From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Mr. RIND,

IF you think proper to publish the following extract from the journal of a citizen of the United States, who has travelled to, and resided for a considerable time at and about Detroit, you are at liberty to do it; and by publishing you may oblige some of your readers.

Detroit lies in N. lat. 42d 21m. and is situate on the North-west side of the Strait, which communicates between the Lakes Erie and St. Clair, sixteen miles above the former and eight below the latter. This Strait is little more than a mile wide, and navigable for ships of any burthen. It is thickly inhabited from end to end, and affords a delightful prospect to travellers passing up and down the river. This Strait is the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada.

Fort Amherst and the town of Maldin, are situated at the mouth of the Strait on the British side. This post has never been garrisoned by more than one battalion of men, at any one time, and is not very tenable. Detroit is a very pleasantly situated place, defended by a fort and citadel, and surrounded by a stockade work. The gates are opened and shut by the ordinary beats of the drums of the garrison, and the town is under martial law—referving to the magistracy, the free and full exercise of their functions, in all cases whatsoever. This town is regularly laid out with handsome streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and contains about three hundred houses, stores and other buildings, some of which are well built, of handsome appearance; but in general they are low and inelegant, and are all built of wood. The number of inhabitants are not accurately known, but it is believed that in Detroit and its vicinity, on the American side, there are about 3,500 inhabitants, mostly French, all of whom embrace the Catholic Religion, and have a chapel elegantly furnished which has an organ, and is well endowed. In the vicinity of Detroit the settlements up and down the river on both sides, are generally between two and three miles wide They are well cultivated, and abound with a variety of fruit, such as pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries and apples, and perhaps no country upon earth exceeds it in these. All these settlements wear the aspect of as great antiquity as any part of the United States. It was settled by the French about the year 1698, that is, by a few adventurous traders, who explored the country as far as Detroit, but no permanent settlement was made here, until 1707. Nine years after the first attempt was made it became a well settled place, and carried on a brisk commerce with the Indians for many years. It remained in possession of the French until the peace of 1763, when it was ceded to the British, who improved and enlarged it considerably. They remained in possession of it until the 11th day of July, 1796, when it was delivered to the United States, agreeably to the treaties of 1783 and 1794, a circumstance highly interesting and important to the United States; not only as a place of considerable traffic with the natives for their fur and peltries, but because the possession of it is an object of great consideration among the Indians, who inhabit the country surrounding it. This operates more strongly on them to remain peaceable, and observe their treaties with us, than any other inducement whatever. They revere the spot, and consequently the possessors of it, be they who they may. This is tradition, their forefathers taught it them. Here they have ever found a market for their furs and skins. Here they have been enabled to procure ammunition and arms for their hunts; and here they have always found food and raiment for their old men and women, as well as for their sick and lame of all descriptions, who were unable to hunt for themselves and families, &c.

About the middle of August, 1796, the governor *ex officio of the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio, organized Detroit and the country adjacent to it into a county, which he stiled "The county of Wayne"—appointed courts of common pleas, general quarter sessions and of probate, as well as a sheriff, coroner, and other peace officers, and then formed the militia of the town and country into companies and regiments, and appointed the field and other officers. These appointments were chiefly made from among the French inhabitants who were generally well pleased at becoming American citizens, and perfectly willing to subscribe allegiance to our government.

After our troops took possession of Detroit, we received great civilities from the citizens, and were in our turn friendly and polite to them. The same was experienced between American and British officers—they celebrated with us our holy days, and we with them theirs, and dined and danced together during the winter, in the utmost harmony and friendship—all being *soldiers*, but in different *uniforms*, we endeavored to outvie each other in acts of civility and politeness.

We formed a regular dancing assembly. It was brilliant, and attended by a numerous circle of ladies of Detroit and its vicinity; joined by the ladies and gentlemen of the British side the river.

To conclude, detroit is a healthy place, the inhabitants are fashionable and gay. Their neighbors are polite, friendly and agreeable, and all seem disposed to be happy and determine to be so if they can; and they can if they will; and are.

* *Winthrop Sargeant.*

For Sale,

A Ground Rent of 250 dollars per annum, as well secured as any in the city of Baltimore. For terms enquire at No. 12, N. Gay-street.

