

and fraternal regard, which no other interests will ever be able to interrupt. This is the vote of the National Assembly, and you, Sir, are requested by them to communicate these sentiments to the HUMANE SOCIETY of Massachusetts.

The PRESIDENT of the National Assembly. (Signed) GRENOT VAUBLANC. Published by order of the Humane Society, JOHN AVERY, jun. Rec. Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, June 15.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

"Every man, who is able to tell that two and two make four, must see that Congress have given great encouragement to American fruit and grain spirits, by the excise-law. Foreign grain spirits are to pay twenty-eight cents per gallon, and foreign spirits of all other kinds twenty-five cents per gallon, though spirits made of fruit and grain in the United States are to pay only seven cents. The least difference is eighteen cents—average duty of foreign spirits before the adoption of the federal constitution was not more than six cents upon foreign, so that the least difference against foreign spirits is now twelve cents more than it used to be under the State Governments.—Congress have made a difference in favour of Spirits made of native materials, by laying three cents more on Molasses-Spirits. No State ever gave this encouragement to Spirits made out of the produce of our farms, over Spirits made from foreign materials."

NEWBERN, (N.C.) June 9.

The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned yesterday. In the course of the term, Edward Jones and Edward Graham, Esquires, were admitted as Counsellors.

On Thursday last, Nathan alias William Round, stood his trial on an indictment for piracy, and was acquitted.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. MR. FENNO,

THOSE who peruse your paper with impartiality observe, that you never appear to be illiberal except when you inadvertently adopt sentiments, or make quotations from the National Gazette.—What you remarked the other day in respect to foreigners, was not strictly proper or decent; but considering from whom the sentiment was borrowed, you had reason to suppose it would be agreeable. In this you were mistaken. A Bostonian has no privilege to attack or even to retort upon others—he ought always silently to suffer abuse. The Gazette of June 25th, has justly reproached you for applying to your political opponents the precise terms which they constantly bestow upon the most respectable characters. Instead of following their example, it may be useful for you to consider, that a gentleman can have no sufficient apology for adopting scurrilous language on any occasion. Even a scurrilous reproach of such indiscretions will be read with pleasure, especially if it be contentaneous with the character of its author, and do not offend against those principles of unity, congruity and design, which are capable of bestowing a kind of beauty on objects which, separately considered, are hateful and deformed.

The State of Connecticut, according to some late resolutions of the legislature, is taking measures to carry the law of the United States for regulating the militia, into execution.

Sunday last was drowned in the Schuylkill, near this city, MR. JOHN BROWN, a native of Ireland—educated in France—whose premature fate is greatly regretted by his acquaintance, and lamented by his friends.

By late accounts from Ireland, it appears that a spirit of candor, urbanity and benevolent citizenship, pervades the various sects and denominations of persons throughout the kingdom. This union and coalition is absolutely necessary to precede those exertions for a redress of grievances which have hitherto failed for want of harmony and a consolidation of interests.

On Saturday last arrived here in the Brig Little Sarah, 24 days from Kingston, (Jamaica) Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. M'Currah, of Jamaica, and Mr. Hugh Lenox of this city.

On Monday the 18th inst. Captain Stakes' troop of light dragoons moved from Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.) on their route to the western country.

MR. VINING has informed the people of Delaware that he declines being chosen member of Congress for that state at the next election.—JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. has also declined being elected Governor of that state.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) the Ship Wilmington, Capt. Jeffries, in 37 days from Belfast, with upwards of 500 souls.

The passengers on board the ship Wilmington, from Belfast to Wilmington, have published a certificate purporting their grateful sense of the very humane and kind treatment of Capt. James Jeffries during a passage of 37 days. Humanity—delightful tale—

More sweet than summer's fairest gale, That wafts us to our destin'd shore; For thou exists, when that is o'er.

In the Montgomery, Bunyan, arrived at New-York from London, came twenty-five passengers.

PAPERS received from Cape-Francois, to the last of May, give but an imperfect idea of the Colony. From a perusal of them we collect the following information.

A committee of the Colonial Assembly, about the middle of May, reported the plan of a Constitution for the Colony. The papers received do not give a copy of it. The Assembly have begun to discuss its merits; but their proceedings, owing to the restrictions laid on the press, do not appear.

Some stir has been made in the Assembly, to render its operations independent of the National Assembly, by representing that it has not the right to repeal the constitutional law of the 28th of Sept. which respects the Colonies; and that, the Colonial Assembly, holding its powers as the National Assembly does from the Constituting Assembly, will acknowledge no other law as their guide, in enacting those concerning the internal government of Saint-Domingo, than the constitutional law of the 28th of September.

