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TERMS.

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Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed securacy and at the shortes notice.

[From the New York Caucasian.] WHAT ARMING NEGROES HAS DONE.

THE HISTORY

SAN DOMINGO MASSACRE.

BY LOUIS SCHADE, OF IOWA. \*

Causes Which Led to the Massacre of the Whites in St. Domingo.

It has generally been conceded by all his torians that the enslaved negroes in the French part of St. Domingo, on the whole, were treated with great leniency and indulgence. It has never been denied that the conduct towards them was in general similar to that of the masters towards the slaves in the United States. It was not the strong and irresistable impulse of human nature, groaning under oppression, that excited the negroes of Hayti to plunge their daggers into the bosoms of unoffending women and helpless infants, they were driven into those excesses—reluctantly driven-by the wild machinations of men calling themselves philosophers, whose pretences to philanthropy were a gross mockoutrage on all the feelings of our na ture, and the ties which hold society togeth-Like those at Harper's Ferry, the slaves refused to join in the rebellion against their masters, until their African savage feelings, their cruel propensities, were aroused by the free mulattoes. It will be incontrovertibly proved that the rebellion of the negroes in St. Domingo, and the insurrection of the mulattoes were causes by the very same nicans and agencies which are now employed by our Northern fanatics, and the Republican party in general, against the Southern States.

The Amis Des Noirs and the Old Jewry. "There prevailed," says Mr. Edwards, † Revolution, throughout the cities of France. inhabitants of the Sugar Islands, on this inneture than in any former period; the contrary was known to be truth. But decla-mations in support of personal freedom and invectives against despotism of all kinds, had been the favorite topics of many eminent French writers for a series of years; and the public indignation was now artfully raised against the planters of the West Indies. The spirit of hostility against the inhabitants of the French colonies was industriously fo-mented and aggravated by two associations, namely, the British Association for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, which held its meetings in the Old Jewry in London, and the society called Les Ames Des Noirs, (Friends of the Blacks), in Paris.

The Beechers, Cheevers and Sumners of that

Day. "I have observed that the society in London professed to have nothing more in view than to obtain an act of the Legislature for prohibiting the further introduction of African slaves into the British Colonies. I have said that they "disclaimed all intention of interfering with the government and condition of the negroes already in the plantations; publicly declaring their opinion to be, that a general emancipation of these people, in their present state of ignorance and barbarity, inthough such were their estensible declara-tions as a public body, the leading members of the society, in the same moment, held a very different language; and even the society itself (acting as such) pursued a line of conduct directly and immediately repugnant to their own professions. Besides using every possible endeavor to inflame the public of Great Britain against the planters, they distributed, at a prodigious expense, throughout the colonies, tracts and pamphlets wi out number, the direct tendency of which was to render the white inhabitants odious and contemptible in the eyes of their own slaves, and excite in the latter such ideas of their natural rights and equality of condition as should lead them to a general struggle for freedom through rebellion and bloodshed. In many of those writings arguments are expressly adduced, in language which cannot be misunderstood, to urge the negroes to rise up and murder their masters without mercy.
"Resistence," say they, "is always justifiable where force is the substitute of right; nor is the commission of a single crime possible in a state of slavery." ! I These senti-ments are repeated in a thousand different forms, and in order that they might not lose their effect by abstract reasoning, a reverend givine of the Church of England, in a pamphlet addressed to a chairman of the society, bours forth the most earnest prayers in the most undisguised expressions, "that the negro would destroy all the white people—men, women and children—in the West Indies. Should we not," he exclaims, "approve their conduct in their violence? Should we not frown it with eulogium, if they exterminate their tyrants with fire and sword. Should they even deliberately inflict the most sword. Should they even deliberately inflict the most sword. they even deliberately inflict the most exquisitive tortures on those tyrants, would they not be creuzable in the moral judgment of those who properly value those inestimable blessings—

the society procured him the rank of lieuten-ant colonel in the army of one of the German excusable in the moral judgment of those who rational and religious liberty."

We perceive that Beechers, Cheevers and He Takes Arms and Ammunition to St. Do-Wendell Phillipses were not wanting at that time! How similar are their expressions Against slavery! How anxious and eager are they—those plous ministers of the Gospel—to incite; in spite of these dismal historial facts, a rebellion of our negroes!

This article is taken from a Pamphlet issued by this writer, in 1860.

† Bryant Edwards, three volumes, published in 1861, an eye-witness of the Revolution of St. DoTheir Pamphlets, Lectures, Etc.