September 16. 2aw4t

From a London paper, July 30.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH REBELS.

The provisional government to the people of Ireland.

You are now called on to shew to the world that you are competent to take your place among nations, that you have a right to claim their recognizance of you, as an independent country, by the only satisfactory proof you can furnish of your capability of maintaining your independence, your wresting it from England with your own hands.

In the developement of this system, which has been organized within the last eight months, at the close of internal defeat, and without the hope of foreign assistance; which has been conducted with a tranquility, mistaken for obedience; which neither the failure of a similar attempt in England has retarded, nor the renewal of hostilities has accelerated; in the developement of this system you will shew to the people of England that there is a spirit of perseverance in this country beyond their power to calculate or to repress; you will shew to them that as long as they think to hold unjust dominion over Ireland, under no change of circumstances can they count on its obedience; under no aspect of affairs can they judge of its intentions; you will shew to them that the question in which it now behoves them to take into serious and instant consideration, is not whether they will resist a separation, which it is our fixed determination to effect, but whether or not they will drive us beyond separation; whether they will by a sanguinary resistance, create a deadly national antipathy between the two countries, or whether they will take the only means still left of driving such a sentiment from our minds, a prompt, manly and sagacious acquiescence in our just and unalterable determination.

If the secrecy with which the present effort has been conducted, shall have led our enemies to suppose that its extent must have been partial, a few days will undeceive them. That confidence which was once lost, by trusting to external support, and suffering our own means to be gradually undetermined, has been again restored. We have been mutually pledged to each other to look only to our own strength, and that the first introduction of a system of terror, the first attempt to execute an individual in one country, should be the signal of insurrection in all. We have now, without the loss of a man, with our means of communication untouched, bro't our plans to the moment when they are ripe for execution, and in the promptitude with which nineteen counties will come forward at once to execute them, it will be found that neither confidence nor communication are wanting to the people of Ireland.

In calling on our countrymen to come forward, we feel ourselves bound, at the same time, to justify our claim to their confidence by a precise declaration of our own views. We therefore solemnly declare, that our object is to establish a free and independent republic in Ireland: that the pursuit of this object we will relinquish only with our lives: that we will never, unless at the express call of our country, abandon our post, until the acknowledgment of its independence is obtained from England; and that we will enter into no negociation (but for exchange of prisoners) with the government of that country while a British army remains in Ireland. Such is the declaration which we call on the people of Ireland to support. And we call first on that part of Ireland which was once paralyzed by the want of intelligence, to shew that that cause only was its inaction to be attributed; on that part of Ireland which was once foremost, by its fortitude in suffering; on that part of Ireland which once offered to take the salvation of the country on itself; on that part of Ireland where the flame of liberty first glowed; we call upon the north to stand up and shake off their slumber and their oppression.

Men of Leinster,

Stand to your arms. To the courage which you have already displayed, is your country indebted for the confidence which it now feels in its own strength, and for the dismay with which our enemies will be overwhelmed when they shall find this effort to be universal. But, men of Leinster, you owe more to your country than the having animated it by your past example; you owe more to your own courage than the having obtained by it a protection. If six years ago, when you rose without arms, without plan, without co-operation with more troops against you alone than are now in the country at large, you were able to remain for 6 weeks in open defiance of the government, and within a few miles of the capital, what will you not now effect with that capital, and every part of Ireland ready to support you? But it is not on this head that we have need to address you. No! we now speak to you, and through you to the rest of Ireland, on a subject dear to us, even as the success of our country—its honor. You are accused by your enemies of having violated that honor; excesses which they themselves had in their fullest extent provoked, but which they have grossly exaggerated, have been attributed to you. The opportunity of vindicating yourselves by actions is now, for the first time, before you; and we call upon you to give the lie to such assertions, by carefully avoiding every appearance of plunder, intoxication, or revenge, recollecting that you lost Ireland before, not from want of courage, but by from not having that courage rightly directed by discipline. But we trust that your past sufferings have taught you experience, and that you will respect the declaration which we now make, and which we are determined by every means in our power to enforce.

