

proportion to the rights and privileges of the people, will be the laws to secure and defend those rights and privileges, and the expense of administering and executing those laws.—The multiplicity of laws has been complained of—the laws of one of the despotic governments in the north of Europe is contained in a volume of about five hundred pages octavo.

A rotation in office, a large representation, and numerous officers—are considered essential to a free government—and doubtless are so—but a despot does, or may govern alone—he may associate few or many in the administration—justice is cheap—no jurors to pay, no advocates to plead—few or no appeals—judgment is promptly given:—*Marcus* insinuates that clubs are odious to some persons because the clubs are opposed to taxes—This is not true—and an instance in point cannot be produced to justify the remark—The reverie contains the real state of facts—These societies are friendly to a committee government—and the reason is obvious—the loaves and fishes would thereby become infinitely diffused—It must be indelibly impressed on the mind of every man, that to change our present free government on account of the expense attending its administration, were to double that expense—for the precious privileges of a committee government (and a more popular plan, can be carried into execution, no other way) would be incurring a burden which neither we nor our posterity could bear.

LUCIUS.

From the Albany Register.

To H. H. B****, Esq.
PITTSBURGH.

SIR,

THE intemperance of your wild pursuits for several years has familiarized your name to the public. Not that your virtues or patriotic deeds have ever entitled you to that respect, but your restless spirit and unwarrantable meanness have drawn on you an indelible stamp of infamy and contempt—and your name will pass quietly down to posterity, hand in hand with that of Arnold, as two of the greatest causes America has ever nourished in her bosom. For ten years past you have laboured in the style of a madman, to involve us in a war with Spain, in attempting, Quixotte like, to burst open the Mississippi, when fire, though slow and legal means were pursuing, to effect the same object in a peaceable manner. From that period to the commencement of the Excise, your ill-fated name reeled in obsecurity—and now behold you are at the summit of your detested ambition. Not a man in America who loves his country and is not led away blindfold by men of your cast, but views you with horror and detestation—and whatever fond hopes you may cherish of being supported in your villainous measures by the union at large, rest assured in these northern States, but one voice animates us all—and however we may jar in some points of our political creed, in suppressing your wretched combination, to disturb the internal peace of our country, and injure its reputation abroad, we are finally cemented to a man—and you will find, sir, by fatal experience, this truth confirmed if we should be called forth to raise our arms against you.

Perhaps you may be led to suppose that I speak feelingly, from being personally interested in the success of the revenue system—in this I avow solemnly, that I do not possess, directly or indirectly one shilling depending on that source.—To apprise you in time of the undignified sentiments of the people at large in this quarter, and by a wish to discharge a debt I owe my country, I am induced to step forth.

I will close this short address, by stating a few questions; if you are not lost to every sense of shame, I beg you will answer them with the same candor they are stated.

What is your object? Is it really for the sake of the pitiful excise of a few pence per gallon on your detestable whiskey, that you make all this noise? Or, are you (as some shrewdly suspect) employed as Indian incendiaries, aided by English Gold, to raise a barrier to prevent supplies going to our Western Army, and by such means to cause its destruction?—If so, may the vengeance of America pursue you and your infamous adherents without remorse or compassion. If we can so far pity your meanness and ignorance, as to suppose that you are really actuated by a belief that you are oppressed, and are seeking for what you may call redress—in this view of the subject you are entitled from every republican at least, to a few queries addressed to your reason—if any remains.

On the subject of grievances—a single question decides the fate of the new governments—not a farmer, merchant, mechanic or laborer, in America, can ask himself whether he has enjoyed more protection and prosperity since its operation than before? But what mult, one and all, declare, with a loud voice in the affirmative, notwithstanding all the additional taxes. Whence then all this disturbance? Do you expect to enjoy protection for nothing? If so, your meanness, is equal to your infamy.—But to be serious—your gentry of the little pitiful village of Pittsburgh, of all men in America, one would suppose, should have been the last to rise in opposition to a revenue, of which you pay a mere mite—a considerable portion of which has been expended for several years past, directly for your individual protection; and the greatest part of it centres immediately with you; Besides, I can affirm, that in paying the excise upon whiskey, you do not bear any proportion to the burthens of your fellow-citizens on the sea board, and in the middle districts. You manufacture all your own sugar, a great part of your hair, require less of luxuries, make more cloathing, and if you substitute malt liquors instead of whiskey, you will be almost exempt from paying any part of the revenue—and can it be possible, that you can wish, perhaps one greater part of the revenue applied to your protection and expended among you, and yet bear no share of the burthen yourselves?—Blush B——, for yourself and the wife, the liberal, the just men of the patriotic, the mighty town of Pittsburgh.