Besides distributing pamphlets of this dom, (England), and throughout the colonies, the society, or persons in their name, caused a medal to be struck, containing the figure of a naked negro, loaded with chains, and in the attitude of imploring mercy; thou-sands of which also were dispersed among the as many of the most violent speeches in the British Parliament, wherein the whole body of planters were painted as a herd of blood-thirsty and remorseless tyrants, were explained been supposed, to their feelings. It will be difficult to say what measures the Old Jewry associates could have taken to excite a rebel

For general information, it may be well to state liere, that at that time the total number of whites amounted to about 30,000; that of the free colored people, or mulattees to 24, 000; and that of the negro slaves to 480,000 -about sixteen colored persons to one white

ion, except that of furnishing the objects of

their solicitude with firearms and ammuni-

The French Declaration of Rights.

"As already mentioned, a considerable cody of the mulattoes from St. Domingo and the other French islands, were resident, at this juncture, in the French capital. Some of these were young people, sent thither for education; others were men of considerable With these people, the society of Amis Des Noirs formed an intimate cor nection, pointed out to them the wretchedness of their condition, filled the nation with remonstrances and appeals on their behalf, and poured out such invectives against the planters, as bore away reason and moderation in the torrent.

"In this disposition of the people of France towards the inhabitants of their colonies in the West Indies, the National Assembly voted the celebrated declaration of rights. The General Assembly of St. Domingo Embark for France.

The General Assembly of St. Domingo met on the 16th of April, 1790. One of their first measures was to relieve the people of color from the hardships to which they were subject under the military jurisdiction. It was decreed that in future no greater duty should be required of them in the militia than from the whites; and the harsh authority, in particular, which the King's lieutenants, majors, and other officers commanding a very strong and marked prejudice against (free colored), was declared oppressive and illegal: The Assembly, however, having ex- circumstances. The route became general, account of the slavery of their negroes. It pressed too much spirit of independence, as many of them were killed, and about sixty was not indeed supposed, nor even pretended, far as the authority of the mother country of them made prisoners; the rest dispersec. erned, Governor Peynier, who was merely waiting, for an opportunity to return to the ancient regime, being a royalist at ato, took refuge in the Spanish territories. Of heart, issued a proclamation to dissolve the Oge's other brother, no intelligence was ever same. A stop, however, was put to the immediate shedding of blood, by the sudden and unexpected determination of the General Assembly to undertake a voyage to France, and justify their conduct to the King and the National Assembly in person. Accordingly, eghty-five of the members (of whom sixtyour were fathers of families) actually embarked on board the Leopold, and, on the 8th of August, took their departure for Europe—a proceeding which created as much surprise to the Governor and his party, as admiration and applause among the people at large.

The Raid of James Oge, (the John Brown of

that Day.) From the first meeting of the General Asembly of St. Domingo, to its dissolution and despersion, the colored people (meaning always the free colored) remained, on the whole, more peaceable and orderly than might have been expected. The temperate and lenient disposition manifested by the Assembly towards them produced a beneficial and decisive effect in the western and southern provinces; and, although three hundred stead of a blessing, would prove to them the of them from these provinces had been persource of misfortune and misery." But alsuaded by Col. Manduit to join the forces under his command, they demanded and obtained their dismission, and returned quietly to their respective habitations. (The reader will bear in mind that the 480,000 negro slaves at this time never stirred; the 24,000 free colored people alone composed the unru-

ly part.)
Such of the mulatto people, however, as resided at that juncture in France, continued in a far more hostile dispostion.

Where he Got Education.

"Among such of these unfortunate people resident in France as were thus inflamed into madness, was a young man, under thirty years of age, named James Oge. He was born in St. Domingo, of a mulatto woman who still possessed a coffee plantation. He had been introduced to the meetings of the Amis Des Noirs, under the patronage of Gregoire, Brissot and Robespierre, the leading members of that society, and was by them initiated into the popular doctrine of equality and the rights of man, These persons, however, had other objects in view. Their aim was, not to reform, but to destroy-to excite convulsions in every part of the French em pire; and the ill-fated Oge became the tool, and was afterwards the victim of their guilty ambition.

"He had been led to believe," (like John Brown,) "that the whole body of colored people in the French islands were prepared, as one man to rise, up against their masters; that nothing but a discreet leader was wanting to set them in action; and, fondly conopportunity. To cherish the conceits of his own importance, and animate his exertions.

