

Mr. Scull,

PERUSING this morning a bundle of newspapers sent me by a friend, my attention was principally attracted by the resolutions of the different Democratic Societies—having leisure on my hands, I entered into a consideration of their proceedings, and as resolves are now in fashion, I send you mine on that subject, not doubting but the sentiments of honesty and candour from an individual will be as well received as the inflammatory sophistry of those intriguing jocos.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is a great and wise regulation, well calculated to ensure equal liberty and political happiness; that it is the admiration and envy of the most enlightened and civilized nations who are looking up and flying to it as a refuge from tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That the government of the United States has hitherto been in the hands of a virtuous and wise executive (whose integrity hath been rendered only more visible by the attacks of party) under whose direction and management we have grown into consequence and credit; from anarchy and poverty into respectability and a situation to be just.

Resolved, That any attempt to create causeless jealousy or mistrust, or to inflame the minds of the less informed in a government under the above circumstances, is inimical to its true interests and real happiness, and that the patriotism of such, although arrogating the titles of *Democrats, Friends to Liberty, &c.* ought to be as much doubted, as the friendship of the savage, who at the time he salutes you brother, applies either the knife or hatchet.

Resolved, That the members of those different societies, wherever they have appeared, have had in view their private interest and popularity and not the public's welfare, that in times of real danger few of them were seen in the field ready to encounter it; that they are national bullies breathing war and confusion, at the same time they have neither bravery nor patience to support themselves under its trials and hardships.

Resolved, That it is perfectly compatible with the dignity and wisdom of any government to do themselves justice by spirited reproof, and that war should be the *ultima ratio*, and dernier resort.

Resolved, That democracy which formerly meant that form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged with the body of the people, now means quite a different matter—it now means quipnancy, lethargy, and sometimes a little torquism in the time of real and necessary danger; and violent threats, defiance, meetings, mobs, tar and feathers in times of peace—it now means abuse of the federal government formed by collective wisdom, and found expedient on a lengthy trial; it now means scurrility against the President (that best of men) and accusations against the superior officers, without supporting a single charge &c. in short it now means a thousand things of which Johnston nevertho't, nor did it enter into the mind of Sheridan to conceive of.

UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Virginia, July 17.

A gentleman has favored the Editors with the following, published in Lexington, Kentucky, in a hand-bill, on the 11th of last month; it was bro't by a gentleman who arrived in Chesterfield on Monday evening.

Lexington, June 18th, 1794.

Examination of two Potowatomies, captured by Captain Alexander Gilson on the North side of the Miami of the Lake, on the fifth day of June 1794.

Query 1. How long have you been from your nation?

Answer. Four days before our capture.

Q. 2. When did your nation receive the invitation from the British, to join them to go to war against the Americans?

A. On the first of last Moon, the message was sent by three Chiefs; a Delaware, a Shawano, and a Miami.

Q. 3. What was the message brought by those Indian Chiefs, and what number of British troops were at Roche de Bout on the first of May?

A. That the British sent them to invite the Potowatomies to go to war against the United States, that they (the British) were at Roche de Bout, on their way to war, against the Americans; that the number of British

troops then there, was about four hundred, with two pieces of artillery, exclusive of the Detroit militia, and had made a fortification round Col. McKee's house and stores at that place, in which they had deposited all their stores of ammunition, arms, clothing and provision, with which they promised to supply all the hostile Indians, in abundance, provided they would join and go with them to war.

Q. 4. What tribes of Indians, and what were their numbers at Roche de Bout, on the first day of May?

A. The Chipewas, Wyandots, Shawanoes, Tawas, Delawares and Miamis, there were then collected about one thousand warriors, and were daily coming in and collecting from all those nations.

Q. 5. What number of warriors do you suppose are actually collected at that place at this time, and what number of British troops and militia, have promised to join the Indians to fight this army?

A. From the latest and best information, and from our own knowledge of the number of warriors belonging to those nations, there cannot be less than two thousand warriors now assembled; and were the Potowatomies to join agreeably to invitation, the whole would amount to upwards of three thousand hostile Indians; but we do not think, that more than fifty of the Potowatomies will go to war. The British troops and militia that will join the Indians to go to war against the Americans will amount to fifteen hundred, agreeably to the promise of Governor Simcoe.