The nation alone possesses the right of punishing individuls, and whosoever shall put another person to death, except in battle, without a fair trial by his country, is guilty of murder. The intention of the provisional government of Ireland is to claim from the English government such Irishmen as have been sold or transported by it for their attachment to freedom; and for this purpose it will retain as hostages for their safe return, such adherents of that government as shall fall into its hands. It therefore calls upon the people to respect those hostages, and to recollect, that in spilling their blood they would leave their own countrymen in the hands of their enemies.

The intention of the provisional government is to resign its functions, as soon as the nation shall have chosen its delegates, but in the mean time it is determined to enforce the regulations hereunto subjoined: it in consequence takes the property of the country under its protection, and will punish with the utmost rigor any person who shall violate that property, and thereby injure the present resources and the future prosperity of Ireland.

Whoever refuses to march to whatever part of the country he is ordered, is guilty of disobedience to the government, which alone is competent to decide in what place his services are necessary, and which desire him to recollect, that in whatever part of Ireland he is fighting, he is still fighting for its freedom.

Whoever presumes by acts or otherwise to give countenance to the calumny propagated by our enemies, that this is a religious contest, is guilty of the grievous crime of belying the motives of his country. Religious disqualification is but one of the many grievances of which Ireland has to complain. Our intention is to remove not that only, but every other oppression under which we labor. We fight that all of us may have our country, and that done, each of us shall have his religion.

We are aware of the apprehensions which you have expressed, that in quitting your own counties you leave your wives and children in the hands of your enemies; but on this head have no uneasiness. If there are still men base enough to persecute those who are unable to resist, shew them by our victories that we have the power to punish, and by your obedience, that we have the power to protect; and we pledge ourselves to you that these men shall be made to feel that the safety of every thing they hold dear depends on the conduct they observe to you. Go forth, then, with confidence, conquer the foreign enemies of your country, and leave to us the care of preserving its internal tranquility; recollect that not only the victory, but also the honor of your country is placed in your hands; give up your private resentments, and shew to the world that the Irish are not only a brave, but also a generous and forgiving people.

Men of Munster & Connaught,

You have your instructions, we trust that you will execute them. The example of the rest of your countrymen is now before you, your own strength is unbroken; five months ago you were eager to act without any other assistance: we now call upon you to shew what you then declared you only wanted, the opportunity of proving that you possess the same love of liberty and the same courage with which the rest of your countrymen are animated.

We now turn to that portion of our countrymen whose prejudices we had rather overcome by a frank declaration of our intentions, than conquer their persons in the field; and in making this declaration do not wish to dwell on events which, however they may bring tenfold odium on their authors, must still tend to keep alive in the minds both of the instruments and victims of them, a spirit of animosity which it is our wish to destroy. We will, therefore, enter into no detail of the atrocities and oppression which Ireland has labored under during its connexion with England, but we justify our determination to separate from that country on the broad historical statement, that during six hundred years she has been unable to conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland; that during the time five rebellions were entered into to shake off the yoke; that she has been obliged to resort to a system of unprecedented torture in her defence; that she has broken every tie of voluntary connexion by taking even the name of independence from Ireland, through the intervention of a parliament notoriously bribed, and not representing the will of the people; that in her vindication of this measure she has herself given the justification of the views of the United Irishmen, by declaring in the words of her ministers—"That Ireland never had, and never could enjoy, under the then circumstances, the benefits of British connexion: that it necessarily must happen when one country is connected with another, that the interests of the lesser will be borne down by those of the greater.* That England had supported and encouraged the English colonists in their oppression towards the natives of Ireland; that Ireland had been left in a state of ignorance, rudeness, and barbarism, worse in its effects, and more degrading in its nature, than that in which it was found six centuries before."† Now to what cause are these things to be attributed? Did the curse of the Almighty keep alive a spirit of obstinacy in the minds of the Irish people for six hundred years? Did the doctrines of the French revolution produce five rebellions? Could the misrepresentations of ambitious and designing men drive from the mind of a whole people the recollection of defeat and raise the infant from the cradle, with the same feelings with which his father sunk into the grave? Will this gross avowal which our enemies have made of their own views, remove none of the calumny that has been thrown upon ours? Will none of the credit which has been lavished on them, be transferred to the solemn declaration which we now make in the face of God and our country.

