

PROPOSITION BY A DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Fenno,

I find that calumnies and false aspersions are continually thrown out in your paper against the Democratic Societies which are formed throughout this land of Liberty—Now Mr. Fenno, I have a Plan in contemplation, which if adopted, I am sure will put an end to all disputes, and eradicate every doubt of the propriety of our measures; and which I now intend to submit to the consideration of all the Democratic Societies throughout the Union—it is as follows:

I do hereby recommend it to my brethren of all the Democratic Societies, to appoint Deputies from each Society, in whom they may repose unbounded confidence; and that those Deputies, in a constitutional manner, take the general sense of the People of the United States, on a question of the greatest importance, and on which the future happiness of this country depends, provided they decide favorably on the same—the Question is as follows:

Whether the People of the United States do not think it highly proper and commendable, and do give their sanction to the same, (as Nature has not been equally bountiful to all men in her dispensations of wisdom) that some of the most enlightened of our fellow-citizens should associate themselves into public bodies, as a guard over the Representatives of the People, to see that they do not violate the Constitution in any respect—that they make laws to please the people—that every act, and all the proceedings, both of the President and Congress, be revised by each and every of the said Democratic Societies throughout the Union; and if they approve of the same, they may pass into operation—and if not, to be void and of no effect.

Now Mr. Fenno, this is the only Plan I can devise, in which the People may not be imposed upon—that the laws may have due weight in every part of the Community, and that Peace, Liberty and Happiness may reign triumphant—And that WE (that is the Democratic Societies) may act in a firm and constitutional manner—preventing every evil which might otherwise flow from an unguarded Government. Whereas now, in doing all the good we can, our only reward is abuse, from a few unprincipled men, who extend their influence over the minds of our less-enlightened fellow-citizens, and load us with the most abominable and odious epithets (painful to the hearts of all true Democrats) of self-created bodies, enemies to the country, anarchists, and ten thousand other names more odious, if possible, have been bestowed upon us—and that, instead of having the good of the people and our country at heart, our sole motives are an unbounded ambition and thirst for power—to ingratiate ourselves into popular favor, and by that means, to make our elections sure to some of the most lucrative offices under Government, &c.

But Mr. Fenno, when this plan shall be adopted, I hope we may rest secure in the confidence of our good and peaceable fellow-citizens; and that there will then be an end to all such fabrications. If it should be rejected, as I hope it will not, I shall then give over all hopes of ever seeing this country in that flourishing condition in which we could wish it to be—We will likewise disperse and leave the people to their fate.

A DEMOCRAT.

N. B. The Democratic Society of this City is particularly requested to make the proper arrangement, and to call a meeting as soon as possible; and likewise to notify their sister Societies throughout the United States of the same, with all possible dispatch, if possible, before the next session of Congress.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 4.

Barre after having announced that the inhabitants of Valenciennes had risen against the Austrian Garrison, expressed himself thus—Far from us let the idea be that that the war should terminate.

Talk of peace! It will be to arrest the progress of Victory, congeal the ardour of republicans, and ruin our country—Offer peace to-day, and tomorrow you will be attacked with new vigour.

It is necessary that our enemies should be destroyed—I have already said that dead men will not return to the charge.

This campaign ought to immortalize us; let us make a terrible war—such as shall be to our enemies a war of death!

UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 1st, August 14.

Savannah, 16th May, 1794.

SIR,

I received last evening the letter you did me the honor to write on the 12th instant. It is impossible to express to your Excellency the mortification I feel at the intelligence conveyed by it. After having submitted, for six months past, to live among the Indians, subject myself to every possible inconvenience, and exposed every moment to the danger of being destroyed, for the purpose of establishing peace, to see the fruit of my labours destroyed, in a moment by the rash and lawless conduct of individuals, at a time when an entire good understanding was established, and in a manner which promised to be permanent, fills my mind with the deepest regret.

The Indians on whom this attack has been made, were of tribes who have been the uniform friends of the white people; and it was done when the chiefs were under sanction of the United States and this State, giving your Excellency sincere proofs of their good disposition, by delivering the prisoners in their possession, and they were preparing also to deliver the property taken since the conference at Colerain, as I had the honor of stating to your Excellency when at Augusta. The manner and circumstance attending this unfortunate affair, must convince your Excellency, as well as every other unprejudiced mind, that it is the result of a premeditated combination among a number of individuals, to force the Indians to war, contrary to their ardent wishes for peace, and in violation of the laws of the United States and this State. The persons who have committed these outrages are officers in authority in the militia, some of whom have been guilty of similar acts not long since. What good purpose can it answer for the public agents to make compacts, or enter into explanations, and labour to avert the mischiefs of war, when the militia officers embody their men at pleasure, and attack and destroy even those who are under the immediate sanction and protection of your Excellency.

This attack has been so wanton and unprovoked, that it would be vain to propose any terms of accommodation, unless the persons who have made it are punished.

