

Mr. FENNO,

IN the course of my last evening's walk, I picked up a little parcel in the street, which upon being opened proved to be a portion of medicine carefully enveloped within a double cover. To some persons this might have proved a valuable acquisition, but as I enjoy good health without the aid of emetics or cathartics, I was upon the point of abandoning the packet once more to its fate, when my attention was drawn to the outer covering, which appeared to contain a fragment of some verses in manuscript. It would seem from the purpose to which the paper was applied, that the writer was a son of Esculapius, who having but little to do in his professional line, had undertaken to pay his addresses to the Muses. Perhaps it is the gentleman, who has the credit of being the author of all those publications, which for want of decency and want of truth, have acquired to the Brussels Gazette of America a decided superiority over the Brussels Gazette of Brabant. That there is also good reason to suppose, that the production is the offspring of a member of one of the self created and virtual representative societies in the United States, may be inferred from the verses themselves, of which the following is an exact copy:

As old Satan was one day lamenting
The great want of a deputy devil,
To assist him to keep from repenting
All those passages addicted to evil—
The Democrats begged of his highness,
For the preference due to their merits,
And promised to follow with blindness
Opinions inspired by spirits.

Cetera desunt.

It is to be regretted that the poem of which the foregoing is a part had not remained one and indivisible, because there is reason to believe, that the remainder of it contained the result of the patriotic offer made by the club at large to citizen Lucifer—For however ludicrous the idea of Satan's lamenting the want of an agent to assist him in his works of darkness, may appear to some, it proves at least, that he well knew where to rattle his drum!

All the writers who have hitherto attempted an analysis of the Democratic Societies, have run into one common error with respect to their origin. For although it is admitted that the terms of Jacobin and Democratic are of modern date, yet it is no less true, that there were similar institutions in former times. The club held in the cave of Adullam, may be justly considered as the most famous upon record, and is thus described by a masterly penman. "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them." 1 Sam. xxii. chap. ver. ii.

That two societies existing at periods so widely distant from each other, should have men of the same name for their first Presidents and that there should also be a striking resemblance in other respects, are circumstances the more remarkable, because fortuitous—but, there is one fact however, accompanying the history of both societies, which is by no means wonderful—it is, that when the two Davids had reached the goal to which their ambition pointed, they abandoned the silly asses upon whose back they won the race, to the fraternal hug of other Jockies.

Mr. FENNO,

Having read in your Gazette of the other day the remarks of a correspondent on a pamphlet lately published, and entitled, *Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley &c.* I was led to read the work myself, and your correspondent must excuse me if I differ very widely from him in my opinion of it.

In the first place, I cannot see the inhumanity of giving a fair account of the Birmingham riots, of the property the Doctor lost; nor can I see, that speaking of the horrors of the French Revolution in terms of the strongest disapprobation, or the ridiculing of the pretended admirers of that farce, (or perhaps more properly, tragedy) of Liberty, which has been so long exhibiting in France, renders the production at all "unfit for the meridian of the United States."

The object of the pamphlet is to place in a fair light the motives of the Doctor's emigration, and those of the different societies who addressed him, on his arrival at New-York. I think the author has fully proved, that personally,

the Doctor had no right to complain of his country; and consequently that the pretended reason of his emigration was merely pretended. It is the duty of every good citizen to expose the false pretensions of those who endeavor to impose upon the public.

With respect to the Democratic and some other popular Societies, it is curious to hear them condole with a foreigner who has, as they pretend, suffered from a lawless assembly of the people, while their own foundation seems to have been intended for nothing more than the encouragement of such assemblies.

In short, Sir, I am persuaded that this pamphlet, is exceedingly fit for the meridian of the United States, and particularly at this moment, when proceedings, not much unlike those which the Doctor pretends were the cause of his emigration have taken place in our own country. We shall now be furnished with an opportunity of estimating the excellence of our constitution and of that of Great Britain, by comparing the rise, progress, and end, of the riots in our Western Territory and those at Birmingham.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant and
CORRESPONDENT.

From Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

Of the corruption of the principle of Democracy.

THE principle of democracy is corrupted not only when the spirit of equality is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of extreme equality, and when every citizen wants to be upon a level with those he has chosen to command him. Then the people incapable of bearing the very power they have entrusted, want to do every thing of themselves, to debate for the Senate, to execute for the magistrate, and to strip the judges.