"As it was found difficult to export a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition from France without attracting the notice of the Government, and awakening suspicion among the planters resident in the mother country the society resolved to procure those articles in the United States, and it was recommendin the United States, and it was recommended to Oge to make a circuitous voyage for that purpose. Accordingly, being furnished mulattoes to the full benefit of the instructions

complextion gratis at the doors of all the rican sloop, on the 12th of October, 1790, churches and places of worship in the King- and found means to convey undiscovered the arms and ammunition, which he had purwhich his brother had prepared for their reception.

He Demands Equal Rights for Mulattocs. the instruction, I presume, of such of them as could not read. But this instance of provident caution was hardly requisite; for so many negro demostles return approaching the Government and applicate of the multi-The notice which the white inhabitants remany negro domestics return annually from nor and his predecessors with the non-execu-Europe to the West Indies, as constantly tion of the code noir, he demanded, in very furnish a sufficient number of living instrucimperious terms that the provisions of that tors; and certain it is (I pronounce it from celebrated statute should be enforced through my own knowledge respecting Jamaica) that the labors of the society on their behalf as well privileges enjoyed by one class of inhabitants privileges enjoyed by one class of inhabitants (the whites) should be extended to all persons, without distinction, not including herein, however, the four hundred and eighty thousand negro slaves, but the free mulattoes, to the negro slaves in terms well adapted to of whom many were slaveholders themselves, chial and Colonial Assemblies."

their capacities, and suited, as might have declaring himself the protector of the mulation of the Decree toes, and announcing his intention of taking up arms in their behalf unless their wrongs should be redressed.

About six weeks had intervened between the landing of Oge and the publication of this mandate, in all which time he and his two brothers had exerted themselves to the utmost in spreading disaffection and exciting revolt among the mulattoes.

Oge's Enormities.

He established his camp at a place called Grand Riviere, about fifteen miles from Cape Francois, and appointed his two brothers, together with one Mark Chavane, his lieutenants. Chavane was fierce, intrepid, active and enterprising, prone to mischief, and man that fell in their way they murdered on cruelty towards such persons of their own complexion as refused to join in the revolt

was extreme. A mulatto man, of some property, being urged to follow them, pointed his wife and six children, assigning the largeness of his family as a motive for wishing to remain quiet. This conduct was con-sidered contumacious, and it is asserted that not only the man himself, but the whole of his family was massacred without mercy. His Failure and his Escape to the Spanish Dominions.

Intelligence was no sooner received at the own of Cape Francois of the enormities than the inhabitants proceeded, with the utmost vigor and unanimity, to adopt measures for suppressing the revolt. A body of regular troops, and the Cape regiment of militia, were forthwith dispatched for that purpose. They soon invested the camp of revolters, who made less resistance than might have been expected from men in their desperate many of them were killed, and about sixty themselves in the mountains. Occ. himself. one of his brothers, and Chavane, his associ-

afterward obtained. The Mulattoes Become Troublesome.

After this unsuccessful attempt of Oge, and ais escape from justice, the disposition of the white inhabitants in general towards the nulattoes was sharpened into great animosi ty. The lower classes, in particular, (those whom the colored people call les petits blancs,) breathed nothing but vengeance against them, and very serious apprehensions were entertained, in all the parts of the colony, of proscription and massacre of the whole

A Demand for Oge-and his Execution.

"In November, 1790; Mons. Peynica

esigned the Government, and embarked for

Surope. The first measure of Mons. Blanche

lands, the new commander-in chief, was t make peremptory demand for Oge and his associates from the Spaniards; and the manner in which it was enforced induced and immediate compliance therewith. The wretched Oge, and his companions in misery, were lelivered over, the latter end of December, to detachment of French troops, and safely lodged in the jail of Cape Francois, with the prisoners previously taken, and a commission vas afterwards issued to bring them to trial. Twenty of Oge's deluded followers, among them his own brother, were condemned to be hanged. To Oge himself, and his lieutenant, Chavane, a more terrible punishment was allotted; they were adjudged to be broken alive, and left to perish in that dreadful situa-tion on the wheel. The bold and hardened Chavane met his fate with unusual firmnees, and suffered not a groan to escape him during the extremity of his tortures; but the fortitude of Oge desorted him altogether.

