

He is dishonored also on his subjects. Your Majesty, I am sure, will pardon this warmth. It is the effusion of the sincerest regard. The amiable part of the picture is not so much a lesson of what you ought to be, as a prophecy of what your Majesty will be."

The first official account which General Kocinski sent to the Supreme Council, at Warsaw, of the battle of Gith, is the most modest which has ever been reported by a general under similar circumstances.

The general says, "we have been attacked by an enemy twice superior to us in number, provided with an enormous artillery: we sustained a loss not so considerable with respect to the number of killed and wounded, as to the death of the two brave generals Grochowky and Wodzicki; we lost also a few cannon. Victory was almost in our hands, when it was wrenched from us by the giving way of the battalion of the peasants; but after a cannonading of 3 hours, we retreated in good order." This first account was dated from his camp near Molagoffez, June the 7th the day after the battle.

Provincial accounts received at Warsaw mention, that the Russians having harassed the small town of Wlocozowa, the property of citizen Malachowski, the inhabitants were obliged to defend themselves, and at last succeeded in driving them out; but a few days after a strong party of Russian Cossacs returned and committed the most horrid cruelties: they furred the town and set fire to it, which was wholly consumed by the flames, from which only one house and the Jewish Synagogue escaped. Those barbarians were seen to push, with their pikes, into the flames, the women and children, who endeavored to escape from them.

Experience has shown the folly of putting soldiers into various coloured coats. Nothing can equal the confusion of which the motley garbs of the allies have given rise. A curious instance occurred at Alost. While the English troops were buying their meat in the market, with only their side arms, and in seeming safety, a patrol of 600 French horse, in green uniform, rode into the town without opposition, and drew up in the market place. They were mistaken for a Hessian regiment of green horse, and when they began to cut down our troops, they called out, "Nous sommes Anglais." "Oui, Anglais! Foutres!" was the answer of the French; and at the same instant a regiment of Austrian horse, in blue and red turn ups, entered the place, whom the English mistook for French, and turned from their real enemy to attack their friends. Ought not this to be a warning to our colonels not to indulge their foppery in dressing out their new corps in all the colors of the rainbow.

Translated for this Gazette.

PROCLAMATION.

Of Thomas Brisbane commanding for his Britannic Majesty at St. Marc's, L'Archevêque and their dependencies.

THE slaves of the Quarter of Port-au-Prince have begun to amend; the flight of the two impostors who led them astray, has opened their eyes; and instead of the flattering prospect which was presented them, they are left to behold only the greatest and most imminent danger. His Excellency M. Williamson has perceived their return with that goodness which must make them repent; he has promised them an amnesty and an oblivion of their past faults; and has fixed the conditions in his Proclamation. That Proclamation has been sent to me officially by him, with liberty to adopt, in the Quarter of St. Marc, whatever part of it may appear to me proper. Wishing therefore, to second his intentions, and his desire to save from the last miseries, those unfortunates, who doubtless are reproachable with error rather than any criminal machinations, I declare and ordain as follows:

Indulgence and Pardon are promised in the name of the King to those of the Insurgent slaves who will, at the Summons which I shall give them, render themselves up to their masters, and recommence their labours. I promise solemnly, that no mark of resentment or dissatisfaction shall be shewn to them, and if any under such apprehensions, will come to me, I myself, will restore them to their masters, and I engage my honour that they shall be received with favor.

All those who thus render themselves, and will bring with them arms or ammunition, shall receive, over and above, a pecuniary recompense as follows:

	Livres.	Sous.
For a musket in good repair with bayonet	33	
A pair of pistols	24	15
A pound of powder or cartridges	16	10

A cutlars, poignard or sword 8 5
A lance 6

Finally I will admit a certain number of the first who shall present themselves, into an armed corps which I am raising, and which will be entirely composed of faithful slaves who by consent of their masters are to be maintained and paid by the Government, and will obtain their liberty by a service of five years.

Such are the propositions which are made to the Insurgent slaves, and which they have the power of accepting during the term of. This delay is the time for clemency and mercy; that of vengeance will presently succeed, if it should pass away without effect; and no restraints will then be kept towards those blind and infatuated enemies whom nothing will have been able to bring back to reason, and to the consideration of their real interests.

Reflect then unhappy slaves, who have been so cruelly led astray, and turn your eyes to the storm which is ready to fall upon you.

