

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, the Baptist Church in this city observed Thursday last as a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the prevalence of vice and immorality, and the late calamitous visitation on this and other places in the United States: on which solemn occasion a suitable discourse was delivered in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, from Psalm xxviii. 24th verse; and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Election, from 1st Peter, 5th chapter, 6th and 7th verses.

At a meeting of the managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company, held October 19th, 1797, present; Joseph Ball, William Young, Standish Fords, John Steinmetz, William Montgomery, Jeremiah Parker, James McCrea.

The distressed situation of the labouring poor of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, having been pressed by several of the managers, to induce them to adopt some plan of giving those accustomed to labour immediate employ, so as to enable them to support their families; and the situation of the canal admitting (provided monies can be raised for the payment) of employ without inconvenience, of from three to five hundred men:

Resolved, that Joseph Ball, William Young and William Montgomery, be a committee to wait on the commissioners appointed by the governor, for distributing the money granted by the legislature in aid of the poor, the board of health, and the overseers of the poor, to inform them that the managers of the canal company are ready to employ any number of men who are accustomed or disposed to labour, at liberal wages, in prosecuting the work of the canal; provided money can be raised by loan or otherwise for the payment of the labourers. That in the opinion of the managers, the monies will be most likely to be raised, by a strong recommendation to the citizens of Philadelphia, from the different boards employed in distributing relief to the distressed, accompanied by information, that committees of the commissioners, the board of health, and the overseers of the poor, in conjunction with the managers of the canal, will be appointed to see that the monies raised be faithfully applied to the payment of the poor, who may be furnished with work, and also by the appointment of a committee from each of their boards to solicit subscriptions to the loan.

Resolved, that the said Joseph Ball, William Young and William Montgomery, as soon as the sanction and recommendation of the boards named in the foregoing resolution is obtained, proceed with such persons as the boards may name for the purpose, to solicit subscriptions to a loan for the purpose of employing the poor, either in money or notes, payable any time within six months; that they call on the different banks and other public and private institutions, and on all persons who in their opinion will be most likely to contribute to the said loan, and that the said Joseph Ball, William Young and William Montgomery be authorized to grant receipts for the monies and notes obtained, binding the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company to repay the same out of the first profits of the company, and to pay an interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum at the canal office, on the first day of January in every year, until the principal is repaid, at the same time pledging all the funds and profits of the canal company for the repayment of the money.

JOHN STEINMETZ,
President pro tem.

Health-office, 20th Oct. 1797.

A committee of the managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company, having presented to the inspectors of the health-office, a resolution of their board, proposing to raise by loan a sum of money for the purpose of furnishing subsistence to the labouring poor of the city and liberties, by employing them in perfecting the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.

The inspectors of the health-office, after duly considering the said resolution, feel satisfied that although the same may not properly come under their notice as a board, still, as men who have the interest of their fellow-citizens in view, they may with propriety recommend a plan, that will in their opinion be generally advantageous to the city; under this impression, as one of the great objects that may be calculated on, when the proposed canal shall be perfected, will be to furnish the city and liberties with a plentiful supply of wholesome water, for the use of the inhabitants, which, independent of other advantages, will be conducive to their health. The inspectors strongly advise a subscription to the proposed loan, and recommend John Gardiner, junr, James Whitehead, and James Olden, as proper persons to aid the managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal company to carry their resolution into operation.

By order of the board,
M^r. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, pro tem.

From the (Baltimore) Federal Gazette.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

M^{rs}. PRINTERS,

Inclosed is a talk from the Chickasaw Chiefs, in January last, and the answer of Baron de Carondelet, respecting the change which was expected in the property of the country of the Natchez. As this has not before appeared in print, it may not be unacceptable to your readers.

THE TALK OF THE CHICKASAW CHIEFS,
At the Bluffs, represented by Ugalayacabe.

