

ties from what I have caught up here and there, that it is a sort of a man that puts on his spurs first and then his boots—changes first his coat, and then puts on his shirt—knocks you down, and then inquires whether you have injured or offended him—if his cabin wants sweeping, he will set it on fire, in order, as he says gravely, to purge it effectually.

Now this was never my way. It always seemed to come handiest to me to begin at the other end.—If I was going to remove the old brush-fence round my corn field, when the crop was growing, (for I own a little farm) I should say to myself, "Now if I take away this, poor as it is, before I have got my posts and rails for a new one, and carted them to the spot, ten chances to one, the cattle and hogs will watch the opportunity and destroy my crop. If I have not stuff enough to renew the whole, I will repair as far as my materials will go, and let the rest be till I can get better prepared to complete it."—If I undertake to make my neighbor a pair of boots, I do not set my fancy at work to hit the handiwork of the shoemaker, or study the nicest proportions, with a view of paring the long heel and crooked slip of the weaver to fit the boot; but I take his measure, and if my customer cannot wear an elegant boot, I endeavor to make him such boots as he can wear.

We poor tradesmen don't have much time to read; when a subject so entertaining as the *Rights of Man*, is handled, however, we strain a point. Mr. Paine seems to be a mighty nice writer; he lays all smooth as velvet before him as he goes. When he encounters the absurdities, the abuses and the prejudices that exist among mankind, he makes snapping work; he is as bold as a lion. None of your half-way, do-for-the-present, milk and water notions for him. Mr. Paine knows what is what, I warrant you. O, if I could write like that same Tommy Paine, I am not certain you should always find *Ned Nipper* at his last and his lapstone.

I should, perhaps, sooner chuse Mr. Paine to write for me, however, than to make systems of government for my country. When I read his works, I endeavor to keep my eyes fixed steadily upon the book, and while I do that, all seems to go on as it should do; palaces, churches, prisons, ruins, kings and priests swim, like a raree show, before my eyes, and vanish away; but many a fine reverie have I spoiled by suffering my eyes inadvertently to wander from the page, and to dwell for a moment or two, upon the objects which surrounded me. I have dreamed of being in the most delightful garden, where nothing was to be seen but the most beautiful fruits and flowers; nothing heard but the music of the birds and the streams; nothing smelt but fragrant odours; nothing felt but the breath of the breezes: When the rattling of a shuttle has awakened me to the same old smoked walls, noisy rats in the ceiling, the stink of my leather and my pitch, and abundance of fleas and head-bugs.

*We have already published an account of the infernal butchery which took place at Fort Dauphin in July last—but as the following is a more clear and satisfactory detail of that business than has yet appeared—and as such instances of savage cruelty ought to be held up to everlasting execration; no apology can be necessary for the present republication.*

From the *Delaware Advertiser*.

Jeremie, July 19, 1794.

"Since yesterday evening our souls are a prey to consternation and sorrow, occasioned by an account of the horrid treachery of the Spaniards at Fort Dauphin, who, on the 7th of this month, abandoned, and caused to be assassinated by the army of the negro Jean Francois, all the wretched Frenchmen, women, and children, to the number of 750, who had lately arrived from the continent in this town, all of them landholders in the province of the North. The Spanish government, by a proclamation which you must have seen, had, by the most flattering promises of security and protection, invited all the proprietors of this province to return to their plantations. In consequence of this proclamation, many halted back to their ancient possessions; but immediately upon their arrival, were received with such coolness and marks of uneasiness, that they could not forbear remonstrating with the Spaniards on this account, and reminding them of the contents of their proclamation. The only answer they could obtain was—That it was a stratagem of war.

"The army of Jean Francois, incited, no doubt, by the governor, had

complained openly of the proprietors, return, and of this breach of promise respecting the partition of their lands. These complaints were uttered publicly in the streets, by the black brigands, and seemed to threaten very plainly the catastrophe that was gathering. In the mean time, the French, without suspicion or arms, thought themselves secure in a town, where they beheld none but enemies. They could not imagine that the government which recalled, intended to sacrifice them. At length, however, a general review of the Spanish army and that of their black allies, was fixed for the 7th of July. At the hour appointed, the Spanish troops were drawn up under arms on one side of the public square, and the negroes on the other, to their left. The moment the review was over Jean Francois kissed the hand of the Spanish Chaplain, and blew a whistle. This was the signal for carnage, and the black army immediately fired upon the French spectators, whom curiosity had drawn to the square. They then divided themselves into platoons, each containing 60 of these monsters, and rushing into the streets and houses, massacred all the men, women, and children they could find, except a few whom they were directed to spare. Among this small number is the Prieur family. During this horrid scene, the Spanish troops remained drawn up on the square, quite unconcerned, and transfixed with their bayonets, those who fled for protection to their line. The slaughter ceased only when no more victims could be discovered. Sixty or eighty French had most escaped by sea to Monte Christi and the Mole, and from this last place, we have received the above particulars.