Till now, the 480,000 negro slaves had taken no active part. The free colored people, impelled by the Fronch societies, and aiming at equal political rights with the whites, had alone constituted the revolutionary element. And even they would have kept quiet, if outside influences, especially philanthropical societies, would have permitted them. Besides these, strong efforts were made by the royalists in the colony as well as by the republican party at Paris to incite bloodshed and strife for their particu-

The Decree of the Eighth.of March. The decree of the 8th of March, 1790, which gave to the colonies the right to legis-late in their internal affairs, was accompanied y a code of instructions for the Governor, for its due and punctual observance and executhings, a direction "that every person of the age of twenty-five and upwards, possessing property, or having resided two years in the colony, and paid taxes, should be permitted to vote in the formation of the Colonial As-

rembly," Every one of the friends of the colonies in the Assembly had not the least doubt that only white persons were meant by the phrase 'every person." But these instructions were no sooner adopted by the National Assembly, and converted into a decree, than its framers and supporters threw off the mask and the mulattoes resident in France, as well as the society of Amis Des Noirs, failed not to apprise their friends and agents in St. Do mingo, that the people of color, not being ex-cepted, were virtually comprised in it.

The Decree of May 15th 1791, Carried. In the beginning of May, 1791, the consid-

ed for New England (!) in the month of July, 1790.

The secretly landed there, from an American sloop, on the 12th of October, 1790, and found means to convey undiscovered the land the manufacture, the news of the miserible death of Oge arrived at Paris, and raised a storm of indignation in the minds of all ranks of people, which the planters resident in France were unable to resist. "Perish the colonies," said Robespirre, "rather than sacrifice one iota of our principles." The majority reiterated the sentiment, and the famous decree of

"Impartial Freedom" for Negroes. By this decree it was declared and enacted, "That the people of color residing in the French colonies, born of free parents, were entitled to, as of right, and should be allowed the enjoyment of, all the privileges of French citizens, and, among others, to those of having votes in the choice of representatives, and of being elegible to seats both in the Paro-

of the 15th of May. I am now to enter on the retrospect of scenes the horrors of which imagination cannot dequately conceive, nor pen describe. The disputes and contests between different classes of French citizens, and the violences of ndignant factions, claim no longer attention. Such a picture of human misery, such a picture of human misery such a seene of woe, resents itself, as no other country, no former age, has exhibited. Upwards of one hundred thousand savage people, habituated to the barbarities of African avail themselves of the silence and obscurity of the night, and fall on the peaceful and unsuspicious planters, and enterprising, prone to mischief, and like so many famished tigers, thursting for thirsty for vengeance. Oge himself, with all human blood. Revolt, conflagration, and his enthusiasm, was naturally mild and humansacre, everywhere marked their progress; mane. He cautioned his followers against and death, in all its horrors, or cruelties, the shedding innocent blood, but little regard | compared to which immediate death is mercy, was paid in this respect. The first white awaitalike the old and the young, the matron the virgin, and the helpless infant. No conthe spot; a second, of the name of Sicard, met | dition, age, or sex, is spared. All the shockthe same fate; and it is reinted that their ing and shameful enormities with which the cruelty towards such persons of their own ever conducted war, prevail uncontrolled The rage of fire consumes what the sword is unable to destroy, and in a few dismal hours the most fertile and beautiful plains in th world are converted into one vast field of car

page—a wilderness of desolation! First Rebellion of Negro Slaves. The decree of the 15th of May was the brand by which the flames were lighted and the combustibles that were prepared set in action. Intelligence liaving been received of it at Cape François on the 30th of June, no words can describe the rage and indignation which immediately spread throughout the colony. The inhabitants now unanimously determined to reject the civic oath, although great preparations had been made for gener al federation on the 14th of July. The news of this decree seemed to the the most this cordant elements. The national cockade was everywhere trodden under foot, and the Governor General, who continued a sorrowful and silent spectator of these excesses, found his authority annihilated in a moment.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Doctrine Carried Out.

Justly alarmed at all these proceedings, so hostile towards their pretended rights, and probability apprehensive of a general proscription, the mulattoes throughout the colony lity, suffered them to assemble without monegroes could not possibly be unobservant of hese combined and concurrent circumstances. They beheld colored people in open hostility against the whites. They were assured that the former had the fullest support and encouragement from the supreme were taught to believe that they also had be come objects of the naternal solicitude of the King and the National Assembly, who wished to rescue them from the dominion of their masters, and invest them with their estates.

