

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

ALTHOUGH it is repugnant to my feelings to trouble the public with any matter, which principally respects myself as an individual, yet in compliance with the wishes of many of my friends, I am induced to request that you will insert the following in your useful paper. By so doing, you will much oblige your friend and fellow-citizen,

JAMES HARDIE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Towards the end of July, 1793, I published a Book, entitled the Philadelphia Directory and Register. Soon after its publication, the dreadful disorder which spread so much depopulation through the city, made its appearance. The sale of my Book was of course suspended, and in consequence of the vast number of deaths and removals occasioned by that terrible calamity, it has been seldom called for since that period. Hence instead of gaining considerably by that laborious undertaking, which I am persuaded, was the wish of my fellow-citizens; I actually sustained a loss—I had, however, this consolation, that my performance was generally approved of, and I firmly relied on the generosity of the public, for meeting with an ample reward in the sale of a second edition. To my friends and to the public in general my determination to republish the Directory was well known. But a gentleman, who, perhaps, was ignorant of my intentions, has advertised that he is engaged in the same business.

To my fellow-citizens be the appeal; if I have published a performance considered of general utility, attended with much labor, and productive of no profit, ought not the advantage which may accrue from the publication of a second edition to be adjudged to me, in preference to any other person? The public, who are both just and generous, will no doubt decide with propriety, and I assure them that I shall exert myself to the utmost, to merit their approbation.

With esteem and respect I am
the public's much obliged,
and very humble servant,

JAMES HARDIE.

N. B. A correct plan of the city will be annexed.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

On perusing your paper of last evening, to my inexpressible satisfaction, I perceived a most glorious, spirited, and animated Address of the Democratic Society of Wythe county in Virginia, to the people of America—Actuated by the same principles, I beg leave thro' the channel of your paper, to offer a short address of my own, to them, and all other true-hearted Democrats—who are disinterested in every other respect, except that of the real good of their country, and the happiness of the whole world:

CITIZEN DEMOCRATS,

We have long labored and done every thing in our power to rouse the people from their stupid lethargy—have we not in the clearest and most pathetic manner, pointed out what the Government ought to do, and what they ought not to do—and have we not done all that lay in the power of men to do, to bring them to a true sense of the conduct they ought to pursue? but it is all in vain—every spark of liberty seems to be annihilated—the Government remains obdurate—the people insensible to the dictates of reason—and the armies of France have still to fight their own battles.—Is not this truly distressing to Genuine Patriots, whose hearts pant in the glorious cause of Liberty and the Equal Rights of Man!—Too long has this niggardly conduct continued!—Let us at length shew an example worthy of imitation, and try the hearts of every man, and we shall then know who are friends to Liberty and Equality, and who are not—let us separate ourselves from these luke-warm friends of Freedom, who perhaps never raised their arm in support of it!—Let us who are strenuous in the Universal Cause, fly with the swiftness of an eagle to the support of France!—there let us enlist and fight under the glorious banners of Liberty and Freedom; and with our nervous arms, let us again draw our flaming swords, in support of a cause in which we have once fought, bled and conquered!—yes, we will rush upon the Tyrants of mankind—exterminate them from the earth, and emancipate the whole world from the galling chains of Despotism!

There are now many of these glori-

ous and much respected Institutions in the United States—and these combined, with many other brave patriots, who are not members of the institutions, but are equally as warm in the cause, would make a very formidable addition to the forces of France—and when it is considered that we are all tried Patriots of America—that alone will make the Potentates of the world tremble. My life and fortune (which I know has long since been individually the determination with respect to yourselves) shall willingly be devoted to establish such inextinguishable blessings to the world—if we fall, then shall we have monuments erected to our memories, which shall stand our names down with honor to the end of time—and generations unborn will sing the praises of the Deliverers of their country, and pour out ten thousand blessings upon such worthy and deserving Patriots and friends to the Rights of Man!

A DE-MOCRAT.

August 2, 1794.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

The conduct of the western counties of Pennsylvania, in their opposition to the excise, cannot be accounted for on any other score, but that of party prejudice.