It is proposed to submit to the King, for his approbation, their laws, in the same manner, as the National Assembly.

And also, to draw up an account of the decrees proposed and enacted by the Constituting and Legislative Assemblies, relative to the Colonies, with observations to prove, that the want of local knowledge in those bodies, has not a little contributed to blow up the flame of discord, and is one of the first causes of the calamities suffered in Saint-Domingo; that the National Assembly may clearly see, the propriety of leaving to the Colonies to enact the laws which are to govern them, without which powers the colonies cannot exist.

MR. FAVERANGES, a Member of the Colonial Assembly, proposed to abolish personal slavery, and to decree, as essential to the existence of Sugar Colonies, a species of slavery, binding the slave to the soil. He also proposed regulations, forbidding the use of slaves for domestic services, and to fill their places by hired freemen. He represented, in support of this plan, domestic slaves as the cause of the present disturbances, from the opportunities they had of seeing, hearing, and learning. He also insisted on the advantages of increasing the population of whites by this means, and thereby opposing, with more force, any attempts of the negroes; and on the prospect of a more careful culture, by restoring to the sugar plantations, 100,000 working negroes.

These propositions of Mr. FAVERANGES, who appears to be an eloquent and influential member, were ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up after the completion of the Constitution.

The Assembly appears unanimously of opinion, that slavery, in some shape or other, is necessary to the very existence of the sugar colonies.

Martinoz has framed its constitution.

A respectable number of the Members of the Colonial Assembly, appear to be warm supporters of the rights of the free people of colour.

Additional Particulars of the Death of the KING of SWEDEN.

"The night the King went to the Opera, he went first to his own box, attended only by one Chamberlain; and when they were seated, he said, 'Now is the time if they mean to murder me, for them to do it; for you alone, cannot defend me.' Afterwards he said, 'Well, we will go down;' and the moment he went, he saw his fate, for those who were in the plot crowded about him; and so close was the assassin, that he felt the muzzle of the pistol before it went off.—Among the number of those that were taken up, was a Baron Horne, who declared himself not only an accomplice, but the principal in the conspiracy. (London Paper.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It is remarkable that all the recent complaints respecting the excise, originate at the seat of government; the complexion and features of these complaints are so similar, that it is taking no great risk to pronounce them all the illegitimate offspring of one family, if not of one parent—but the public may rest assured, that these paper puppets are not supported by

corresponding productions from those parts of the several states which are principally interested in the business. Accounts from various quarters, particularly from the southward, indicate such an acquiescence in the law, as must completely disappoint the hopes and wishes of those who take so much pains to brew mischief.

A paragraph in the National Gazette of June 13th, announced that "the canker worms" in Massachusetts and Connecticut, had formed a "powerful confederacy" against the "eastern excise," and were manifesting "their wrath and indignation" against the law, by "making dreadful ravages among the apple trees" in that quarter.

It is strange, says a correspondent, that men who on all occasions boast of their own extraordinary philanthropy, should behold their neighbor's crops destroyed with malignant satisfaction. The pleasure resulting from such sentiments, and the honor of being associated in politics with "canker worms" are not envied by the people of New-England.

As the ravages of these insects have in some measure ceased, it is recommended to those whose genius and education have rendered them wise and learned in the natural history of caterpillars, to consider, whether it is not advisable to concert some new measures for cementing and harmonizing the views and interests of this "powerful confederacy."

Nothing, says a correspondent, can better shew the spirit by which a certain FACTION is actuated, than the gross and barefaced expedients they practice to impose on the supposed ignorance and credulity of their fellow-citizens. Of this a notable specimen is to be found in the animadversions on the late loan from the Bank of the United States to the government, contained in the National Gazette of the 21st inst. Among other sophistical absurdities, it is asserted that "the loan will consist of paper, which costs the bank nothing," and that it will be "repaid in gold and silver." This is a direct and palpable untruth. The loan in question, and every loan which is made by the bank, either to the public or individuals, is absolutely and unequivocally a loan in specie. The moment after the loan is passed to the credit of the borrower, he or any person to whom he gives an order, for the whole, or any part of it, can go or send to the bank and take out the amount in guineas, dollars, or other gold or silver.—And this, in fact, is done in every case in which gold and silver are more convenient to the party entitled to receive than bank notes. If he takes bank notes, it can only be because he prefers them. And what are these notes? They are payable to the bearer on demand, in gold or silver. Every holder of a note can go or send to the bank any day in the week, except Sunday, and receive the amount of it in specie. These are facts known to every citizen of Philadelphia, to every well-informed man in the United States.

