

NEVER yet did INSURRECTION want such a bold colour to imprint its cause; Or would it be as seeking for a time Of self-made havoc and confusion.

[SHAKESPEARE.]

MR. RUSSELL,

It is certainly a matter of surprise and astonishment, that there should be found in Massachusetts, a man so flagitious as to advocate, and endeavor to extend, the murders, homicide, and robbery on the insurgents of Pennsylvania; but, at the same time, it is not wholly unattended with consolation: for therein is discovered, what has for a long time been suspected and denied, that our country harbours within her bosom wretches who would overturn all order, government and laws, that they might triumph in their ruins; and that were even the infamous traitor Arnold to become one of the leaders of an insurrection against the laws of the Union, he would warm advocates and friends, who would hail him one of their "brethren." The false citizens of the United States ought to be made acquainted, that the insurrection against the laws in the back parts of Pennsylvania, is a branch of that evil tree of which the Jacobin clubs are the root, and that it is to them they will be indebted for all the expenses attending the suppression of the guilty; and it will afford the farmer but a sorry consolation, when he is presented his property, as his proportion of the expenses, that every citizen of the Union must bear his proportion, that he is to look to those clubs for a remuneration. That the extent of the evil may be contemplated, let him calculate the expenses of an army of 100,000 men, its equipments and subsistence, raised to enforce the authority of laws, which all America, those insurgents excepted, punctually and cheerfully observe.

That this assertion of the origin of the insurrection is founded in eternal truth, let them read the inflammatory resolves, resolutions and denunciations of the Pittsburg Disunion Society, the burden of which long has for a long time been "the ancient, arbitrary Excise;" and see, at the foot of these resolves, at times, the names of Wallace, Scull, Brackenridge, McPherson, Andrew Williams, McIntire, and all the names of the Irish, Tannobill, and all the names of the names which come forward in hand-bills, calling their fellow citizens to assemble, IN 1788, in the fields, to destroy the officers of excise, and to "take away the rights of citizens, all who are the tyrants to do so." Citizens, do you call this tyranny of the most abject kind? Yes, it do; but this the clubs, in their conclaves, call the exercise of liberty.

The Philadelphia club, it is true, has feeble members, disapproved of their king; but this is only adding hypothesis to fact, and practicing still their tyrannical impositions on the public, which will be deemed a serious fact, that a dollar has been collected, by exacting the two counties in Insurrection; and hundreds of thousands of dollars of public monies paid by the citizens of the United States, have been exacted here; and principally for their own use. When this is considered, that the active rioters are nineteen out of twenty emigrants recently from Europe, and many of them were a citizen of the United States (the clubs excepted) from 1800, that will see the absolute necessity, will give his cheerful aid and acquiescence, that the arm of the Executive should be served, to bring the insurrection to a close as citizens of the United States, of teaching them the source they owe to the laws of the United States, and their obligation to sustain the laws of the public burdens, and that branch should first be held up if they refuse its terms, the last day of the law must be referred to, and they taught their duty at the point of the sword or on the scaffold.

MASSACHUSETTS FARMER. 1794.

The American Daily Advertiser.

ARTICLE II.

It has been observed that the means to be employed to turn the attention of the government, would be complicated among other things, to draw your attention from the true object to be decided.

What is this question, shall the majority govern? shall the nation be ruled? shall the general will

prevail, or the will of a faction? shall there be government, or no government?

It is impossible to deny that this is the true, and the whole question. No art, no sophistry, can involve it in the least obscurity.

The Constitution you have ordained for yourselves and your posterity contains this express clause, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and Excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the defence and general welfare of the United States." You have then, by a solemn and deliberate act, the most important and sacred that a nation can perform, pronounced and decreed, that your Representatives in Congress shall have power to lay Excises. You have done nothing since to reverse or impair that decree.

Your Representatives in Congress, pursuant to the Commission derived from you, and with a full knowledge of the public exigencies have laid an excise. At three succeeding sessions they have revised that act, and have as often, with a degree of unanimity not common, and after the best opportunities of knowing your sense, renewed their sanction to it, you have acquiesced in it, it has gone into general operation; and you have actually paid more than a million of dollars on account of it.

