

Holland, in order to pass over into England; but with more probability of truth, that under the pretence of opening the gates of Sedan to the Commissioners of the National Assembly, he and seventeen of his Etat Majors, among whom were M. Alexander Lameth, M. Beauharnois, and M. Gouyon, the brother of the general that fell so gloriously, took the opportunity of throwing themselves into the hands of one of the advanced posts of the enemy, and by which they were made prisoners of war. There certainly was no other way by which he could save his life against the decree of the Assembly, which intimated every one to hunt him down.

"We have this day accounts that the commissioners have suspended M. Luckner. This feeble old man, whose Germanic thirst of money would make him yield to every possible condition, however fordid, the commissioners, upon enquiry, did not chuse to entrust with the fate of France.

"You will see that M. Montmorin was taken at the house of a washer-woman in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine. His examination at the bar of the assembly was very interesting. His dexterity in repelling the members was admirable. He said, the letters found in the Thuilleries were not addressed to him. He had no apartments in the Palace. There was another Montmorin, governor of Fontainebleau, and to him possibly these letters might be directed. On searching him several doses of opium were found in his pockets; but so perfect was his address, that it is thought they will not find ground for accusation in his conduct."

The suspension of M. Luckner and M. Dillon, has followed the flight of M. de la Fayette. The Marshal has of late begun to think his power somewhat independent of the legislative body, and M. Dillon's first letter, after the 10th inst. certainly indicated an intention to support the King against the National Assembly, if any struggle could be maintained between them. M. Kellerman has the command of M. Luckner's army.

The three commissioners lately imprisoned at Sedan, are now released.

LEXINGTON (Kentucky) Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Washington, dated Sept. 7.

"I arrived here last evening, and this instant Gen. Wilkinson arrived; he has been to the battle ground and found two pieces of cannon that were lost on the unfortunate fourth of November last. Last night a party of Indians came to Fort-Hamilton and took off about sixty horses of the Contractors; Capt. Barbee with 60 men is in pursuit of them, and I make no doubt will overtake them."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MUCH has been lately said and written about the Secretary of States' political versatility; I don't know much about his politics, but having some time ago read his book, entitled Notes on Virginia, wherein is an elaborate attempt to prove that the negroes are an inferior race of animals, I was not a little surprised at a letter to a certain Benjamin Banneker, a black man, lately published, in which he says, "that nature has given to his black brethren talents equal to those of other colours, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America." The passages to which I allude in his book (and which evince considerable versatility in his philosophical opinions), are so diametrically opposite to this sentiment that for the sake of those who may not have it, I will transcribe them. Mr. Jefferson, I understand, had formed a curious project of emancipating the slaves of Virginia and then shipping them all to some other country; in page 252 of his book, he says, "it will probably be asked, why not retain and incorporate the blacks into the State?" he answers, "deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites, ten thousand recollections by the blacks of the injuries they have sustained, new provocations, the real distinctions which nature has made, and many other circumstances will divide us into parties and produce convulsions which will never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race. To these objections which are political, may be added others which are physical and moral. The first difference which strikes us is that of colour, whether the black of the negro resides in the reticular membrane between the skin and flesh, or in the flesh itself, whether it proceeds from the colour of the blood, or the colour of the bile, or from that of some other secretion, the difference is fixed in nature and as real as if its seat and cause were better known to us.—And is this difference of no importance? Is it not the foundation of a greater or less share of beauty in the two races? Are not the fine mixtures of red and white, the expressions of every passion by greater or less suffusions of colour in the one, preferable to that eternal mo-

notony, which reigns in the countenances, that immovable veil of black which covers all the emotions of the other race? Add to these, flowing hair, a more elegant symmetry of form, their own judgment in favour of the whites, declared by their preference of them as uniformly as is the preference of the Olan-Otan for the black women over those of his own species. The circumstance of superior beauty is thought worthy attention in the propagation of our horses, dogs and other domestic animals; why not in that of man? Besides those of colour figure and hair, there are other physical distinctions proving a difference of race; they have less hair on the face and body; they secrete less by the kidneys, and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a very strong and disagreeable odour. They are more tolerant of heat, and less so of cold, than the whites; perhaps owing to a difference of structure in the pulmonary apparatus; they are more averse to their female; their griefs are transient; in general their existence appears to participate more of sensation than reflection. They are in reason much inferior to the whites, as I think one could scarcely be found capable of tracing and comprehending the investigations of Euclid; in imagination they are dull, tasteless and anomalous. Many have been brought up to the handicraft arts; some have been liberally educated, and all (in America) have lived in countries where the arts and sciences are cultivated to a considerable degree, and have had before their eyes examples of the best works from abroad. The Indians, with no advantages of this kind, will often carve figures on their pipes, not destitute of design and merit; they will crayon out an animal, a plant, or a country, so as to prove the existence of a germ in their minds, which only wants cultivation. They astonish you with strokes of the most sublime oratory, such as prove their reason and sentiment strong, their imagination glowing and elevated; but never yet could I find that a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration, never seen even an elementary trait of painting or sculpture. Love is the peculiar æstium of the poet. Their love is ardent, but it kindles the senses only, not the imagination. Religion indeed has produced a Phyllis Wheatly, but it could not produce a poet; the compositions published under her name, are below the dignity of criticism. Ignatius Sancho has approached nearer to merit in his composition. Tho' we admit him to the first place among those of his own colour, who have presented themselves to the public judgment, yet when we compare him with the writers of the race among whom he lived, and particularly with the epistolary class in which he has taken his own stand, we are compelled to enroll him at the bottom of the column.—This criticism supposes the letters published under his name to be genuine, and to have received amendment from no other hand, points which would not be of easy investigation. [The same may perhaps be said of Benjamin Banneker's almanac & letter.] The improvement of the blacks in body and mind, in the first instance of their mixture with the whites, has been observed by every one, and proves that their inferiority is not the effect merely of their condition of life. Among the Romans, their slaves were often their rarest articles; they excelled too in science, inasmuch as it becometh employed as tutors to their master's children; Epictetus, Terence and Phædrus, were slaves; but they were of the race of whites. It is not their condition then, but nature which has produced the distinction.