When, therefore, the whole sum lent can, in the first instance, be taken out of the bank in gold or silver, or both, at the mere pleasure of the BORROWER—when, if he takes notes, it must be for no other reason than because he prefers them—and when, for the notes which he takes, he or any other person into whose hands they come, can at any time demand and receive at the bank their amount in gold and silver—with what propriety, with what plausibility, with what semblance of truth or modesty, can the people be told that the loan in question consists of paper which costs nothing to the bank?

But this is not all. It is endeavored by ambiguous and artful expressions, to induce a belief that the government has wantonly, without consideration, and at the expense of the people, granted four millions of dollars to the bank. This is the natural inference which uninformed readers would draw from what is said; and yet nothing is further from the truth. The government has not granted a single farthing. It has only granted to a number of individuals a corporate capacity to enable them to associate and unite their own money and funds to carry on the business of banking. It is true, they make a profit by that business; but they make it only at the expense of those who voluntarily deal with them, not at the expense of the people, as is falsely and wickedly asserted. They make it at the expense of those who are willing to borrow their money; for the loan of which too they can take no more than six per cent. per annum. The borrower also finds his compensation in the use of the money which is lent to him; so that in strictness the profits of the bank are at nobody's expense; since every one who contributes to them gets a full equivalent for what he contributes. Nay, he commonly makes a profit to himself, over and above what he pays.

Neither has this mere privilege, this capacity to associate and act as a body, been granted without abundant consideration. Several important public advantages afford of themselves sufficient compensation. The accommodations to trade by facilitating loans to those who carry it on—and by establishing, in the notes of the bank, a more convenient medium of remittance from place to place. The promoting of the easy collection of the revenue by means of those loans, and of an increased circulation. The rendering it more easy to the government to obtain loans on moderate terms in cases of emergency; as in the very instance which has called forth the malevolent strictures under examination.—Nor are these the only considerations of the grant—A special and direct equivalent has been secured by the government, in the very terms of it, worth at this moment 1,200,000 dollars.

This results from the right reserved to the government to subscribe 2,000,000 of dollars to the stock of the bank; borrowing back with one hand what is subscribed with the other, & without an immediate advance of a single shilling. By this operation, at the present price of bank stock, the government has made a clear net profit of the sum above mentioned, namely, 1,200,000 dollars, since it can dispose of its share of that stock at an advance of sixty per cent.

The government then has in fact secured to itself one fifth of all the profits which the bank has made, or shall hereafter make. It has secured to itself what is now equal to a clear gain of 1,200,000 dollars.—Are 1,200,000 dollars no consideration?

Let the conduct of the national government be compared with that of the states, which have made similar grants. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland. Which of these states has made so advantageous a bargain for itself as Congress have done for the Union?—Neither of them.—Then where is the ground to say that, in making the grant, Congress acted wantonly and without consideration?—Peace, browlers! Peace!

The Editor has received several letters of the following import.

Richmond, June 13th, 1792.

SIR, YOU will please to discontinue my paper after the receipt of this. I assure you it is with regret, that I give up the UNITED STATES GAZETTE; but I think the tax so unjust and arbitrary, that I am determined never to contribute any thing to encourage it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient.

Under the former Post-Office Law, the exchange of newspapers between printers was a matter of courtesy and indulgence; and so uncertain was the communication which arose from this indulgence, that those exchange papers were intercepted and prevented from reaching their destination more than half the time.—With respect to papers for subscribers, the business was still more precarious.—During three years experience, a series of facts have occurred, so adverse to a distant circulation of a newspaper, that the Editor of this Gazette is fully convinced that the business would very soon have entirely ceased, had not government interposed.—For eighteen months preceding the first of June, not more than two thirds of the numbers of the Gazette were received by distant subscribers, through the medium of the post-office.—The consequence was, that a very considerable proportion of them were discouraged from continuing their subscriptions—and in a very short time, the idea of taking papers printed at the seat of government, would have been very generally abandoned.—Complaints became universal; to remedy which, the new law was passed—an expence was inevitable—the first enquiry was, whether this expence should be thrown upon the community at large, or whether it should be borne by those immediately benefited—for the income from the post-office was not calculated to be more than sufficient for the support of the department.—It being determined that it would be unjust to impose the burthen on the whole community—the next enquiry was how the business should be equalized? It is known that the printing business is carried on in the northern states at a much cheaper rate than in the southern.—Had provision been made to transmit papers by the mail free of expence, it is evident that the southern printers would have been placed in a very disadvantageous situation—for the northern printers would have poured their publications into the southern states, at a price greatly below what the same work can possibly be executed there.