"From the list of the persons massacred on this occasion, given in to the Spanish governor by Jean Francois, they appear to amount to seven hundred and seventy one!"—I wish to dismiss the reader without any additional comment upon so base and execrable a transaction. Americans know how to think and feel upon these awful occasions.

#### A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. Many accounts may appear of this wanton and cruel butchery, very probably greatly exaggerated; but the quarter from which I received the above, may be relied on as authentic.

From the *General Advertiser*.

To Benjamin White, Esq. member of the legislature of Pennsylvania for the county of Washington.

SIR,

The arguments which a call to order did not suffer you fully to deliver on the floor of the House of Representatives, it seems you have resolved to present to the public through the medium of Mr. Bache's Gazette. The same duty which would have made it incumbent upon me to have noticed them in my place will not, I hope, be misconstrued when it leads me to give them an answer through the channel you have chosen. It appears right that I should not discover less zeal for my constituents than you have shewn for yours; it appears just, that the public should be satisfied, that your arguments such as they are have not been silenced by passion, but are refuted by the easiest and plainest reasoning.

The chief objects offered by you in extenuation of the proceedings of the western counties appear to be reducible to one or other of these classes: the local position and difficulties of their situation, the trial of your people at a distance from their homes by the federal court; the Excise and its consequent effects on your manufactures and resources; the extravagant salaries of the federal and state officers contrasted with the small wages allowed to the soldiery, and the the impolitic sales of land operating to your prejudice as settlers. On each of these I shall make some cursory remarks and examine whether, even if they were truly productive of all the evils you state, they justify the resource to which the western people have applied for redress.

With respect to the difficulties of your position they appear to arise from a scarcity of cash. The attacks of the Indians and the calls to militia service. The former is a complaint far more extensive than your district, for it would be hard to find one wherein the scarcity of money is not at times the subject of inquietude; yet industry and economy, all the world over, rarely fail to supply enough of it for all the reasonable purposes of life; nor is it easy to imagine, that the western counties are in this respect excluded from the common occurrences of chance and of time equally happening to all. The Indian depredations and calls to militia duties are indeed more serious, but a moment's reflection would convince you, that the

federal government is at this moment applying both arms and negotiation to relieve you, and should they not have succeeded, would it be extraordinary if our sufferings in this quarter far outweighed your own, for are not our towns and inhabitants on the sea-coast more easily destroyed and accessible by a foreign enemy than yours are beyond the mountains, and have we not indeed been sustaining at sea, ravages on our property equal to to any yours might have suffered by the occasional assaults you sustained.

The visits of the marshal to take your inhabitants before the federal court, arising from a very general opposition to the laws of the United States in your county, cannot be enumerated as a grievance, because obedience to the law which was but a duty would also have proved a shield against this inconvenience and it is hard to discover how any shall be indulged to complain of that as an injury to which only a plain and notorious infraction of a previous obligation had exposed them.

The excise is the prominent feature of objection, and the opposition to its collection, the source of the present impending warfare; yet surely this was easily avoided if objected to, by a temporary suspension of the manufacture, or by a patient forbearance till some fortunate change had been operated in your favor on this head. This was gradually approaching; in many quarters the system had been questioned as to its propriety, on the score of its unproductive quality; in others it had been deprecated for its tendency to injure our growing manufactures; the Tobaccoists and Sugar Bakers of Philadelphia, equally with yourselves exposed to this duty, were proceeding slowly, but perhaps surely to obtain a repeal of it, in the quiet and constitutional paths of remonstrance and change of representation; but your violence has frustrated their views for the present, and greatly injured the chance before you of a speedy repeal of the law complained of. You have armed the friends of the system with new reasons for enforcing it, deduced from the necessity of firmness in government, and you have by taking arms against the United States afforded but too much color to the assertion, for such I hope it only is, that your opposition is not so much to the excise as to the government itself, which indeed cannot be said to exist, if against its authority a part of the community can enforce their own sense of things in direct and manifest opposition.

