

Mr. PENNO, GOVERNOR LEE, in an address to the back country people, is of opinion, that the virulent and foul disease of insurrection is not yet cured, although the most threatening symptoms have lately abated. He seems to think there will be no safety in depending on this flattering appearance, as long as any particle of the abominable political poisons they have swallowed remain upon their stomachs. They must come up or pass off, if strong drastic remedies, but such as are mild in comparison with lead, gun-powder and hemp, will help nature to expel them. He also insists that the clubs of political quacks and poison-sellers shall administer the antidote. In short, Sir, it is reported that he is resolved to make them swallow their own drugs. It may be right to forbid the selling of mountebank nostrums, and to punish the vendors; but as the punishment affixed by law to the offence is only fine, imprisonment, &c. is it right and safe to the cause of liberty for a military commander to change the punishment to the penalty of death? and what is it but death, nay, it is a thousand deaths for a quack to swallow his own medicines. Their operation is slow, but so painful that a man may die ten times a day.

I am an unfortunate offender, and I am terrified at the threats of Governor Lee. I will not pretend to justify, scarcely to palliate, the crimes I have assisted in committing; but I think the threatened punishment cruel and unusual, and one of the amendments to the constitution prohibits the inflicting of such. Altho' I am, or rather have been, a foe to the constitution, and have tried my utmost to make the back settlers dread and abhor it, yet I claim its privileges and protection. If the clubs and authors of the many lies against men and measures are to be forced to eat their own words, as it is threatened they shall, what is it but a sentence of death against them? we should be choked—or if we could get them down, we should burst—we should explode like so many bombs. Governor Lee has a military force to subdue insurgents, but none to try and punish them with death.

For instance, will any man of common sense suppose it possible, or if it were possible, that it would not be fatal for the author of some of the paragraphs in Mr. Bache's General Advertiser to swallow them himself. It would be easier for any other to do it. But surely the author could not do it—nay, the whole club could not. Any man, of the club might as well pretend to gulp down the Laurel mountain, or even the whole Allegheny, as to digest one paragraph in ten of that Gazette. Some affirm that the gallimantry of the Chronicle is not half so corrosive. The famous Bohun Upas of Java has not infected a wider district of country at a time than either of them.

It would be supposed that a renegade from Europe who comes here to set up a club against the government, and to turn newspaper scribbler against the President, had been fed rather upon the rattle-snakes than the bread of America. Most persons will allow the former to be less venomous than the hired raldry which the wretched Genetines have sent beyond the Allegheny for more than a year past. Will the General Advertiser be able to unlay all its licentious paragraphs? Is it possible for one apothecary to eat up all the drugs in his own shop? Now the government has got the upper hand, it should proceed with lenity. The club and the writers in the General Advertiser ought not to be treated worse than galley-slaves for life. It would be worse than chaining them to an oar to force them to swallow their own stories, as they made the poor dupes the back-countrymen—that is to say, as truths. No, let the offenders be excused from saying their tales of slander are true—a milder sentence is, to oblige them to come forth in public, in the State-House yard, or at Parkinson's ferry, or Braddock's field, and proclaim that all their Norfolk news, their thirteen letters on the funding system, the mystical revelation on the bank, their long winded speculations in Dunlap's paper on the excise, their calumnies on the treasury department, on federal men and measures, and almost all their exceptions to the constitutionality of appointments and acts, are chimeras, bug-bears, lies. In short, that they have preferred such trumpetry, because the truth would not have answered their purpose as well.

For be it known to all good citizens, that ninety-nine parts in a hundred of all the aspersions on government and the friends of the government, which so laborious years have given to the

public thro' the newspapers, have been the work of less than ten persons in Boston, as many in New-York, and less than twice that number in Philadelphia. It is a fact, that less than forty persons have called themselves in the Gazettes, the people. Let our punishment be the lighter, as the perpetration of the crime in a great measure avenged the government. For what could be a harder talk than we undertook.

The people freely adopted the constitution, and chose and re-chose federal men to administer it. Still we made it out in our three Gazettes that the people abhorred the system without certain amendments, which would have amounted to a repeal of the acts of ratification, and that they still more detested the administration. The seeds of sedition were sown freely, but they fell by the way side, or the plant withered soon after they had sprouted. Next we addressed the merchants on the imposts, and proved to them against the proofs in their counting houses that trade was oppressed and languishing.—We proved to the owners of shipping that they were betrayed, and that navigation was sold to our rivals. Here we had to face impudent facts. Seamen, ships, freight and wages had increased and are increasing. We preached to the mechanics about their wrongs, but they were hurried by the demand for their work, they would not stop to hear us. Labor, land and produce continued rising faster than we could raise our complaints of the oppression of agriculture by the laws of Congress. We talked of ruin to the prosperous, of grievances to the satisfied.