If you do not like the tax, why do you pay it? It is not an arbitrary tax, every man is his own assessor—it is altogether a voluntary matter—you are not obliged to keep still—drop your whiskey, and drink malt liquors and the contest ends. I leave you, let me address a word to your philanthropy, if a particle of that generous glow of a good heart can reach one so callous and so intent on mischief as you. Abstracted from every other idea, even admitting the excise to operate partially upon your adherents, who have rose to crush it, and that every other part of the union was exempt from it—I again assert roundly that your interest and love of mankind should claim your peaceable acquiescence.

Do you not know, that at this moment the oppressed of the convulsed nations of the earth, are all turning their wishful eyes to this land of freedom, as their fond and only asylum of rest? Thousands will bend their course to our borders, with millions of wealth, if we continue to enjoy the reputation of possessing a well organized government, and internal peace—and pray, will not the interior of Pennsylvania be more benefited by such a harvest in one year than the whole amount of the Excise in an age? On the other hand, suppose it possible for you to hold up your guilty head long, in opposition to the power of the Union.—The oppressed people in question would turn their eyes from us in disgust, and despair of finding a place of refuge on the globe. Instead of burthening the Union with an expense of an army to bring you to your senses—are you not aware that Congress have it in their power to effect this object by interdicting all intercourse with you, and declaring you out of the protection of the Union without the expense of a dollar?

A NORTHERN MAN.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

I SEND you the literal translation of a curious letter from the National Agent of the district of Cahors, written to the Convention, and published in the Paris Journal, duodi 22d Floreal, that is, on Sunday the 11th May, 1794.

“Citizen Representatives, on yesterday, Philosophers and Republicans enjoyed a delightful exhibition in the commune of Cahors—Yesterday, the Supreme Being was honoured, and service rendered to the Republic—Would you imagine by whom? Even by Priests. The popular Society of Cahors perceiving some pious simpletons still obstinately bigotted to certain days called formerly festivals and Sundays, at one of its fittings invited all the Priests of the District to repair on the 8th of this month (formerly a Sunday) to the ramparts of this commune, in order to work on the great road, and thereby exhibit an example equally illustrious and useful.—Truth constrains me to inform you, Citizen Representatives, that the invitation was received with transport, and that 200 Priests, now become Citizens, worked all day yesterday with an alacrity, which Patriotism only could inspire—I beheld in the gang, and embraced Ecclesiastics 80 years of age, drawing cart-loads of earth with all the vigour of youth, and earnestly exhorting their fellow-citizens to forget their ancient and foolish su-

perstition. The victory over fanaticism was complete. Citizens, Bigots, even former Church-Wardens lent a hand to the work, and I assure you, that they will not think of rest again but upon the days of the decade. They will all receive with respect and gratitude the decree which is to avenge the Supreme Being insulted by the impiety of Hebert, and his abominable accomplices.—Thus you see, that the district of Cahors is entirely weaned from religious prejudices. There are no more Priests; but there is a God to punish the crimes of Capet and his adherents—A God, to receive into his bosom Marat, and all the Martyrs of Liberty.”

Mr. Fenno, what will American Christians say to all this? What will be the reflexions of rigid John Calvin's disciples? This illustrious reformer loved Liberty; but I must question whether in this, and many other points of reformation, he would agree with Robespierre, that his countrymen are two thousand years in advance of all the human race.—Those, who bellow on the French nation unqualified admiration and applause, would do well to reflect that two powerful a glare of false light may dull the mental as well as the physical eye, and may prove as fatal to both as the obscurity of error. As for sincere believers in Revelation, let them remember that mankind is ever prone to imitate what they admire, and that the follies of nations are generally smuggled into other countries under the splendid cloak of their victories and successes. When pronouncing upon the characters either of nations or individuals. Wisdom will always discriminate between their excellencies and defects; and the warmest votary for Liberty, if attached to his religion will execrate the dart that is levelled at her vitals, tho' it still be reeking with the blood of some despot. America to be free and happy must think entirely for herself, and have national maxims, opinions, and fashions of her own.

An American Christian.

* See Robespierre's report.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 17.

THE NAVY.