BROTHER,
I WAS, in the time of the English, a chief of my nation, and leader amongst the warriors, and since then confirmed by the badge I now wear, given me by the Spaniards, who, when they became our friends, promised us a steady support and protection, on every emergency. We accepted the proffered boon, and preferred the protection you held out, to the delusive presents of the Americans, which unhappily blinds too many of our color. Notwithstanding they endeavored to destroy you in our opinion, the example of those nations protected by you, was felt by us, and the fate of those that had allowed themselves to be deceived by the prodigality of the Americans, could not be concealed from our observation: We could perceive in them the cunning of the rattlesnake, who cavells the squirrel he intends to destroy; and in you, the friends of red men and their interest. Brother, now that we know your worth, now that our eyes are opened, and that in the fullness of our confidence, we have received you in our hearts, and have given you, to build a fort, a tract of land which we had received from our fathers, and had sworn to them to preserve in the state in which the master of breath had given it to them, and to preserve which, we have shed our blood against the French, which we often refused to the English, which we had given to you, overpersuaded by your promises of keeping it, not only for the advantage accruing to yourselves, but as we also thereby secured to ourselves the possession of the rest, and a supply of our wants, which our own industry was incapable of furnishing. How comes it, my brother, that you wish to leave us at such a critical time, or that our great father has given our lands to the Americans, who are desirous of nothing but to drive us thence, and perhaps kill us like wild beasts. Will he who is the cause of this lock on with indifference, and see our blood, of which he has been sparing himself, shed by others? If he intended to give away our lands, why did he promise to preserve them? Had we not trusted him, we should have joined those nations who have lost theirs, and like them have fought for our country. Notwithstanding that, we shall do all our endeavors to oppose their entrance into our woods and taking possession of our lands: yet we know we must fall; yet the attempt is worthy of men. We have seen the treaty; it has been read to us in our nation, and we observe that our father has not only abandoned us like the smaller animals, to the jaws of the tiger and bear, but he encourages them to devour us, by saying, if we commit any faults, that he will drive us back to our dens, and keep us there. We know that we are not all good, there are good and bad among us as amongst other men. If a red man happens to commit a crime, you will complain to the Americans, without knowing the guilty, and the innocent will suffer, perhaps the ignominious punishment of the lash, as you treat your slaves. Red men are naturally vindictive, and the people so treated will seek revenge; it is then our ruin is complete: Alas, perhaps the ruin that our father brings upon us by abandoning our land, may bring upon himself the loss of his own. In our hunting parties the Americans go before us, and make us ashamed, by their exertions, which exceed ours; they penetrate farther into the country than we do, where the silver grows; we meet them daily returning from their hunts, and some remain among the red men of these countries, in order, no doubt, to rise and take their lands when a proper opportunity occurs. Do you think, my brother, that we do not see these things: we have a heart to feel, eyes to see, and ears to hear. Where are all the promises made us by Gayoso, in the name of our father? Are they forgot, because we granted all you expected? My nation, who only yielded to my representation, the land on which you now are, have they not room to believe me an accomplice of those who abandon them, at such a critical moment? Do you believe, my brother, that I am safe from their reproaches, or that I have not already felt them? Yes, my brother, they see the lands which we gave, and which you now abandon, cannot be defended by us, as our forts are the woods, and you have converted them into an open field.

Governor Gayoso writes us, you are a man of valor named by our father of Orleans, to watch over and protect us. Why do you not comply with your instructions?—Tell me without falsehood, what we are to do, for we are informed the Americans are now coming to mark our trees, and take possession of our lands. If this is true, I cannot answer for the consequences, for our brothers—the Chocktaws are no more disposed to admit them than we are; for my part, I am a leader of my nation, and I will lay down my life to prove to them that my intentions were good in soliciting them in your favor.

Answer—Tell me if I may return to my nation, to appease the tumults of their minds. Shall I tell them the talk of the Americans is a falsehood. Shall I assure our warriors, our children and our women, that your flag will always wave over your lands, or tell them to prepare to die?

The following is the answer to the above speech, sent by express from New Orleans.

BROTHER,
I have read the talk which you have addressed in the name of your nation to the commandant of the fort at the Chickasaw Bluffs, and I make haste to answer it, to undeceive you, for my heart is afflicted at seeing you and your people in sorrow. For upwards of five years since the great king sent me to this country, the red men have always been near my heart: I have been incessantly employed in rendering them happy. Ugalayacabe, remembers the efforts I made to reunite all the nations which dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water,

like the hen which assembles her chickens, and covers them with her wings when she perceives the birds of prey; remember what I have told yourself, to the chiefs of the Chocktaws, Creeks and Cherokees; recollect all that I do to maintain the whole of these nations in peace; the councils I have given them for their mutual safety. Your own nation, the Chickasaws, although the last to listen to me, have been attentive to my voice and faithful to their promises. How then can it be possible that I should abandon them.

