

of that tribe, called Fish Carrier, and residing at Buffalo Creek, had sent a speech to the Indians still remaining at the old Cayuga settlement, inviting them immediately to quit their native country, and repair to the westward, as trouble would soon come upon them, if they continued there any longer. Two of their chiefs were prevailed upon to take leave of their town: the remaining chief utterly and absolutely refused, and sent forward to us, the Oneidas, to acquaint us with his resolution: and that he had determined, in case of any trouble, to repair with his family and some others, and share our fate, who were known to be Americans.

"Your friend and brother,
his
JOHN X SHENONDON.
mark.

"Two strings of Wampum.
"Hugh White, Esq.
"Oneida, July 5th 1794."

The conduct of the British and the governor of Upper Canada, has been carried of late to such a length, that their intention towards this country can no longer be concealed. We noticed in a former paper, that they had decoyed to their settlement a number of families who were under the most strict obligation to Mr. Williamson, who had advanced them an enormous sum. We since understand that these same people were afforded every protection and assistance, while carrying off the property of Mr. Williamson, entrusted to their care.

The same gentleman who a few weeks ago began a settlement at Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, received a few days since, a most insolent message from Gov. Simcoe, informing him that if he did not take care he would send a party to destroy his settlement.

It is said the Governor of the state, and the secretary at war, have been informed of these transactions, that they may take what steps they see fit, to preserve this important place to the United States. Mr. Williamson sold in this place in ten days, above 100 lots for building. The harbor is most excellent, and affords the only shelter for vessels on the lake in northerly gales.

By the same channel we are well assured, that governor Simcoe has not abandoned the post taken at the Miami Rapids; but on the contrary, when this intelligence came away, it was believed that that post would be reinforced from Niagara.

Our informant farther says—that those Indians proceeded on their journey the 27th, that they had an order sent them some time since, from Gov. Simcoe to the commandant of Oswego garrison, to furnish those Indians with vessels and provisions for their several destinations—that this circumstance together with the general removal of the Indians, their taking all their heavy kettles, moveable property, &c. which they never had been wont to do on mere journeys of a visit to their friends—the great pains which they took to make the people believe they should return again, all serve as convincing proofs, that they were drawn away under hostile intentions.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.

Two men that were hunting on Cross creek, which empties into the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Buffalo, were killed by the Indians about ten days ago.

At a stated meeting of the Democratic Society of the county of Washington, in Pennsylvania, held at the town of Washington, on the 23d day of June, in the year 1794, and of American Independence the eighteenth.

RESOLVED, That on reviewing the conduct of the executive of the United States, we are under the painful necessity of censuring it in sundry particulars, viz.

1st. The language of the President's proclamation, in which, instead of making it known that certain powers were at war, with whom we were at peace, and that it behoved individuals to take no part until the body politic authorized it, he slides into the place of the Congress, and undertakes to say what by the constitution they alone have a right to determine, viz. that it was our interest and duty, as a people, to remain neutral; which sentiment, even had it been constitutionally expressed, we disapprove, and believe it was neither the interest or duty of America to remain neutral; for if no connection had ever subsisted between the people of France and America—if we had not been bound by every possible tie of gratitude, the cause alone

was sufficient to have interested us, and we believe it to have been both the duty and interest of the American people to have supported it at all events. And we are of opinion that on issuing the proclamation as a temporary notice to the public, it became the President to have convoked the Congress, to decide the other point whether peace or war was advisable, the circumstance of Britain taking a part against France being a justification of him in that measure; nay, in making it his duty, as an event in which the honor, and even the existence of this republic was concerned.