Your Excellency, who is the depository of the public force to execute the laws, can best judge how far it is right and practicable; but unless something of the kind previously takes place, I am so certain the Indians would not listen to any overtures of accommodation, that I shall not propose any.

I have done my duty, peace was completely restored, and in a way that appeared to satisfy your Excellency that the Indians meant cordially to observe the terms of it. It now remains with the government of Georgia to punish those of its citizens who have thus wantonly violated it on their part, or to prepare for a war with the whole Creek Nation, the mischiefs of which are not so easily calculated.

The contest is between this government and its citizens.—If the latter cannot be restrained, the Indians have no alternative, they must defend themselves.—If they are restrained and the present aggressors punished according to law, your Excellency then might certainly count on the continuance of peace, but I confess I think not otherwise.

Should any opportunity offer of doing any thing tending to peace, I shall seize it with zeal.

I cannot yet believe that it was Crecks who stole the horses from Franklin county, on the 1st instant but allowing it was, it could not justify Major Adams's attack with about 150 mounted militia on the friendly Indians encamped opposite Fort Fidius on the 10th inst. or that of another party of ten horsemen the preceding day, on the camp of the Dog King of the Cowetas, who the militia shot through the body. My fears for the safety of the six chiefs who visited your Excellency, and whom you sent under care of General Glacock to Fort Fidius, is great, as I have information that their destruction was contemplated by parties of men from the upper counties of this State; and that the general being apprehensive of danger to these people, had changed his route. Should any injury be done these chiefs, all hope of peace with the Crecks will be at end. Some unexpected public business calls me to St. Mary's, previous to my go-

ing to Philadelphia. I expect, however, to fail for the latter place in ten days from this time, and shall be happy to hear from you before then, being with much respect,

Your Excellency's devoted, Obedient humble servant, JAMES SEAGROVE, Agent Indian Affairs.

His Excellency GEORGE MATTHEWS, Georgia.

True copy, taken from the files of the Executive.

J. MERIWETHER, S. E. D.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

It gives us pleasure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four western counties have acquiesced in the propositions made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, and there is every prospect that, if subscription papers were opened in the different county towns, the submission would be unanimous.

We are informed by the post-rider from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 Volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carlisle.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of considering the propositions of certain citizens, during the late disturbances, in which necessity and policy, led to a temporary acquiescence on the part of the town—

It was unanimously resolved, That the said citizens were unjustly exiled, and the said propositions are no longer regarded by the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh, and that this resolution be published for the purpose of communicating these sentiments to those who were the subjects of the proscriptions.

By order, A. TANNHILL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee of Townships for the County of Fayette, held in Union-town on the 17th of September, 1794, the following resolutions were taken into consideration and adopted.

Whereas the inhabitants of this county have, by a large majority, determined to submit to the laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania: and whereas the general committees of the western counties held at Paragon's ferry, entered into resolutions, for the purpose of protecting the persons and properties of every individual; and whereas it is necessary to shew to our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, that the character of the inhabitants of the western country is not such as may have been represented to them, but that, on the contrary, they are disposed to behave in a peaceable manner, and can preserve good order among themselves, without the assistance of a military force.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several townships to take such measures as in their opinion will be best calculated to preserve peace and order among themselves; and that the members of this committee be requested to promote such associations among the body of the people as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property of all citizens, and for the support of civil authority.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the neighbouring counties, and that they be invited to take similar measures.

Signed by order of the Committee, EDWARD COOK, Chairman.

Attest: Albert Gallatin, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 26.

A Supplement to the Act entitled, "An Act to prevent the receiving any more applications, or issuing any more warrants, except in certain cases for Land within this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no applications shall be received in the Land Office, for any land within this Commonwealth, except for such lands whereon a settlement has been, or hereafter shall be made, grain raised, and a person or persons residing thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all applications made since the first day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Four, on the files or books of the Land Office, for lands within this Commonwealth, for which the purchase money has not been paid, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be null and void: Provided nevertheless that all persons shall have the benefits of the Act passed March the Twenty-ninth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Two, entitled "An Act to authorize the Receiver General of the Land Office, to carry monies received into that Office, since a given period, for lands sold, and which have not been, nor shall be, secured to the purchaser,

to the credit of such purchasers, or their Assigns, in payments already due, and hereafter to become due, to the Commonwealth for the purchase of any lands within the same." Agreeably to the provisions contained in a Supplement to the said Act, passed March the Sixth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three: And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall, in any manner, be construed to abridge the time for patenting lands, as declared by an Act passed the third day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four, entitled "An Act to extend the time for patenting lands." Provided that nothing in this Act shall, in any wise, injure the rights of those persons who now hold, or hereafter shall hold, lands by virtue of Actual settlements and improvements made, or to be made, under the laws passed the third day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Two.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, Sept. 24, 1794.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Extracts from "an Act to enable such of the Militia of this Commonwealth as may be on service, and absent from their respective counties, to vote at the next general election."