When this is the case, virtue cannot longer subsist in the Republic. The people want to exercise the functions of the magistrates who cease to be revered. The deliberations of the senate are slighted; all respect is then laid aside for the senators, and consequently for old age. If there is no more respect for old age, there will be none soon for parents; deference to husbands will be likewise thrown off, and submission to masters. This licentiousness will soon taint the mind; and the restraint of command be as fatiguing as that of obedience. Wives, children, slaves, will shake off all subjection. No longer will there be any such thing as manners, order, or virtue.

We find in Xenophon's banquet a very lively description of a republic, in which the people abused their equality. Each guest in his turn the reason why he is satisfied, "I am content with myself," says Chamides, "because of my poverty. When I was rich I was obliged to pay my court to my former, knowing I was more liable to be hurt by them, than capable of doing them harm. The republic constantly demanded some new sum of me; and I could not decline paying. Since I am grown poor, I have acquiesced authority, no body threatens me, I rather threaten others. I can go or stay where I please. The rich already rise from their seats, and give me the way. I am a king, I was before a slave: I paid taxes to the public, now it maintains me: I am no longer afraid of losing: I hope to acquire."

The people fall into this misfortune, when those in whom they confide, desirous of concealing their own corruption, endeavour to corrupt. To prevent them from seeing their own ambition, they speak to them only of their grandeur, to conceal their own avails, they incessantly flatter theirs.

The corruption will increase among the corrupters, and likewise among those who are already corrupted, when the people will distribute the public money among themselves, and having added the administration of affairs to their indolence, they will be for adding to their poverty the amusements of luxury. But with their indolence and luxury, nothing but the public treasure will be able to satisfy their demands.

We must not be surprised to see their suffrages given for money. It is impossible to give a great deal to the people without squeezing much more out of them: but to compass this, the state must be subverted.

The greater the advantages they seem to derive from their liberty, the nearer they draw to the critical moment of losing it. Petty tyrants arise who have all the voices of a single tyrant. The small remains of liberty soon become untenable; a single tyrant starts up, and the people lose all even the advantages of their corruption.

Democracy hath therefore two excellencies to avoid, the spirit of inequality which leads to aristocracy or monarchy; and the spirit of extreme equality which leads to despotic power, as the latter is completed by conquest.

True it is, that those who corrupted the Greek republic did not become tyrants. This was because they had a greater passion for eloquence than for the military art. Besides, there reigned an implacable hatred in the hearts of the Greeks against those who subverted a republican government; and for this reason anarchy degenerated into annihilation, instead of being changed into tyranny.

But Syracuse, which was situated in the midst of a great number of petty states whose government had been changed from oligarchy to tyranny. Syracuse which had a Senate I scarce ever mentioned in history, was exposed to such miseries as are the consequences of a more than ordinary corruption. This City continually in a state of licentiousness, or oppression, equally labouring under its liberty and servitude, receiving always the one and the other like a tempest, and notwithstanding its external strength, constantly determined to a revolution by the least foreign power: this City, I say, had in its bosom an immense multitude of people, whose fate it was to have always this cruel alternative, of either giving themselves a tyrant, or of being the tyrant themselves.

NOTE.

* See Plutarch in the lives of Timoleon and Dion.

† Upon the expulsion of the tyrants, they made citizens of strangers and mercenary troops, which produced civil wars, Aristot. Polit. lib. 5. cap. 3. The people having been the cause of the victory over the Athenians, the Republic was then changed. Ibid. cap. 4. The passion of the two young magistrates, one of whom carried off the other's boy, and in revenge the other debauched his wife, was attended with a change in the form of this Republic. Ibid. lib. 7. cap. 4.

* It was that of the six hundred, of whom mention is made by Diodorus.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 28.

Saturday morning arrived a Danish sloop laden with sugar, coffee, &c. prize to his Majesty's ship Experiment. She was captured at Gonaive.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Miller of his Majesty's ship Experiment, dated Gonaive, St. Domingo, June 18, 1794.