These counties ask to be protected against the Indians, and yet they are almost the only people who are dissatisfied with the tax or duty that is laid on the citizens of the union, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their protection. At the same time it will appear, that they are benefited and even enriched by the war and the very measures they complain of. They exclaim against the duty, altho' they enjoy the advantage of an advance in the price of whisky, occasioned by the excise and an increased demand; and finding the business profitable, have set up a very great additional number of stills.—Besides, the much greater part of the money expended by the war, is laid out in the back part of the State, for the supply of the army.

This absurd conduct never would have taken place, if the people had been left to think and judge for themselves; and it is justly chargeable, with all its consequences, to a set of leading partizans, encouraged by the same kind of men in the City of Philadelphia, and some of the other counties, who being originally opposed to the constitution of the United States, have always maintained a systematic opposition to the measures of the government. Their business is to vilify and misrepresent, and experience tells us, that generally speaking, their power and influence is greatest, where the people have less means of information. These men are unwilling to declare openly their dislike to the government, but on the contrary are frequently making professions of their attachment to the constitution; while we find them assiduously employed secretly in abusing its measures, and stirring up prejudices in the minds of the people, against its officers and administration. In fact the whole conduct of the party is made up of inconsistency and deception; for at the time that its tools avowed their disapprobation of an opposition to the government and its laws, their industry at a former election, to get the very men into Congress who appeared to have been instrumental in exciting a resistance to both, was scarcely to be equalled by any thing human.

It is impossible to reconcile such doings and we can only say, that such a service is worthy of such votaries.

The truth is, they have long been endeavoring by every possible means to get themselves and their friends into the chief management of the affairs of the union; and there is too much reason to believe, that some of them would even risk the existence of the government to accomplish that object.

Such proceedings in the centre of the union, and among the people who are enjoying superior advantages from the government, is highly dishonorable to Pennsylvania, and must be condemned by every man that is a friend to the State; unless he is so far blinded by party prejudice, as not to be able to see what is her true interest.

Fortunately for the citizens of the United States the meeting at Pittsburgh about two years since who laid the foundation of the late unhappy disturbance, and who entered unanimously into a set of resolutions respecting the excise, "Ordered a remonstrance to be presented to Congress signed by their chairman, and appointed committees to correspond with any committees of a similar nature, that might be appointed in other parts of the union;" have met with no countenance or support from any quarter whatever. On the contrary, the law is every where else received with becoming temper, and the combination becomes more and more reprobated daily; so that the men who may have designed to set on foot such measures, with a view of impeding the operations of the government, will find themselves egregiously mistaken, and that their proceedings will have a contrary effect.

Perhaps the laws of no government in the world were better received or obeyed, than those of the United States, nor did any country ever enjoy a greater share of prosperity; and it must be a pleasing reflexion to every

* See the resolutions in Carey's Museum, for September 1792 with the names of the persons who appeared to have been present, when they were agreed to.

good man to observe, that the citizens generally appear to be sensible of their happy situation, and of the dreadful consequences that must result from an opposition to laws, solemnly enacted by their immediate representatives. The proceedings of these rioters must awaken the friends of civil order in every station, in support of the laws of the Constitution.

The government is too firmly fixed in the affections of the people to be shaken by a few designing men, and they must shortly be convinced of their extreme folly, in attempting to disturb the peace of the union.

These meeting-men had reason to blush on hearing the sentiments of the President of the United States, and both Houses of Congress, and of the judges and juries of the different courts, respecting the unwarrantable proceedings in those counties; and notwithstanding they may possibly have counted on meeting with less severity from those with whom they were in habits of political friendship, their conduct was too notorious to be passed over in silence. The Governor of the Commonwealth, in his speeches to both Houses of the Legislature, informed them, "that obedience to the regular exercise of constitutional authority, could alone render a free government beneficial and permanent," and lamented that there had been an opposition to the laws.

The same sentiments were echoed by the House of Representatives; but the Senate, for reasons which might have been conjectured, thought proper to say nothing on the subject. It is however to be conjectured, that in all such cases of refractory conduct, the men who are generally most to blame, have the address to manage their business in such manner, as to evade the punishment of the laws.

It must be evident to the world that the opposition to the excise, arises more from a restless and discontented spirit, and the designs of wicked men, than from any evil that can be either apprehended or experienced from the thing itself. In proof of this it may not be improper to mention, that there was a heavy excise collected in the state of Pennsylvania, for many years previous to the adoption of the general government; and appropriated in the year 1783, to the payment of a part of the debts contracted by the war. This duty was collected by officers invested with extensive powers, and the law imposed heavy penalties on delinquents; notwithstanding it was always acquiesced in and approved of by those very men and their party. Yet they have now raised an opposition to a similar measure, and one that is expressly warranted by a Constitution that many have sworn to support, and all are bound to maintain; and under which the United States have prospered to a degree exceeding the expectations of its warmest advocates.

