

From the Columbian Mercury.

MR. PHINNEY,

MR. BURKE, in his controversy with Mr. Paine, the able champion for Representative Republics, labours to prove the existence of what he calls "A Natural Aristocracy," of which he makes a superiority of talents, a principal ingredient. Not being able to derive his favorite Aristocracy from the voice of the people, he endeavours to trace it up to the dictate of nature, and to a sort of divine right. One of your correspondents, a "Canaan Democrat," seems to have imbibed a similar notion, for in a piece written expressly in justification of a political society, self-created, and self-established, he makes it one topic of his argument, "that men are social beings of very different capacities." Admitting this to be a truth, yet, to make his argument conclude in favor of Democratic Societies, we must take for granted, an intermediate proposition, which it seems your correspondent has not ventured to disclose, viz. that among the different capacities of men, the members of the Democratic Society possess that superiority which justifies them in assuming a censorship on the acts and doings of the constituted authorities. The argument would then stand thus, "nature has made a wide difference in the capacities with which she has endued men; we have been favored by her with superior gifts; therefore we have a right to form ourselves into a society, which is to tell the common people, what are their rights, and how they must pursue them; what are injuries and how they must redress them; what are political heresies, and what is the test of political orthodoxy, &c." It may be asked if these men possess such a pre-eminence over the bulk of the community, how has it happened, that they have not been distinguished by their neighbors, and that in the great variety of constitutional offices, they have not been thought of, by the people to fill them? The Canaan Democrat, has an answer at hand; it seems that, "the modest and unassuming genius," cannot get into public notice in the ordinary way, and therefore that a political stage must be raised, on which they can display their talents.

All this is very fine, but I suspect it is not democracy; and I protest, it is the first time, I ever heard that modesty had any share in the formation of Democratic Societies. It is indeed not extraordinary that these Democrats, like the British Aristocrats, should endeavor to derive a pre-eminence from nature herself, as superseding the necessity of an election to office by the people, but I suspect that these gentlemen think more contemptuously of their less learned neighbors than they deserve. The Canaan Democrat may possess superior talents for writing in news-papers, and yet his more humble fellow-citizens may not be less useful members of society; he may be more able to discuss political theories, but they are not less qualified to judge of the merits of government, under which they enjoy peace and prosperity. But if this amazing difference of capacities really disqualifies the bulk of the people from judging of their Rights and the qualifications of their representatives, (which form a Democrat) it is time that we diminish the trappings and expense of elections and of representative bodies, and commit all the powers of government to political societies, composed of men of superior capacities, and pointed out by nature, as proper to instruct and govern the rest.

While every sentiment in favor of the Rights of Man, and a warm attachment to the spirit and form of a representative republic, make me oppose the inference your correspondent would draw from the very great difference of men's capacities, I cheerfully concur with him in maintaining that our constitutions, both state, and federal, are in a high degree democratical. He justly observes that this is evident from the forms of proceedings in our courts of justice, and indeed no man who considers the form of our government, and the manner in which it is administered, can avoid feeling that no power whatsoever, can be constitutionally exerted, unless it be derived from the People. But is it not strange, that this truth should be made a topic from which to prove the propriety of political clubs and Democratic Societies? The result in my mind is entirely the reverse. The sovereignty of the states resides in the people, and is exercised by the Right of Suffrage, that darling attribute of a representative republic, the preservation of which inviolate, insures our public liberty. The result then is that the people have by a solemn compact established certain forms of government, in which they explicitly

ly declare what powers they will exercise in person, and what shall be exercised by their representatives. So have said the people; but what say the Democratic Societies? The people have reposed too much confidence in their representatives, and we will form ourselves into clubs to watch over, and censure [but never praise] the conduct of these representatives. The people have deemed themselves competent by the Right of Suffrage to choose persons, proper to represent them; but we know better, we know that from the great difference of capacities among men, the people require individuals of superior talents to take the guardianship over them to rouse them from that lethargy, into which they will sink by the infrequency of elections, and modestly to point out to them, whom they ought to choose as "haters of every species of deception, intrigue, and intricate policy."