Brother, and your brave Chickasaws, open your ears, listen, and believe. When I received the treaty which you spoke of to me, Ugalayacabe, I said to the great king, Powerful monarch, you who are justice itself; you who have always cherished and protected the red men, who are as numerous in your dominions as the stars in the firmament, will you abandon those who dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water. No, replied the great monarch, I will never abandon them; I will never withdraw the arm that protects them. The Chickasaws, Chocktaws and Creeks, are free nations; the lands which they inhabit are theirs, and I will never suffer them to be deprived of them against their will. The line of demarcation which is to separate my states from those of the Americans, neither regards nor encroaches on the property of the red men, it is only the boundary between the Spaniards and the Americans, who can neither buy lands from the red men nor build forts on them, beyond the limits that shall be marked. In fine, we have agreed in the treaty, that the Spaniards and Americans shall trade and supply the red men with whatever they may want, whenever they please, indiscriminately and without troubling themselves about the limits.

Brothers, you have here the voice of the great king, your protector, who speaks to you in this paper, you may shew it, publish it every where, for it is true. 'Tis I who repeat it to you. You well know that my tongue has never been double. We will restore to you the lands which you have given us—we will take away whatever could be injurious to your safety. You will receive next spring presents as formerly. Mr. Panton may if he pleases set up his store on the opposite side of the river, in which case I will leave some of my warriors to protect him. He will sell to you, and will purchase your merchandize. The Americans, our friends, will deal with you likewise, consequently you will want nothing. You will be at peace with all. You will have the option of selling your lands to the Americans, or of refusing them; and if ever an attempt is made to drive you from the lands which the Great Master of the Sun has given to your ancestors, from the land which covers the bodies of your fathers, be assured the great monarch will oppose it.

Ugalayacabe, and you brave warriors that accompany him, return all home to your villages with this talk which your messenger Fazar, will immediately carry you. Shew it to the warriors, to your children, to your wives, at the same time telling them, your friends, the Spaniards will not leave them, the great king will not abandon us—we are born free, our children will close our eyes in the same land that gave us birth, and in it we will rest in peace with our fathers.

Signed, *The Baron de Carondelet.*
New Orleans, January 26, 1797.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

It has been said that every form of government requires some powerful agent or principle to bind together and keep in a state of adhesion the different parts of which it is composed. In despotic governments, this is found in force of arms; in limited monarchies, in force of laws; and in republics, in virtue of public spirit. Hence a republican government is said with propriety to be built on opinion. Upon this depend its life and activity. This opinion uncontaminated produces pure representation—wise administration—and cordial acquiescence in, and prompt obedience to the laws. This principle, however, is not confined to the form of government, but must extend to the men who are to administer it. It is of the essence of such a government that men in power should possess the confidence, or in other words, the good opinion of the people. Take away this living principle, and the government, though right in form, is wrong in substance. Its acts, its laws, its administration, must fail of that cordial acquiescence, that prompt obedience, without which the best form of government cannot effect its best and only true end—the happiness of the people. The best government will become a caput mortuum—a mass of dead matter—a weight of mere incumbrance, and cannot promise long duration. It is therefore essential to the prosperity of such a government as ours, that the people should give their confidence to the persons whom they elect into power. But there is one truth, and but one equally essential with this, which is, that the persons elected should deserve that confidence.

A confidence misplaced on the part of the constituent, or abused on the part of the representative, are equally pernicious.

Hence it follows, that the surest way to destroy a good government, is to undermine the confidence of the people where it is deserved, and to seduce it to unworthy objects. Yet here lies their greatest danger; in estimating characters the mass of the people are ever liable to deception and imposition.—Designing men know how to avail themselves of this liability. In America the artifices are already reduced into system, the partial success of which encourages its continuance. The man who, in his affected zeal to serve the people, betrays to the observing the evidence of his having something more at heart than their service, knows well how to conceal his real views, by founding aloud his pretended ones; noisy patriotism, intempe-