But the four western counties of Pennsylvania, undertake to rejudge and reverse your decrees: You have said, "The Congress shall have power to lay Excises." They say, "The Congress shall not have this power." Or what is equivalent—they shall not exercise it:—for a power that may not be exercised is a nullity—Your representatives have said, and four times repeated it, "an excise on distilled spirits shall be collected"—They say it shall not be collected—We will punish, expel, and banish the officers who shall attempt the collection. We will do the same by every other person who shall dare to comply with your decree expressed in the Constitutional character; and with that of your Representative expressed in the laws. The sovereignty shall not reside with you, but with us. If you presume to dispute the point by force—we are ready to measure swords with you; and if unequal ourselves to the contest we will call in the aid of a foreign nation. We will league ourselves with a foreign power.

If there is a man among us who shall affirm that the question is not what it has been stated to be—who shall endeavor to perplex it, by ill timed declamations against excise laws—who shall strive to paralyze the energies of the government—who shall incite, or indirectly, that force ought not to be employed to compel the insurgents to a submission to the laws, if the pending experiment to bring them to reason (an experiment which will immortalize the moderation of the government) shall fail; such a man however he may prate and babble republicanism, is not a republican; he attempts to set up the will of a part against the will of the whole, the will of a faction, against the will of the nation, the pleasure of a few against your pleasure; the violence of a lawless combination against the sacred authority of laws pronounced under your indisputable commission.

Mark such a man, if such there be. The occasion may enable you to discriminate the true from pretended Republicans; your friends from the friends of faction. It is in vain that the latter shall attempt to conceal their pernicious principles under a crowd of odious invectives against the laws. Your answer is this: "We have already in the Constitutional act decided the point against you, and against those for whom you apologize. We have pronounced that excises may be laid and consequently that they are not as you say inconsistent with Liberty. Let our will be first obeyed and we shall be ready to consider the reason which can be afforded to prove our judgement has been erroneous; and if they convince us to cause them to be observed. We have not neglected the means of amending in a regular course the Constitutional act. And we shall know how to make our sense be respected whenever we shall discover that any part of it needs correction. But as an earnest of this, it is our intention to begin by securing obedience to our authority, from those who have been bold enough to set it at defiance. In a full respect for the laws we discern the reality of our power and the means of providing for our welfare as occasion may require; in the contempt of the laws, we see the annihilation of our power; the

Note—Threats of joining the British are actually thrown out—how far the idea may go is not known.

possibility, and the danger of its being usurped by others and of the despotism of individuals succeeding to the regular authority of the nation."

That a fate like this may never await you, let it be deeply imprinted in your minds and handed down to your latest posterity, that there is no road to despotism more sure or more to be dreaded than that which begins at anarchy.

TULLY.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 1.

The following is the address to the armies of France, for giving no quarter to the English and Hanoverian troops, which was adopted in substance by the Convention—they afterwards repealed it.

Barrere then read an address to the armies of the Republic, the purport of which was adopted by the Convention in the sitting of the 26th. It is as follows:

"England is capable of every outrage on humanity; and of every crime towards the Republic. She attacks the rights of nations and threatens to annihilate their Liberty.

"How long will you suffer to continue on your frontier the slaves of George?"

"He formed the Congress of Pilnitz, and brought about the scandalous surrender of Toulon. He burned our magazines in the maritime towns. He corrupted our cities, and endeavored to destroy the National Representation. He starved your plains, and purchased treasons on the frontiers.

"When the event of battle shall put in your power either English and Hanoverians, bring to your remembrance the vast tracts of country English slaves have laid waste. Carry your view to La Vendee, Toulon, Lyons, Landrecies, Martinique, and St. Domingo, places still reeking with the blood which the atrocious policy of the English has shed. Do not trust to their artful language, which is an additional crime, worthy of their perfidious character and machavelian government.

"No, no, Republican soldiers, you ought therefore, when victory shall put in your power either English or Hanoverians, to strike; not one of them ought to return to the traitorous territory of England, or to be brought into France. Let the British slaves perish, and Europe be free!"

LONDON, June 12.

STATE PAPER, Letter from the British Ambassador at Copenhagen, to Count Bernstorff, Minister of State to his Danish Majesty.

