

That the solemn declarations of these gentlemen, and of Matthew Montague and William Smith, esquires, that they will not relinquish but with life their struggle for the abolition of the slave trade, are not only highly honorable to themselves as Britons, as statesmen and Christians, but must eventually, as the light of evidence shall be more and more diffused, be seconded by the good wishes of every man not immediately interested in the continuance of that detestable commerce.

Resolved,

That anticipating the opposition we should have to sustain from persons trained to a familiarity with the rapine and desolation necessarily attendant on the slave trade, and sensible also of the prejudices which implicitly arise from long established usages, this committee consider the late decision in the house of commons as a delay rather than a defeat. In addressing a free and enlightened nation on a subject in which its justice, humanity and wisdom are involved, we cannot despair of final success; and we do hereby, under an increasing conviction of the excellence of our cause, and in conformity to the distinguished examples before us, renew our firm protestation, that we will never desist from appealing to the consciences of our countrymen till the commercial intercourse with Africa shall cease to be polluted with the blood of its inhabitants.

By order of the Committee,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Thursday evening last arrived here from Detroit, which place he left the 10th ult. from captivity among the savages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cusawago by four Indians some time ago. Mr. Ray has related to us the following, viz. At the time he was taken the Indians killed and scalped one William Gregg; they then proceeded to Sandusky, where a party of Indians had just returned from committing depredations on the frontiers of Ohio county, who were about half drunk, and they beat him in a cruel manner. Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, against that place, upon which they burnt the houses and destroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river; at that place he saw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thousand, receive arms and ammunition and proceed on to the Maumee towns, where, it was said, 7000 were assembled; that at Detroit, on the first Thursday of June, at a review of the militia, he saw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians; that he saw a number of Indians, to the amount of 17 or 18 canoe load, who said they had been three moons on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and arrows, and had otter skins for breech clouts, and buffalo skins instead of blankets; that about the 1st or 2d of June the Indians brought in 12 scalps, together with the guns, bayonets, &c. belonging to the party; that he saw Thomas Dick and his wife, who were taken from near this place, in good health at the Miami River, and the boy, by the name of Brickel, with his head shaved and painted, on his way with a party to the Maumee towns. Mr. Ray was bought from the Indians by a British officer by whom he was released.

Mr. Ray further informs, that the Indians entirely blame Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hamilton, as being the cause of the Indians being killed on Beaver creek, and say, if they ever should fall into their hands, they would put them to death in the most cruel manner.

BOSTON, July 2.

Aristocracy is in a deep and rapid decline. In the example of the UNITED STATES, the world has seen, that the energy and dignity of government may be combined with the just and equal Rights of Men. Power ought ever to spring from the People—and being delegated for a given time—those who use it, must at the expiration of that time, revert to the general mass, and thereby be subject to every act which is the execution of that power, they have made. Thus arises a security paramount to all others. Hereditary executives, and hereditary Legislators are now rapidly growing into political monsters—while the genuine principles of open and magnanimous Republicanism is every day growing more amiable and salutary. In this establishment, the annihilation of jealous Democracy as well as Aristocracy will be seen—and in their destruction, the world shall rejoice.

The English Aristocrats add the Medical title to Mr. PAINE's name—They say he wishes to inoculate the English Nation with the French disease. [Columb. Cent.]

PROVIDENCE, July 2.

Last Saturday afternoon, at Beaver Pond, in Franklin, five men went off on a raft to collect pond-lilies. The wind blowing fresh the raft separated and 4 of them were unfortunately drowned. Their bodies were taken up the same evening.

Philadelphia, July 13.

Sunday evening an express arrived from Pittsburgh with dispatches from Major General Butler, which were immediately laid before the President of the United States, by the Secretary of the Department of War.

The following article lately appeared in an American newspaper, viz. "There is one assertion of the author, which, as he defends it, from the experience of history, and the actual state of the world at this day, cannot otherwise than claim some attention, viz. *That religion* (as the word is generally understood) *is not virtue*. The Jews (says he) were eminently pure in their worship—the Egyptians and the Persians were (to them) idolaters and Atheists—the morals of the latter were good, those of the former abominable—Rome, when she produced the virtues of Decius and Fabricius, was pagan and atheist. Constantinople was the reservoir of all the most detestable vices, after Constantine had introduced the Christian religion.—We have Apostolic, Catholic and most Christian Kings; but no Titus, no Trajan, no Antoninus. Modern Rome in appearance is nothing but religion; what philosopher would compare it with ancient Rome, in respect to talents, industry, or merit? Reason therefore concludes that *religion is not virtue*."

It may be called modern refinement, but it is not a *new thing* under the sun, that men should seriously propose to eradicate morality from the world.—The comparisons contained in the above paragraph have a very obvious meaning; they are designed to make the most unfavorable impressions on the public mind in regard to the religion professed in the United States, and in almost every other civilized country. "Religion is not virtue,"—that is, christianity is inferior to paganism!—Civilization is inferior to nature in her rudest forms!—The idolatry of the Egyptians was superior to Judaism! How preposterous and absurd! In one breath we are told that the world is making the most rapid progress in civilization and reformation—in the next we are referred to *past ages* as models for our imitation!—Pagan, atheistical Rome produced her Fabricius and her Decius—christianized Constantinople was the reservoir of the most detestable vices! But was there *no religion* in Rome before christianity was introduced? Let impartial history determine.—When Rome was *religious* she was *moral*, she was free, flourishing and happy—When religion declined, the Gods were contemned, and their worship was despised, Rome became venal, vicious, vile and contemptible, the people lost their *moral* character and with that they lost their freedom.—A few virtuous men appeared in the decline of the empire, arrested its fate, and protracted its existence.—The introduction of christianity by Constantine in all probability added a thousand years to the age of the government—Immediately before the freedom of Rome was annihilated by the Cæsars, every species of villainy that springs from infidel principles was rampant through the commonwealth—and when similar practices, on similar principles, had filled up the measure of their iniquities, heaven permitted Mahomet to annihilate the empire of the east.—It is abundantly evident from the testimony of history, that the deity governs the world by moral principles without respect to particular religious tenets—The prosperity of nations bears an exact proportion to their practice of the moral virtues, and when these become extinct among a people, their freedom and happiness soon follow.—