rate zeal, affected jealousy of power, gaudy parade of principles, professions of possessing salutary plans for reforming pretended abuses, affected furnishes of plots against the public, feasting, drinking toasts, flattering, cajoling and professing "to adore the people"—these are amongst the acts of your smooth surfaced, deep, designing demagogues of faction and intrigue. It is a truth too strongly evidenced to admit of a doubt, and as yet too successfully disguised to be universally believed, that under the smoke and noise of all this artifice lies concealed, and is agitated without being distinctly heard, a settled plan to explode the federal government, and break in pieces the happy connexion that subsists amongst this great people. With what address this plan is managed, let it be seen by a man standing high in office, assuming the politics of this faction, being their life and their spirit, thro' whom, and by whom they moved; and yet for three years carrying himself so as to make the people believe he was the enemy and opposer of that very party. Who that saw the matterly refutation of Genet's doctrines and pretensions could have believed the writer to have been a friend to both, and to have given secret comfort and countenance to that great apostle of disorganization?—But so it is; the jacobin party in America has assumed all possible forms, and executed with scrupulous exactness their assigned parts; some have acted openly, others covertly, some at home, some abroad, some in the cabinet, some in the town meeting. The Vice-President must have been "a confidential patriot,"* to have concerted his part, and yet to have acted in the public so long; he must in the execution of it have found great advantage in a character severely impaired by general suspicions, with the weight of office to back it, and with his secrets kept by his agents abroad, and his colleagues at home. In the year 1795, this faction, with their proper apparatus of jacobin societies, with their corresponding committees, hired printers, with their panders and essayists, the whole herd of internal agitators, and their well tuned chime of patriotism, republicanism, French magnanimity, and American gratitude, which they chaunted forth to the people, had nearly accomplished their favorite views of exploding into atoms the federal government. Had not the immortal Washington, that venerable personage whom they never ceased to slander, stood like a firm tower against them, the United States might at this moment have been acting over the bloody scenes of Robespierre's anarchy. The piece consisted of a double plot; at home, to sow and nurture the seeds of discord between the people and their government; and abroad, to persuade the French that the people were already at war with their government, and that the government was hostile to the French republic.

In prosecution of the domestic part of the plot, every artifice was adopted to bring the government into contempt with the people and to give currency to the peevish dogmas originally broached by Genet, and followed up by the faction. The vilest falsehoods were coined, the grossest misrepresentation circulated. In some of the venal gazettes set apart to those purposes, even the decent appearance of truth was laid aside, and fabrications were boldly published, which hundreds of people in the course of a few hours, might have been convened to falsify. But these gazettes were circulated gratis, as they are now through the interior of the union, where no other papers were read, and where the antidote seldom reached. This single fact proves that the jacobin party is an organized body, acting in concert with a common fund constituted by private contribution, and most probably by foreign aid. No private fortunes are competent to defray the expenses which it is ascertained they must daily incur. The arch fiend of misrepresentation whose gazette is published at the seat of government, took such latitude of prevarication, that the little remaining grace left in some of the high order of the party, sometimes recoiled from the task of open avowal. Hence the Vice-President, in this, as in other parts he had acted in the grand scheme, adopted private correspondence instead of open declaration. He has been, it seems, lately detected in writing to Maryland (and most probably has done so to many other parts of the union) recommending Bache's gazette, as the best and most authentic, and well worthy the perusal of the citizens! Gracious heaven! what have the United States not escaped in this man's failure of obtaining the presidential chair? Shocking to reflect that he has been proposed for a President—a father to his country—who for bread offers them a serpent! Who could throw all his influence on the side of a gazette, edited for the express purpose of scattering the poison of civil discord through his country, and circulated gratis amongst the citizens, to court a more general perusal, and to produce a more extensive effect. How completely must faction have taken possession of a mind once irradiated with the beams of philosophy, which professes to inquire after truth only—when it can wed itself to the repository of falsehood, the vehicle of slander, and the demon of deception. It proves that this party has a great object in view, to the accomplishment of which no sacrifice of principle is deemed exorbitant.

Having planted the seeds of disaffection to the government in every state of the union, but principally in the southern, every expedient is employed to make them radiate and flourish. A well disciplined corps of auxiliaries in each erected, fraternized and fed by the parent faction: they are well tutored in the arts of profelytism; copiously furnished with master drawn from the office of deposit in Philadelphia, to scandalize the government, to run down the character of every man who stands high for probity, and whose influence is likely to check the progress of popular delusion, and correct with the antidote of truth the pestiferous effects of their circulating poison. But it is little embarrassment to this party that a falsehood is detected and exposed; they calculate upon the newspaper being thrown aside and forgotten, and have no hesitation to dress up the same tale anew. They know the effects of repeating frequently the same thin to impress it on the mind, and have the problem ready solved, how many repetitions of a given falsehood are requisite to over-reach a detection but once published. Thus the forged letters of the late President were re-published after every publication of the evidences of their falsity, and have gone through two editions since his publication.