We whispered calumny to the malignant and the suspicious, and they believed it, because it seemed like shrewdness and sagacity to see thro' the mysteries which did not exist in the administration. With the credulous and the base our embarrassment was to find prodigious stories against the government fast enough to cram the ravenous appetite of their curiosity. We soon formed a select corps in each of the principal towns—Policy required that a printer should be of the number. We assured all Europe that the constitution they admired was a masked despotism, administered by knaves—that the supporters of the acts of Congress were influenced by base motives, by a conspiracy to set up monarchy, by a corrupt dealing in the public funds, and it was not our fault if Europeans were not deterred from coming over to a country which we represented as ready to be disorganized and convulsed. To the opposers of the excise we represented a fettered design to sap the foundations of liberty by that act; we did not omit to tell them that the monarchy party and the rich speculators in Congress were to receive the tribute of their levity; the monied interest, born in corruption, was fattening on the spoils of the landholder. It is true the members of Congress were chiefly in very narrow circumstances, and those who voted for excise and for funding the debt, were almost entirely destitute of paper property. Bold assertions, however, answered our purposes to stir them up to a sudden flood of mutiny beyond the Allegheny. Bold assertions made by our party also convinced Mr. Genet that we were the people, and that we could and would support him against the President. By the impudent appeal to arms by the mountaineers, the secret of our weakness is exposed. Let the public which is safe as soon as we are known accept our true repentance, and let the affair of the insurrection be hushed. We promise faithfully that we will, if forgiven, proceed more prudently in future. We will not tell incredible lies; we will not tell the very same lies again; the General Advertiser shall be more decent—it shall even affect reformation and conversion—we will attempt our utmost to gain the confidence of the people; and when we have fully possessed ourselves of power, it will be our own folly if we have occasion to make any further atonement to the laws.

PETER PENITENT.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

THE ELECTION.

If the citizens of this Commonwealth could be influenced by the falsehoods of a certain paper, it might be necessary to declare to them, that the persons who voted for Mr. Ames, as Federal Representative, ever have been and now are solicitous to have a scrutiny of the voters on every election—as they are confident that Nineteen out of Twenty of the Merchants, independent Mechanics, and professional gentlemen, would be found the supporters of Ames, and the Peace and Happiness of their country.

III for TAT.

It is said in a certain paper, that "the number

of legal voters in this town is but 2132." In the election of Governor, &c. on the first Monday of April last, the number of votes in this town was 2301!—Consequently if that statement is true, the present Governor & Lt. Governor of this Commonwealth, have been illegally chosen! But not one word of illegal voting was lifted in April last. The voters at the election for Gov. Adams were 1400—those for Dr. Jarvis only 1182! If Dr. J. had all the legal voters, from whom did Mr. Adams receive the surplus? But the assertion is too contemptible to merit serious notice!

Before the election, the Jacobin writers were railing against the Federalists, as being advocates for a scrutiny of votes; and calling on the citizens to set their faces against it—and had the election gone in their favor, we should have heard nothing from them but exultations and congratulations to their brother Jacobins. The grumbling since, may therefore be fairly imputed to chagrin and disappointment.

PLAIN ARGUMENT.

In the Chronicle of Thursday it is said, that "as a proof that persons not belonging to the town voted in the late Election, it is only necessary to observe that the number of rateable polls from 16 years old and upwards, is 3632. Upon the most moderate calculation, we may suppose there is under 21 years, 1500. The whole number of legal voters is therefore 2132, and 2811 votes were given in. Consequently, there were 681 voters on this occasion, more than was constitutionally qualified."

The following facts will shew, that this conclusion is erroneous, and that the number of rateable polls in the town is estimated much too low. By the census taken in the year 1790, there were found to be in Boston 2376 dwelling houses and 18038 inhabitants, which are, upon an average, seven persons and six tenths to a house. By an actual enumeration made a few months ago, the number of the houses was found to have increased to 2500.—Consequently, if the same proportion holds the number of inhabitants must now be 19000. In 1790, there was 4325 white males of 16 years old and upwards—consequently their number must now be 4555. By accurate bills of mortality, and other means, it is demonstrated, that the number of persons between 16 and 21, is about one eleventh of the whole number of inhabitants in Massachusetts. There are then in Boston 1727 persons between 16 & 21; of whom not more than 863 can be males. These deducted from 4555, leave 3692 males above 21. The voters at the late election were 2811. There remain therefore 881 for persons not qualified to vote and for those who did not chuse to exercise their right. No account is made of the blacks in this calculation; but as their number is small, probably not more than 800 of every age and sex, they would not if introduced, materially affect the conclusion.