Copenhagen, May 14, 1794.

SIR,

At the time when I was obliged to apply to your Excellency, and complained against the publication, called, "The Danish Spectator, I requested a public and speedy reparation. I am ignorant of the causes of the delay in the proceedings of the Trial, which it was not my business to investigate. It is, however, but too obvious, that from the step taken by the Public Accuser, that even if I had thought proper to wait for the result of that Trial, I could not have expected anything satisfactory from it. In however moderate manner the Kings of Denmark exercised that absolute power, with which they had been invested since the Revolution of the 1660, yet there is much doubt but that power remained in their hands as late as the beginning of last year, at a time when a Danish subject of the name of Brabands, after having been interrogated by an extraordinary commission, on an accusation for seditious writings, has been on the King's authority taken up and thrown into a dungeon in the citadel of Copenhagen, where he still languishes, without ever having been tried; and still later, we witnessed the arrestation and imprisonment of a citizen (obscure indeed) for having, in a publication, ridiculed certain sacred things, and amongst others, for the rebuilding of the Chateau of Christianburg, for the armament, &c.

In appealing to the laws of Denmark, I appealed to them, such as I knew them to be; in short such as your Excellency described them, when you said to me, "Altho' you were not the head of the law, it was still in your power to direct it in some manner or other." A remarkable declaration, which I did not fail to communicate to my court, as well as many of my colleagues, at the time at Copenhagen.

At present a Professor of Literature in a libel of which he declared himself to be the author, insulted a minister of a nation in peace with Denmark, expressing freely

his regret at the Minister's having escaped assassination.

In this business, a state business, similar to those which I have before quoted a regular process is entered upon; and moreover, before an inferior tribunal. The process is commenced against a man guilty of the greatest crime against society; namely, to have endeavored to excite a quarrel, between two nations.

If the sentence of his Judges be in conformity with the demand made by the Public Accuser, in the name of the King of Denmark, he ought to have been sentenced first to an amende honorable, and afterwards to a pecuniary fine of two hundred dollars: imprisonment can only be an alternative in case of contumacy. The identity of the person designated in the libel is acknowledged, and is obvious to every body except to such as do not chuse to acknowledge it; but even if the presumptive evidence had not amounted as it really does, to positive conviction, one may boldly assert, that the rights of nations, in a state of litigation, becoming a process between one nation and another, permit no sort of interpretation of quibble and chicanery. It is the spirit, and not the literal import of these sacred laws which requires strict adherence.

I shall not take upon myself, Sir, to say whether my Court will be disposed to rest contented with the satisfaction you procure, for an insult which it received in the person of its servant at the Court of Copenhagen, under the immediate protection of which Court it had placed him.

The most abject slavery is, perhaps, not more distant from true liberty, than popular licentiousness; and particularly that licentiousness, encouraged through the medium of the press, cannot but endanger the safety of the State which tolerates it.

As to myself, and as much as it is possible for me to separate my personal case, from that of my Court, I declare myself satisfied: the person who attacked me, has retracted in a Court of Justice; having offered, as I am informed, to take an oath, that I was not the person designated in the libel, none of his assertions could have reached my honor, and if it depended upon me, I should abandon him to his own conscience, and to the judgment of his fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) D. HAILES.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 26.

A letter from Hamburg dated July 7, to a merchant in this city, says that the French have taken Ostend.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore.

"We learnt yesterday that the ship which sailed from this port the 22d May, and which carried to Port Dauphin 200 passengers, was lost on her return in coming round Cape Hatteras. She had a good many passengers eleven of which perished. The others saved themselves in the ship's boat—and arrived, naked at Norfolk.

Courier Francois.

Died on the 20th inst. at Frederickburgh, Virginia, Mrs. H. Callender, wife of Capt. John Callender, of that place.

Account from Lloyd's (London) list of captures for one month, ending the 30th May, 1794.

Table with columns: By the French, By the English. Rows list various ships, nationalities, and counts.