The people, in short, have declared how far their governments shall be democratical; but certain societies say, that they shall be still more democratical; so they say, while the measures they adopt for this purpose; are strictly aristocratical, as setting up a part, as superior to the whole, and arrogating to individuals, a degree of wisdom and integrity, superior to that of the whole community. I will not pretend to say, that such proceedings come under any precise, or formal species of criminality; but it favours much of that, which the French emphatically stile the crime of *lese nation*, as being an opposition by individuals to the public will, as marked out in the national constitutions. Your correspondent has reminded us, that we have not, as the French have, primary assemblies, and I will remind him, that these primary assemblies, are not self-constituted, but established by the general will, that they are not confined to individuals but open to all citizens, and that the great difference of men's capacities is not made a pretext for individuals to arrogate to themselves, superior knowledge and probity. If the Democrat wishes for primary assemblies in our country, let him come forward, and explicitly avow it, let there be proper applications for making this alteration in our constitutions, and if it be the will of the people, let it be so. In the mean time, let him like the rest of us content himself with primary assemblies held on the days of election. He seems also to admire a Legislature consisting of only one branch, and as he probably contemplates the Abolition of our Senate I shall only observe that if this be the will of the people, I shall cheerfully acquiesce. Any thing in short but self-constituted Societies, the certain forerunners of aristocratic orders; any thing that will put us all on a footing of equality.

When the Democrat intimates that our Legislative Bodies may establish an interest in opposition to that of the Bulk of the People, he fears beyond the reach of common capacities, I always thought, that our representative governments, guaranteed by the sacred Right of Suffrage made the interest of the representative and the constituent, one and the same, and it remains for the Democrat to shew what motive men elected for one or two years can have, to devise yokes which themselves and their posterity must wear; or in what way, they possibly could (if so inclined) effect it. I know of but one way, which is for Congress to rob the treasury, expatriate themselves, take commissions under Citizen Genet, and thereby cease to be amenable to the laws of their Country.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr Fenno,

As the whooping cough is not a little prevalent I send you an extract from an English publication which contains a Recipe that appears to be extremely well recommended—Should it be of a service, it will compensate for the republication.

Yours

A. B.

Dr. Burton of York, published his treatise on the non-naturals in the year 1738; at the end of this treatise he has added an essay on the Chin Cough "I ordered says he a scruple of Cantharides and as much camphor which when well mixed I ordered to be mixed with three drachms of the extract of Bark; of which mixture I gave the children eight or ten grains every third or fourth hour, according to the circumstances of the cases in a spoonful of simple water or julep, in which I dissolved a little balsam Capivi; the children's drink was emulsio communis or the like. By following this method, I performed the cures very soon, some in five or six days.

Mr. Lutcliff of Settle in Yorkshire, has for twenty years successfully administered Dr. Burton's Medicine with some little variation. He gives tincture of bark, tincture of Cantharides and Elix: paragar. This composition was exhibited in small quantities three or four times a day, and the dose gradually increased till a slight

strangury was produced; the dose was then diminished, or taken at more distant intervals.

The whooping, says Lutcliff, generally ceases in three or four days from the exhibition of the medicine. Sometimes the paroxysm recurs only once after the first dose, but an expectorating cough frequently continues for a week or two afterward. This is doubtless a valuable discovery, and we are happy to find that the experience of Dr. Burton and Mr. Lutcliff has been confirmed by a variety of cases which have fallen under the care of Dr. Lettford. Monthly Review, July 1774.

CROSS READINGS.

"The Commissioners have arrived in town from the westward; And were recommitted under a strong guard. Col. Simcoe has sent presents to his tawny associates; The members of the democratic society, Creating. The distillers among the Insurgents have sold large quantities of Whiskey; Duty free." "To Alexander Hamilton Esq." "Macpherson's blues slept last night In a Cellar stored with brandy and other spirits. Yesterday the city cavalry pass'd by a cross road to avoid An unruly Bull with a bar a cross his Horns. The Insurgents have setup an anarchy Pole; See the Resolves of the Democratic society of last winter. Mr. S—'s letter to Mr. White contains His assurance of an election by a majority of ten votes. Mr. Israel Israel has answered Mr. Hendersons charge; But we wait anxiously for the truth. Morality of the Sans Culottes—for sale price 25 cents; By his Britanic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. The allocations for the defence of the city, Are charged with exciting disturbances but are admitted to Bail. At a meeting of the Republican society, Five Insurgents were caught two are committed, the rest pled ignorance. The Poles have gain'd another victory; By command of the President—H. Knox Secretary at war. Tom Paine's Age of Reason; Strongly recommended by the Methodists. More Volunteers have offered viz. An Old woman blind of one eye and walks upon crutches."

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of July 19.

LONDON, July 19.

The Earl of Moira has applied for his recal from the Continent, and obtained it.

