

A TALK,

From Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant JAMES WILKINSON, to the INDIAN NATIONS living on the River Wabash, &c. 9th August, 1791.

To the INDIAN NATIONS living on the River Wabash, and its Waters.

THE arms of the United States are again exerted against you, and again your towns are in flames, and your wives and children made captives: Again you are cautioned to listen to the voice of reason, to sue for peace, and submit to the protection of the United States, who are willing to become your friends and fathers; but, at the same time, are determined to punish you for every injury you may offer to their children. Regard not those evil counsellors, who, to secure to themselves the benefits of your trade, advise you to measures which involve you, your women and children, in trouble and distress.—The United States wish to give you peace; because it is good in the eyes of the Great Spirit, that all his children should unite and live like brothers: But if you foolishly prefer war, their warriors are ready to meet you in battle, and will not be the first to lay down the hatchet. You may find your squaws and your children under the protection of our great chief and warrior General ST. CLAIR, at Fort-Washington, to him you will make all applications, for an exchange of prisoners, or for peace.

Given under my hand and seal, at Kenapacomaqua, the 9th day of August, 1791. JAMES WILKINSON, Lieut. Col. Comdt.

BOSTON, September 14.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

From a Correspondent.

"I remark, in the CENTINEL, the toast given at the entertainment in this town, on Tuesday last, in honor of 'the Man whose exertions secured our fisheries,' with the addition of the 'VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States'—with respect to which I suppose the Printer must have been misinformed; as the explanatory clause looks like an insult upon the information of American citizens—for he must be a SLAVE who does not know the PATRIOT, to whose exertions the United States are indebted for that source of wealth and naval strength."

The Editor had his information from a gentleman present at the entertainment, and meant to give the toast literally as he heard it.—That no explanation was necessary to Americans, he acknowledges—but the world at large may not be so well informed.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the building for the Academy at *Hallowell*, in the eastern part of this Commonwealth, is erected, and finishing with rapidity.

Within these few days have arrived from Philadelphia, the American Artists, who were employed by Mr. Cox, in constructing the bridge at Londonderry, in Ireland.

Mr. Cox, we suppose, is now on his passage, via Liverpool. And it is with pleasure we learn, that the altercation which took place some time since, between him and the Corporation of Londonderry, is happily accommodated—and that he has received from the people of Ireland, repeated marks of liberality and kindness.

The Rev. Mr. Thayer has in his possession a well-executed silver Medal of the Pope, Pius VI. which was presented to him by his Holiness at Rome. The Pontiff is a tall, stout man, of an agreeable aspect—and possessed of much complacency of temper. His dress is usually of white satin—and his hat of scarlet.

Last week an ingenious experiment in the Architectural Art, was made at Concord in this State. A new Steeple for the Meeting-house was built and finished on the ground—and was then raised and elevated, perpendicularly and entire, to the top of the tower, and fixed in its place by the assistance of tackles. The distance it was raised is 120 feet, and the operation was completed in 15 minutes, to the great satisfaction of a very large concourse of spectators.

HARTFORD, Sept. 19.

On Saturday last, a Powder-Mill in East Hartford, belonging to Mr. Elidia Pickin, jun. containing about a ton of powder, accidentally took fire and blew up. Three persons of the names of Evans, Corning and Brown, employed in making powder, were instantaneously killed; Mr. Jabez Norton was very dangerously burnt—one man had his arm broken, and several others were slightly wounded, by this unfortunate explosion. The mill, and two adjacent buildings, were entirely demolished, and property to a large amount destroyed.

The insurgents, in Hispaniola, began their ravages 2 leagues to the leeward of the Cape, and proceeded in different directions, burning dwelling houses and sugar houses, laying waste fields of cane, and butchering the whites of all ages and both sexes, in the most barbarous manner. The regular troops had been ordered with the militia, to march and oppose their progress, but were unable to withstand their fury. On the day this letter was written, the General ordered all the troops to repair to the town in order to defend it, in case of an attack which was expected.

GEORGE-TOWN, (M.) Sept. 17.

On Thursday last was killed, in the city of Washington, and in the district of Columbia, by the falling of a tree, in opening one of the streets, Mr. WALTER HANSON, jun. a gentleman of great mechanical ingenuity, and unblemished reputation. He was in the employ of Mr. Ellicott, as one of his assistants.—He has left a disconsolate widow, four small children, and many friends to lament his untimely fate.