"We attacked this town and fort the 15th inst. and after firing several broadsides we silenced the fort, and having landed fifty seamen we spiked the guns and cut out the sloop General de Waltheroff. Being disappointed in receiving assistance with troops from St. Domingo, we were obliged to employ numerous and every moment encircling, I judged it prudent to embark, and after leaving the shore we unluckily had two men wounded, which is all the loss we have sustained. Before leaving the shore we killed 6 of the enemy. I am sorry to add that the town was fired by the brigands and is now in ashes."

An account from Monte Christi mentions, that the Count De Cifuenes has lately arrived at St. Domingo, to take on himself the government of the Spanish part of the island; and that the first exertion of his authority was the putting under arrest his predecessor in office, who is to be sent to old Spain, charged with having assisted the French brigands in their horrible warfare.

June 30.

Yesterday morning information was received at Port Royal and transmitted here, that his Majesty's frigate Rose, which sailed on Tuesday from Port Royal, was driven on shore by one of the tremendous gales of wind which blew on Friday night near Rocky Point at the east end of the island, and will be lost.

July 2.

One of the ships, captured at Port-au-Prince, on her way to Port Royal yesterday struck on a reef near the Palisades, abreast of this town, and is with her cargo lost.

Several houses in this town have been injured by the immense torrent of water which poured in from the northward and gave the resemblance of river courses to most of the streets.

MONTEGO BAY, July 5.

Monday last anchored at Martha Brae, two of the French ships that were captured at Port-au-Prince.—Twelve sail of prize vessels under convoy of the Irresistible, of 74 guns, Captain Henry sailed from Port-au-Prince the 23d ult. for Kingston; but on the 28th, were separated in a severe gale of wind. Nine sail have gained the following ports on this side of the island; two ships and a brig at St. Ann's Bay; three ships at Rio Bueno; two at Martha Brae; and one arrived here last Tuesday.—One of the ships at Martha Brae, when she anchored, had seven feet water in the hold, and is since sunk.

At the request of the Magistrates of this parish, a meeting of the gentlemen of the faculty took place at the Court House last Thursday morning, to consider,

1st. What are the most likely means to prevent the spreading of the malignant fever, which for so long a season confined itself to the shipping and to new comers, and has lately made its appearance on shore in the most contagious and dangerous shape?

2d. What may be considered the earliest decided symptoms of the disorder?

3d. What they would recommend to be instantly done by any persons conceiving themselves infected therewith, in case of the absence of professional assistance?

We understand there was a respectable meeting, and that the opinions were nearly unanimous, and will be reduced to form, and published, to the following effect:

1st. By way of prevention to avoid (as much as circumstances will possibly admit) communication with diseased persons, and when necessity absolutely calls for it, to be prepared with a handkerchief or cloth well impregnated with vinegar (if camphorated so much the better,) and to adopt rather a more generous diet, &c. than usual.

2dly. The first symptoms are discoverable by a redness and burning heat in the eyes, a general determination to the head, attended with stupor and great debility.

3dly. Unless the patient is of a weak habit, instant and copious bleeding has lately been practised with the most happy success, and afterwards the stomach and bowels to be freely evacuated; in one instance spiced vinegar applied to the crown of the head (previously shaved) was attended with the utmost success, although the patient was considered to be far gone.

It is recommended in various parts of the rooms of diseased persons, cloths should be hung up after being dipped in vinegar, and in many cases a little good vinegar, diluted with water and made palatable with syrup, may be given, which has been experienced to have a good effect.

From a respectable authority, we are sorry to announce the death of Major General Dundas, commander in chief at Guadaloupe, after its surrender, which happened early in June.

UNITED STATES.

CANAAN, (N.Y.) July 30.

Democrats, Aristocrats, and Tories, are foreign plants, which at present will thrive but indifferently in our Federal soil. There are a few however who while they are enjoying the enviable fruits of Federalism, are insidiously endeavouring to transplant those noxious weeds, in our American garden; finding them incongenial to the globe, they incontinently hold them up as scarecrows to the Federal Gardener, to intimidate him from culturing the Federalist a lovely plant—dropt from the celestial regions of freedom into the fair bosom of America. It was cultured by the general hand of Republicanism, at whose touch the grateful Federalist assumed a modest dignity, which encouraged Republicanism to become its Guardian. Like the sensitive plant, it shrinks with horror at the contact of those outlandish fungi, Democrats, Jacobins, Aristocrats and Tories—Under the fostering hand of its guardian, it has emulated the loftiest trees of the forest; while its enemies, the Democrats, &c. which were imported for its destruction, are groveling among the weeds and mushrooms at its feet; and like the deadly nightshade they are dealing noxious poison to all the surrounding plants: while the beneficent Federalist is diffusing its genial and salutary fragrance on all around—Long, long may the stately Federalist continue the pride and glory of America!—Soon, very soon may its enemies be convinced, that under the protecting branches of this ineffable tree, and its attendant Charter, the Federal Constitution, will be found the only safe shelter from the stormy blasts of ungovernable anarchy.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) July 3.