Capt. Art of the brig Norfolk, 9 days from Charleston, informs, that on the 15th instant off Charleston Bar, was boarded by an officer from the Terpsichore frigate, in company with the Zebra, a loop of war, part of Admiral Jervis's fleet, from the West-Indies. Same time he saw two 74's belonging to Admiral Murray's Squadron, on a cruise. The English officer on board the Norfolk, enquired if there were any British failors on board; one made answer, and said, he was born in Wales; The English officer told Captain Art, his orders were to take out all such he fell in with, and further extended to all British privateers, to strip them of all their men, except as many as would conduct them into port. Capt. Art told the officer if he took out one of his crew it would oblige him to return to port, but all his remonstrances were in vain.

Letters have been received since Saturday from the westward—we learn that they contain intelligence of a meeting of the

Commissioners with parties of the Insurgents; which produced nothing satisfactory. The appointed meeting had not then taken place.

Rumor with her hundred tongues has circulated some particulars, which if well founded, will in due time be authenticated. It may however, not be improper to say, that they are not of a very pleasing nature.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Hamburg Papers received by the Ship Birmingham Packet, Capt. Lockyer, and Snow Henry and Charles.

From the Hamburg Gazette of the 31st of July.

Intelligence from Oppenheim of the 25th of June, mentions, that Moellendorf and Kalkreuth are at Kaiserlautern. By the Mannheim head of the 26th, it appears that the Prussians had taken Pirmasens. A general action from Saar Louis to Goermerheim was expected very soon.

On the 25th of June, Cobourg, who it appears must have crossed the country from the environs of Tournay for the protection of the Luxembourg, attempted in conjunction with the prince of Orange to relieve Charleroi. On the 26th they made the attempt, the Dutch troops in the centre and right wing and Cobourg's army forming the left.

The Dutch were successful in driving in the French posts, but Cobourg hearing of the capitulation of Charleroi on the 25th retired. He lost 1500 men by his own account, the prince of Orange 100 by his. The combined armies retired to Nivelles.

The duke of York had his head quarters at Oudenarde on the 24th of June. Beaulieu on the 25th had formed a junction with Clairfayt. Some symptoms of insurrection had made their appearance in sundry towns of the Netherlands.

The last accounts at Hamburg when the Snow failed were that Ostend was taken.

A letter from Copenhagen of July 1st, mentions, that the Danish naval armament amounts to 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates and some smaller vessels. The coats are also to be put in a state of defence.

Reports said that Beaulieu had been killed and Cobourg wounded.

From Amsterdam, July 1.

Charleroi capitulated on the 25th and the garrison were made prisoners of war. Bruges and Ghent were in possession of the French on the 26th, the garrisons evacuated those places. Cobourg has ordered the evacuation of Queenois, Conde, Landrecy, and Valenciennes. The English under Moir intended for Ostend had gone round to the Scheldt, that place being cut off. On the 26th there was much confusion at Brussels, in consequence of the capture of Charleroi and the retreat of Cobourg, whose baggage had already arrived at Brussels. Great fears were entertained for the safety of that city.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 16th.

A frigate arrived here from Genoa, in a passage of two days brings intelligence, that a fleet of seven sail of the line and 5 frigates failed from Toulon and under their protection a number of transports with 10,000 men on board, for the relief of Corfica. The English fleet under Vice Admiral Hotham, having received intelligence of their sailing joined that under Admiral Hood, and being 14 sail of the line strong went in pursuit of the French whom they fell in with and chased into a small port, named Juan near Nice in the territory of Genoa, where the French landed their forces and put themselves in a posture of defence by occupying the fort and batteries. Lord Hood left Vice Admiral Hotham with nine sail to block them up and proceeded with the remaining five to continue the siege of Calvi. The English had also made a declaration to Genoa in consequence of the intrusion of the French, that if they did not declare war against France, the allies would consider them as enemies. The answer of Genoa was not known.

From Madrid, May 27.

In consequence of the late successes of the French, all the Catalonians from 15 to 60 were ordered to take up arms.

From Warsaw, June 23.

Kosciusko is at Marca, within a few miles of this city. The cockade worn by the patriotic Poles is blue and green. The Polish ladies have lent to the patriotic camp shirts.

June 25.

The Russian and Prussian armies are two miles from that of Kosciusko, an action may therefore be soon expected.