

...pedence, your functions are defined to...  
...shall be able to manifest a...  
...I have the honor, Sir, to be

With great respect,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
EDM: RANDOLPH.  
Mr. HAMMOND, Minister  
Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

For the Gazette of the United States.  
Mr. FENNO,

THERE are certain Political writers, who constantly labour to substitute abuse for argument; as if they imagined reason was not proof against detraction. Your Correspondent C. in last evening's Gazette scorns of this number. He talks much of a Fracas Dabbler, of gulping down absurdities, of sporting on precipices; and of demagogues keeping themselves on the supposed surface of popular opinions—but not one word in all this in answer to the arguments adduced, which were nothing more nor less than these:—That Doctor Franklin was too wise a man to have functioned permanent systems of debt on any nation; that Mr. Hume had absolutely ridiculed them; that the present derangements of finance absolutely proved their danger and insufficiency to support government; that therefore, it was the duty of sound politicians here to make the greatest efforts to pay off this debt, so as to get rid of a formidable bone of contention; and that this should be done by taxes equally assessed on all property, as the most just and equitable mode of taxation; and that demagogues or any other Crats supporting such doctrines, were good friends to the peace and order of their country; acting in strict unison with the constitution of the Union, framed to pay these debts, not to perpetuate them. I say, to all these forcible truths, not one word of refutation from your correspondent C. I therefore take occasion to inform him, that I shall be always silent in future, to every performance of his or others, in answer to mine, unless I find all personalities as carefully avoided in replies, as they have been always in my strictures of your correspondent H.

### UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.  
Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, in Cincinnati, North western Territory, to his friend in this town, dated June 26, 1794.  
Great preparations are making in this quarter to end the war with the Indians this year.—Gen. Scott is in Kentucky to raise 2000 volunteers, General Wayne with the regular forces is at Greenville, it is said they were to march by the first of next month—where they are then to go, or what to do, we know not.—Reports differ about the volunteers, some say, they will turn out, others say that the appointment of officers has given disgust and that they will not come; if we get 800 or 1000 we shall be well off I think—General Wayne will probably be able to take along 14, or 1500 regulars.—The Indian army we are told are on the Omege, consisting of 2000 red savages and 1500 white ones, under col. Sangoe—what may be the end we leave you to guess, but much bloodshed is pretty certain.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

In my house at Bower-Hill, on Carter's creek, which was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening last, were four thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars and 21 cents, 5 per cents; and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents, 3 per cents. This is to caution the public, lest they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they are fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to Col. Priefley Nevill, in Pittsburgh. I also caution the public not to receive assignments on any bonds or notes to me; as they are in the same situation.

JOHN NEVILL.  
July 20, 1794.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1794.  
Finding the opposition to the revenue law more violent than I expected, regretting the mischief that has been done, and may from the continuation of measures, seeing the opposition changed from a disguised rabble to a respectable party, think it my duty and do resign my commission.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mr. SOULL,  
I am under the necessity of requesting you to put the following into your next paper.—It was found posted on a tree near my distillery.

JOHN REED.  
July 23, 1794.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

IN taking a survey of the troops under my direction in the late expedition against that insolent exciseman John Nevill, I had there were a great many delinquents; even among those who carry on distilling: it will therefore be observed that, I Tom the Tinker, will not suffer any certain class or set of men to be excluded the service of this my district, when notified to attend to any expedition carried on in order to obstruct the execution of the excise law, and obtain a repeal thereof.

And I do declare on my solemn word, that if such delinquents do not come forth on the next alarm, with equipments, and give their assistance as much as in them lies, in opposing the execution and obtaining a repeal of the excise law, he or they will be deemed as enemies, and stand opposed to virtuous principles of republican liberty, and shall receive punishment according to the nature of the offence.

And whereas a certain John Reed, now resident in Washington, and being at his place near Pittsburgh, called Reedburgh, and having a sett of stills employed at said Reedburgh, entered on the excise docket, contrary to the will and good pleasure of his fellow citizens, and came not forth to assist in the suppression of the execution of said law by aiding and assisting in the late expedition, have by delinquency manifested his approbation to the execution of the aforesaid law, is hereby charged forthwith to cause the contents of this paper, without adding or diminishing, to be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, the ensuing week, under the no less penalty than the consumption of his distillery.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Tom the Tinker.  
To prevent a great deal of trouble it will be necessary to repeal the excise law and lay a direct tax on all located and patented land in the United States.