Consider that the means by which you have prolonged your state of rebellion to the present time, are at an end, that your resources for the procuring of arms and ammunition will be soon exhausted: a rigid watchfulness now guards the whites from the thefts that you made of their arms in order to turn them against them. Reflect above all that the Civil Commissioners are no longer at hand to procure you those successes, which served and palliated their avarice: the troops destined to oppose you will be no longer neutralized, disorganized and dispersed—that time is no more; Polverel and Santhonax have fled and betrayed you, as they had before betrayed the whites.—Can you have conceived the senseless hope of resisting for any length of time with success, the troops of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties? Behold all the European powers interested in attacking and destroying you: Behold the fate of the Insurgent slaves of Surinam: Contemplate what is already that of the slaves of the Cape, even in the midst of an apparent momentary success; they perish in the streets, and in the public places: famine, and the miseries inseparable from a state of war, cut them off in a most shocking manner—and seem by the depopulation which they occasion, to contend with the arms of the Kings of Spain and England.—The same scourges await you: the time will come, and it is not far distant, (and which without doubt many of you already realize,) when you will deplore your desertion. Remember that moment will not be slow, and that your repentance will then be of no avail.—See on the other hand the advantages which are offered you, if you conform to the above proposals. It is for you to reflect upon them, and make your election.

And you, whites, who are united with the slaves in their revolt; who sustain and encourage their rebellion, you, no less miserable victims of the Civil Commissioners, contemplate the horrible abyss before you; reflect that one fault brings on another, that despair will not still repentance.

Amnesty and perfect tranquility are equally offered you, if you consent to abjure your errors. The fate of those among you, who participated the particular favors of the Commissioners, ought to be an important lesson.—Some have lost their lives, others have accompanied them, and are without doubt abandoned by them as instruments no longer useful, and as dangerous evidences of their wickedness. The most part have been left, and exposed to our resentment.

Return then to wisdom, to reason and to justice.—A sincere surrender will meet the indulgence of government.—Upright and honest conduct will ensure you those favors which are promised on these conditions. Finally, I offer you peace—I demand it of you—that a blind refusal of it on your part may not be the signal for your destruction.

THOMAS BRISBANE,
Commandant.
Done at St. Marc's, the 7th Aug. 1794.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr Fenno,
I CANNOT help congratulating the Public on the opening of the Election Campaign in your paper of Saturday. Whatever may be the emoluments attached to public office, abuse and calumny are always sure to be of the party.—Your correspondents of course begin to depreciate merit that they cannot equal. They talk of unexpected acquisitions of property to one of our first merchants who has carried on business and on the most extensive

scale in this city for these twelve years past, and who of course had all the right to expect to acquire property which can be derived from industry and perseverance in honorable labor and application to obtain it. Had he been without property doubtless it had been a motive of equal reproach: To have trusted public concerns with one who had shewn no care of his own, had been surely deemed exceptionable, and now that there is property it is quite natural to lessen the merit of an industrious pursuit of business by an idea of sudden acquisition. So difficult it is to please your correspondents, that silence on the subject of the Insurgents would have been construed into acting with them, and speaking out is deemed merely a purpose to carry an Election. Against such opponents, candour has an helpless warfare, and it might be best to leave them to their own ungrateful reflections.

There are few men who in the course of two years would have rendered the city more real and substantial service than the little loquacious city member, so often abused in your paper, as almost all our public institutions may prove. The Bank of Pennsylvania, the Insurance Companies of North America and of Pennsylvania, the Hospital on State Island with the funds allotted it; the grant to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the mild change of our Penal System, the vigorous measures of the Government of the state to re-establish order in the back country, due to the money the state found in her coffers from her Bank; the consideration and order of her present finances in that her prosperity in being able to provide for her expenses without taxes. Much of all this has been owing to the zeal and industry of the little member, who at the same time is one of the largest export Merchants of our port, employing annually a great number of ships and useful hands. This is his best eulogium, and though A. B. has the goodness to wish him among the Insurgents, it is probable that he and all like him might be spared from the city with less chance of being missed from it.

I also wish that a man of respectability and merit may be chosen, one able to serve the public, and who has proved this by real service for these 15 years past, and I believe this will in all probability be just as well done by our little city member as by any of the tall gigantic figures that are opposed to him.

CIVIS.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 29.

The following, supposed to have been written by Mr. Brackenridge, is the Letter, to which, that in the two last numbers of this Gazette is an answer.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE received no papers from you, your letter by the post is the first that I have heard from you. I take the opportunity to give you in return a summary of the present state of this country, with respect to the opposition that exists to the excise law. It has its origin not in any antipathy of spirit, I assure you. It is chiefly the principles and operations of the law itself, that renders it obnoxious. Be this as it may, the facts are these?