Another consideration was—the state of the business as it respected a great number of private news-carriers, who traverse various parts of the United States out of the post-roads—some reference to the rates paid by those who employed these riders, was necessary—on the plan of having the expence general, these would have been subjected to a double imposition, merely on account of not living on the post-road.

Great pains was taken to ascertain the lowest rate of postage, which would be competent to defraying the expence—and it may be reasonably expected, that if on experiment the present rates are more than sufficient to ensure the object, a punctual transmission of the papers, that they will be reduced—no idea of a revenue from newspapers being contemplated.

The rates at present are not more than one quarter of the sum paid to many private posts.—Should the law conduce to punctuality, of which there can be no doubt, the papers will be doubly valuable, and from present appearances, the circulation of newspapers will very soon be greatly increased—this, whatever may be suggested to the contrary, was the design of Congress in passing the law—For as ignorance is the support of Tyranny, so misrepresentation and falsehood are the bane of Liberty and good government, the effects of which can only be counteracted by enabling the people to see and judge for themselves.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Andrew,	Shewell,	Madeira,
Eagle,	Pell,	Oporto,
Levant,	Harrison,	St. Vincent,
Brig Little Sarah,	Lowrey,	Jamaica,
Kitty,	Davis,	St. Thomas,
Triumph,	Lathrop,	Jamaica,
Georgia Packet,	Burroughs,	Charleston,
St. John the Baptist,	—,	Bayonne,
Mercury,	Gardiner,	St. Croix,
Schooner —,	Levering,	Cape-Francois,
Resource,	Denabree,	do.
Commerce,	Foulke,	Curaçoa,
La Patrie,	La Relche,	Leogane,
Eagle,	Jones,	Charleston,
Hope,	Smith,	North-Carolina,
Relief,	Welsh,	Virginia,
Polly & Sally,	M'Neran,	do.
Jolly Bacchus,	O'Neal,	Plank Bridge,
Friendship,	Bowen,	Maryland,
Good Industry,	Brown,	N. Carolina,
Sloop Sally,	Lawrence,	Nevis,
Rainbow,	Mackie,	Virginia,
Nancy,	Walley,	N. Carolina,
Hope,	Idollette,	do.
Poplar,	Lightbourne,	St. Croix,
Jenny and Betsy,	Darviel,	St. Eustatia,
Hope,	Keen,	do.
Harmony,	Peck,	New-York,
Julian,	Redfield,	do.
Sally,	Befs,	Virginia,
Dolphin,	Carhart,	do.
Favourite Betsy,	Swain,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/2
3 per Cents,	12/4
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	20/
Half shares Bank U. S. 62 64 per cent. prem.	
Shares Bank North-America, 25 ditto.	

** Advertisements of one square, or less, will be published in this paper once for 50 Cents, and each subsequent insertion at 20 Cents.

Philadelphia, June 27.

The Constitution of Kentucky was finally ratified by the Convention of Danville, on the 26th day of April last. The first Legislature was to meet at Lexington, on the 4th instant. Isaac Shelby, Esq. is elected Governor.

We learn from Windsor, (Vermont) that on the evening of the 20th ultimo, the Distillery and Brewery in Middlebury, belonging to Mr. Rosar, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney. A large quantity of Grain, Brandy, Gin, Porter, and other liquors, were likewise consumed. The building was 150 feet in length, and completely finished—equal in value and convenience to any in America. Fortunately, the people who slept in the building escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at three thousand pounds. Large sums of money have been subscribed, to assist in rebuilding the house.

By late accounts from Hispaniola, it appears that M. BLANCHELANDE the French governor, entertained apprehensions of hostile designs on the part of their neighbors, the English at Jamaica—in consequence of an increase in the armaments at that place—Two regiments, in addition to the troops already there, being ordered from Nova-Scotia—but it is most probable the object of the British is to preserve the peace of their own island.

The Assembly of Jamaica have rescinded the loan of 10,000l. to the government of St. Domingo, made some time since—the said government having declined the acceptance thereof.

Some counterfeit certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania having been lately detected, the public have been cautioned by the Comptroller General to beware of such as may be offered for sale.

A Savannah paper of the 17th of May, contains the following:—"The subscriber thinks it his duty thus early to inform his friends, that he declines standing a poll, at the ensuing election, for a member to Congress. JAMES JACKSON.