Philadelphia, September 24.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, after the petitions and reports were gone through, Mr. Wells said, that previously to entering on the order of the day, he would beg leave to solicit the attention of the House to an event which must interest the feelings of every member present; the very recital of which was sufficient to make the boldest heart to tremble—that it would readily be conceived he alluded to the recent intelligence received from the Island of Hispaniola, where with the most savage fury the Negroes and Mulattoes were committing an indiscriminate and horrid carnage. In this trying situation, the miserable surviving inhabitants have sent to the United States for relief—the Congress are not sitting—the President is in Virginia—and the Legislature of Pennsylvania is the only Body that can afford timely succour. Whilst therefore these savages are carrying the dagger to the breasts of the affrighted inhabitants, it is our duty, said he, to step forward—he therefore would submit the following motion:

"This House, taking into consideration the melancholy accounts received from the Island of Hispaniola, where a cruel and barbarous massacre of the white inhabitants had commenced on the 23d of August, and continued with unremitting fury on the 26th, when the vessel which brings the intelligence left the island—and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and dreadful situation of the wretched inhabitants of Cape-Francois, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of Negroes and Mulattoes—as citizens of the world—as men enjoying the blessings of peace, and in duty bound to relieve our fellow creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of Congress, do enter into the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Legislature will immediately draw forth a portion of those resources, with which the state is eminently blessed, to succour the unhappy inhabitants of Cape-Francois, besieged on the 23d of August last, by a murdering and desperate host of Negroes and Mulattoes.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor immediately to charter two vessels, and load them with provisions, to be sent to the Island of Hispaniola, and disposed of in such manner as may most effectually contribute to the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and if required, the said vessels shall receive as many of them on board with their effects as can be accommodated, and proceed either to some of the neighboring Islands, or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged most expedient."

When the motion was laid on the table, every member present so fully felt an instantaneous impression of humanity, that it was called up for a second reading, in order to be carried into immediate effect; but it was thought necessary to possess the house with some more authentic documents than were then in their hands, it was determined to submit the motion to a committee of five members, viz. Messrs. Wells, Boys, Clymer, Gallatin and Evans, to make enquiry into the ground of the intelligence, and report to the house.

We are happy to inform the public, that the application made on the 21st instant to the government of the United States by the minister of France, for aid in money and certain supplies, to enable him to furnish the government of Hispaniola with such articles as are necessary for its support against the black insurgents, and for the relief of the inhabitants, was attended with immediate compliance, to the full extent of the request made. The powers vested by Congress in the chief magistrate, have been so arranged by him, as to admit of the prompt assistance which the circumstances of the case required, which must afford the highest satisfaction to every friend of good government in France, and to the respectability of that of the United States.

In consequence of the above information, a motion was made in the House of Representatives on Thursday, to suspend the resolution which had been agreed to, for sending two vessels loaded with provisions to Hispaniola.—The motion was laid on the table.

On Thursday the annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held. The Professors and Students of the institution, having assembled at the philosophical hall, walked thence in procession to the Presbyterian Church in Arch-Street, where the two branches of the Legislature, and a polite concourse of citizens and foreigners assembled. The exercises began at 10 o'clock. A prayer from the Provost, introduced the Orations, which were delivered in the following order:

A salutatory Oration on Industry, with its advantages public and private, by Jesse Moore.—An Oration on the way to arrive at Usefulness and Eminence, by Jacob Richards.—On the Improvements of a Country by Roads and inland Navigation, by Thomas Biddle.—On the subject of Homer's Iliad, by Thomas Ferguson.—On the Progress of Civilization, and its Defects that remain yet to be amended, particularly in the Laws for the Confinement of Debtors in public Jails, by Joseph Hopphill.—On the Objections and Motives to the Practice of Virtue, by John Cloyd.—On the lu-

ture Prospects of America, by James Latimer.—On the Character of a Man who studies to displease, by James Miller.—On the Importance of Literature to America, by John Carson.—On the Advantages of Money, by Conyngham Temple.—On Prejudice, by James Wiltbank.—On the Summum Bonum, or Chief Good, by Jeremiah Sturgeon.—On Fame, by William Stokes.