It is not against experience to suppose that different species of the same genus, or varieties of the same species, may possess different qualifications. Will not a lover of natural history then, one who views the gradations in all the races of animals with the eye of philosophy, excuse an effort to keep those in the department of man as distinct as nature has formed them: this unfortunate difference of colour, and perhaps of faculty, is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people. Many of their advocates, while they wish to vindicate the liberty of human nature, are anxious also to preserve its dignity and beauty. Some of these, embarrassed by the question—What further is to be done with them? join themselves in opposition with those who are actuated by loird avarice only. Among the Romans, emancipation required but one effort. The slave, when made free, might mix with, without staining the blood of his master; but with us, a second is necessary, unknown to history; when freed, he is to be removed beyond the reach of mixture."

How does this last sentiment accord with the following wish, expressed in the Secretary of State's letter to Benjamin the negro?—"I can add with truth that no body will more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit."

Probably some ingenious friend may reconcile his apparent inconsistency, with as much plausibility as "Aristide" reconciled the letters about the French debt to the principles of honesty, and the letters about the adoption of the Constitution to an attachment to the federal government. If so, it will give great pleasure to a friend to philosophical as well as political CONSISTENCY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.

Abstract of further European Intelligence, by the Ship Kitty, from Liverpool.

PARIS, Aug. 23. The King and Queen continue in the apartments of the temple; some mysterious appearances in their conduct and that of their servants, have led to measures providing for their further security; a wall is to be erected outside of the fosse now digging round their garden. The National Assembly has published an address to the world stating the reasons and causes which have led to the deposition of the King. The new criminal tribunal is incessantly employed in trying the perions arrested on suspicion of a treacherous correspondence with the executive power, previous to the affair of the 10th August; the place de Caroufel the scene of that day's battle is to be the place of execution: A verdict has been given in against M. D'Aigremont, who was beheaded the same night in the above place; the real name of this person was Collinot.

M. de la Fayette having founded the disposition of his army, found them nearly unanimous for supporting the National Assembly; he is fled, accompanied only by his etat Major.—

M. Dumourier succeeds to the command. M. La Fayette's lady and family are supposed to be at Luxembourg. The Commissioners sent to the general army to inform them of the de-thronement of the King, write to the Assembly that they were received with such general respect and affection from the soldiary, as they can not describe; those Commissioners arrested at Sedan, M. Dumourier ordered to be released. M. Biron and Kellerman have the entire confidence of the National Assembly.

All the Swiss regiments lately in the service of France are broke. All the Ambassadors at Paris had demanded passports for the purpose of leaving France. The King having demanded the funds destined for him, it was moved in the Assembly that the money should be given, but not into the hands of the King, who might make use of it to corrupt his guards, and send letters of information to the enemy; it was therefore ordered to be paid into the hands of Commissioners for his use. According to letters published since the deposing of the King, which are said to have been found in the palace, it appears that a plan was concerted and nearly ready for execution, which would have ended in a general massacre of all that opposed the King's power—in which case it is probable many members of the National Assembly would have been sacrificed.—Time will ascertain the truth of these reports.

Capt. Brookhouse, arrived at Salem from Havre-de-Grace, says, that the family of M. de la Fayette embarked privately at Havre-de-Grace for England about the 23d August, and happily got away undiscovered.

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, 18th October, 1792.

"Manufactory Script, the second payment made, 21 Dollars."

Extract of a letter from Havre, to a gentleman in Boston, dated August 25, 1792.

"I arrived here from Paris last evening—where I have witnessed the most dreadful scenes of tumult, outrage and civil war. [The writer here details the events of the 10th August, and those which followed, to the imprisonment of the French King,—of whom he writes:—] "The King is now a prisoner; he is to be tried, and if found guilty they mean to Un-King him, and let him go where he pleases.—If not, they will allow him a pension to live on, like any private man."

"The Marquis la Fayette, with about 300 of his principal officers, have made their escape by the following stratagem. As soon as the Marquis heard that the King was de-throned, and that Commissioners were on their way to the army, he sent some of his officers to Sedan, to detain them—he then proposed to the army that Paris was in a distressed situation—and wished to know if they would march to its relief; which they refused. He then sent to the officers at Sedan, to send on persons to perfonate the Commissioners, with a story fabricated for the purpose of the army—and while these pretended Commissioners were negotiating matters with the army, the Marquis and his friends made their escape."