### WYTHE COURT-HOUSE, (Virginia,) July 4, 1794.

The Democratic Society met according to adjournment.

Citizen William Neely, chosen Chairman for the sitting.

Citizen John Montgomery, chosen Secretary.

On motion of citizen Alexander Smyth;

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. And a committee was accordingly appointed of citizens Alexander Smyth, Daniel Sheffy, John Stephens, Jesse Evans, Joseph Crockett, William Drover, and William Hay.

Citizen Alexander Smyth, from the committee, appointed, reported an address, which being read, is unanimously agreed to.

Ordered, That the said address be signed by the Chairman, and published. (The Address follows.)

Address of the Democratic Society in Wythe County, Virginia, to the people of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens,  
It is a right of the people peaceably to assemble and deliberate. It is a right of the people to publish their sentiments. These rights we exercise, and esteem invaluable.

A war raging in Europe; a war of tyrants against liberty, cannot be unseen by the people of the United States.—It has roused our feelings. We have rejoiced when victory followed the standard of liberty. When despots were successful, we have experienced the deepest anxiety.—We have lamented that our good wishes were the only aid we could give the French.

Among the different powers combined against the Rights of Man, we have marked the British nation the champion of despotism. With indignation we have heard their insolent dictates to the small neutral powers of Europe, to join in the subjugation of France. With sorrow we have seen every principle of liberty, hitherto retained by the people of Britain, violated by its present corrupt government, and their most virtuous inhabitants transported to foreign lands, or going into voluntary exile: But we hope these things will ultimately produce good, and that there is still a latent spark, which by excessive friction, will kindle a flame, and consume the rotten edifice of the British government, on the ruins of which another may arise, the basis whereof shall be justice, liberty, and equality.

While with anxious expectation we contemplate the affairs of Europe, it would be criminal to forget our own country. A session of Congress having

just passed; the first in which the people were equally represented, it is a fit time to take a retrospective view of the proceedings of Government. We have watched each motion of those in power but are sorry we cannot exclaim, "well done thou good and faithful servant!" We have seen the nation insulted, our rights violated, our commerce ruined;—and what has been the conduct of Government? Under the corrupt influence of the paper system, it has uniformly crouched to Britain, while on the contrary our allies the French, to whom we owe our political existence, have been treated unfriendly; denied any advantages from their treaties with us; their Minister abused; and those individuals among us, who desired to aid their arms, prosecuted as traitors—Blush Americans for the conduct of your government!!!

Citizens,  
Shall we Americans, who have kindled the spark of liberty, stand aloof and see it extinguished, when burning a bright flame, in France, which hath caught it from us! Do you not see if despots prevail, you must have a despot like the rest of the nations? If all tyrants unite against free people, should not all free people unite against tyrants? Yes! Let us unite with France, and stand or fall together.

We lament that a man who hath so long possessed the public confidence, as the head of the Executive Department hath possessed it, should put it to so severe a trial as he hath by a late appointment. The constitution hath been trampled on, and your rights have no security. Citizens! What is despotism? Is it not a union of executive, legislative, and judicial authorities in the same hands? This union then has been effected. Your chief Justice has been appointed to an executive office, by the head of that branch of Government: In that capacity he is to make treaties: Those treaties are your supreme law;—and of this supreme law he is supreme judge! What has become of your constitution and liberties?

Fellow Citizens,  
We hope the misconduct of the Executive may have proceeded from bad advice; but we can only look to the immediate cause of the mischief. To us, it seems a radical change of measures is necessary. How shall this be effected? Citizens! it is to be effected by a change of men. Deny the continuance of your confidence to such members of the Legislative body as have an interest distinct from that of the people. To trust yourselves to stock holders, what is it, but like the Romans, to deliver the poor debtor to his creditor, as his absolute property. To trust yourselves to speculators, what is it, but to commit the lamb to the wolf to be devoured.

It was recommended by the conventions of some of the States so to amend the constitution, as to incapacitate any man to serve as President more than eight years successively. Consider well this experiment. 'Tis probably the most certain way to purge the different departments, and produce a new state of things.