2d. The interfering at the time the Congress roused to a sense of the national dignity and safety, were brought at length, in spite of stockholders and British influence, evident in the speeches of some of the members, to deliberate on measures of compulsion in obtaining reparation for the spoliation of our commerce, the relinquishment of the posts within our territory, and a general compliance with stipulated treaties, and the known laws of nations. And we not only censure this interference as improper, but we reprehend the nomination of a special envoy, as unnecessarily expensive, the minister already at the British court being to be supposed competent, if at all qualified to be in that place, and ought either to have been recalled or continued with all trusts; but we also reprobate the vesting Chief Justice Jay with a diplomatic mission, which, to say the least of it, was a great delicacy towards the people of the United States, as if there was such penury of virtue and talents, that an envoy could not be found equal to the trust, without accumulating offices in the person of one. Is it the spark only that is already struck out, that can inflame; or the wave only that is already roused, that can impel? Is there not fire still remaining in the rock, and billows in the ocean? Amongst the great mass of the people, surely numbers may be found who occupy no office, and yet are capable of discharging any trust at home or abroad. The revolution of France has sufficiently proved that generals may be taken from the ranks, and ministers of state from the obscurity of the most remote village. Is our president, like the grand sultan of Constantinople, shut up in his apartment, and unacquainted with all talents or capacities but those of the seraglio or mufti that just happens to be about him?

But the nomination was equally exceptionable on the principle of being in violation of the constitution; the confounding the judiciary and diplomatic functions, a principle which if countenanced and pursued would lead to an aristocratic engrossment of all office and power in a few individuals.

We are persuaded that no man but a Washington, fenced round as he is with the unapproachable splendor of popular favor, would have dared, in the very prime and vigor of liberty to have insulted the majesty of the people by such a departure from any principle of republican equality, and regard for the great charter of the constitution, by which the boundaries of office are distinguished and kept apart. It is still more our astonishment and regret, that notwithstanding these sentiments have been brought forward and expressed, and could not have escaped the observation of the President, yet he has persisted in the nomination of Mr. Monroe, a Senator, as Minister to France. It is true the Senator has resigned, but that was posterior to his appointment; and tho' it might have been understood prior to his nomination, that he was to resign, yet we hold it degrading to the citizens, that it should be thought that no man can be capable of office, but one that is already thrown up, and is in some department.

Attend to the nature of popular elections, and it will be found that amongst candidates, it is often a difficulty to determine the preference, and frequently a matter of accident to whom the majority of suffrages are given. To suppose, therefore, that those whom the people have already sent forward to the House of Representatives or the Senate, are the only persons equal to judiciary or diplomatic trusts is a mistake, and ought to be corrected.

Besides, a member of the House of Representatives or Senate, having it in his mind during his continuance in a legislative capacity, that he may be the subject of nomination and appointment to offices in the power of the President and Senate, is under an undue bias to court favor with individuals at the expense of that self-independence which is necessary for the interest of the people, and which had been expected from him. It is also putting the people to an unnecessary election of others, when such a disorganization is brought about.

3d. The wrapping up negotiations in mysteries of state, in imitation of the cabinets of despots who wish to conceal from the people what they are about, whereas in a republic, unless in time of war, and with the actual adversary, there need be no secret, candour, truth, force, and energy, being the characteristics of this government.

Do we find mysteries in the Roman Senate, or the Republic of Greece? These were left to oracles and the mummeries of priests; but unknown in the clear, manly and direct expostulation of Republican agents.

This negotiating in mystery is peculiarly resented by the people of the western country, particularly with regard to the adjustment of our claim to the navigation of the Mississippi.

4th. The late interference of the executive in the internal affairs of the government of Pennsylvania, by prohibiting the carrying into effect a law of the state for the laying out a town, and forming an establishment at Prequille. This interference was unconstitutional, inasmuch as not within that clause of the 10th section of the first article, which is the only one that could authorize it, viz. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, "keep troops in time of peace;" for the troops in the pay of the state, and militia called out, to accompany the commissioners, surveyors of land, or settlers in the neighborhood of Prequille, were for the express purpose of defending against the savages in actual hostility against us; the state of Pennsylvania, well knowing that an establishment at this place, will conduce more to defend the frontiers than any measure that has been taken, and not her frontiers only, but the whole western country; this having been originally the proper route for the war, which had it been pursued the Six Nations would have been kept in awe without the force of a treaty, and the western nations repressed, by shewing ourselves between them and the British; whereas by pursuing a contrary direction, and which we attribute to the incapacity and obstinacy of the war minister, the blood and treasure of the country has been wasted.