But this is not enough for their purposes; that great personage is not to be quiet in the decline of his age. The efficacy of his great character, is too formidable to their views. Disappointed and confounded at his retiring from office, after he had set him forth as a man of restless ambition and lust of power—Monroe is put forward to attack him in the public prints, and draw him, if possible, to the degrading level of a newspaper contest. This expedient no doubt was forged out at that choice entertainment mentioned in my last, where with the French flag hung over their heads (as a token of the country they belonged to and an approbation of the war it was waging against us) the Vice-President and his chosen band gave the fraternal embrace to Monroe, their faithful minister in France. Most miserably distressed must the party be for matter to work upon when they are obliged to resort to a pretext which does not require even a second thought in an intelligent mind not distorted by faction, to appear inconsistent with every principle, constitutional or political. There is not a single act of the late President's administration, for which he is not equally amenable to every person, who, like Monroe, is hardy enough to challenge the archives of fate, and erect himself into an inquisitor and a judge. In vain to this party has the constitution prescribed the channel in which the responsibility of the President shall flow, and the mode in which its functions shall be enforced. On the contrary, its being prescribed in the constitution, is with them one of the best reasons for disregarding it. The constitution being the very enemy they are at war with; it is treated as a mere parchment scroll fit only to be consigned with the "worm eaten authors," of their archetype on L. Island to contempt and oblivion. These new lights of the world in their conclave under French auspices have coined a new species of responsibility for the President: after he had served some years in office, he must spend the rest of his life in a newspaper war, with every perfidious, disappointed demagogue, or disgraced officer, who may think proper to abuse the freedom of the press. This, however, is but a part of their general system to agitate, disturb, confuse and misrepresent. While by the well organized corps in Congress, every embarrassment is mingled into the interior of the government; this well contrived system is carried on without, so that the laws and proceedings that may escape them in legislation, may be palsied in the execution. At the same time, while ingenuity is tortured, and truth prostituted to find inflammable matter to keep this government in hot water; the foreign plots as auxiliary to the great ends of disorganization, are sedulously pursued. The French are invited to press the government from without, to embarrass its foreign relations, while they are working upon its domestic administration. The resentment of the inflammable republic is excited against supposed injuries. Every act of the Federal Government, in reference to foreign relations, and many of mere domestic regulation, are warped and coloured into a token of hatred to their cause, or represented as a measure hostile to their interests. They are invited to make war upon our commerce; no matter how many millions of American property is sacrificed, provided it impair the revenue, and bring the government to a stand. "The wheels of government must be stopped" before the machine can be destroyed. The alleviation of the public mind is to be matured for effecting the latter, by the time the former shall be accomplished by the other parts of the system.

While the plot is maturing, a thousand trifling pretexts are employed to keep the end out of sight. The people are supposed to be yet unripe for the disclosure. No doubt the new scheme for future arrangement is already framed and engroffed, and laying by in the bureau of the leader; and his more confidential accomplices ready to rise from the ashes of the present constitution, at the wave of the Jacobin wand.

It is safest for the people to penetrate betimes the views of this faction—to avail themselves of their opportunity of frustrating those views while they may, so as not to lament when it is too late their fatal confidence, or criminal supineness. The people may assure themselves that whatever may be the ends in view, they are to be no gainers. The mass of the people never were gainers in a Revolution from a Republican form of government. That which rises on its ruins, probably after rivers of blood, is sure to possess less of popular liberty. One revolution may terminate in liberty, a second will not. The first is made to bring the people to a state of liberty, the second takes them at that state and carries them forward to something else. In the first the mass of the people lead the revolution, in the second it is conducted by their leaders. And what have these leaders to propose to themselves as a compensation for all this restless toil and painful intrigue! They pretend to be influenced by disinterested principles—by true patriotism—so did Cromwell & his party; so did Robespierre and his adherents; and so have the leaders of every faction that ever subverted regular government in ancient or modern times. But as to these boasting patriots, let us ask how came their breaths, and their only, inflamed with this extraordinary love for the people? Have they seen,

* One of the great phrases of the party.