The partisans of the ministers tell us, that it was at first right to attempt penetrating into the heart of France, and that it was impossible to foresee that the resistance would be too strong. But foresight is a quality essential to a minister, and the want of it in Mr. Pitt, has cost the country fifty millions of money.

If the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and his army should not be heard of in the course of a few days, we understand they will be advertised as stolen or strayed.

The King of Prussia says he has strictly fulfilled the stipulations of the subsidiary treaty. He has now on foot a greater number of troops than were bargained for; and as to how those troops are to be employed, it was not nominated in the bond.

The blue ribbon which was generally supposed to be intended for Earl Howe, was given to the Duke of Portland on very solid grounds of preference. To accept of a subordinate place in the cabinet, under the existing circumstances, required a greater exertion of courage than to beat the French fleet.

If it be true, as has been reported, that the French have prepared a number of gun-boats at Cherburgh and St. Maloes, there can be little doubt of their destination. They must be intended to co-operate with the army in an attack upon Holland.

Couthon and Robespierre have complained in the Jacobin Club, that some of the Paris Journals bedaub them with fulsome panegyric. The taste of our Ministers is not so squeamish. Their stomachs can digest any degree of adulation.

A hand bill, of which the following is a translation, has been printed and distributed on the Continent:

The Auction.—To be Sold by Auction, some time in the Year 1794, a large and brilliant Collection of Crowns, Mitres, Maces, Sceptres, Croffes, Crooks, and Croziers; among them are a large quantity of Friars Cowsls and Nuns

Veils; Cardinals Hats and Monks Cloaks. There are Stars of all descriptions, Ribbands of every colour, and Garters of every variety, all of which will be positively sold, as the owners have no farther occasion for them.—N. B. Among the haberdashery are the Pope's Three Hats.

UNITED STATES.

EASTON, Sept. 16.

Cambridge, September 11.

The embarkation of the Dorset volunteers took place yesterday afternoon about five o'clock under Capt. Newton and lieutenants Trippie and Wright, by orders from Brigadier General Eccleston. One hundred men, officers included, embarked on this solemn occasion amidst the huzzas of a large body of their fellow citizens who had collected on the shore to manifest their respect for these gallant and patriotic republicans; and their veneration of those principles of genuine citizenship which regulate the conduct of the volunteers. The utmost good order, sobriety and cheerfulness marked the deportment of the troops. The scene called forth the most interesting reflections; and presented a happy preface in favour of federal republicanism as it evinced beyond doubt that law and energy—military energy, and freedom are compatible, and are reducible to the practice as well as the theory of the republican form. Such a sight must have staggered the most inveterate doubter in Europe on the point of energy and order in free states.—It was better than a volume of political philosophy to prove that a free country may be governed by law; and that free militia citizens, at the call of their constitutional magistrature will encounter any difficulties and dangers to fulfil the expectation of a free constitution—*to quell insurrections and carry the laws of the union into execution!* This morning they set sail at sunrise with a fair wind to Baltimore, from whence they will with the other militia of this state proceed to the scene of action. The long established military fame of Gen. Smith, who commands the Maryland line, insures them the happiest auspices. And while we sincerely implore success and victory to that officer and his countrymen, if the delusion of the Insurgents renders the use of arms necessary we still entertain the hope that a return of reason and sobriety among these mistaken men may avert the necessity of so solemn an appeal. Great praise is due to the address, good sense and activity of our Brigadier General of this militia district, for the prompt compliance with Governor Lee's general orders.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

We hear from good authority that in Dorset the most spirited conduct and sentiments prevailed on the late meeting of the battalions. Volunteers turned out and glory in a military service sanctioned by civil liberty and necessary to its preservation.

In this country nothing but information generally diffused can save our liberties.—Had the people of the Union been as ignorant elsewhere as they are among these Insurgents at Pittsburgh, we should not have seen the indignation against treason so general as we undertake to assert it to be in this state. But the enlightened citizens know that in a free republic *law* must rule—*for law is the will of the majority—laws not men govern here.* But if men are above law they usurp and are tyrants—Such are the traitors of Pittsburgh—such all the knowing anarchists of the country.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 25.

Translated for this Gazette—from the Courier Francois of yesterday.

Extract of a Letter from St. Domingo, dated at St. Marks, the 2d and 27th August—to a friend in Philadelphia. (Concluded.)