Instrumental Music was introduced in the intervals between the performances.

The Provost conferred degrees of Bachelor of Arts on the above-named young Gentlemen, and on the valedictory Orator.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on a number of Gentlemen.

The Valedictory Oration was then delivered by John Parker.

A charge to the class by the Provost, and a Prayer and Benediction, by the Vice-Provost, concluded the whole performance.

It is an observation which experience will justify, that mankind in those revolutions which form a conspicuous figure in the history of the world, have frequently fallen short of their originally proposed attainments—and this arises generally from an undue expansion of their ideas in the progress of their exertions. Simple objects concenter their force; but when they are multiplied, and become complicated, the public mind grows bewildered, entangled and divided—this producing confusion in their councils, brings a crisis which is always favorable to the designs of despotism.

Let the principle of liberty be once infused into a constitution of government—if the people are just to themselves, and virtuous enough to feel for posterity, it will, tho like a grain of mustard seed, become a tree of such magnitude as to afford a shelter from the scorching rays of despotism to future generations. But it may be justly questioned, whether the fiat of Deity itself, commanding a nation to be free, will produce the effect on an ignorant and vicious people.

Oppression, which often makes the people mad, does not always lead to measures calculated to secure their future happiness and freedom. One reason is, the public resentment is too often confined to men, when it ought to be extended to measures; another is, that outrage and passion always prove hostile to the best interests of the people.

The recent accounts from Hispaniola have occasioned a rise in the price of West-India produce: But when it is considered that there is the fairest prospect of excellent crops this season, particularly in those Islands from whence the United States are supplied—a little economy in the expenditure of sugar and coffee, for a short time, will tend to keep down the market.

English Papers to the 1st August, received at New-York, say that a marriage is concluded on between the Duke of York and a daughter of the King of Prussia.

EXTRACTS.

The name of Nero is not mentioned without execration, and yet we find that after his death (detestable as his life had been) the noble Roman people, were in such concern, calling to mind his plays and feasts, that they were according to Tacitus, very near going into mourning for that monster—Nor will this be thought strange, if we consider what the same people had done at the death of Julius Caesar, who abolished both their laws and liberty—after he was killed, the people who had yet his banquets in their mouths, and in their minds the memory of his prodigalities, to shew their respect and make his funeral pile, they heaped together all the seats of the Forum, and then raised for him a pillar of Numidian marble, as to the father of his country.

Were all books reduced to their quintessence, many a bulky author would make his appearance in a penny paper; there would scarcely be any such thing as a folio in the world:—the works of an age would be contained on a few shelves; not to mention millions of volumes that would be annihilated.

Providence has stamped every possession of man with this inscription:—

REJOICE WITH TREMBLING.

MR. FENNO,

An Officer who served, during the late war, under the respectable character whose recent loss has produced the following sympathetic effusion, requests you will give it a place in your next.

ON THE DEATH OF MARCUS C. KNOX,

Son of Major-General Knox—Aged 9 Years.

BRIGHT as the Gems, the wealthy Orient's boast— Sweet as the Odours of their spicy Coast; A pearly Dew-drop, see some Flow'r adorn, And grace, with all its Pride, the rising Morn: But soon the Sun emits a fiery Ray, And the fair Fabrick rushes to decay; Low in the Dust the beauteous Ruin lies, While the pure Vapour seeks its native Skies; A Fate like this, to the sweet Youth was given, Who sparkled, bloom'd, and was exhal'd to Heaven.

A M I C U S.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Copy of a letter received from the Collector at Salem and Beverly.

"The schooner Fisher, Webb, is now coming into this harbour. Capt. Webb on his passage fell in with a vessel from London bound to Philadelphia, in distress. He took out the Captain and crew, with as many goods as the schooner would contain, after which the ship immediately went down. This information is from a boat which has been along-side the schooner." The ship proves to be the Marquis de la Fayette.

The ship Birmingham, Capt. Robinson, of New-York, is put into Marblehead disabled. Reports say that the Captain and five men were washed overboard.

Securities as in our last.

The length of the intelligence from General Wilkinson, has excluded many articles prepared for this day's Gazette.

Tickets in the NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, warranted undrawn the 16th instant, being the latest intelligence from thence, to be had of SAMUEL ANDERSON, next door to the Bank, in Chesnut-street.