Q. 6. At what time, and from what place do the English and Indians mean to advance against the army?

A. About the last of this month, or the beginning of next, they intend to attack the Legion at this place. Gov. Simcoe, the great man who lives at or near Niagara, sent for the Potowatomies, and promised them arms, ammunition, provision, and clothing, and every thing they wanted, on condition they would join him, and go to war against the Americans; and that he would command the whole. He sent us the same message last winter, and again in the first of last Moon from Roche de Bout: He also said he was much obliged to us for our past services, and that he would now help us to fight, and render us all the services in his power against the Americans. All the speeches that we received from him were as red as blood, all the wampum and feathers were painted red; the war pipe and hatchet were red, and even the tobacco was painted red.

We received four different invitations from Governor Simcoe, inviting the Potowatomies to join in the war; the last was on the first of last Moon, when he promised to join us with fifteen hundred of his best warriors, as before mentioned.

But we wish for peace; except a number of our young men.

Examined and carefully reduced to writing, at Greenville, this 7th of June, 1794.

Canandarquay, April 29th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I had the honor of informing you in my last, that I had received a runner from Buffalo Creek, requesting my attendance at a council summoned to meet there. The enclosed are the proceedings of that Council.

"I have every reason to suppose that the Six Nations had fully made up their minds previous to the meeting of the council, to hold a treaty agreeable to the wishes of the United States, in order to bring about a general peace. But the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, which was interpreted to them by Col. Butler, together with the presents heaped upon them by the British on this occasion, induced them to give up that friendly intention.

"Col. Butler and Capt. Bombard attended at the council on behalf of the British government; they took pains on all occasions to represent a war between our government and theirs as inevitable; and although in my presence they did not intimate that their assistance would be wanted by the King, yet I am persuaded that on other occasions every effort is made to secure it.

"The presents that I brought from Philadelphia for, and delivered to the Indians, proved very satisfactory to them—I am persuaded that at the present time a continuation of the generosity of the United States will be highly serviceable. This part of the country being the frontier of the State of New-York, the inhabitants feel very much alarmed at the present appearance of war. Destitute of arms and ammunition, the scattered inhabitants of this remote wilderness, would fall an easy prey to

their savage neighbors, should they think proper to attack them.

"When I was at Buffalo creek, Gov. Simcoe had gone to Detroit, he started from that place immediately after receiving Lord Dorchester's speech to the Indians.

"The expenses of the Indians increase very fast: Their demands increase with the importance they suppose their friendship is to us. However Sir, you may rest assured that I endeavor to make use of all the economy that I can.

"I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed)

"ISRAEL CHAPIN.

"P. S. My son will inform you many particulars that I thought proper to omit mentioning in this letter.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 25.

A Gentleman has favored the Editor with the following interesting account:

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburgh, dated July 18, to a Mercantile House in this City.

"Two days since, seven miles from this town, the house of Gen. John Neville Inspector of the Revenue, was attacked by about eighty armed men, said to be opposed to the Excise law. After an engagement of one half hour, the mob left the house with seven of the party very badly wounded, two it is said, mortally. The house was defended by Gen. Neville and one of his servants. Last night about half past five o'clock, they again attacked the house, said to be five hundred in number. After a very brave defence by Major Kirkpatrick and eleven soldiers, the house was taken, five soldiers wounded. A very considerable number of the mob killed and wounded, the house and all the adjacent buildings were set on fire and consumed to ashes.

"There were a number of gentlemen went from this place, some to assist Gen. Neville, others to appease the minds of the factious—Col. Neville, Major Lenox, and several others, were, on their way to Gen. Neville's, made prisoners by the mob, after suffering some abuse, have made their escape into town—Gen. Neville has also made his escape, is yet unhurt. The commander of the mob, Major James McFarland, was shot dead on the spot.—All is confusion.—God only knows what will be the issue. In haste I am, &c.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

DETACHED OBSERVATIONS.