FIRST MIDDLE DISTRICT

The result has been in the towns of Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Newton Dedham, Needham, Weston, East-Sudbury, Brooklyn, Sherburne, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Sharon, and Medway, the towns which compose the district, as follows:

For Mr. AMES. For Dr. JARVIS  
2183 1664

A majority of 519 in favour of Mr. AMES—who is elected. Mr. AMES had large majorities in the towns of Boston, Newton, Dedham, Needham Weston, East-Sudbury, Sherburne and Sharon, and a majority of 74 votes in the county towns.

IN THE SECOND MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Mr. Dexter has as yet a small majority of the votes. We have not heard from all the towns; but from what we can collect from hearsay evidence, we imagine that Mr. Dexter will lack a few votes of a majority in the first but from the federalism of several of the characters voted for, there cannot remain a doubt of his succeeding at the second choice. He now has some hundred votes more than any other Candidate. We hope however, a choice will now be made.

In third District Mr. Goodhue, is unquestionably chosen; although Dr. Holton has a number of votes. They are both firm friends to the Peace and Happiness of their country.

In the fourth Middle District no choice is expected the first trial—Messrs. Bradbury, Bartlett and Smith, of Newbury port, each have a number of votes.

In the first Southern District, Nathaniel Freeman, Jun a firm Federalist.—And in the third southern District, the Rev. Mr. Reed, it is expected, are chosen. The best friends of our National Government, do not regret the choice of Mr. Reed.

In the other Southern District, the contest is between Gen. Cobb and Mr. Leonard. Our accounts from thence are not sufficiently accurate to form an opinion on. Both firm Federalists.

In the Western Districts it is expected, Messrs. Sedgwick, S. Lyman, and Gen. Shepard, will be elected—although the competitor of the former, who is Gen. Skinner, a worthy man, and good

federalist—and the latter, who is Mr. W. Lyman, will have many votes.

From the Eastward we have not accurately learnt—The hon. Mr. Wells, of York, is likely to succeed in that country.—The choice in the others is precarious.

NEW-YORK, Nov.

The state of Europe, at the date of our last accounts was nearly as follows.

The French armies on the north were pursuing their victories. The Duke of York was compelled to cross the Maese, and leave Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom to be defended by their garrisons. By this retreat of the English and Dutch troops, those fortresses are left without any hope of external succor. The French have done there as they did on their own frontiers—they have passed by the strong places to reduce which would take time and delay their progress, and Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, thus left in the midst of the enemy's conquests, must follow the fate of Valenciennes and Conde. This plan of leaving strong holds behind an army is not often hazarded; and never can be safe, except when an army is greatly superior to its foes.

One of the largest divisions of the French army is near Maestricht, a strongly fortified town, the taking of which will open a passage for the French to the Rhine. Should the French succeed in cutting off all communication between the Duke of York and the Austrian Cordon on the Maese, the Duke must retire to Amsterdam, and take shipping for safety.

The French now conquer by terror. The strongest garrisons surrender without resistance to prevent the danger of a general massacre, which the French threaten in case of opposition.

Already has news arrived that Breda and Gertruydenberg have surrendered; and Bergen-op Zoom, Rotterdam and Amsterdam will doubtless soon follow.

On the East and South, although the French do not make the same rapid progress, yet their armies are victorious in Spain and Italy.

The report of the retaking of Fontarabia, rests on slight evidence; and if true, later reports by the Corvette arrived at Baltimore, state that the French have regained their advantages in that quarter.

The union of Geneva with the French Republic, is an event of consequence; not on account of any great accession of strength to France, but because it marks the progress of the general spirit of Revolution in Europe.

In this latter view, the Insurrection in South Prussia is an event of great Magnitude. As a diversion in favor of the Poles, it is at this critical moment, highly important; but as a proof of a spirit of revolt, in the heart of Europe, against the present Gothic establishments, it is to be considered as highly interesting to all Europe.

Reports mention a disposition in Basle, in Switzerland to throw off the fetters of aristocracy. Whether true or not, the late proclamation of the Avoyer of Bern is a proof, that the spirit of regeneration is spreading among the Cantons, and excites the apprehensions of the present government.