AN AMERICAN.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 5.

The citizen soldiers of colour taken in arms on the conquered French islands were not, as has been asserted, sent to any part of Africa, but sold chiefly on the spot to Spaniards, who were ready purchasers for the mines. One adventurer bought as many as 300. each as cost him 30,000 dollars.

By the brig which arrived on Saturday from Madeira information is received that two French 20 gun ships, cruising off that island, had captured the Hannah and Tom, outward bound ships from Liverpool, and four others, names not mentioned.

Enormous freights have been paid for the conveyance of produce from St. Domingo to Great Britain; for instance, 21s. per cwt. for coffee, and other articles in proportion; but the harvest is not likely to continue, for when the last packet sailed from Fal-mouth there were upwards of 40 ships loading for Hispaniola, which would return with the produce of the colony.

UNITED STATES.

WHITESTOWN, State New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1794.

This day, at eleven o'clock, the first corner stone of Hamilton Oneida Academy was laid, by Baron de Steuben, in presence of the Rev. Samuel Kirtland, the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Col. North, Maj. Williams of Shandon, the first chief of the Oneida Nation; a number of the trustees of said academy, and a numerous body of spectators. Shandon appeared much delighted and affected. The ceremony was preceded by a prayer, well adapted to the occasion, by Mr. Kirtland; after which the Baron made the following

ADDRESS.

To the TRUSTEES of the INSTITUTION.
Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE object for which we are now assembled, is the erection of an Academy for the propagation of useful knowledge. In this enlightened age, it will be deemed unnecessary to explain to you how closely institutions of this kind are connected with the true felicity of a nation. The necessities of life, its superfluities, riches, and even liberty itself, become as so many curses, if the enjoyment of them is not limited by wisdom; which leads us in the path of virtue, and directs our actions, not only to the promotion of our happiness, but to the welfare of all mankind. For the acquirement of this wisdom are seminaries of learning instituted. And here, my fellow-citizens, let us stop for a moment, and viewing our situation, feel with honest pride, the happiness which we in preference to other nations enjoy. Among the ancients, or among the moderns, where shall we look for a comparison? It was not till after ages of barbarism had elapsed, that Athens, or Rome, the mistress of the world, erected a temple to Minerva, or Apollo. Where, among the modern nations of Europe, shall we find an example of a wilderness in a short space of a few years converted to a garden, and the first exertion of its inhabitants directed to the extension of knowledge and the happiness of their fellow men? Scarcely has the plow traced the first furrow for necessary subsistence; scarcely has the first tree fallen by the stroke of the axe, when a portion of this subsistence, when this very tree is set apart to erect a temple, dedicated to the best interests of the rising generations; to the happiness of thousands yet unborn. Yes, my friends, the people who dread famine less than ignorance; who respect the laws, and whose time is employed in benefiting the country, by adding to its resources, must be happy and respected.

Amongst the first laws of the state of New-York, was that for appointing a board of regents for the university, under whose direction schools and seminaries of learning should be erected; and liberal provision has been made for carrying the object of their appointment into effect.

For erecting the building which is to be placed on this spot, you, gentlemen, and other worthy members of community, by a free and liberal subscription, provided funds. It remained to the regents to incorporate, and to give you such pecuniary assistance as was in their power, and to me the honorable office is committed, of laying the corner stone. This pleasing task I shall perform, with a sincere wish that you may contemplate this edifice, not only as a mean of public felicity, but as a temple, in which your virtuous and patriotic actions will be preserved to future ages.

By your charter, this edifice is called the Hamilton Oneida Academy. It bears the name of a patriot, on whose merit and virtues an orator would find an ample field for the exertion of all his powers; for me to attempt to draw his character, would be too bold; to an Apelles it belongs to draw the picture of an Alexander; and we must leave to the Demosthenes and Cicero's, the future offspring of this institution, to pronounce his eulogium.

