

for the praise and admiration of mankind; if they experience that their own situation is improved and improving—that commerce and navigation have advanced, that manufactures are progressive, that agriculture is thriving—that property is more secure than it was—industry more certain of a real not nominal reward—personal liberty perfectly protected—that notwithstanding the unavoidable demands upon them to satisfy the justice, retrieve the reputation, and answer the exigencies of the country, they are either less burthened than they were, or more equal to the burthen they have to sustain. If these are their opinions and their experience, let them know and understand, that the sentiments of the officer who has been mentioned, both as to the principles and the practice of the constitution which was framed by them, and has been administered by their representatives, freely chosen—are essentially different from theirs.

It, on the contrary, the people of the United States are of opinion, that they erred in adopting their present constitution—that it contains pernicious principles and dangerous powers—that it has been administered injudiciously and wickedly—that men whose abilities and patriotism were tried in the worst of times, have entered into a league to deceive, defraud and oppress them—that they are really oppressed and ruined, or in imminent danger of being so. If they think the preservation of national union a matter of no or small consequence—if they are willing to return to the situation from which they have escaped, and to strip the government of some of the most necessary powers with which they have clothed it—If they are desirous that those which may be permitted to remain should be frittered away by a narrow, timid and feeble exercise of them—If they are disposed to see the national government transformed into the skeleton of power—if they are persuaded that nations are under no ties of moral obligation—that public credit is useless, or something worse—that public debts may be paid or cancelled at pleasure—that when a provision is not likely to be made for them, the discontents to be expected from the omission, may honestly be transferred from a government able to vindicate its rights to the breasts of individuals, who may first be encouraged to become the substitutes to the original creditors, and may afterwards be defrauded without danger.—If to national union, national respectability, public order, and public credit, they are willing to substitute national disunion, national insignificance, public disorder and discredit—then let them write their acclamations and plaudits in favor of Mr. Jefferson; let him be the toast of every political club, and the theme of every popular huzzah—for to those points, without examining his motives, do the real or pretended political tenets of that gentleman most assuredly tend.

These strictures are made from a conviction that it is important to the people to know the characters entrusted with their public affairs.

As Mr. Jefferson is emulous of being the head of a party, whose politics have ever aimed at depressing the national authority, let him enjoy all the glory and all the advantage of it. But let it at the same time be understood by those who are persuaded that the real and permanent welfare of the country is to be promoted by other means, that such are the views by which he is actuated.

AN AMERICAN.

* Such was the advice given to Congress by Mr. Jefferson, when Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, respecting the debt due to the French nation.—The precise terms are not recollected, but the substance may be depended upon. The poor Hollanders were to be the victims.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
YOUR correspondent T. L. in your paper of the 11th inst. should have quoted fairly and ingeniously. A man once argued on the side of Atheism, because the words, "There is no God," were to be found in the Scripture, without prefixing, "The fool hath said in his heart." Instead of your correspondent's quotation, which stands thus, "Receives a small stipend for services rendered as French Translator to the department of State, and as Editor of a free newspaper"—he should fairly have quoted the words as follow, in the National Gazette of July 28—"Receives a small stipend for services rendered as French Translator to the department of State, and, as Editor of a free newspaper, admits into his publication impartial strictures on the proceedings of government, &c."—A man that in quoting another's words, willfully curtails or wholly misrepresents the natural construction of a sentence, in order to mislead, will soon find himself beneath the attention of every candid reader. X. Y.
Philad. August 2, 1792.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Election of Representatives in Congress.

IN this important business every individual has a common interest, and the great object should be to unite in exercising the inestimable right of suffrage in such manner as will be most likely to insure a continuation of the blessings we enjoy under an administration of the best of governments.

The happy advantages derived from that institution are evident to the world, and must be acknowledged by all ranks of people and by every member of the society, who will compare the present situation of our country with what it was a few years ago.

It would therefore appear advisable, all other circumstances equal, to endeavor by every lawful means to elect such men as are firmly attached to the government and to such measures as have been adopted under it for the support and advancement of our true interests; and not be swayed by the artifices of those who stand in opposition, and who, disclaiming all party and antifeederal principles and views, are exerting their influence to have such a representation as, it is feared, would join in bringing about an entire change of measures, and overturn the whole of the system that is now in operation; by which means they would open a new and extensive field for speculation, and disturb the peace and quiet of the community for the advantage of a few.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.

The British Packet for June is arrived at New-York—letters by her were received at the Post-Office in this city, Thursday evening; the packet brings accounts to the 9th June.

French papers from Europe to the 6th June, by Capt. Harding, state—That through the exertions of General C. Lameth, order and discipline were likely to be soon restored in the French army; and 12 of the guilty of the regiment of Colonel-General concerned in the affair of Mons were already selected for trial.—That the joy of the emigrants at Coblenz on the success of the Austrians was excessive—they were for marching immediately to the frontiers, persuaded that every city would open its gates to receive them.—It appears they checked their ardour by a little timely reflection.