TABLE of the Returns of vote for Members of Congress for the State of Pennsylvania, excepting the counties of Alleghany and Huntingdon.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote Count. Includes D. Heister (30878), W. Findley (30797), F. A. Muhlenberg (30565), W. Irvine (29588), J. W. Kittera (28517), T. Hartley (27128), P. Muhlenberg (21279), A. Gregg (16755), T. Fitzsimons (16696), W. Montgomery (16288), T. Scott (16248), J. Smilie (16233), J. Armstrong (15813), J. D. Sergeant (14995), C. Thompson (14874), S. Sitgreaves (14882), H. Wynkoop (14412), J. Barclay (14321), W. Bingham (13954).

COMMUNICATIONS.

After the compleat refutation of the charge which has so frequently been brought against a certain public officer, of his being an advocate for the doctrine that "public debts are public blessings," the reiteration of the assertion on the part of our anarchy-men, discovers a disposition exactly on a level with the old woman's, who being charged not to say another crooked word, cried out—"Rams Horns, if I die for it."

A writer in a Bolton paper, speaking of the National Bank, says, the "Directors are principally members of Congress." This is one, among many of the unqualified untruths which support the opposition to the measures of the general government. The fact is, that not one third of the Directors are members of Congress.

The experience of France is a lesson to all mankind; and if they will not improve it to their own advantage, it will be because kingdoms and states are so blind and corrupt, that they are unprepared for, and unworthy of the blessings of free and just government. The arbitrary governments of Europe ought to take solemn warning in due season, and by relinquishing their assumed powers, by which they unjustly dispose of the

lives, liberties and properties of the people, ameliorate the condition of their subjects—and by diminishing their means of injury, and encreasing their means of enjoyment, attach them to their authority from conviction and sentiment, rather than by the force of power and the terror of arms. Those governments called free, should eradicate existing abuses which have no plea for their continuance, but precedent and the rule of antiquity—they should accommodate their laws more and more to promoting the essential interests of the great body of the people—to elevating the poor on the pillars of knowledge and equal rights—to diffusing general light and information among the people—for no government, however just, and much less an oppressive one, can be permanent, that is not founded on the enlightened attachment of the people. In this way alone, can those institutions be preserved which are founded on the immutable principles of human nature—since ignorance, in its paroxysms of frenzy, will level in indiscriminate ruin, the establishments of wisdom and patriotism, as well as the impositions of despotism. An enlightened people can alone appreciate the importance of a government of laws—ignorance is the soil which produces demagogues, parties and uncontroled aristocracies, and which in the end invariably produce despotism.

The experience of France and of other countries, should inspire the people of the United States with the highest veneration for their own free elective government—and make them more and more solicitous to preserve inviolate the sacred right of suffrage—and here again the immense importance of information and general knowledge among the people, is strikingly apparent—for without these, this inestimable right will be prostituted to party purposes, and to the subversion of the constitution and the public liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. Bedford, October 14, 1792.

SIR, CAPTAIN JOHN STAKE having resigned his command in the Army, I do hereby send you for publication the following Letters which passed between the Commander in Chief and that Officer on the occasion— And am, Sir, Your unknown friend, W. E.

(COPY.) HEAD QUARTERS. PITTSBURGH, 1st Oct. 1792.

SIR, I received your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting permission "to resign the Commission you bear in the service of the United States." It is always with concern and regret, that I hear of the intended resignation of an experienced and gallant officer.—I have therefore given you time for reflection, previously to accepting of your resignation, and hope that you have seriously reconsidered this business, and that you will not quit the service of your country at this crisis; but should you continue in the same determination, as when you wrote that letter, I will comply with your request.

You will therefore please to favor me with your final decision, as soon as convenient. Interim, I am Sir, With esteem and respect, Your most obedient, Humble servant, ANTHONY WAYNE.

(COPY.) Dragon Encampment, Oct. 4, 1792.

SIR, NOTHING could have added more to the pain I feel on leaving the army at the present period, than the sentiments contained in your letter to me of the first instant. And was it possible for any thing to sway me from my purpose, it would be your Excellency's kind sollicitation.—But my mind is made up, and my arrangements made accordingly, so that I find it impossible for me to recede from my first determination, and I trust Sir, that you will not accuse me of obstinacy, in again soliciting your Excellency's acceptance of my appointment, but attribute it to the delicacy of those feelings which should ever inherit the breast of a soldier. I am, Sir, With the most perfect esteem, Your obedient, and very Humble servant, JOHN STAKE, C. L. D. 2d Sub. Legion U. S. Army.

SHIP NEWS. ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Philadelphia Packet, Rice, Amsterdam; Kitty, Reynolds, Liverpool; Brig Betsey, Ruffel, ditto; Sophia, Price, C. Francois; Patty, Fowler, Madeira; Schr. Alice, Needham, Providence. Price of Stocks as in Gazette of the 17th inst.