The Massacre Commenced. It was on the morning of the 23d of August, 1791, just before day, that a general alarm and consternation spread throughout the town of the Cape. The inhabitants were called from their beds by persons who reported that all the negro slaves in the several ueighboring parishes had revolted, and were at that moment carrying death and desolation over the adjoining large and beautiful plain o the northeast. The Governor and most of the military officers on duty assembled together, but the reports were so confused and contradictory as to gain but little credit. As daylight began to break, the sudden arrival, with ghastly countenances, of persons who had with difficulty escaped the massacre, and flown to the town for protection, brought a dreadful confirmation of the fatal tidings.
"The rebellion first broke out on a plantation called Noc, in the parish of Acul, nine miles only from the city. Twelve or fourteen of the ringleaders, about the middle of he night, proceeded to the refinery, or sugar house, and seized on a young man, the refiner's apprentice, dragged him to the front of the dwelling house, and there hewed him into pieces with their cullasses; his screams rought out the overseer, whom they instantv shot. The rebels now found their way to ie apartment of the refiner, and massacred him in his bed. A young man lying sick in a neighboring chamber was left apparently dead of the wounds inflicted by their cutlasses He had strength enough, however to crawl to the next plantation, and related the horrors he had witnessed. He reported that all the whites of the estate which he had left were murdered, except on the surgeon, whom the rebels had compelled to accompany them, on the idea that they might stand in need of his professional assistance. Alarmed by this intelligence, the persons to whom it was com municated immediately sought their safety in

flight. "The revolters (consisting now of all the slaves belonging to that plantation) proceeded to the house of a Mr. Clement, by whose ne-groes they were immediately joined, and both ie and his refiner were massacred. The nurderer of Mr. Clement was his own postilion (coachman), a man to whom he had always shown great kindness. The other vhite people on this estate contrived to make their escape.

"At this juncture, the negroes on the plantation of M. Faville, a few miles distant ikewise rose and murdered five white perms, one of whom (the attorney of the estate) had a wife and three daughters. These unthe savages on their knees, beheld their hus with money and letters of credit, he embark- of the 28th of March, 1790, and to all the by the assassing.

"The approach of daylight served only to further gratification of the lust of the savaplain acted in concert, and a general massacre of the whites took place in every quarter. On some few estates, indeed, the live of the women were spared, but they were reserved only to gratify the brutal appetites of the ruffians; and it is shocking relate, that many of them suffered viola tion on the dead bodies of their husbands

"In the town itself, the general belief for some time was, that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plains was that of Mons. Gallifet, situated about eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with such kindness and iberality, and possessed so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, il est heureux un negre de Gillifet, (he is as happy as one of Gallifet's negroes.) Mons. Odeluc, the attorney or agent of this plantation, was a member of the General Assembly, and being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their obedience, deter mined to repair thither to encourage them in opposing the insurgents, to which end he desired the assistance of a few soldiers from the town guard, which was granted him .-He proceeded accordingly, but, on approach ing the estate, to his surprise and grief, he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and (horrid to tell!) their standard was the body of a white infant which they had recently impaled on a stake! Mons. Odeluc had advanced too far to retreat accompanied him, with most of the soldiers, were killed without mercy. Two or three of

Mansions and Canefields set on Fire. By this time, all or most of the white perons had been found on several plantations,

eing massacred or forced to seek their safety flight, the ruffians exchanged the sword for the torch. The buildings and canefields were everywhere set on fire, and the conflagrations, which were visible from the town n a thousand different quarters, furnished a prospect more shocking and reflectious more ismal than fancy can paint or powers of man

Consternation and terror now took posesson of every mind, and the screams of the vomen and children, running from door to door, beightened the horrors of the scene.-All the citizens, took up arms, and the General Assembly vested the Governor with the command of the National Guards, requesting him to give such orders as the urgency of the case cemed to demand. One of the first measures board the ships in the harbor; very serious apprehensions being entertained concerning the domestic negroes within the town, a great proportion of the ablest men fimong them were likewise sent on shipboard and closely

A Vain Attempt to Put Down the Negroes. The assembly continued their deliberations throughout the night, amidst the clare of surrounding conflagrations. The inhabitants, being strengthened by a number of seamen from the ships, and brought into some degree began to collect in different places in armed bodies; and the whites, by a mournful fata-desirous, that a detachment should be sent of order and military subordination, were now out to attack the strongest body of the revoltlestation. It is natural that the enslaved ers. Orders were given accordingly, and negroes could not possibly be unobservant of Mons. de Touzard, an officer who had distinguished himself in the United States service, took the command of a party of militia and troops of the line. With these he marched to the plantation of Mons. Latour, and attacked a body of about four thousand of the rebel negroes. Many were destroyed, but to little purpose; for Touzard, finding the a centuple proportion of their losses, was at length obliged to retreat. The Governor, by the advice of the Assembly, now determined to act for some time solely on the defensive; and, as it was every moment to be apprehendwere fortified. At the same time, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the harbon culated as well to obtain the assistance of the seamen as to secure a retreat for the inhabitants in the last extremity.