The opposition, which for some time shewed itself in the resolves of committees, in representations to government, in masked attacks on insignificant deputy excise officers, for only such would accept the appointment—did at length, on the appearance of the marshal in this country to serve process, break out in an open and direct attack on the inspector of the revenue himself, General Nevil. These circumstances you will by this time have heard, from the General himself, and from the marshal Major Lenox.

Subsequent to their departure from the country, notice was given of a meeting on the Monongahela river, about eighteen miles from the town of Pittsburgh. Six delegates, of whom I was one, were sent from this town. Nothing material was done at this meeting, but the measure agreed upon of a more general meeting, on the 14th of August, near the same place to take into view the present state of affairs of the country.

Subsequent to this, the mail was intercepted, characters in Pittsburgh became obnoxious by letters found, in which sentiments construed to evince a bias in favor of the excise law, were discovered.

In consequence of this, it was thought necessary to demand of the town that those persons should be delivered up, or expelled, or any other obnoxious character that might reside there: also, that the excise-office still kept in Pittsburgh, or said to be kept there, should be pulled down; the house of Abraham Kirkpatrick, burnt or pulled down; other houses also, that were the property of persons unfavorable to the cause. For this purpose, circular letters were sent to the battalions of the counties,

detachments from which met on Bradstock's field, to the amount of at least five thousand men, on the 2d of the month.—It was decreed, on the part of the town, that from the rage of the people involving the town in the general odium ofabetting the excise law, it would be laid in ashes.—And I aver that it would have been the case, had it not been for the prompt and decisive resolutions of the town, to march out and meet them as brethren, and comply with all demands. This had the effect, and the battalions marched into town on the 3d, and during their delay there, and cantonment in the neighborhood, with a trifling exception of a slight damage done to the property of Abraham Kirkpatrick, in the possession of his tenant, which was afterwards compensated, behaved with all the regularity and order of the French or American armies, in their march through a town during their revolution with Great Britain.

The town of Pittsburgh will send delegates to the meeting of the 14th inst.—what the result will be, I know not. I flatter myself, nothing more than to send commissioners to the President with an address, proposing that he shall delay any attempt to suppress this insurrection, as it will be filed, until the meeting of Congress. This will be the object, simply and alone, with all that labor to avert a civil war. On the part of the government, I would earnestly pray a delay until such address and commissioners may come forward. This is my object in writing you this letter, which I desire you to communicate either by the Gazette or otherwise.

It will be said, this insurrection can be easily suppressed; it is but that of a part of four counties. Be assured, it is that of the greater part; and I am induced to believe, the three Virginia counties, on this side the mountain, will fall in. The first measure then will be, the organization of a new government, comprehending the three Virginia counties, and those of Pennsylvania, to the westward, to what extent I know not. This event, which I contemplate with great pain, will be the result of the necessity of self-defence. For this reason, I earnestly and anxiously wish that delay on the part of government may give time to bring about, if practicable, good order and subordination. By the time the Congress meets, there may be a favorable issue to the negotiation, with regard to the navigation of the Mississippi, the western posts, &c. A suspension of the excise law, during the Indian war, a measure I proposed in a publication three years ago, in Philadelphia, may, perhaps, suffice. Being then on an equal footing with other parts of the Union, if they submitted to the law, this country might also.

I anticipate all that can be said with regard to example, &c. I may be mistaken, but I am decisive in opinion that the United States cannot effect the operation of the law in this country. It is universally odious in the neighboring parts of all the neighboring states, and the militia under the law, in the hands of the President cannot be called out to reduce an opposition. The mid-land counties, I am persuaded, will not even suffer the militia of more distant parts of the Union, to pass through them.

But the excise law is a branch of the funding system, detested and abhorred by all the philosophic men, and the yeomanry of America, those who hold certificates excepted. There is a growling, lurking discontent at this system, that is ready to burst out and discover itself every where. I candidly and decidedly tell you, the chariot of government has been driven Jehu-like as to the finances; like that of Pheton it has descended from the middle path, and is likely to burn up the American earth.