But as this is matter of opinion, the executive of the United States may assert the contrary, and be supported by public sentiment; but certainly cannot justify to any intelligent and reflecting person, the inhibition of the movement of Pennsylvania towards this object, a proceeding in the general government the more dangerous, as it may form a precedent to supersede the execution of state laws in general, and produce that consolidation which was foretold and dreaded at the era of adopting the constitution.

PROVIDENCE.

The following ODES, written by a young Gentleman of this town, were performed on the Fourth of July, at the Baptist Meeting House, accompanied by instrumental music.

COLUMBIA RELIEVED.

TUNE—The death of Gen. Wolfe.
TO a mouldering Cavern, the Mansion of Woe,
COLUMBIA did often repair;
She tore the fresh Laurel that bloom'd on her Brow,
And threw it aside in despair.
She wept for the Fate of her Sons that were slain
When the Flames of fierce battle were spread,
When Discord and Carnage, relaxing the Rein,
Rode smiling o'er Mountains of Dead.

As thus the bright Goddess revolv'd in her Breast,
The Wrongs which her Country had borne,
A Form more than human the Genius address'd,
"Ah, cease, fair Columbia, to mourn,
Now lift up thine Eyes, and thy Records behold,
Inscrib'd in the Archives of Fame,
The FOURTH OF JULY in rich Letters of Gold,
Foretels the Renown of thy Name."

III.
From the Caverns of darkness thy Day-Spring shall dawn,
Ye Kings and ye Tyrants, beware;
Your names shall decay like the Vapours of Morn,
Or vanish in Phantoms of Air,
Thy Temple, O FREEDOM, with grandeur shall rise,
Unshaken by Tyranny's Blast;
Its basis the Earth, and its Summit the Skies,
And firm as Creation shall last."

CHORUS.

Then rouse, fair COLUMBIA, to Glory aspire;
All Nature with Transport shall gaze,
E'en now the dark Shadows of Discord retire,
And Europe is left in thy Blaze.

GOD save great WASHINGTON.

To Heaven's empyreal Height
Did Ministers of Light
Their seats ascend:
A glorious order shone
Around th' Almighty's Throne,
Who this His will made known;
Angels attend!

II.
Mankind on Earth below
Shall more enlighten'd grow;
P. this our Care:
The world shall now be free,
Columbia first to thee
We give the sacred Tree;
Preserve it fair.

III.
He ceas'd, and shook the Spheres;
With loud applauding Cheers
All Nature rung:
Seraphs the Concert join'd,
And Heaven and Earth combin'd,
And with enraptur'd mind
His praises sung.

IV.
To guide us through the War,
Virginia's blazing Star
Beam'd bright its Rays:
Tyrants beheld the light,
And shrank with wild affright,
Like the pale Bird of Night,
In Morning's Blaze.

V.
Discord abounds no more,
Nor laves our fields in Gore:
She drops her Chains:
The gentle Voice of Peace
Bids all commotions cease,
And Plenty's rich increase
Adorn our Plains.

VI.
O! may this Fabric stand,
And may its name expand
Till Nature dies:
When Earth's majestic Frame
Shall sink absorb'd in Flame,
And WASHINGTON's bright Fame
To Heaven shall rise.

BOSTON, June 19.

OF PAINE'S CREED, &c.

A correspondent who saw in the last Centinel what Mr. Paine denominates his creed, and who has since read his work called the "Age of Reason," cannot withhold his disapprobation of the tenets so destructive of that beautiful system revealed to us in the gospel of Jesus. It was not thus, that this celebrated penman wrote during the American war; when he so frequently recalled to us the remembrance of the command of his then acknowledged savior, to "fight the good fight"—It is lamentable that he should have prostituted his talents in a cause, which must produce misery to mankind; and were he here, I should join in giving him these few words of homespun advice: If he cannot form a theological creed of better materials, to confine himself, solely, to the limits which at present seem to be his peculiar province; "for, although his mind may not be impaired, or embarrassed by the events passing round him, or by what he himself may have suffered," it is very evident that, until he has learnt that important lesson taught by a Heathen Philosopher, and is the very first principle of the Christian system know thyself, that he will always remain a much better politician than divine; and were I to express my wishes for his welfare and success, and those gentlemen who are so desirous that his creed should make its appearance in the world, and in all probability adopt it as their own: I could not do it better, than by adopting the language of that truly great and good man Dr. Young, who was not ashamed to own, and, in the most exalted strains, to advocate the sacred truths of the gospel, and the pure and undistilled religion of the bible, as wrote in the most indelible characters in his own breast.