To such of the distant parishes as were open to communication, either by land or by sea, notice of the revolt had been transmited within a few hours after advice of it was re ceived at the Cape, and the white inhabitants of many of those parishes had therefore found time to establish camps, and form a chain of posts which for a time comed to prevent the rebellion spreading beyond the northern pro vince. Two of these camps, however, were attacked by the negroes (who were openly joined by the mulattoes,) and forced with slaughter. At Dondon the whites maintained the contest for seven hours, but were over-powered by the infinite disparity of numbers and compelled to give way, with the loss of apwards of one hundred of their body. The urvivors took refuge in the Spanish territory. These two districts, therefore-the whole of the rich and extensive plain of the Capetogether with the contiguous mountains, were

now wholly abandoned to the ravages of the enemy, and the cruelties which they exercised on such of the miserable whites as fell into their hands cannot be remembered without horror, nor reported in terms strong enough to convey a proper idea of their atro

The Horrors Increase White Men Sawed Anunder "They seized Mr. Blen, an officer of the police, and having nailed him alive to one of the gates of his plantation chopped off his limbs one by one with an axe.
"A poor man named Robert, a carpenter

y trade, endeavoring to conceal himself from he notice of the rebels, was discovered in his hiding-place. The savages declared that he should die in the way of his occupation.—Accordingly they bound him between two boards, and deliberately sawed him asunder, "Mons. Cardineau, a planter of Grande Riviere, had two natural sons by a black we-man. He had manumitted them in their in-

fancy, and bred them up with great tenderness. They both joined in the revolt, and when their father endeavored to divert them from their purpose by soothing language and pecuniary offers, they took his money, and then stabled him to the heart. "All the white and even the mulatto chil-

dren whose fathers had not joined in the re-

discover sights of horrors. It was now apparent that the negroes of all the estates in the with a knife. thers.

> "In the parish of Limbe, at a place called the Great Ravine, a venerable planter, the father of two beautiful young ladies, was tied down by a savage ringleader of a band, who ravished the eldest daughter in his presence, and delivered over the youngest to one of his followers. Their passion being satisfied, they

slaughtered both the father and the daugh-In the frequent skirmishes between the foraging parties sent out by the negroes (who after having burnt down everything, were in scarcity of provisions,) and the whites, the rebels seldom stood their ground longer than to receive and return one single volley, but they appeared again the next day; and though they were at length driven out of their entrenchments with infinite slaughter. yet their numbers seemed not to diminish.-As soon as one body was cut off anoth the object of harassing and destroying the whites by perpetual fatigue, and reducing the country to a desert.

Two Thousand Persons Massacred in Cold Blood.

To detail the various conflicts, skirmishes massacres, and scenes of slaughter, which this exterminating war produced, were to offer a disgusting and frightful picturecombination of terrors, wherein we should behold cruelties unexampled in the annals of mankind; human blood poured forth in torrents; the earth blackened with ashes, and the air tainted with pestilence. It was com-puted that, within two months after the revolt first began, upwards of two thousand undiscovered, and both he and his friend that | white persons, of all conditions and ages, had been massacred; that one hundred and eighty sugar plantations, and about nine hunthe patrol escaped by flight, and conveyed the dreadful tidings to the inhabitants of the had been destroyed, (the buildings thereon being consumed by fire,) and about one thousand two hundred Christian families reduced from opulence to such a state of misery as to depend altogether for their clothing and sustenance on public and private charity? Of he insurgents it was reckoned that upwards of ten thousand had perished by the sword or by famine, and some hundreds by the hands of the executioner!!