Then the Baron, as one of the regents of the university, and a guardian of the literature of the state, presented the charter to the trustees; remarking to them, that, by the acceptance, they became pledged that the institution should not languish for want of their greatest exertions.

The trustees, in a short reply, expressed their cordial thanks to the Baron, for his particular attention to this infant seminary; their full confidence in his assurances of his future friendship; their resolution to exert their utmost abilities to promote the interest of the institution; and their ardent wishes that their mutual endeavors might be extensively useful to these new settlements, and the cause of literature in general.

To which the Baron, with a heart almost too full for utterance, answered: "Gentlemen, I shall always remember that I have laid the corner stone of this academy—it will ever, ever be dear to me."

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 2.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cape Nicholas Mole, July 11.

"You are not to learn that the English have taken Port-au-Prince; I look upon you as very happy to be under the dominion of the English. The inhabitants who are under that of the Spaniards are really to be pitied—their conduct to-

wards the unhappy colonists is abominable. Would you believe, that at Fort Mifflin they sell frequently our negroes at thirty or forty dollars a piece. Is not this shameful!

"We learnt yesterday that the brigades at La Charbonnerie had been attacked by the English. They would not surrender.—They were vigorously attacked, and after a feeble resistance, they solicited pardon and laid down their arms; but all in vain; they are no more: not one was spared.

The quarter of Bombarde, asks daily to be admitted to a surrender; but as they have already revolted, and as they have had the baseness to re-hoist the tri-coloured flag, the English will not let them, and tell them that the moment is not yet arrived to attack them. The Commandant of this post receives daily application from them. I presume however, that he will accept at length of their surrender upon terms of mercy; that quarter being very necessary for furnishing the town with fresh provisions, of which it is really in great want.

Port de Paix and Jean Rabel are in the greatest distress. They are in want of every thing. There is hardly any ammunition in either. Four men came in here yesterday from Jean Rabel, who declared that Laveaux wished to make a proof of a bomb, that the powder was so bad that it had not a third of the usual effect.

In our passage we fell in with the privateer the Duke of York, the Captain of which informed us, that they had taken a schooner which had not been long from Philadelphia loaded with powder and bound to Port de Paix.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated July 12.

A British frigate, now laying off this road, brings an account of Lord Howe having, on the 24th May last, fallen in with the French fleet, and fought them three days, during which he took six sail of the line, and sunk five. The British had three of the line sunk, and that when the advice came away, there continued a general engagement. This must cause something decisive in Europe we hope, and help to bring about an honorable peace. Pointe Petre is still in possession of the French, and likely to continue so.

The British are in possession of posts, from which they are determined to destroy the town and shipping, if they do not surrender, which will not be the case, as in all their battles they have fought with incredible valor; they have only to fear their being through want of necessaries of life, obliged to give up. Water they have already lost possession of, the watering place being taken from them.

New-York, 30th July, 1794.

SIR,

HAVING submitted to my court the four points specified in your letter of the 23d current, I shall defer to a future period any further explanations respecting them. In the mean time I must confess to you with candor, that personally I am not convinced by your letter, either that any of the opinions which I have expressed upon the subjects of it, have been too lightly entertained by me, or that the facts upon which they have been founded, are varied or invalidated by your counter statements.

I have the honor to be, with

great respect, Sir, your most

obedient Humble Servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

SECRETARY of STATE.

True Copy.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, of 10th July.

"I am afraid we shall have troublesome times in the West Indies this summer, as a small French fleet arrived some time ago at Guadaloupe, and the other day the two armies had an engagement, and it is reported that 600 English were slain, and that they will have to evacuate Guadaloupe. From the small number of men stationed there, and their fighting so obliquely, it is presumed that a reinforcement must arrive soon; we have accounts this day that the second May Packet has arrived to Windward, and brings the account that Lord Hood had met with the French fleets, that a very severe engagement ensued that nine sail of the French were taken and the rest very much injured."

A correspondent, who has conferred with several eminent physicians on the subject, congratulates his fellow-citizens on their united declarations respecting the prevalence of HEALTH among our numerous and rapidly increasing inhabitants.—The opinion of those gentlemen is one viz. that the city and liberties for many years past have not been so generally and remarkably favored, during the summer season, with that greatest of temporal blessings.—This favor of Divine Providence, demands our sincere gratitude.

From a Correspondent.

I was in company this morning with