The overthrow of the forms of religion, is generally preceded by a dereliction of its principles altogether.

Those who object to any public acknowledgement of the existence of a Superintending Providence, it may be fairly presumed, have no faith in that existence.

To propose the abolition of the public worship of the Deity, is to propose abolition for every species of crimes—those therefore who advocate the intility of sacred institutions may justly be suspected of the most nefarious designs against the peace and happiness of Society.

It appears to be necessary to eradicate the moral sense in order to a perpetration of the crimes which disgrace the annals of mankind in various periods.

Who are the PEOPLE of a country? The owners and possessors of the same—surely not those who are not, and never will be, by labor or any honest vocation owners of the soil, or of any other visible property—and yet it is a modern doctrine, that persons of this description should not only choose our law-makers, but also make the laws, for the law-makers; so that the Representatives should be merely the organ to promulgate the laws—laws to regulate their property, made by those who have none.

The post arrived yesterday afternoon from Pittsburgh, brings the disagreeable news of some riotous proceedings in that quarter. The opposition to the excise law, which appeared to have subsided, has, it seems, from what reason we have not been able to learn broke out a fresh and some unwarrantable violence have been committed. General Nevil, an inspector of the excise in that quarter, had his house and stables, at about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, set fire to, and burned down; some lives were lost in an attempt to quell the riot, on which side we did not hear; but, finally sufficient military force was procured to restore order. Gen. Adv.

The last vessel arrived here which spoke the Chesapeake convoy on the 23d of May, brought information, that they were then steering for the south parts of France. This information is confirmed to us from Brest whence orders were sent them to steer that course,

so that they no doubt have avoided the remains of the British forces.

The Brest fleet, in Brest harbor, on the 14th of May last, consisted of 34 vessels of the line, went out to meet the Chesapeake convoy, and on the 15th 25 sail left Brest waters, leaving 2 behind, of which one three decker Le Peuple. On or about the 30th May, the 6 sail in Concalle bay arrived at Brest. Supposing, therefore, the issue of the naval combat on the 30th May, and 3d June, such as is presented the French must be complete masters of the channel, having at sea, or ready for sea, 8 ships of the line in Brest harbor, and 7 with the Chesapeake convoy, independent of the forces in that convoy, in all 15 or 16 sail of the line, to which the English cannot oppose immediately a sufficient force.

The Representative of the people, Jean-Bon-de St. Andre sailed on board the Brest fleet in their last expedition.—The Precieuse frigate, the same that lay in our river, was the vessel Captain Green spoke; the Captain requested him to come on board, chiefly to enquire whether he had met the Chesapeake fleet; and dismissed him very speedily informing him that there were three English frigates not far off, out of whose reach he must hasten; this haste accounts for the imperfectness of the intelligence brought by Capt. Green; who if this had been allowed, could certainly at least have brought us the particulars of the combat on the 30th May.—The Captain of the Precieuse, said in general terms that both actions were obstinately maintained on both sides, and asked whether Capt. Green, as he came out of Brest harbour did not meet a three decker going in dismasted.—Capt. Villegris who commanded the Precieuse here is promoted to the command of the Achille of 74.

An express arrived from Fort Franklin at Pittsburgh informs us, that the six nations had determined, on hostilities: that a runner had come in there, and ordered the Indians to leave it immediately.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Yesterday arrived in town, His Excellency George Hammond, the British Ambassador—and the Hon. F. P. Van Berkel, the Dutch Resident, and his Lady, from Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, July 3.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Chaleur.

"The Peggy, capt. Reed, has arrived here from Dartmouth, but last from Newfoundland. Capt. Reed failed in company with the Jersey fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ship Caltor, and informs that in lat. 15, they fell in with six frigates, which he saw capture the Major Pierson, Fiott, St. Peter, Neptune, Passbiae, Dumaries, and Three Silters, with another ship, whose name he does not recollect. Capt. Reed was ordered to send his boats on board one of the French frigates, which he did with twenty men; but night soon after coming on, he took advantage of it, and made his escape with the remainder of the crew. As none of the other vessels have arrived, we are afraid they have shared the same fate."