We war not against property—we war against no religious sect—we war not against past opinions or prejudices—we war against English dominion. We will not, however, deny that there are some men, who, not because they have supported the government of our oppressors, but because they have violated the common laws of morality, which exist alike under all or under no government, have put it beyond our power to give to them the protection of a government. We will not hazard the influence we may have with the people, and the power it may give us of preventing the excesses of revolution, by undertaking to place in tranquility the man who has been guilty of torture, free quarters, rape and murder by the side of the sufferer, or their relations; but in the frankness with which we warn these men of their danger, let those who do not feel that they have passed this boundary of mediation, count on their safety.

We had hoped for the sake of our enemies, to have taken them by surprise, and to have committed the cause of our country before they could have time to commit themselves against it; but though we have not altogether been able to succeed, we are yet rejoiced to find, that they have not come forward with promptitude on the side of those who have deceived them; and we now call on them before it is yet too late, not to commit themselves further against a people they are unable to resist, and in support of a government, which, by their own declaration, has forfeited its claim to their allegiance.

To that government in whose hands, though not the issue, at least the features with which the present contest is to be marked, are placed, we now turn. How is it to be decided? Is open and honorable force alone to be resorted to; or is it your intention to employ those laws which custom has placed in your hands, and to force us to employ the law of retaliation in our defence?

Of the inefficacy of a system of terror, in preventing the people of Ireland from coming forward to assert their freedom, you have already had experience. Of the effect which such a system will have on our minds in case of success, we have already forewarned you. We now address to you another consideration: If, in the question which is now to receive a solemn, and we trust final decision; if we have been deceived, reflection would point out that conduct should be resorted to, which was the best calculated to produce conviction on our minds. What would that conduct be? It would be to shew us, that the difference of strength between the two countries is such, as to render it unnecessary for you to bring out all your force; to shew to us that you have something in reserve wherewith to crush hereafter, not only a greater exertion on the part of the people, but a greater exertion, rendered still greater by foreign assistance; it would be to shew to us, that what we have vainly supposed to be a prosperity growing beyond your grasp, is only a partial exuberance, requiring but the pressure of your hand to reduce it into form. But for your own sake, do not resort to a system which, while it increased the acrimony of our minds, would leave us under the melancholy delusion that we had been forced to yield, not to the sound and temperate exertions of superior strength, but to the frantic struggles of weakness, concealing itself under desparation. Consider also, that the distinction of rebel and enemy is of a very fluctuating nature; that during the course of your own experience, you have already been obliged to lay it aside; that should you be forced to abandon it towards Ireland, you cannot hope to do so as tranquilly as you have done towards America; for in the exasperated state to which you have raised the minds of the Irish people; a people whom you profess to have left in a state of barbarism and ignorance, with what confidence can you say to that people, "while the advantage of cruelty lay upon our side, we slaughtered you without mercy, but the measure of our own blood is beginning to preponderate; it is no longer our interest that this bloody system should continue, shew us then that forbearance which we never taught you by precept or example; lay aside your resentment: give quarter to us; and let us mutually forget, that we never gave quarter to you." Cease then, we intreat you, uselessly to violate humanity, by resorting to a system inefficacious as an instrument of terror; inefficacious as a mode of defence; inefficacious as a mode of conviction; ruinous to the future relations of the two countries in case of our success; & destructive of those instruments of defence which you will then find it doubly necessary to have preserved unimpaired. But if your determination be otherwise, hear ours. We will not imitate you in cruelty; we will put no man to death in cold blood; the prisoners which fall into our hands shall be with the respect due to the unfortunate; but if the life of a single Irish soldier is taken after the battle is over, the orders thenceforth to be issued to the Irish army are—neither to give or take quarter. Countrymen, if a cruel necessity forces us to retaliate, we will bury our resentment in the field of battle; if we were to fall, we will fall where we fight for our country. Fully impressed with this determination, of the necessity of adhering to which past experience has but too fatally convinced us; fully impressed with the justice of our cause, which we now put to issue, we make our last and solemn appeal to the sword and to Heaven; and as the cause of Ireland deserves to prosper, may God give it victory.

