

threw the mortars down the hill, and thus have made themselves masters of Point a Petre.
Four days before the departure of the passengers, a vessel arrived at Martinique with six hundred wounded, nearly the whole in the back. Two frigates, which they met in coming out of Fort Royal, carried almost as many to St. Pierre.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, under the war department, agents for the building of the six frigates.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire, John Langdon.
Boston, Henry Jackson,
New York, John Blagge,
Philadelphia, Gurney & Smith,
Baltimore, Jeremiah Yellott,
Norfolk, William Penneck.

Extract of an authentic letter from Pittsburgh, dated the 18th July instant.

Major Lenox, the marshal of the federal court, in company with General Neville, served some processes on persons in this county, on Tuesday last: On the day following, at daylight, 100 men attacked General Neville's house, in which there was only the General and another man, with the family. The General defended himself for an hour and better against them; he wounded one of the party mortally, and three others badly. No person in the house received any damage. On his application to Major Butler, he sent out twenty of the federal troops of this garrison to protect him. Yesterday another party of five hundred men from the upper part of this county, and Washington, collected together, and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon made a second attack on General Neville's house. Luckily, the General made his escape a few minutes before they surrounded the house. Previous to the attack, they sent in a flag to inform General Neville, that if he would resign his commission, and give up his papers, they would not injure him. Major Kirkpatrick, who remained in the house with his sister-in-law Mrs. Neville, informed them that the General was not in the house; but this they would not believe, and after permitting Mrs. Neville and the females of the family to retire, they commenced an attack on the house, which was returned from the soldiers in the house, when four of the rioters were killed, and a number wounded, and three of the soldiers in the house wounded. The party in the house then gave up; and the rioters burned the dwelling-house, barns, and all out-houses, and every thing in them. Among those killed was a Captain James McFarland, formerly an officer in the Pennsylvania line. Time will not permit me to give you a more particular detail of this unhappy business. General Neville has transmitted to the Executive of the United States a full account. I am sorry to find this unhappy disposition prevail too generally in our country, and God only knows where it will end.

"This moment an express arrived here from the commanding officer at Fort Franklin, to Major Butler at this place, including a copy of a speech from Cornplanter to General Chapin, to be delivered by him to General Washington, the purport of which is, that, unless the lands which they had formerly pointed out on the map, were given up, they would be obliged to take them. The commanding officer, in his letter, mentions, that the Cornplanter's nephew, who had brought the speech, had convened the Indians at Fort Franklin, in an open field; that they held a council, the purport of which he could not learn.—But he thinks from the visible change in the behaviour of the Indians, it was hostile, as they have all withdrawn. He expects every moment, when hostilities will be commenced by them."

Huntingdon, July 5, 1794.

SIR,
I HAVE the pleasure of informing you, that by the assistance of a few men, whom I employed as spies to range beyond the frontier of this county, I have discovered, that the reports which occasioned the uneasiness, stated in my letter of 23d ult. were entirely unfounded; and there is great reason to believe, that some bad men spread the alarm for their own amusement.

The spies could not discover any trails of Indians, or any places of encampment, as was reported to be seen, other than the encampments of surveyors and hucksters.

I have just returned from the settlements which were deserted by the inhabitants during the alarm, and with great satisfaction I have to inform your Excellency, that the inhabitants are returning to their several places of abode with the greatest quietude.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Meafe of the Brig Berkeley in 16 days from Martinico, informs, that the attempts of the English on the Fort which protects the town of Point Petre, Guadeloupe, have been fruitless; that he saw 150 wounded landed from the Roebuck at Martinique from an expedition against that Fort, that the killed were numerous, and finally that the British land forces were now too weak to attempt the retaking of Guadeloupe, for which fresh troops would be necessary. Numbers of the speculators who purchased property at the British sales had joined the British forces to protect or retake it, and many of these had also been killed or wounded. Admiral Jarvis was riding at anchor off the port, which he cannot enter until land forces first obtain possession of the Fort. Arnold had, as we on a former occasion communicated, been made prisoner at Guadeloupe and was actually confined, but found means to escape, and by means of a raft, made of a few boards drifted to the fleet.