Sec. 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That such of the freemen of Pennsylvania as are, by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth entitled to vote at general elections, and who shall be absent from their respective places of residence and in actual service on the fourteenth day of October next, shall nevertheless be entitled to exercise their right of suffrage at such places as may be prescribed by their respective judges of election, appointed in the manner herein after mentioned, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of voting, any thing in the act of General Assembly passed the thirteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, entitled, "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein," or the act passed the nineteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, to alter and amend the same, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Provided, nevertheless, that no such election shall be held within half a mile of any of the ordinary places of voting.

Sec. 2.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the manner of voting at, and conducting the said election, shall, as far as the same is practicable, be as is prescribed by the general election laws of this Commonwealth, except that the captain, or commanding officer of each company shall act as judge, and the first lieutenant or officer second in command in each company shall act as relates to their particular company or command.

Sec. 3.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as any such election is finished, the said several judges thereof shall make out, under their respective hands and seals, a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been so given for each candidate or person voted for, distinguishing the stations and offices for which such election was holden, which numbers shall be expressed in words at length, and duplicates thereof being made out; which returns and duplicates shall be attested by the inspector and clerk, and one copy forthwith transmitted to the prothonotary of the county to which the said electors belong, and the other (except in the cases of the fifth section of this Act mentioned) delivered to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall therefrom make out a general regimental return under his hand and seal, and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 4.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the captains or officers of such companies as may not be attached or belonging to any particular regiment, shall transmit the duplicate certificate of the election, so as aforesaid made by their respective companies, to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, as is directed in the case of the regimental returns mentioned in the third section of this Act.

Sec. 5.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the judge and inspector of every company shall have full power and authority to administer the following oath or affirmation, to any person belonging to such company, and desirous of voting at the election to be held in the manner herein before specified: You A. B. do swear or affirm, that you are at least twenty-one years of age; have resided the two last years in Pennsylvania, have paid a state or county tax, which has been assessed on you at least

six months ago; or, you, A. B. are between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years and the son of a qualified elector." And the judge and inspector of each company shall, previously to their opening the election, respectively administer to each other the requisite oaths, to wit: "I A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will duly attend the ensuing election throughout the continuance of the same, and that I will truly and faithfully assist the inspector thereof according to my best ability, according to law, and that I will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit and abuse, in the carrying on of the same, and that I will make due return of the same—I A. B. do swear, or sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance of the same, as inspector thereof, and that I will truly and faithfully perform my duty therein to the best of my abilities, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any elector, who shall offer the same until he shall have proved his right to vote in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth and to prevent frauds therein;" and that I will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit and abuse whatever of electors or others in carrying on the same." I A. B. do swear or affirm that I will impartially and truly, to the best of my ability, write down the name of each elector who shall poll at the ensuing election, which shall be given to me in charge, and also the name of the town, township, ward or district, wherein such elector shall reside, and I will carefully and faithfully mark down the number of votes, whilst I shall be therein employed that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read unto me by the judge of this election."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several officers for conducting the said election shall have the same powers, and as well as the electors and other persons attending the same, be subject to the same penalties for any crime, misbehavior, or neglect of duty, as is provided by the existing laws of this Commonwealth, in ordinary cases of general elections.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all, or any of the officers in actual service as aforesaid, not included in the foregoing provisions, shall be entitled to vote in the manner and under the restrictions herein before mentioned, except that they may vote with such company as they may respectively think fit, provided they shall respectively give but one vote.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no execution, distress, or attachment, for any debt under twenty pound, issued, or to be issued against any officer, or private, engaged in service as aforesaid, during the continuance of such service, shall be levied on their household goods, and furniture, or instruments of mechanical trade.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, Sept. 22, 1794.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By this Day's Mail.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 19.

The Convention decreed a new creation of assignats, viz.

- 200 millions assignats of 5 livres.
300 millions in assignats of 125l.
200 millions in assignats of 1000l.
400 millions in assignats of 250l.
100 millions in assignats of 200l.
5 millions in assignats of 15 sous.

These shall be passed into the chest, with three keys, to be afterwards applied to the service of the nation.

Another decree was passed, ordering the following sums to be issued, viz.

- And 160 millions to the Commission of Commerce Stores.
3 millions to that of public works.
20 millions to that of transports, posts, and messengers.
20 millions to that of arms and powder.
2 millions to that of organization, and the movements of the armies.

LONDON, July 17.

If it be true, as it is reported, that there is an understanding between the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and the French Committee of Public Safety, the consequence of which has been the desertion by the former of the Netherlands, we hope it will serve as an additional inducement to Great-Britain to dissolve the unprofitable ties which compel her to pay the music to which her honourable and illustrious allies now dance the haye.

It is worthy of observation that in the late war the Dutch contrived, within the first year of hostilities against them, to sit out a fleet, which fought the most desperate battle that occurred in the whole war. And now it is not known that a single ship of war of theirs is afloat! Men are always judged of by success.—Lord Howe once failed to bring the French