"Religion is not virtue"—grant it—but till we can find virtue without religion, I trust in God that the good people of the United States will not, at the instance of any *foreign* or *domestic* infidel part with their religion.—It has been of service in times past; for though they may have been deceived by *religious* characters *without* virtue, it is equally true that they never found a *virtuous* character destitute of religion.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, July 9.

"This day marched from this place, for the Western Country, Capt. Puelon, of the 2d United States Regiment, with one hundred and seventy five fellows, and a number of Recruits for the Artillery.—Also a few six month's men."

We are informed that the Commissioner's receipts for Shares in the Bank of the United States, will be ready to be delivered on Friday next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newtown, 20 miles above Tioga point, dated June 23.

"On the ninth day we reached Newtown, where the Indian treaty is to be held, because the waters are too low to permit the boats with presents and provisions to go up to the Painted Post. We alighted at Col. Pickering's lodgings, and found him conferring with some Oneida and other Eastern Indians, who have come down with a view to mediate a peace. Their chief, Hendrick Apaumut, the same from whom I received a letter some time since, was speaking when we entered: "The little Tomahawk the Indians fight with," said he, "colts them very little. They can kill game with it, and support themselves; but the Great Hatchet that the

United States use in war costs a great deal; and those who carry it into our country must be provided for at a great expence. I know it is said the United States are so powerful that they could rise and destroy all the Indians at once.—It is true, they are too powerful for the Indians; but remember, tho' you may kill some wolves, and frighten the rest away, you cannot destroy them all. They will return and infest you.—It were therefore much better for the United States to live in peace with the Indians. A great while ago, ourselves and the Shawanese were one people; but the Great Spirit caused a famine, and we separated to seek for food. We still speak the same language. I am willing to go to them and persuade them to peace. All other Indians know that we have always been friends to the English. They all acknowledge we know more about the white people than they do. If I go, I know it will be at the risque of my life. Perhaps your warriors will arrive at the same time, and then nothing can be done. I therefore want to see some of your Great Men. If they will keep your young men at home, I will go. Perhaps I may be able to induce their Chiefs to come down and treat with your Great Men about a lasting peace." This offer is now under consideration. We hear that about 800 of the Six-Nation Indians will be at the Painted Post today. They are expected here by the end of the week; but it is not likely that the treaty will be held before the 27th or 30th of the month. After which we hope a week or ten days will restore us to our friends and the comforts of civilized life."

The French passengers on board the ship Pennsylvania from Havre de Grace, have published a very honorable testimony to the humanity, politeness and attention of Captain David Harding, Master of that ship, which recently arrived at this port.

A late English (ministerial) paper contains the following article: A pitiful forgery, of the most notorious kind, has lately been attempted to be played off, by the friends of a notorious American Author.—Their plan was this—Printed circular letters—signed W. Rose, and dated from Whitehall, as if coming from the Secretary of the Treasury, have been sent to several of the principal towns in England, recommending this publication in the most fulsome strains of panegyric, and pressing the necessity and usefulness of its circulation.—Though such a fraud is easily seen through, it is to be lamented, that there are those amongst us, who call themselves Englishmen, who are yet so industrious as to attempt sapping upon all occasions, the principles of our excellent constitution.

Recent accounts from Europe inform, that M. de la Fayette has resumed the command of the National Guards of France.


It has been inserted in several papers, that the Grand Jury of South-Carolina has presented the excise as a grievance.—Quere, is there any such body as the Grand Jury of South Carolina?

By the Ship Roseway, Captain Woodham, arrived at New-London, from London, last from Plymouth, which he left the 25th of May, accounts are received, that preparations for war were still continued with vigor in England.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	18/4 18/6 pr. £.	92½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/4 10/6	52½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	10/4 10/6	52½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/4 17/6 87½	do.
Indents	10/4 10/6	52½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/ 15/6.	
Bank Subscriptions,		45 Dollars.

ROBERT BUSTLE
CLOCK AND
WATCH MAKER,
On the North side of Market
between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
PHILA- DELPHIA.



HAVING obtained Patents for several Improvements on Clocks and Watches, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now ready to execute any work on the said constructions; which may be either applied to clocks and watches already made, or to new ones, and on trial, have been found superior to any heretofore brought into common use. He has so simplified the repeating part of a watch, as to enable him to make it at two-thirds of the common price, which will not only be an advantage in the first purchase, but ever after, as it can be cleaned, when necessary, for two-thirds less than the present price. He has also simplified the striking part of clocks, which enables him to reduce the price one-fourth; and repairs, at the lowest prices, horizontal, repeating, plain, and other watches; and musical, chiming, and plain clocks, with punctuality and dispatch, and warrants all the work done in his shop.

An assortment of Clock and Watch-makers TOOLS and MATERIALS for sale, on reasonable terms.

Two JOURNEMEN, and an APPRENTICE, are wanted.