We in our last communicated the substance of the disagreeable intelligence of a riot near Pittsburgh. The extracts of letters contain all the authentic particulars we have been able to collect.

This intelligence is of the most disagreeable nature, as the disturbance originates in an opposition, apparently determined, to the execution of a law which has received every constitutional sanction, than which no excels is more hostile to liberty and good government. It is to be lamented that freemen should so far lose sight of their duty, as by force of arms thus to infringe on the rights of their fellow-citizens, by counteracting the will of a majority; such conduct leads to the dissolution of all government. If a law is obnoxious to any part of the country, let the citizens there petition for its repeal, expose its defects, or injustice, through the medium of the press; let them change their representation, put into their legislature men whom they know will be active to procure its repeal. If this is ineffectual, they should rest satisfied, that other parts of the nation do not view the law in the same light, that a majority of their fellow-citizens conceive it necessary or proper, and it becomes their duty to bear its burdens, not however without continuing their remonstrances and legal endeavours to have it removed. They have another remedy: If they conceive the constitution to be framed as to prevent their sentiments from being fairly represented in the public councils let them endeavour to have it amended. But if every portion of the republic rises in arms to prevent the execution of laws obnoxious to them we revert to a state of anarchy and barbarism, forfeit every advantage of organized society or kindle a civil war. In this country we have fortunately no yoke to shake off; we have neither a king's power to fear, nor the oppression of an hereditary aristocracy; we have a government of our own choice, as perfect as it could be framed at the time of its formation, as it was to be suited to a variety of local interests; the defects in that government we have a constitutional mode of reforming; if we have abuses in our administration, those abuses can be removed, for the people have all power in their hands; but this is not the power of the bayonet or of the sword (this ought to be reserved for external foes;) it is the right of regulating their internal concerns by the voice of a majority, this is the standard which in republican governments we must abide by. Some blame, however, may with justice be laid to the charge of government in this business. An excise was odious in many parts of the Union, and the executive should have endeavoured to have conciliated the minds of the people to its execution, and not attempted to enforce it by rigorous means; we hope, this plan will in future be pursued, as severe measures can but irritate. We fear that the suspension of the Prequisite establishment may also have been a means of alienating the minds of our western brethren from the general government, as in that instance, with good intentions, however, no doubt, a favourite means of protection for the frontier of this state, has been suspended in its execution.

The following concludes the Resolves of the Democratic Society of the County of Washington, published yesterday.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.
By order of the society,
JAMES MARSHALL, President.
Wm. McCLUNEY, Sec'y.

The COMFORTS of MARRIAGE.