Man of the world! for such would'st thou be call'd,
And art thou proud of that inglorious title?
Proud of reproach? for a reproach it was
In ancient days; and Christian—in an age,
When men were men, and not ashamed
of heav'n,
Fir'd their ambition, as it crown'd their joy,
Sprinkled with dew from the Castilian fount,
Fain would I re-baptize thee, and confer
A purer spirit and a nobler name.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of another letter from Pittsburgh.
"I need not be particular in relating to you (as you will hear by post) every circumstance of a serious piece of business, which took place a few miles from this. Two evenings since, Major Le-

nox in company with General Neville, was fired upon by a party of about thirty men, who are opposed to the excise law—but no damage was done.

The morning following about daylight, General Neville was attacked in his house by about one hundred men—The old man with one of his negroes fired upon them, till they retired with seven wounded, some mortally.

"Yesterday about one thousand rose in arms, made a second attack—A few persons had gone from this with six or seven soldiers—A smart firing was kept up from both sides for a considerable time, but previous to this, Gen. Neville with his family left the house—Several, out of doors were killed and wounded—among the killed was their commander, who led his men in a very intrepid manner towards the door, but was soon popped over. One was killed and some wounded in the house. At length finding that the house was in flames, those within were obliged to give up. Every thing about the plantation was destroyed. Where those assassins will stop, tis hard to tell, but they threaten hard. An express just arrived from Fort Franklin, brings bad accounts."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Wilcox, Harry,	Jamaica
Brig Nancy, Irwin,	Barbadoes
Sch'r Polly, Severman,	Edenton
Sloop Anna, Hammond,	New-Bedford
Brothers, Wardward,	Richmond
Capt. Maule of the brig Betsey, in 16 days from Martinique, in lat. 35 1. long. 69 17. Spoke the ship Liberty of Bolton, from London, bound to Norfolk Virginia, all well.	

A report is circulated, as brought by the above vessel, that the whole island of Guadaloupe is in possession of the French.

For Charter, The Brig

SEA NYMPH,
JOHN PADEN, Master.
SAILS fast, and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.
For terms apply to

Joseph Sims,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Madeira and Sherry WINE.
Fit for immediate use,
BRANDY,
Red and Pale Jesuits BARK,
White LEAD ground in oil,
BRIMSTONE, &c.
July 25 d

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
GEN. WASHINGTON
Isaac Sylvester, master.

NOW lying at Say's wharf, the 3d above Market Street, burthen about 2500 barrels, is a good strong vessel, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
For terms apply to the Captain on board or

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
Water Street, No. 7, South.
7th mo 25 d

This Day is published,

AND SOLD BY
THOMAS BRADFORD,
Printer and Bookfeller,
No. 8, South Front Street, Price one fifth of a Dollar.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EMIGRATION OF

Dr. Joseph Priestly,
And on the several ADDRESSES delivered to him on his arrival at New York.
July 25 3c

To be Let,

And possession given immediately,
Two or three Chambers,
And a Garret, with the use of the Cellar, Kitchen, Yard, and Garden.
Enquire at No. 176, north Fifth street.
July 25 d

L O S T,

A Letter of Credit,

On Charles Palestke Esq. of Philadelphia, from the House of Messrs. George and William Soltans Wiclow and Co. of London. Whoever has it and desires to leave it with the Editor, and they shall receive a generous reward for their trouble.
July 22 2t

140 BARRELS
Best Boston BEEF,
13 HOGSHEADS
New-England Rum,

Received by the schooner Belinda, from Boston, and for sale by
Nalbro' & John Frazier.
No. 81, Walnut Street.
June 20 mawc:1w