Are the people of the United States prepared for such horrid scenes of devastation atrocities and bloodshed in their midst? Wil hey profit from these unhappy experiences, or is the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines to be carried out in this country in a similar manner? The Revolt in the Western Part of the Island

The flames of rebellion soon began to break

forth also in the western division. Here, however, the insurgents were chiefly men of solor, of whom upwards of two thousand appeared in arms in the parish of Mirabalius. Being joined by about six hundred of the negro slaves, they began their operations by burning the coffee plantations in the mountains. Some detachments of the military, which were sent against them from Port au continued to ravage and burn the country through an extent of thirty miles, practicing he same excesses and ferocious barbarities. towards such of the whites as fell into their ands, as they were displayed by the rebels in the North. They had the andacity at length to approach Port-au-Prince, with the intention of setting it on fire. So defenceless was the state of that devoted town, that its destruction seemed inevitable. Many of the mulatto chiefs, however, finding that their attempts to gain over the negro slaves on the sugar plantations in this part of the country were not attended with that success which they expected, expressed an unwillingness to receed to this extremity, declaring that they took up arms, not to desolate the colony, but merely to support the national decree of the 15th of May, and that they were not averse number of revolters to increase to more than to a reconciliation. These sentiments coming to the knowledge of Mons. de Jumccourt, a planter of eminence, he undertook the office of mediator; and through his influence a ruce called the concordat was agreed upon the 11th of September, between the free peoed that the revolters would pour down the ple of color and the white inhabitants of town, all the roads and passes leading into it Port-au-Prince, of which the chief provisions were, an oblivion of the past, and an engage-ment, on the part of whites, to admit in full -a measure of indisponsable necessity, cal- force the national decree of the 15th of May, certainly the ostensible, though perhaps not the sole and original, cause of rebellion.—
Thus peace was once more restored. All would have been well, if only outside influences would have ceased to be used to stir up

commotion and strife in the unfortunate The Reception of the News of the Massacre in

Paris.But let us return to France, where we left Gregoire, Robespierre, and the rest of the society of Amis des Noirs, exulting in the triumph they had obtained on the 15th of May, and perhaps waiting that their obnoxious decree would produce those very evils which actually resulted from it. It was not until the beginning of September that information arrived at Paris concerning the reception which the account of this decree had met with in St. Domingo. The tumults, disorders and confusion, that it produced there, were now represented in the strongest coloring, and the oss of the colony to France was universally apprehended. At this time, however, no sus icion was entertained concerning the enlaved negroes; but a civil war between the | in a state of arrests to Europe, to answer whites and mulattees was believed to be inevitable. The commercial and manufactur ing towns, predicting the ruin of their trade and the loss of their capital from existing dangers, presented remonstrances and peti-tions to the National Assembly, urging the necessity of an immediate repeal of all the decrees by which the fights of the planters were invaded—that of the 15th of May, especially. At length, a motion was made to annul the obnoxious decree, (and strange to tell!) on the 24th of September its repeal was actually voted by a large majority !thirteen days after the concordat, or truce be-tween the white inhabitants of Port-au-Prince and the mulattees had been established and peace restored! It will be re membered that the concordat recognized all

The Decree of the Fifteenth of May Repealed. Doubts had already arisen in the minds of the mulattoes concerning the sincerity and commissioners, and the son of one of the good faith of the white people with respect to the concordat. Their suspicions and hensions had indeed grown to such height as fortunate women, while imploring mercy of volt, were murdered without exception, fre- to induce them to insist on a renewal and quently before the eyes or clinging to the confirmation of its provisions, which were the savages on their knees, beheld their nusband and father murdered before their faces.

bosoms of their mothers. Young women of
accordingly granted to them by a new instrumont; or treaty, on the 11th of October. But
of barbarians, and then generally put to death.

Some of them were indeed reserved for the

the rights and privileges conferred by the decree of the 15th of May upon the free col-

than all trust and confidence, and every hope of reconciliation and amity between the two classes vanished forever. There was no longer, they said, an alternative. The "irrepressible conflict" ductrine was once more brought into operation!

The Negroes Engaged-The Massacre Breaks out Afresh

The enslaved negroes in the district Culle-sac joined the mulattoes-a bloody enagement took place, in which the negroes (the slaves) being ranged in front and acting without any kind of discipline, left two thousand of their number dead on the field. Of the mulattoes, about fifty were killed and several taken prisoners. The whites claimed the victory, but for want of cavalry were unable to improve it by a pursuit, and contented themselves with satisting their revenge on their captives. But, in order to prevent misunderstandings, it will be here proper to state that the whites comprised in their ranks not only the "slaveholders," but French soldiers and the non-slaveholding white population. The whole white race was in arms.