WHEN Cinna married but twenty pounds a year, No dunning tradesman Cinna had to fear. In debt to nobody, his heart was gay, He look'd no farther than the current day: His income just allowed a decent coat, An alehouse rattle cost him but a goat. From him no barber had long bills to seek, He clear'd with every claimant once a week. At night he drank small beer, and snok'd or read, And slips as sober as a nun to bed. He shunn'd the sex. His fortieth year began, Before he dar'd to feel the pleasures of a man. Nay, when December chill'd the world with frost, That month, when monks and maidens murmur moat, When the cold sheets were freezing to his skin, Like Ruth, no laundrels at his heels crept in: His blabbing tongue no pious aunt could fear, On him no bawd bestowed her wanton leer. At him, no cuckold bent the budding horn, Wenching, in every shape, he held in scorn. Surprising fact! in such a rampant age, So pure a faint deserves a brighter page. But love of change still haunts the human breast, Thus Indolence itself grows tir'd of rest. The sot has now and then a sober fit, Milers, by turns, extravagance admit. The veteran may shake with childish fear, And surgeons have been seen to shed a tear: By turns the foolish follow wisdom's rules, By turns, the wife behave themselves like fools. Tho' fortune rushes in her richest tide, We sigh for some enjoyment yet untried; In search of novelty our fancies tire, Gaze at the moon, and tumble in the mire. And thus the hero of the present song, Having too long gone right, at last went wrong. His wages trebling, Cinna took a wife, That precious balm for the wounds of life; But care was quickly painted on his brow, He found himself in debt he knew not how; Such heavy, daily, damnable demands, A guinea never halted in his hands. His salary was rais'd to twelve score pounds, And this, you say, magnificently founds; And swear the man must very soon be rich, Unless his spouse feels the true spend-thrift itch. With nine pert puppies yelping at his tail, To talk of saving makes his patience fail. Maids, midwives, milleners, and heav'n knows what, Keep Cinna bearer than a tar's old hat. On parish rates, tithes, laces, lodgings, rent, Tea, china, claret, half his funds are spent; Thrice nine-and-thirty cousins have implor'd That help, his purse, they cry'd can well afford. His precious rib has ventur'd to declare, "Tis vulgar on one's legs to take the air." In vain poor Cinna vows himself behind, Plays, balls, and fiddlers fill my Lady's mind; And, as no man of sense expects to see Two females, two whole hours at once agree, Ten times a-day his spouse and servants brawl, His dear descendants every second squall? His bed, his shirt, they steep in mid-night steams, Small-pox and measles, haunt his mournful dreams. Each day commences with a cloud of bills, For taylor, nurses, spelling-books, and pills; To-night more cradles must be bot or borrow, And a twelfth sexton's fee pay down to-morrow. And tho', ye rakes, may think he shou'd rejoice, When rid of so much trouble, cost, and noise;

What agonies convulse a father's breast, While innocence is writhing into rest? Thus, to his fatal cost, hath Cinna found; That Wedlock's holy joys are just a found? That peace will end, where happiness begins, And wives are the grand scourge of human sins.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 25.
A passenger in the ship Columbus, 53 days from Cadiz, informs, that on the 14th May, a Spanish fleet of 13 ships of the line and 6 frigates, sailed from Cadiz, supposed to intercept the French convoy from the Chesapeake; a thousand men were impressed in one night to man this fleet. He informs also that the Spaniards have a perfect knowledge of the shipments on board of the Chesapeake fleet, even to the number of barrels of flour. He saw and conversed with Capt. Burnham, who was redeemed and lately released from Algiers, who informs that our prisoners are treated at Algiers with great cruelty. Captain Burnham was indebted for his release to the mediation of the Commander of a Dutch man of war; without whose mediation 4000 dollars would not have been accepted for his redemption. The crops in Spain are abundant.

Cleared,
Ship Abigail, Wood, Hamburgh
Brig Fanny, Stanwood, St. Thomas
Sloop Francis, Ormsby, Antigua
Victory, Conklin, Hartford

Arrived the 22d instant, the ship Columbus, Capt. Towers, from Cadiz, in 53 days passage. Passengers on board, Amos Oakman and Nathaniel Jones, both masters of vessels belonging to Massachusetts, and lately bound to the island of St. Thomas's, were taken by the Spanish frigate the Santa Catalina, and sent into Cadiz, where the said masters and crews were detained prisoners for the space of 7 weeks, during which time they were most cruelly treated, plundered of their property, and otherwise inhumanly abused by the officers and seamen; brought to the gang way, and themselves on a short allowance of unwholesome provisions, deprived of their state-rooms and cabins, as likewise the use of pen, ink, and paper, so that it was out of their power to make known their situation to their friends on shore. After having obtained their liberty, they applied to the Captain General of the marine department, but to no purpose; in consequence of which they were to go to Madrid, and there make known the ill treatment received at the hands of the captors, their losses, imprisonment, and long detention, &c. but the only answer they could obtain from the court of Madrid was, that all his Catholic Majesty's ships had orders to bring into port all American vessels, bound to or from France, and were looked on as lawful prizes.

(Signed)
AMOS OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL JONES.

(COPY)
Gibraltar, May 22, 1794.

DEAR SIR,
Your much esteemed favor of the 10th current, I duly received, and am sorry to learn that you intend going passenger on board the American ship Columbus, bound to New-York.