Two bananas cost a quarter of a dollar; and they are obliged to go five or six leagues to get provisions. Every day from 20 to 25 persons die of hunger. Vilatte conducts himself with some humanity. But the most cruel person there is a white named Rodrigue; formerly a soldier of the Cape regiment, from which he was expelled. M. Cormaux de la Chapelle, and the old, are still at the Cape. Cesar Galbaud is yet in prison. Le Borgne will save himself if there is no treason; there are 7 or 800 determined men. Lavaux continues at Port-de-Paix—he is in a pretty good situation.

The evening of the departure of this vessel from the Cape, two American vessels entered that port with provisions. It is said that they have also some military stores—I cannot believe it.

We go out to day with the English commandant M. Brisbane, and 1500 men. We know nothing here positive, of the affairs of Europe.

August 27. We returned with M. Brisbane. Our enterprise has been very successful. We ought not to expect after the treason at Gonavie, to enter immediately on our states without firing a gun. M.

Brisbane has begun to establish order.—The negroes are submitting, and coming in from all quarters; they are here the sworn enemies of the Spaniards—who have per agreement with the English commandant, consented to evacuate la petite Riviere de l'Arbitonite, where the English flag is now flying even to l'Arbitonite.

To day we set off for Gonavie, Terre Neuve, and doubt not we shall return in two months, having our success.—We shall soon be at Dondon, &c. &c. The same success attends Port-au-Prince, Cul de Sac, &c. Eight days since, Yacmel, (from whence the Commissioners Southouse and Polverel embarked in a French vessel) was taken from the negroes.—The militia favoured the coup-de-main, with some volunteers, and part of the legion of Montalembert. They sent immediately to Port-au-Prince for an English officer, who now has actually the command there.

The editor of the Courier Francois adds in a N. B. "This was sent to the editor of this paper by a subscriber."

Nathaniel Ramsay, Esquire is appointed Naval-Officer for the port of Baltimore.

The ship Betty, Capt. Parker Phelps of Baltimore arrived at London, after a passage of 38 days.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, GENERAL STEWART delivered the following Address.

Gentlemen,

THE Governor being called on his executive duty, which will detain him some time from the city of Philadelphia, has directed me, in case any emergency should arise during his absence, to assist by every means in my power, the civil authority, either by drafts from the division I command, or by such other mode as may appear most likely in connection with the Mayor to secure the peace and order of the city. Many of the citizens have already expressed a strong desire that a corps of men not included in the requisition against the western insurgents (or who, from peculiar circumstances could not leave their occupations, or are exempt from militia duty) should be embodied in the city and its suburbs, as they justly conceive it will afford great consolation to those worthy citizens, who have left under our charge, the sacred trust of their families and property.

The Governor has also directed that the commanding officer at Fort Mifflin shall apply to me for such drafts from the militia as may from time to time prove necessary to preserve the peace and neutrality of the Port.—This must prove a further incentive for such a corps being at this particular time organized, and I now propose that you immediately exert yourselves to bring forward from your respective commands or from such other of our fellow citizens as may be willing to engage in this particular service, Five hundred men properly officered—arms will be delivered to commanding officers of companies, for such men as are not already provided, but it is expected that no others will apply for them.

It is, gentlemen, among the first duties of freemen to be at all times prepared to guard the liberty and vindicate the laws and constitution of their country,—when called on to a prompt discharge of this duty, an apathy can only arise from our undervaluing the blessings we enjoy, or prizing our ease more than our security. The United States have been insulted from abroad, and at home; and as they are able, so should they be prepared to repel every repetition thereof. In a distant part of the state, where the burthen was light, and prosperity great, rebellion has boldly reared its crest, and dared to menace the union,—at the call of our Chief Magistrate our brethren in arms have nobly stepped forth, to chastise the insurgents, and avenge the injuries of their country the patriotism which they have displayed is the surest pledge of their doing their duty.—Let us follow their example, be preparing to preserve the rights of neutrality, our domestic quiet, our liberty and laws—they are it is true, so well understood and so highly valued by the good citizens of this part of the state, as almost to forbid the idea of any aggression among us, but freemen should nevertheless remember, that the surest way of preventing such aggressions, is to be at all times prepared to repel them.

Under a conviction that these truths will be felt and acknowledged, I have (during the absence of our brethren in arms,) made this call on the patriotism of my fellow citizens and flatter myself it will not be made in vain.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1794.

Extract from the presentments in Burke County, Georgia.

We present, as the greatest grievance that the state of Georgia ever experien-