The Horrible Deeds of the Mulattoes. "The mulattoes scorned to be outdone in deeds of vengeance and atrocities shameful to humanity. In the neighborhood of Jeremie, a body of them attacked the house of Mons. Lejourne, and securing the person of both him and his wife. This unfortunate women-my hand trembles while I writewas far advanced to pregnancy. The monsters, whose prisoner she was, having first murdered her husband in her presence, ripped her up alive, and threw the infant to the hogs: They then (how shall I relate it!) sewed up the head of the murdered husband in-Such are the triumphs, philanthropy! And such an act was committed by mulattoes, some of whom had received an education in France! What may have been the deeds of the untaught negro slaves!"

With justice may we exclaim, of our Abolition and Republican leaders, who are now pusily engaged in preparing the advent of such horrid scenes—the impending crisis, as they style it—in our midst. \*\*\* Forgive them; they know not what they do !"-or if they do they are the greatest ——; but everybody can answer that for himself. The Close of the Year 1791.

With these enormities terminated the disastrous year 1791. Just before Christmas, the three civil commissioners nominated by the National Assembly for St. Domingo, arrived at Cape Francois.

They proclaimed a general amnesty and pardon to all who should desist from acts of nsubordination, and who would subscribe to the new Constitution. This proposition was disproved by the Colonial Assembly and by Il parties. The Commissioners then left the island, in which they found themselves powcrless and disrespected. By the white inhabitants, a general amnesty to the men of color and revolted slaves was considered as a and as holding out a dangerous example to such of the negroes as preserved their fidelity The mulattues received the decree of the commissioners with contempt and indignity, as it annulled their favorite decree of the 15th of May. At Petit Goave, the free colored Prince, were repulsed and the insurgents persons were masters, and held in close confinement thirty-four white persons whom they reserved for vengeance. On the publication of this amnesty, they led them to execution; but instead of putting them to inmediate death, they caused each of them to be broken alive, and, in the midst of their tortures, read to them, in a strain of diabolcal mockery, the proclamation, affecting to consider it as a pardon for the cruelties they had just committed.

The Decree of the Fourth of April 1792.

The Society of Amis des Noirs had soon obtained considerable influence in the National Assembly. On the 29 of February, 1792, Garan de Coulon, after a long and 1nflammatory harangue against the planters in general, proposed a decree for abrogating that of the 24th of September, declaring a general amnesty throughout all the French colonies, and granting to all free colored persons the right of suffrage, and of being eligible to the Legislature and places of trust; enacting that new Colonial Assemblies should be formed, which should transmittheir sontiments, not only on the subject of the internal government of the colonies, but also on the best method of effecting the abolition of negro slavery in toto. Frantic as the new Legislature had shown itself on many oc-casions since its first meetings a majorty could not at this time be found to vote or so senseless and extravagant a proposition. But a short time afterwards, this As: sembly passed the famous decree of the 4th of April. 1792.

The carrying of this decree into effect was intrusted to three commissioners-Santhonax, Pulverel and Ailhand-who, with a orce of 8,000 men; arrived at St. Domingo on the 13th of September following. They immediately dissolved the Colonial Assembly; and sent the Governor (Blanchelande) France, where he was tried and guillotined. lions. Desparbes, his successor, having disagreed with the cominissioners, was suspenled and sent to France, where he was, it is said, also guilotined.

The commissioners of the national Assentbly, in the end, openly declared that the mid-lattoes, with the free negroes, should enjoy the civil priviloges, and the protection of 8,000 National Guards. The commissioners held secret communications with the chiefs. of the mulattees, in all parts of the colony.

Besides, they sent a great number of whites before the National Assembly to the accusations which they pretended to transmit against them.

A New French Governor Arrives.

A new Governor, Mons. Galbaud, arrived in May, 1793, to take the command, and to the Island in a state of defence, in case the British might invade it, war having been declared between the two Powers. The National Assembly of France soon after sent out commissioners with fresh instructions and suspended the new Governor.
Galbaud, aided by his brother; armed a

force composed of militia, seamen from the ships in the harbor of Cape Haytien, (Francois,) and a great number of volunteers, and narched without delay against the commissioners, who were with the regular troops ---A bloody conflict ensued, and the battle was continued with obstinate bravery, until the sailors, who composed the greatest streng lof Galbaud's force, became disorderly. Gaibaud's brother fell into the hands of the commisioners was captured by Galbaud. The Massacre of the Inhabitants and Pillage of the

City of Cape Haytien. The commissioners, finding that their their their were rapidly deserting, and that Galhaod forces were resolute, and their inc. with unexampled bravery, called to their aid the revolutions.

[Concluded on fourth paye.]