Lord Howe, satisfied with completely beating the French Fleet, and announcing the event, has left it to others to relate the particulars. There are circumstances now ascertained, which, in justice to his Lordship and the fleet under his command ought to be made known to the public.

The action of the 29th May, on which his Lordship but just touches in his letter, was long and well contested. The damage sustained by the enemy on that day, accelerated their defeat on the 1st inst. Four of their ships were so completely beaten, that the French admiral sent them away the next day, which a reinforcement of four fresh ships enabled him to do without lessening his original number. The fact, therefore, is, that Lord Howe, with twenty-six ships of the line, beat thirty-one of the enemy.

The eight ships of the line seen by Capt. Parker on the morning of the 29th, were the Concele Squadron, coming up to join the Brest fleet, which they were prevented from doing by the accidental circumstance of Lord Howe's being between them and that fleet. Had this squadron, and the four ships that joined on the 30th, effected their junction on the 28, the French fleet would have consisted of thirty-nine ships of the line, and been too much superior in point of numbers to Lord Howe's fleet, even if Admiral Montagu had been with him, to be engaged with prudence.

The ship that fought Captain Parker, and the four disabled ships sent away on the 30th, got into Brest.—Eight were seen by Admiral Montagu getting in on the 8th June, and eighteen on the 9th, making, with the two sunk, and six taken, the whole number that had been out. It is known that there were six line of battle in Brest water before. The French have, therefore, thirty seven ships of the line at Brest; of which fourteen viz. the six last mentioned, and the Concele Squadron, have not been in action, and may be considered as immediately fit for sea. If the exertions of our Admiralty are not greater than they have yet been, we shall soon have the mortification of knowing that the beaten fleet of the enemy is scouring the ocean, while our victorious fleet is in port.

It is indeed matter of astonishment, that with more than one hundred ships of the line in commission, two of the maritime powers in common cause with us, the disorganized and crippled navy of France alone to contend against—that our Grand Fleet should be sent to sea so much inferior in point of number to that of the enemy, as to render the event of a battle doubtful, if not imminently hazardous.

Fortunate circumstances prevented the

enemy from availing themselves of their whole force; the superior skill and valor of our officers and men triumph over all the rest; the evil genius of our Ministers again interposes, and blights the fruits of our victory!

Of naval victories the consequence used to be, that our cruisers ranged the coasts of the enemy to intercept their trade, and give security to our own. Of this victory the immediate consequence is, that from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Straits of Dover, we have not a single ship of the line at sea; and a convoy of incalculable value to the enemy, which will supply them with provisions, naval stores, and seamen to an immense amount; arrives unmolested.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.

The dispatches received by Count Romanzow from Petersburg are said to be of a very important nature.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 11.

During the three last weeks, the weather has been uncommonly dry for the season.

July 15.

During the last fortnight, frequent reports have been received here, of some of the Charleston privateers being seen among these islands, and of their having made prize of several droghing and wrecking vessels.

Yesterday we had information from Crooked Island of a sloop and a schooner, the former called the St. Joseph, the other the St. Maria, both well armed and manned, and bearing French colours, having had the audacity on Thursday the 10th instant, to attempt taking the schooner Cleveland from Moss's Landing. Two guns belonging to the Cleveland being placed on shore, were fired at the enemy, and kept them at bay, until the cargo was landed. The ammunition being expended, the enemy got possession of the schooner and were carrying her off, when the militia of the island having assembled, a three pounder was got to a commanding situation, and fired with such effect, as to oblige the pickeroons to relinquish their prize, and push off. The Cleveland was afterwards brought back and yesterday arrived here.

On Saturday morning, the privateer schooner Flying Fish, Capt. McKimney, arrived here from a cruise.

July 18.

An epidemic fever, we are told, has swept off numbers of people in Jamaica and St. Domingo, within these eight last weeks.

A gentleman in West-Florida, who has extensive sources of information, writing to his correspondent here, mentions, that last summer a fever, in every respect similar to that of Philadelphia, carried off upwards of fifty thousand people in the Spanish province of Yucaton.

From the intelligence from Guadaloupe, under the Jamaica head, there appears every probability of a good account being soon given of the French ships and troops in that quarter.

CHARLESTON July 26.