Believe us fellow citizens, the public welfare is our only motive.  
WILLIAM NEELY, Chairman  
Attest,  
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

### PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.

The General Advertiser of this morning informs, that the Post-Rider to and from Pittsburgh, has been stopped by the rioters at the westward, and letters taken from the mail, in order to discover who are friends and enemies to the excise law—any remittances that might be found in them, the Advertiser says, would be safely returned:—The same paper then adds—

Not a whisper is heard the country around against the opposers of the excise and it is even said, that many of the influential men are open in their declaration in favor of the unwarrantable measure pursued by those people. Major Lenox and General Nevill had left Pittsburgh, and proceed down the river.

The mail which last went from this place will probably be stopp'd and searched for the government's orders, issued in consequence of the first intelligence of the riots.

From a Correspondent.

A little pamphlet has been printed in Philadelphia, containing a violent attack upon the character of Dr. Priestley. The extreme inhumanity of abusing this respectable stranger on his arrival in America, the compliments to the British constitution, the approbation

of the established hierarchy of South Britain, the disrespect for the dissenters (or the religious societies other than the church of England) and the bitter invectives against the French revolution and the French nation, render this publication utterly unfit for the meridian of the United States. It ought to be hoped, however, by Dr. Priestley, by his friends in America and in Europe, and by those who regard the prosperity and the forms of government of the United States, that this publication will be universally read. It manifestly flows from sources, which render it scarcely prudent in the freedom of America to pass it by, without attentive perusal by a considerable number of them.  
PH. GAZ.

### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

On examining the current report of this day, that an insurrection, or something like it has appeared in Canada, we find it comes from a very popular source. The late proclamation of the Governor, suppressing seditious publications, and the association for the support of government, recently published, are evidences that such an event is apprehended.

A vessel is arrived in 14 days from St. Thomas's; but she brings no material news, except that the English had sustained some loss at Guadaloupe on the 4th July.

Extra of a letter from Halifax, dated June 27.

This morning returned from a cruise the Hulsar and Blanche frigates, bringing with them the American India ship Pigou, bound from the Isle of France to Philadelphia.

It is generally supposed here; that she will be condemned as her having French property on board; for previous to the Hulsar's coming up with her, the Capt. was observed to throw his papers overboard; some of which immediately sunk, and others were saved. They were also observed to throw a French National flag overboard.

She is a very valuable ship, and is said to have 40 ton of Indigo on board, besides a great quantity of cash.

From a Halifax paper of June 21.

The predicament in which the Americans stand at present is extremely critical—their flag insulted and their commerce annoyed by almost all the naval powers of Europe—their frontier Settlements ravaged and desolated by the savages—and their Country torn and divided by a raging internal faction, which appears daily to increase in strength—and from its present complexion threatens a total overthrow to the recently established Government.—Such is the situation of America; and, while the cool, considerate, and more respectable class of citizens strive to preserve their country from the horrors of a foreign war, and the more destructive effects of domestic violence—the inferior and most numerous orders of society—are clamorous for measures of a different tendency—and rail with the utmost malignity against the President, the Senate, the majority of the Lower House and, in short, all who oppose their opinions, whom they endeavor to degrade with the name of Aristocrats.

[What a scandal to our country that its bitter enemies have the least ground for such representations!]

BOSTON, July 26.

### COMMUNICATION.

Robert Pierre, the present "organ of the French Republic," has in the most pointed manner, denounced his predecessor and contemporary organs, as "advocates of atheism"—as professors of "annihilation in death;" and of having ridiculed and abolished all manner of worshipping the Deity. The most inveterate "British faction" has not charged the Rolling Powers of France with half so much; and the American public have been taught to believe that the whole was a calumny.

Robert Pierre is honored with the epithet of "Jacobin"—Danton too had the honor—yet the former has declared the latter to be "the most abandoned enemy of his country." Did his conduct entitle him to the honor?

The now common expression of "biting the dust" is not new—Addison makes his Portius say,—"I saw the hoary traitor—Grin in the pangs of death," and "bite the ground."

Wednesday next is assigned for the execution of the sentence of death on the pirates now confined in the goal in this town. They will be hung on the commons, in the usual manner.

CAPT. BARNEY, who was appointed to the command of one of the Frigates, ordered to be built, has declined accepting the commission; and has sailed, for France, with strong recom-

mendations from THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the French Minister, to a command in the Navy of that Republic.

