

"1st. Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State to acquiesce in the organization of the said government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means lose sight of the grand object of obtaining very considerable amendment and alterations which we consider essential to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, and those invaluable privileges for which so much blood and treasure have been recently expended.

"2d. Resolved, That it is necessary to obtain a speedy revision of said Constitution by a general convention.

"3d. Resolved, That, therefore, in order to effect this desirable end, a petition be presented to the Legislature of the State requesting that honorable body to take the earliest opportunity to make application for that purpose to the new Congress."

The address to the people of the State was brief, and in few words proceeds to state that the "Constitution in its present form contains some principles which may be perverted to the injury of the citizen and prove incompatible with order and government," expressing the opinion "that considerable amendments are essentially necessary;" further, that they are "sensible that a large number of the citizens, both in this and other States, who gave their assent to its being carried into execution previous to any amendments, were actuated more by fear of the dangers that might arise from any delays than by a conviction of its being perfect," concluding with the hope that "prudence and policy" will soon bring about the amendments which those with whom they were in harmony in other States "are pressing so earnestly."

Subsequently to the action of the "conference" its opponents issued a circular directing public attention to the fact that an election by general ticket for eight members of Congress was to be held on the fourth Wednesday of November, calling upon "the friends of the new Constitution to be on their guard, lest the names of persons opposed to the same or of doubtful sentiments should be circulated in the counties and in the city, especially let them beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad." The committees circulating this also informed the people that "the smuggling business which took place at Harrisburg with the ostensible purpose of procuring amendments to the Constitution, but in fact to form a ticket for representatives in Congress," should be *watched!*

On the 3d of November the Federalists, as they called themselves, met at Lancaster to form a ticket for members of Congress. This meeting did not openly attack the opponents of the Constitution. Indeed, so confident were they of success that it was not deemed dignified or in any way necessary to do so. But so unexpectedly strong was opposition developed, as the returns from "the back counties" reached Philadelphia, "that very great surprise was created at the course of public sentiment." And no wonder, for when all the returns came to hand it appeared that the voters were divided into two nearly equal parts, "giving most of the advantages of political success to those who favored amendments to the Constitution." The vote was as follows:

HARRISBURG TICKET.		LANCASTER TICKET.	
Robert Whitehill.....	5860	Fred. Augustus Muhlenberg	8697
Wm. Montgomery.....	6339	George Clymer.....	8087
Daniel Heister.....	7405	John Allison.....	7074
Peter Muhlenberg.....	7415	Stephen Chambers.....	7053
Wm. Findley.....	6587	Thomas Scott.....	8068
Charles Pettit.....	6484	Henry Wynkoop.....	8052
Clair McClanahan.....	6227	Thomas Hartley.....	8163
Gen. Wm. Irvine.....	6493	Thomas Fitzsimmons.....	8086

About fifteen thousand votes were polled at this the first State election in Pennsylvania. The population was less than four hundred thousand.

CHAPTER XIX.

Military Organization in 1786-1790—Union Canal—The Whiskey Insurrection; DeWees' Journal of—Scott's Description of Dauphin County in 1805.

THE close of the war for independence did not check the military ardor of the people, and militia battalions were organized in the different sections of the county. The officers of the militia from 1786 to 1790 were as follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Murray.

Captains.

Charles Stewart.	Arthur Bell.
Richard Swan.	Andrew Stewart.
Samuel Cochran.	William Johnston.
Michael Limes.	Martin Weaver.

SECOND BATTALION.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Clark.

Captains.

James Willson.	Philip Wolfersberger.
Robert McKee.	James Clunie.
James Kelly.	Frederick Hummel.
John Barnett.	Patrick Hayes.
Peter Shuster.	

THIRD BATTALION.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Jones, and afterwards Lieut.-Col. Valentine Shouffler.

Captains.

John Reighard.	Samuel Ainsworth, 1789-90.
James McCreight.	
Melchior Behny.	Abraham Sehbolt, 1789-90.
Daniel Bradley.	
Ambrose Crain, 1786-88.	William Young, 1789-90.
Matthias Henning, 1788-89.	

FOURTH BATTALION.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Baltzer Orth.

Captains.

Christopher Uhler.	Jacob Embich, 1788-90.
George Bowman.	Christian Ley, 1788-90.
Alexander Martin.	Leonard Immel, 1789-90.
Peter Ensminger.	Peter Gloninger, 1789-90.
John Grumm.	Henry Shell, 1786-88.
George Nol.	