In the midst of these great events, the energy of freedom begins to be displayed in discoveries and improvements in science and mechanics.

We have published the discovery made in France of extracting fixed alkali from the Chestnut. The telegraphic instrument for conveying intelligence from place to place in a short time, is an astonishing improvement. News is now sent 20 miles in two or three hours, and dispatches sent from Paris to Lille and answered, two or three times in a day.

England, the strength and firmness of the confederacy against France, makes a most obstinate resistance. She is courting the continuance of the war at her expense; but it is obvious that the affairs of Europe are becoming so desperate, that no great combinations can be formed against any power, which can be durable.

They must soon crumble to pieces Emperors and Kings grow jealous of their subjects; and the necessity of quelling domestic troubles will disconcert all powerful operations abroad.—Even G. Britain is in a critical state, although her insular situation, & the combination of her powerful landed and mercantile interests may sustain the tattered fabric of her government, longer than most of her continental neighbors.

On the whole we hesitate not to say, that from present and past events, we are led to believe, that the Revolution of Europe is but just commenced, and that nothing short of the Russian and

Turkish Empires will restrain its progress.

Theodore Sedgwick Esq. is re-elected to Congress for the first Western district in Massachusetts.

It is said that Gen. Shepard is elected a representative in Congress in opposition to Col. Lyman, in the second Western District.

HARTFORD, Nov. 10.

Saturday last the bricklayers finished the brickwork of the new State House, in this City. We are informed that the roof of the building will be completed before winter.

The New Prison, which was continued by fire last spring is now rebuilt, and ready for the reception of prisoners. Long, very long may the gloomy apartments of this dreary edifice remain uninhabited! So prays humanity.

BOSTON, November 6.

From Spain, Direct.

A vessel has arrived at Cape Ann in 36 days from Bilbao. By her we learn, that at the time of sailing, Bilbao was not then taken by the French, as reported; nor were the inhabitants under any apprehensions of such an event. The French had penetrated but a few leagues into Spain; the Spaniards were strongly entrenched, and the most spirited exertions were making, not only to check the French, but to force them to quit the kingdom. The utmost confidence was placed in their general, the count La Union; and that merchants of the first eminence had gone into the army, at the head of battalions and companies of Biscayans.

Capt. Snow, of the snow William, in 21 days from Havana, left there the ship Governor Mifflin, Captain Church, to sail in 7 days. The brig Flora, Cassin, and ship Trilram, of Philadelphia. The ship Washington, from Philadelphia arrived the day Capt. S. sailed. He spoke the brig Betsey, Capt. White, out 12 days, off the Marianas.

On the 6th November, spoke the ship Polly of Nantucket, Capt. Starbuck, from C. Good Hope. Had been out 14 months on a whaling voyage.

In consequence of a large fleet preparing to sail for Europe, an embargo was to have taken place at the Havana on the 1st inst. to continue 20 days.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 18.

By accounts from the army, we learn that a military force is to be stationed in the Western Counties for nine months; and that seven hundred Infantry, four troops of Horse, and one company of Artillery, are already enlisted to serve for that period.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Sept. 12th, 1794.

"Two unfortunate victims (Watt and Downie) have been by the same court who tried Messrs. Muir, Palmer, &c. just condemned to suffer death, in the next month; as follows: "To be hanged by their necks, but not till they are dead; then to be taken down, and their entrails cut out, their hearts to be burned in their sight, and their bowels thrown in their faces; their bodies to be quartered, and to be at the disposal of his Majesty." Does not horror seize your heart? Do not tears dart into your eyes? Does not indignation arrest your every sense, at reading this worse than devilish sentence, especially when you are informed that their crime is, walking in the same path for reform that Muir and Palmer walked, but perhaps a step farther? Such is the punishment of, or for those, who dare openly to shew their disapprobation of corrupt State craft, and diabolical Priestcraft; you may view yourself happy (among all your inconveniences) that you have escaped from our house of bondage.

"We seem here in a national view, to be fast hastening on to ruin: and destruction, tho' it cannot be known to what extent the industry of the people may furnish "the powers that are," with money to subsidize the German butchers to extirpate the French Republicans, or to dragoon themselves into silent submission; but certain it is, that millions are leaving the land, to fill German Coffers; and the industry of unborn generations is pawned to pay the interest of money borrowed for that purpose, and to keep things here as "they are."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Militia army, dated Pittsburgh, November 7.

"The rapid marches made by the army frequently prevented our baggage