We have just received intelligence here from Algiers, that their cruisers failed the first of April, consisting of seven vessels, one ship of 44 guns, three Xebecs of 32, two of 28 guns, one brig of 16, and a Polacre mounting the same; we are in hopes they will not attempt to get out of the Streights, but God only knows, as their force somewhat exceeds that of the Portuguese. I remain, in wishing you a happy and agreeable passage, dear Sir,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed)
JAMIR TOLEDANO.

Arrived in Cadiz the 24th May from Algiers, Capt. Burnham, late of New-York, having obtained his ransom for the sum of 4000 Spanish milled dollars; said gentleman confirming the contents of the within letter, that the Algerine fleet absolutely failed the first of April on a cruise.

MARTINSBURGH July 21.

By a traveller who passed through this town on Saturday morning, and who left the Crab-Orchard the 1st inst. we were informed, that Gen. Scott had completed his body of 2000 volunteer horsemen in Kentucky, before he left it, and that they were to set out on the 10th to join Gen. Wayne at Greenville.

There had been no recent action with the Indians as has been currently reported here for some days past.

NEWBERN, July 12.
The legislature of this state, in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, met at the palace in this town on Monday last. Both houses were formed in the morning, and proceeded to business. The speech of the Governor was read on Tuesday. His Excellency calls the attention of the Legislature to the act of Congress respecting the militia—to the necessity of putting the state in a posture of defence, by providing arsenals, &c.—to the propriety of granting money towards the completion of the batteries of Beacon Island and Fort Johnston—and finally to the expediency of filling up the seat vacated on the Bench of the Superior Court, by Judge Spencer's death.
These several matters were committed, and nothing is as yet finally determined.—A resolve to ballot for a judge passed the House of Commons on Thursday last, but was negatived in the Senate.
The honorable Peter Dauge has been elected by the General Assembly, Brigadier-General of the district of Edenton; and the honorable Hardy Griffin, Brigadier-General of Halifax district.

ON SALARIES.

AN EXTRACT.
That the salaries of the officers of our government are too high, has been a theme of perpetual censure, from the first establishment of the constitution; and yet Congress have been obliged repeatedly to make additions to many of them, to prevent the resignations of some of their best officers.

The proper rule to be observed in granting salaries, seems to be this—"the salaries should be so high as to command the services of those citizens who are best qualified to fill the offices." It is certain, notwithstanding all the clamor about the wages of Congress, that many gentlemen whom the people have elected as their best men have declined taking their seats, because they could make more money at home in private business. They do not deem the wages of a member of Congress during a few months session, an equivalent for the loss of business to be incurred by absence.

It is a fact equally well known, that many of the first officers of our government can barely maintain their families upon their salary, even with rigid economy. I throw out of question, all profusion in expenses, which government should never countenance.

The truth seems to be, that public salaries should equal the private income of men of the same private merit and standing in life. To place them below the ordinary income of respectable merchants, lawyers and farmers, among whom the officers of government have associated in private life, would render the offices contemptible—respectable men could not be found to fill them—and the public would lose by such false economy. Now it is well known that, in all the large towns in America, men of the same walks in life, as the members of Congress, and the higher officers of government must, with ordinary economy, expend a sum of money, equal to the salaries annexed to most of the important offices of our national government.

PHILADELPHIA.

A grand festival to the Supreme Being was celebrated at Paris on the 20th Prarial—projected by DAVID, and decreed by the National Convention.

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And to be sold by
THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House No. 41, fourth Second Street, price 1-8th of a dollar.

An Impartial Review
OF that part of Dr. RUSH'S Late PUBLICATION
On the YELLOW FEVER,

Which treats of its origin.
In which his opinion is shown to be erroneous—the Introduction of the disease by importation proved, and the wholeness of the city vindicated.

By William Currie,
Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c.

At the same place may be had Dr. Currie's Treatise on the Yellow Fever, And his account of the Climate and Diseases of America
July 26