The salaries of officers is the next thing censured; but really I cannot perceive in your list the extravagance you talk of. Persons living at a distance in the country often view this kind of subject through a mistaken and prejudiced medium, for want of reflecting on the expences necessarily attendant on the different stations subjected to a city life. You have yourself an instance in your own experience: you are yourself one of these salary officers, and received three dollars a day, but do you grow so wealthy by your pay as to become a scare-crow to your neighbors? Judge then of others by yourself, and do not let the language of prejudice outweigh with you the more forcible dictates of experience. You say the President gets 68 dollars a day to sit in honor's easy chair; but do you really conceive it to be such an easy chair, and is it so easy a task to conduct, and to conduct satisfactorily among so many jarring interests the concerns of 4 or 5 millions of people? But were the chair easy even as you suppose, and honorable as it certainly is, what people in civilization would begrudge it to the veteran who fought their battles and assisted so greatly to procure their independence. You hear sometimes how that in other governments an admiral, a general, gets thousands a year for life, and the soft retreat of a peerage for some paltry victory, the meteor of a moment, and you would deny an easy chair and 68 dollars a day to a man whose fidelity and firmness perhaps secured the possession of the most elevated blessings that you hold. But did not the President engage to keep an account of this money and to use none of it but what the necessary expences incurred in the public service required, and what more could reasonably be expected from him, unless not only all his days, but all his fortune too must be devoted as a sacrifice to the insatiable thirst of a mistaken avarice.

The compensation of the soldiery and the sales of lands may have been sometimes the subject of imperfect regulation or of a misguided parsimony; but why should you exclusively complain of what others patiently suffer, especially with the bright example before you of the late American armies who retired from the field where laurels were almost their only acquisition, without a murmur, or

complaint. What indeed had been the consequence, if only mindful of their own wrongs, they had not hesitated to avenge them, on what, however ungrateful, they could not cease to venerate as their proper country.

Yet were I to admit with you that the various objects you complain of were all strictly speaking real grievances: Suppose me to yield to the charge of the extravagance of salaries and the general misconduct ascribed to our rulers who after all may err and are subject to err like other men, would this justify your country's appeal to fire and sword, or would it prove that they acted as virtuous citizens ought to do when they have occasioned all the horrors with which we now are threatened and an expence of money in one instant of more amount than all the salaries and all the vexations complained of put together. No sir, their conduct would bear as little the scrutiny of figures as it would stand the test of the cool investigation of reason or of common sense.

I beg pardon sir for this prolixity but the last paragraph of your letter effaces in my mind much of what precedes it. You deprecate the fate of what you term your sinking country and you make a pathetic appeal to the sympathy of government: a representative never looks so amiable as when he discovers such a fondness for his constituents, and our government tho' it may frown on your country will not sink it. In all its efforts it will regard it still with a parental eye; its commissioners at first evinced its temper, and its army if it be really forced to march, will no less display its mildness, a strict discipline will doubtless be enforced, the obedient will be encouraged and protected, the harmless productions of nature will not be as in Europe offered to the vindictive policy of a despot, but succeeding spring will find your country beautiful as before tho' not so riotous. It is turbulence and the firebrand of passion that might indeed inflame and devastate the western counties but the eagle of America is too aspiring in its views to take any pleasure in the ruin of any part of its own empire.

J. SWANWICK.

## PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 16.

We are credibly informed, that the spirited exertions of the Chief Justice, and Judge Yeates, to suppress the seditious measures which some violent people were forming in Cumberland County, gave offence to their partisans; who determined to be revenged on the Judges, for arresting Mr. Petriken, and others. On the evening of the day that the Judges left Carlisle, about two hundred armed men marched into the borough, and being disappointed in their main object, they erected a liberty-pole near the Court-House, with some seditious inscriptions, and burnt the Chief Justice in effigy. Another pole was erected near the door of one of the persons arrested, amidst the shouts of the mob, having "Liberty and Equality" inscribed on it. They fired many volleys during the night time, and dispersed about day-light. Next day Mr. D. Watt cut down the pole: He has since been insulted, and it is said that Col. Blaine (who has also been active on the side of government) has been fired upon as he was going from Carlisle. The magazines of military stores have been threatened, but are guarded by Capt. Sparks's company of Continental troops.