On Wednesday last Mr. Maurice Spiliard arrived here, in the schooner Adventure, a prize to the French privateers Norbonnaise. He has made the following deposition before a notary public of this city:

That on the 5th of July, he sailed as passenger from Charleston, on board the schooner Polly, Capt. Wright belonging to Mr. Robert McGrath, of New-York, merchant, and bound to New Providence, laden with a cargo of merchandise.—That, on the same day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, being then about 4 leagues from Charleston light, they were chased by the French privateer Norbonnaise, commanded by Capt. Hervieux, who fired two shots at the Polly, and brought her to. Lieut. Rivers, with five men, immediately took possession of the Polly, and Mr. McGrath and Mr. Shofield, (passengers) with the Capt. and two hands belonging to her, with her trunks and baggage, were ordered on board the privateer: but the deponent being very sick, was left on board the Polly. That Lieut. Rivers then went on board the privateer, leaving Don Manuel, a Spaniard, as prize-master, with the other four hands on board the Polly, and ordering her to Port-au-Paix. That about three days afterwards Don Manuel was taken on board the schooner privateer, where he remained until the day of July, when the schooner Adventure, Capt. Elliot, of New Providence, was captured by the Norbonnaise, near Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas, when the deponent was put on board of her; and the said Don Manuel, as prize master, with four other hands, ordered to take her and carry her to Port-au-Paix.—

That the schooner Adventure's boat having been allowed Mr. Delancey (one of her passengers) to carry him to Crooked Island, the deponent was offered the liberty of going on shore

there; but finding himself very sick and weak, he applied to Captain Hervieux to remain on board the Adventure, expecting she should also have been ordered to Port-au-Paix, which Capt. H. consented to, and ordered the deponent to be well used. That during the time of the deponent's being on board the schooner Polly, Captain Wright, he saw another schooner taken by the Norbonnaise, called the Polly, Capt. Prince, from Cape Nicholas Mole, bound to Charleston, laden with coffee and sugar, belonging to Messrs. Penman & Co. Pray, Grant and John Price, merchants, of this city. That the prize-master of Don Manuel said he must steer for Charleston, as he should not be able to get into Port-au-Paix, on account of the British cruisers, and accordingly arrived in this port on the 22d of July inst. in the evening. That on the passage, Don Manuel, the prize master, stripped the deponent of his cloths and wearing apparel, knocked him down, and ordered him upon the forecable amongst the negroes, and otherwise ill-treated him.

GUADALOUPE.

(Translated for the GENERAL ADVERTISER.)

The following Proclamation was issued at Point a Pitre, after the English had abandoned their attempt on Grand Terre.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY.

PROCLAMATION.

The commissioner delegated by the national convention to the windward islands, considering that Point a Pitre, after having been delivered by traitors to the English as well as Guadaloupe and the French possessions in the Antilles, and after having been reconquered by the arms of the republic is the first port where the delegates from the National Convention brought the decree of liberty passed the 16th Pluviose, to consecrate the memory of that event and of the victory obtained by the republicans over their enemies and the traitors combined, on the glorious day of the 14th inst. [July 2] declares, that the commune of Point a Pitre shall in future be called Commune of the PORT OF LIBERTY, and the fort heretofore called Morne of the Government, VICTORY FORT.

He directs the municipality to emerge, cause to be read and published the foregoing, wherever required.

Given at the Port of Liberty, Island of Guadaloupe, hitherto Point a Pitre, 28th Messidor, second year of the French republic, one and indivisible, [July 16, 1794.]

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES,
Vice, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES.

NEWPORT, August 25.

Mr. JOHN BAPTISTE BERNARD, Prize Master of the British Brig Perseverance, whom we mentioned in our last, to have been imprisoned here on suspicion of Murder has been honourably acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 4.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Canandagua, in the Genesee country, to his friend in this city, dated August 12, 1794.

“The present appearance is such that it gives me full confidence to assert to you, in contradiction to some writers from your quarter, that the Six Nations do actually remain at home, and have not joined in the war with the hostile Indians against the United States, which may be attributed in a great measure to the people withdrawing from Presque Isle. At the treaty, which is soon to be commenced, I hope and believe all difficulties will be removed and more security rendered to our frontiers.”

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, September 2

On the 15th June, in the National Convention of France, Vamer denounced a counter Revolutionary Assembly in Rue Contrefearpe, section de l'Observatoire, No. 2078. up three pair of stairs. An old maid, called Mademoiselle Theros, had collected around her a number of physicians, lawyers, and rich idle men who had never done any thing for their country.—This new mother Catharine promised immortality to her scholars: to obtain it, it was absolute necessary to embrace her seven times; twice on the forehead, twice on the temple, twice on the cheeks, and the