Companies for the defense of the sea coast are forming in England, one third to be armed with musquets, the other with pikes, eight feet long, a la Francaise.

This States quota of the 80,000 minute men, are in general drafted.

### PYTHAGORAS and the COUNTRYSMAN.

A FABLE.  
PYTHAGORAS rose at early dawn,  
By soaring meditation drawn,  
To breathe the fragrance of the day.  
Through flow'ry fields he took his way—  
In musing contemplation warm,  
His steps misled him to a Farm;  
Where on a ladder's topmost round  
A peasant stood: The hammer's sound  
Shook the weak barn, "say, friend, what care

Calls for thy honest labor there?  
The clown, with surly voice replies,  
"Justice aloud for vengeance cries.  
This Kite by daily rapine fed  
My hens annoy, my turkeys dread;  
At length his forfeit life hath paid,  
See on the wall his wings display'd,  
Here hung a terror to his kind,  
My fowls shall future safety find:  
My yard the thriving poultry feed,  
And my barn's refuse fat the breed."

"Friend," said the sage "the doom is wise,  
For public good the murderer dies;  
But if these tyrants of the air,  
Demand a sentence so severe,  
Think how the glutton, man, devours,  
What bloody feasts regale his hours,  
When thou, perhaps, carnivorous sinner,  
Had pullets yesterday for dinner."  
"Hold" said the clown with passion heared,  
"Shall men and birds alike be treated,  
When heav'n the earth with creatures  
"tor'd,  
Man was ordained their foreign lord."  
"Thus tyrants boast," the sage reply'd—  
"Who murders spring from power and pride."

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

#### ARRIVED,

Brig John, Hicks,	N. Orleans
Schr. Tartar, Hamill,	St. Marks
Sloop Antona, Morrell,	St. Thomas
Capt. Hamill in 22 days from St. Marks	
informs, that on the 14th instant in lat. 24	
11, was boarded by a French privateer,	
Capt. Harvey from Charleston, who had	
captured a few days before, an English	
schooner belonging to New Providence;	
Capt. Hamill left at St. Marks, the following	
vessels, viz:	
Ship Swanwick, Eagleston,	Philadelphia
Hibernia, Irwin,	Do.
Snow Commerce, Shirliff,	Do.
Brig Brandywine Miller, Curwin,	Do.
Betsy, Roberts,	Do.
Schr. Maria, Eggar,	Do.
Sloop Jefferson, Stewart,	Do.

Baltimore, July 26.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the schooner May-Flower, Robert Caulfield, master, from Port-au-Prince, which place she left the 4th inst. with 19 passengers, chiefly masters of French vessels taken by the British at Port-au-Prince. When the May-Flower left there, all persons were prohibited selling any produce of the island until after the sale of the property seized by the British, which was fixed for the 25th inst. The British troops at Port-au-Prince are very sickly, great numbers dying daily.

### 8 Dollars de Recompense.

UN Negre nommé ADONIS, s'est échappé de Wilmington, Etat de Delaware le 22 Juillet, Le dit negre a 5 pieds 7 pouces, environ mesure Anglaise, nation Congo, parlant tres mal le Francois, et encore plus mal l'Anglais, age d'environ 28 a 30 ans, Gros et Gras, la figure plaine et Laid le nez gros et ecrasé, les genoux endedans il porte asses habituellement un gilet d'une etoile verte.

On suppose le dit Negre a Philadelphia, les personnes qui en auroient connoissance sont priées de le faire arreter, et l'Envoyer a son maitre Raymond Bedouret a Wilmington, ou a la geole de New Castle, en l'adressant a ce dernier Lieu au Sr. Hokin chargé de la dite geole.

### Eight dollars reward.

A Negro, named ADONIS, ran away from Wilmington, state of Delaware, the 22d July. The said Negro is about five feet 7 inches high, English measure, Congo nation, speaks very bad English, and worse French, about 28 or 30 years old, big and fat, his face large and ugly, his nose very large and flat, knock-kneed.—He dresses sometimes in a green jacket and trousers.

It is supposed the said Negro is now in Philadelphia; the person or persons who know where he is, are desired to arrest him and send him to his master, M. Raymond Bedouret, at Wilmington, or to New-Castle, to Mr. Hokin, jail keeper, where the above reward will be paid.

Aug. 1