\* See *Gaz. U. S. of the 12th instant*.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Yesterday arrived from London, after a passage of 9 weeks—but left Falmouth the 29th of July, the ship Francis and Mary, Capt. Reid, with whom came passengers, Chevalier De Friere, Portuguese Ambassador, and his lady, with several other respectable cabin passengers; who were so very obliging as to favor us with the loan of London Papers as late as the 25th of July, which they procured while at Falmouth. One of these papers, [London Packet of the 23d July] contains the particulars of the UNION OF THE ISLAND OF CORSICA TO THE CROWN OF GREAT-BRITAIN, which has been finally, and formally concluded.—[The articles of agreement, speeches, &c. on this subject take up about nine columns of the London Packet—if we can possibly obtain a loan of the paper long enough to copy it, we shall lay it before our readers to-morrow.] The Constitutional Oath was taken in the words following: "I swear by myself, and in the name of the Corsican nation, which I represent, to acknowledge for my Sovereign and King, His Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain,

"to yield him faithful obedience, according to the Constitution and the Laws of Corsica, and to maintain the said Constitution and Laws." The Constitution and Act being entirely completed and finished, the President adjourned the Session, and signed the above, as did also the Secretaries, the year, month and day above mentioned. [June 19, 1794.]

(Signed) *Pasquale de Paoli*, President. *Carlo Andrea Pazzo di Borgo*, Sec'y. *Gio. Andrea Muselli*, Sec'y.

The passengers inform that it was reported at Falmouth that Antwerp had been taken by the French, and that Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and Earl Windham, Secretary of war, had positively left London for Germany, on business of the utmost importance with the Emperor.

The Ohio failed from Graveland the 22d of July. Mr. Jay does not return in her.

## Besides other IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE in the papers by the above arrival, which we cannot crowd in this day's Gazette, they contain the following Advice, which are copied, chiefly from the London Packet of the 25th of July.

LONDON, July 24—25.

The Diet of the Helvetic Body was on the 9th inst. opened at Frakenfeld, in the Swiss Cantons. The Paris Committee of Public Welfare have sent thirteen Commissioners, with the following demands:—1. All the French Emigrants to be expelled from Switzerland. 2. The French to enjoy, through all the Cantons, the right of buying horses, provisions, &c. &c. 3. The Helvetic body immediately to recall all the Swiss regiments that are in the service of foreign powers. 4. It shall be allowed them to enter that of France.—And, 5thly, The Swiss must provide those troops with the necessary arms and ammunition.

The first article of these demands is not likely to meet with much opposition, but the other four will be strongly contested.

We are informed by persons of credit who have escaped from Ghent since the French have been in possession of it, that every thing is in a state of requisition. Plate, both belonging to the church and individuals, brass, iron, all sorts of clothes, in short every article, is demanded under pain of the guillotine. Some persons have been put to death at Tournay by that first Minister of the Republic. It is also said, that they have demanded 100,000 men from Flanders alone; and, as they have been disarmed, they must march when ordered.

All the Emigrants who survived the siege of Neuport, reduced from about 500 to less than 200, were savagely massacred, upon the glacis of the place immediately on its surrender, amid the shouts of Vive la Republique!

We also learn, that at Ostend, though an assurance had been published at the time the enemy entered the place, that every thing that was passed should be buried in oblivion, some one or other continues to be executed every day!

The most rigid measures are pursuing both by the executive and legislative government of Holland, to suppress that seditious spirit which might, unrestrained, tend much to favor the progress of the French.

Liege is almost wholly deserted. All the nobles and clergy have fled towards Germany, and the religious have quitted their convents. More than four hundred boats, loaded with the most valuable property in the town, had dropped down the Meuse, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

By accounts received yesterday from the Prince of Orange, it appears, that upon the 11th, he was at Rotellaer, and was to have a camp behind the Dyle, and his head quarters at Keerbergen. His position was such, that his right wing extended to the Duke of York's army, and his left to the corps under the Austrian General Kray, which is joined to Prince Cobourg's army.

Postillions and the drivers of carriages in general, are now forbidden to take any letters or packets from any part of Holland.

The Ministry at Hanover has again opened the trade for grain upon the Elbe to Hanover. The resolution containing the order for this measure, is dated July 8.

Since the French Toulon Squadron has been blocked up by the English, the French have drawn much of their force from Piedmont.

THE WAR. The following has been handed about, as the new plan for prosecuting the war.