WHITESTOWN, July 9.

The following important communications were received by the Editor from gentlemen of the first respectability: their authenticity we think may be relied on.

We learn by a gentleman immediately from the county of Onondaga, that the greatest part of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, who have heretofore resided in that part of the country, and annually received an annuity of 500 dollars from the state, have removed into the British territory of the Province of Upper Canada. That on the 25th ult. those Indians who were on their way, and had collected at the Onondaga Salt Springs, to take leave of the few who remained behind, and could not be prevailed on (notwithstanding the most insinuating and indefatigable exertions of the British lions of the north) to quit their country; the Indians were collected in council, and the inhabitants, alarmed, at the movement of those tawny sons of cruelty, were also collected, when Major De Witt, by request of the inhabitants, delivered the following

T A L K:—

Brothers,

I am glad to see your faces; my heart, on this occasion, beats high for joy, and rises with grateful thanks to the Good Spirit above who has brought us together here to day in peace.

Brothers,

I am a young man, not much used to speaking in public; but the love I bear to your nation, and anxious desire that I have for your peace and welfare, makes me bold, and moves my tongue to speak.

Brothers,

I have but a few words to say to you; they don't come from the lips alone; but are the sentiment of my heart; they are words intended to give you peace of mind, and to ensure you of our friendship. Open, then, your ears, and attend to what I have to say.

Brothers,

I this day heard that a number of your nation was about to leave us, and going on the other side of the great lakes: this I am sorry to hear, as I presume there must be some unhappy cause for it. You are misled, and are about to destroy your nation. I venture to say, that your present determination, upon proper enquiry, will appear so, and therefore ought to be otherwise. Speak, brothers, what is it that draws you from your peaceful valley—that induces you to leave your unequalled hunting ground—woods bespangled with deer; and rivers filled with fish?

Brothers,

I presume some birds of false report must have passed through our country, and disturbed your minds. You must not listen to the stories of the little birds—Speak, brothers; I have always been, and still am, your sincere friend; give me an opportunity of contradicting any false and defigning stories you may have heard. I am anxious to set you right—to convince you that you are misled—that those who advise you to your present removal are not your friends. If the pretext is any grievances that you labor under, speak, and they shall be redressed. If you have been wronged, again speak, and your cause shall be vindicated. If it is the want of any provisions or other necessaries of life, and which you may be told will be given you at the place you are going to, I say, once more, speak, and your every want shall be supplied by your real friends, not by those who act thro' design, in order to answer some private purposes of their own, but from pure motives of friendship to you. In this I speak the sentiments and shew you the disposition of the United States and of the state of New-York in particular. Have you ever requested any thing of the state and had it not immediately granted? Have you ever made known any of your grievances to our father the governor, and others appointed by our great council to do business with you, and had them not redressed? Surely then you cannot now have any reason to distrust the same friendship—No, nothing to lead you to distrust the fatherly care of our government over you. What then is it that you expect to receive in the place you are going to? I want your answers to all these things—Speak quick, brothers; I am anxious to hear you open wide your minds; keep nothing back; my ears are uncovered; not a whisper shall interrupt your voice.

Ryadotagh, the first chief in the nation, then rose and observed, that it was with heart-felt satisfaction that he met his friend (Major De Witt) and the rest of the white people at this time, to explain to them the cause of their present journey—He was glad to see they had taken the trouble to meet them, and give them an opportunity to remove any improper impressions or suggestions which might otherwise have been made and remained on the minds of his brothers in this part of the country—He proceeded in the most energetic language, to answer every point that had been touched on and raised by Mr. De Witt, and took unwearied pains to endeavor to shew and convince, that they did not go in consequence of any of the stories of the little birds, or from any dissatisfaction which they had against the state, but merely to see some of their relations at Swagoughchee and Buffalo Creek; and that all was going to return again in the course of a month or six weeks. Several of the other chiefs spoke in their turns and favored the same ideas.

"From Shenondon, an Oneida Chief, to Hugh White, Esq.

Brother,

"This is to acquaint you, that we yesterday received a message in our village, from Cayuga, to the following import, viz. That the noted Sachem