Should an attempt be made to suppress these people, I am afraid the question will not be, whether you will march to Pittsburgh, but whether they will march to Philadelphia, accumulating in their course, and swelling over the banks of the Susquehanna like a torrent, irresistible, and devouring in its progress. There can be no equality of contest, between the rage of a forest, and the abundance, the indolence, and opulence of a city. If the President has evinced a prudent and approved delay in the case of the British spoliations, in the case of the Indian tribes; much more humane and politic will it be to consult the internal peace of the government, by avoiding force until every means of accommodation are found unavailing. I deplore my personal situation; I deplore the situation of this country should a civil war ensue.

An application to the British is spoken of, which, may God avert. But what will not despair produce?

Your most obedient servant, &c.

We hear that the President of the United States intends acting as commander in chief of the militia marching to the westward, and sets out to-morrow morning for the rendezvous at Carlisle.

The period of election is fast approaching and our citizens appear still unimpaired of its importance. Petition and Remonstrance is but a secondary mode of influencing measures—a proper choice of men is the most effectual, then let those disposed to preserve the principles of our constitution in their purity, and guard their rights from encroachment early turn their attention to the subject. Let them advert to the conduct of their late representatives and determine whether they have or have not acted as good and faithful servants; whether their votes on important questions have been the result of a wish to promote the public weal, or whether they have been biased by their own interest. In that choice of men let them turn from those who have an interest to serve distant from the great interest of the people, and above all, in their choice of public servants, let them search for the honest man.

Gen. Adv.

Yesterday arrived in 19 days from St. Eustatius, the schooner Eagle, Capt. Logan, who informs that on the 12th inst. he spoke the schooner Dolphin, Capt. Yearley, out 22 days from Philadelphia bound to St. Marc's; lat 25. long. 67. Capt. Yearley had on board the crew of the schooner Hannah, of Britol, Rhode Island, which had been overtaken by a heavy gale of wind on her passage to St. Domingo, and the Capt. (Collins) drowned. The people had been 11 days on the vessel's bottom, almost famished with hunger and thirst, when they were fortunately relieved by the humane exertions of Captain Yearley.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Gurney's Battalion, dated Sept. 25.

"On Monday we encamped within one mile of Mrs. Miller's, and the next day, at 4 o'clock, pitched our tents at Downing's Town, where we remained on Wednesday to refresh the men, and about 1 o'clock were joined by Major Filhe's Battalion and Park of Artillery, and Captain Scott's Infantry. This morning we were joined by the Philadelphia and Chester county Horse, consisting of 50, under the command of Captain McClellan. We are now about 450, encamped near the Camps, 45 miles from Philadelphia. On Saturday we are to march through Lancaster, and shall encamp near it and remain, in all probability, until Monday morning.

"A small company of five Continental foldiers, with ten brass pieces, passed us this day upwards.

Philadelphia County, Sept. 26, 1794.

At a meeting held at the widow Leshers in Germantown, this day, the following gentlemen were named a committee to visit the city of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware, on a ticket for Senators, to represent the district in the senate of the state, viz.

William Robinson, sen. George Forepaugh, Alexander Martin, Thomas Dungan and, George Gray; who are requested to attend at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, on Wednesday next, the 2d of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Should a committee from the city or county of Delaware be named, they are also requested to attend at that time.

By order of the meeting,

Thomas Dungan, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in one of the Western Counties of this State, to his friend in this City, dated Sept. 3, 1794.

"The situation of our country has been, and still is very alarming. What the issue will be, I cannot tell; but I hope that peace and order will be restored. The flame rose so suddenly and spread so rapidly, that the people had not time to reflect; and the popular fury rose so high that a person was in danger, if he spoke a word in opposition to the prevailing sentiment. However, matters are otherwise now; the principal promoters of the riot are considerably crestfallen. Men of sense and discernment begin to speak openly, and are determined to do their utmost to save our country from impending ruin, and to induce the people to accede to the terms proposed by the commissioners.

"The religious people amongst us are seriously engaged in prayer, that God would interpose; and I cannot but hope, that the plots of hell will be baffled, that the storm will blow over, and that the people will return to obedience to the laws."

The above was written by a very pious and very influential Presbyterian Clergyman, who, as well as Mr. Porter and his brethren generally, have laboured to cherish attachment to the government and submission to the laws. And it is remarkable, within the sphere of their influence, order is best preserved and a riotous opposition to the excise most discouraged. Though all the people, and I think most of the ministers, are decidedly opposed to the policy of an excise, yet the latter, and the serious part of their congregations with them, are as much opposed to any others, than constitutional measures to effect its repeal. The most violent and successful incendiaries are a kind of lawless horde, who live in a sort of hunter state like Indians, and whose numbers have been greatly augmented with-