[The address to the citizens of Dublin was published in the Federal Gazette of Tuesday last.]

Conformably to the above proclamation, the Provisional Government of Ireland, decree as follows:

1. From the date and promulgation hereof, tythes are forever abolished, and church lands are the property of the nation.

2. From the same date, all transfers of landed property are prohibited, each person holding what he now possesses, on paying his rent until the national government is established, the national will declared, and the courts of justice organised.

3. From the same date, all transfer of bonds, debentures, and all public securities, are in like manner and form forbidden, and declared void, for the same time, and for the same reasons.

4. The Irish generals commanding districts shall seize such of the partizans of England as may serve for hostages, and shall apprise the English commander opposed to them, that a strict retaliation shall take place, if any outrages contrary to the laws of war shall be committed by the troops under his command, or by the partizans of England in the district which he occupies.

5. That the Irish generals are to treat (except where retaliation makes it necessary) the English troops who may fall into their hands, or such Irish as serve in the regular forces of England, and who shall have acted conformably to the laws of war, as prisoners of war; but all Irish militia, yeoman, or volunteer corps, or bodies of Irish, or individuals, who, fourteen days from the promulgation and date hereof, shall be found in arms, shall be considered as rebels, committed for trial, and their properties confiscated.

6. The generals are to assemble court martials, who are to be sworn to administer justice; who are not to condemn without sufficient evidence, and before whom all military offenders are to be sent instantly for trial.

7. No man is to suffer death by their sentence, except for mutiny; the sentences of such others as are judged worthy of death, shall not be put in execution until the provisional government declares its will; nor are court martials on any pretext to sentence, nor is any officer to suffer the punishment of flogging, or any species of torture to be inflicted.

8. The generals are to enforce the strictest discipline, and to send offenders immediately before court-martials; and are enjoined to chace away from the Irish armies all such as shall disgrace themselves by being drunk in presence of the enemy.

9. The generals are to apprise their respective armies, that all military stores, arms, or ammunition, belonging to the English government, be the property of the captors, and the value is to be divided equally, without respect of rank, between them, except that the widows, orphans, parents, or other heirs of such as gloriously fall in the attack, shall be entitled to a double share.

10. As the English nation has made war on Ireland, all English property, in ships or otherwise, is subject to the same rule, and all transfer of them is forbidden, and declared void, in the like manner as is expressed in No. 2 and 3.

11. The generals of the different districts are hereby empowered to confer rank up to colonels, inclusive, on such as they conceive to merit it from the nation, but are not to make more colonels than one for every 1500 men, nor more than one for every 1000 men.

12. The generals shall seize on all sums of public money in the custom-houses in their districts, or in the hands of the different collectors, county treasurers, or other revenue officers, whom they shall render responsible for the sums in their hands. The generals shall pass receipts for the amount, and account to the provisional government for the expenditure.

13. When the people elect their officers up to the colonels, the general is bound to confirm it. No officer can be broke but by a sentence of a court martial.

14. The generals shall correspond with the provisional government, to whom they shall give details of all their operations; they are to correspond with the neighboring generals, to whom they are to transmit all necessary intelligence and to cooperate with them.

15. The generals commanding in each county shall, as soon as it is cleared of the enemy, assemble the county committee, who shall be elected conformably to the constitution of United Irishmen. All the requisitions necessary for the army shall be made in writing by the generals to the committee, who are hereby empowered and enjoined to pass their receipts for each article to the owners, to the end that they may receive their full value from the nation.

16. The county committee is charged with the civil direction of the county, the care of the national property, and the preservation of order and justice in the county; for which purpose the county committee are to appoint a high sheriff, and one or more sheriffs to execute their orders—a sufficient number of justices of the peace for the county, a high and a sufficient number of petty constables in each barony, who are respectively charged with the duties now performed by these magistrates.

17. The county of Cork, on account of its extent, is to be divided conformably to the boundaries for raising the militia, into

* *Lord Castlereagh's Speech.*

† *Considerations on the state of affairs in Ireland, by lord Auckland.*