their Labour & trouble agreeably to the Custom of the Country,

By the Commander in Chief
THOMAS NELSON D° Ad. Gen

HEAD QUARTERS. NAILERS FARM 13th. NOVEMBER 1794

The Zeal & celerity with which the soldiers are engaging in the Corps to be raised for the maintenance of the Civil Authority in this Country during the Winter, reflects additional honor on the Army, & is highly Pleasing to the Commander in Chief.

As soon as the Companies are Complete in any of the Lines, the respective Generals will be pleased to detach them to the ground near Bentleys saw mill, on the west side of the Monongalia, which position is selected for the Winter Camp—A fort will be erected on that Ground, in which must be Deposited the necessary Stock of Provisions & Ammunition.

The soldiers who may enlist in the Regiment directed to be raised are to be excused from Camp duties of every sort, as well as from working on the fort,
they must be employed for the present only in making comfortable habitations for themselves agreeably to the Plan which will be hereafter Communicated.

By the Commander in Chief

THOMAS NELSON D' Ad. Gen¹

HEAD QUARTERS, PITTSBURG, November 17th 1794²

The Complete fulfilment of every object dependant on the efforts of the Army, makes it the duty of the Commander in Chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithfull fellow soldiers to their respective homes—In executing of which no delay will be permitted, but that which results from the consultation of their Comfort.

On Tuesday at the hour of Eight the Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency Govnor Mifflin whose official duties renders his Presence necessary at the seat of Government,—On the next day the first Devison of the right Column consisting of the Artillery & Proctors Brigade under the Command of Major Gen¹ Irwin will commence their march to Bedford on the route, commonly called the old Pennsylvania road, the following day at the same hour the new Jersy line will move under the Command of his Excellency Governor Howell, who will be pleased to Pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find most Convenient, On the Subsequent day at the same hour the Residue of the Pennsylvania Line, now on this Ground will march under the Command of Brig¹ Gen¹ Chambers taking the route heretofore mentioned & making the same stages as shall have been made by the leading Devison.

Major General Frelingheyson with the Light Corps of the right Column will follow the next day and Pursue the same route,

Brigadier Smith with the Maryland line will move to Union Town agreeable to orders heretofore communicated to him and from thence to proceed on Braddocks Road to fort Cumberland where he will adopt the most Convenient measures in his power for the Return of his troops to their Respective Counties.

Brigadier General Mathews will move on Wednesday next to Morgan Town from thence to Winchester by the way of Frankfort, from Winchester the troops will be marched to their respective Brigades under the Commanding officen from each Brigade,—as soon as the public service will permit afterwards the light Corps of the left Column with General Darke will follow on the route

¹ These orders and those for November 18 are printed in Pennsylvania Archives, second series, 4: 455, 458.
prescribed for Brigadier Mathews, & be disbanded as they reach their respective Brigades.

All Arms accoutrements & Camp equipage of every sort belonging to the United States must be deposited at the following Places and to the following Public Officers—those with the new Jersey Lines at Trenton with Maj'r Hunt, those with the Pennsylvania Line at Lancaster to the care of Gen'1 Hand, and at Philadelphia to the address of the Secretary at War,—Those with the Maryland line at Frederick Town with the proper officer there, Those with the Virginia Line at Winchester to the care of General Mathews—Reports must be made by the Commanding Generals of all Articles thus deposited one of which must be sent to the Secretary at War, & one to the Commander in Chief.

All army accoutrements & Camp equipage in the possession of the troops belonging to the particular states, must be returned to the state officers, & state arsenals, from which they were received, Reports of which must be made by the Commanding Generals, one of which to be transmitted to the Governor of the state, to which they may belong & the other to the Commander in Chief.

All sorts of ammunition, military stores, medical stores, clothing unissued, quarter masters stores & commissary stores, not necessary to the troops returning must be deposited at Pittsburg with Major Craig and at Bentleys farm with quarter master there,

The Corps destined for the winter defence will move without delay to Bentleys farm on the West side of the Monongalia, near Perrys ferry, where they will receive Orders from Major General Morgan.

The Virginia Cavalry will take the route by Morgan Town from thence to Winchester by Romney—the Commandant will receive particular Instructions as to the time & manner of march.

The right column will receive their pay [still] due at Bedford, The Maryland line at Fort Cumber[le]nd & the Virginia Line at Winchester.

In the punctual & certain Execution of this honourable Attention to the rights of the soldiers, the Commander in Chief reckons Confidently on the Personal superintendance of the Commanding Generals who will very much Gratify him by Communicating Particularly the Completion of this Injunction, as he will feel himself Commander by Attachment to the troops, & admiration of the Prin-

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22 Isaac Craig had been an officer at Fort Pitt during the Revolution and soon after settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in numerous industrial activities and in land speculation. In 1794 he was deputy quartermaster-general and military storekeeper at Pittsburgh.
In this moment of separation of the Army the Commander in chief would commit a violence on his own feelings, was he not to express in the most public manner, the respectfull & grateful sense he entertains of their merit & services—Moved by the purest Principles which can actuate the human mind, they stepped forward in a menacing crisis, to vindicate the insulted Majesty of the people, to uphold our practical fabric & to restore the sovereignty of the Law. To no citizens was ever committed a more Important task, it has been completely executed; & in a manner which gives new lustre to the Patriotism which impelled the exchange of Domestic Comforts for the toils of a Camp.

The sufferings and wants inseparable from a military service, have been greatly encreased by the inclemency of the Weather, they have been met with fortitude & bourn without a murmur, animated by Love of Country & respect for Order, the only emulation has been who best should execute the duty, Ready to Combat & subdue all who might care to resist; they have been equally Ready to forgive & Protect; thus adorning the Military Character by the endearing & winning Virtues of Humanity.

Complete [the] memorable example so far exhibitted by terminating Yo[ur] tour of soldiership correspondently to its beginning & Progress, You thus Secure to Your Country every Good expected from your Patriotism & Valor.

The General officers & Commandants of Corps will add to the many obligations imposed in [this] Course of service on the Commander [in] chief by regarding with unremitting attention this his last Injunction.

To the Officers of every description he Presents his war[me]st thanks [for t]he faithfull & and able support which he has derived from their Exertions in every stage of the Execution of the objects entrusted to his direction, and he entreats them to Convey to his fellow Soldiers in the most lively terms his respectfull Attachment, with his best wishes for their Safe return & happy meeting with their friends.
At a General Court Martial whereof Col° Lane was President, Sergeant Greenwood, Serg° Walkart, James Simpson & Wm Bragg, were sentenced to receive Corporal Punishment. The Commander in chief approves the sentence of the Court, & remits the punishm° directed,

He is induced to do this from a Convict[ion that] the prisoners were not guilty of any meditated Crime[s] fro[m] his respect to the intercession made in their favour, & from his disinclination to mark the return of the Army by the disgrace of any Individual, he flatters himself his Clemency will be attributed to the proper motives, & will Produce the effects he Promises to himself from it.

Major General Morgan will command the force distined for the Winter Defence.

He is requested to accele[rate] the collection of troops at Bentleys farm ne[ar] Perrys ferry, in Order to establish them in Quarters without delay.

By the Commander in Chief
H[and] Adj° Gen°

Truly Copied
[MS illegible]ew Adj° Virg° Cavalry