An address from the democratic R. society of Washington, N. Carolina, to the Hon Thomas Blount, Esq. representative in congress for this district, on his arrival at this place.

The Hon. Thomas Blount, Esq. representative in congress for this district.

CITIZEN,

We the committee appointed by the democratic R. society of Washington, for the special purpose,

Do congratulate you on your safe arrival

at this place.—We return you the unfeigned thanks of our society for your truly patriotic conduct in the late session of Congress.—May your laudable endeavors to promote the general good of our country be ever crowned with success.

We wish you health and happiness.

By order of the committee.

D. JONES, Chairman.

Washington, }
July 3, 1794. }

THE ANSWER.

To the chairman of the democratic society of Washington.

CITIZEN,

As nothing can be more pleasing to a man who reveres a republican government, and regards as he ought the opinion of his fellow-citizens, than the applause of virtuous and well informed men, when he is conscious of having endeavored to deserve it,

The approbation which the democratic society of Washington have done me the honor, through you, so fully and so agreeably to express of my conduct in the last session of Congress could not fail to afford me the highest satisfaction; and excite in me, the most lively emotions of gratitude.

I beg leave to reciprocate the congratulation, the thanks and the wishes of the society, and through you, as chairman of their committee, to assure them of a continuance of my best endeavors to promote the general good of our common country.

I am, Sir, with the

utmost respect, your

most obedient servant,

THOMAS BLOUNT.

Washington, }
July 3, 1794. }

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 6.

The conduct of the citizens of Richmond, (Virginia) on the late attempt to violate the neutrality of the United States, declared by the President, and solemnly sanctioned by the Representatives of the Union—merits, and will most cordially receive the applauses of every friend to the honor and peace of this united Republic.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated July 30.

"About four o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by the ringing of Dr. Thatcher's church bell, (which is near my lodgings) this proved to be an alarm for one of the most tremendous fires that the town has for a long time experienced.—It broke out in one of the rope walks near Fort Hill by the boiling a kettle of tar, which took fire, and the whole walk was instantly in a flame.—Mr. Russell's great store is burnt to the ground, but every particle of the property is saved—Five or six rope walks have been burnt, and exhibited the grandest spectacle imaginable.

Parts of blazing shingles were carried eleven miles from the town, and several lighted on Vose's house at Milton.—Mr. Isaac Davis, brother to the Treasurer, has lost all his property. Mr. Appleton's house and Loan Office are burnt to the ground, and many of the public papers lost."

The property destroyed by this fire, is supposed to amount to three times that by the South end fire—the number of buildings about the same. The smoke of the tar and other combustibles, ascended in rolling columns to the Heavens, and formed the most sublime and awful spectacle I ever beheld.—The women and children wandering about half naked, exhibited a shocking sight. Mr. B. his wife and daughter, I met in that situation among others; the daughter had her shoulder much burnt by the fire, as she lay in bed, no lives lost.

* A letter from Mr. Appleton informs, that all the public books and papers were saved.

From the EAGLE.

From the shop of Messrs. Colon and Spondee.

They write from Boston, that on the 10th July, the "memorable" anniversary of the demolition of the Bastille was duly celebrated at Frenzy Hall, by a "number" of citizen Frenchmen and Citizen Old Whigs not to mention the Citizens, recking from "Oliver's Dock". Much republican roast beef was eaten, much wine, imported from France since the Revolution, was swallowed, and many a "civil" toast given, ready made at the Dockyard; together with a "Volunteer" from our Governor as at the first, and our Counsellor as at the beginning. No accidents happened to mar and mangle the Patriotism of the day, excepting only an unlucky fall of that "worthy citizen Mr. W. Dogget," who having drank as it is conjectured, "potations, pottle deep" tumbled, in true republican style, from the lofty win-