The National Assembly have decreed that the grant of one million a year to each of the king's brothers be suppressed—their creditors to apply to the National Treasury. A small affair has happened at Bayey, a body of Austrians of 2300 men and 6 pieces of cannon attacked the place on the 17th May; the French garrison of 80 men showed much courage, and killed and wounded some of the enemy—but deviating from the orders given by M. Rochambeau, they were made prisoners of war; the Austrians kept possession of the town only 2 hours, they then left it carrying away the arms but without plundering it, which the soldiers were very desirous of doing, but were restrained by their officers; the place would probably have been immediately retaken, as a large detachment of the French army was put in motion for that purpose. Warlike preparations are carried on with great vigor in Berlin—but doubts appear to be entertained by the Court of Vienna, as to the honesty of the Court of Prussia. The declaration of war has produced very different sensations at the Hague—the patriots in the seven provinces are said to be all in favor of the French—the Stadtholder on the contrary appears desirous to take part in the war against France—but the States will never consent to it.

The papers received by Capt. Harding, are several days later than those which furnished the materials for the abstract, from the Centinel. No engagement of importance had taken place in May. In such skirmishes as had occurred, the French troops showed discipline and courage. Some time since an account was published of the defeat of a detachment of M. la Fayette's army, under the command of M. Gouvion, on a foraging party, by an inferior force. That account is far from the truth. It appears that M. Gouvion was attacked by a superior force, but managed a retreat with great skill and success, having, notwithstanding the opposition he experienced, attained the object of his expedition, with little or no loss.

Mr. Rochambeau, tis said, retires; nothing however positive and conclusive is published on this head.

Nothing said of the death of the Empress of Russia.—Under the Vienna head of May 14, we find an account of the death of the Empress Dowager of Germany.

Paris was in a state of some fermentation the latter end of May. Some proceedings on the existence of an Austrian committee (which is yet far from being proved) gave rise to the fermentation. No actual disturbance.

Captain Harding, left Havre-de-Grace the 6th of June. American produce at that time was low, and there were pleasing accounts of plentiful crops all over France.

The ship Phoebe, Capt. Justice, left Lisbon the 27th June, at which time the Queen was recovering from her late indisposition. Two ships of the line, and two frigates were fitting out, that the Queen, accompanied by Dr. Willis, might, in a short voyage, enjoy the benefit of the sea air.

By the Pittsburgh gazette of 25th ult. we are informed that the Cornplanter and other chiefs who met in council at Buffalo-Creek, have determined to send a message to the hostile Indians, and have dispatched Capt. Henry and three other Indians with it.—That Capt. Brady had made a tour of 30 days into the Indian country—from some hints thrown out since his return, it appears that he could not approach Sandusky, nearer than within five miles, as there were a great number of Indians in the woods near that place.

The result of the several meetings of the citizens at the State House, respecting the characters proper to be nominated as members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President, is the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence to collect information of the sense of the people in different parts of the State on this business.—The committee appointed consists of the following gentlemen, viz.—Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Dr. James Hutchinson, Hon. James Wilson, Alexander I. Dallas, John Barclay, Hilary Baker and Jared Ingersol, Esq's.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated Columbia, Kentucky, June 19.

"The Indians from time to time steal our horses—I am clearly of opinion that since the first settlement they have stolen horses to the amount of upwards of 3000. that is from Columbia alone and its vicinity.

"They now and then kill some of our citizens and scalp them, or carry them into a horrid captivity. The latter end of April they killed within 3 miles of Columbia a Mr. James Nevil, a Lieut. in our militia—a young man of great worth; they nearly skinned his head all over in taking of his scalp. The loss of this valuable member of society was greatly regretted, and was a very severe blow to his afflicted mother, who had but a few months before followed her husband to the grave; and was left with several small children, leaning and depending in a great measure on this her dear son.—He was brought in and buried with great de-

centy; the Rev. John Smith preached a funeral sermon on the occasion. A Mr. Ball was killed or taken prisoner at the same time; he has not since been heard of. A Mr. Orcut who was in company received two wounds, but got in and is nearly recovered. About the beginning of May 3 men were killed at Dunlap's station—and within a few weeks two men were killed on the road between Cincinnati and Lexington. Three ambassadors are sent to the different Indian nations, to negotiate a peace,—a Mr. Gerard, an inhabitant of Columbia to the Shawanese—Major Trueman to the Delaware—and Col. Hardin to the Wiandots (as I am informed.) We have as yet no news from them and grow uneasy on their account.

"The Indians who are prisoners at Fort-Washington, behave as I am told with great fortitude and propriety; and are industrious in their way, when they can get any thing to do, and seem anxious to procure wampum. The Indian Queen is well—a week or two ago Major Trueman asked her acceptance of a guinea, which she seemed not to know the value of; but being informed it would procure her so much wampum, she accepted it with becoming gratitude; since which their greatest artificers have been busily employed in making a belt of the most brilliant kind; after they had finished this, they took a Doctor Brown who is in the medical department, a man of great humanity and goodness of heart, who on all occasions had sympathized with them in their captivity; and with all the ceremonies of Royalty crowned him King of their nation—after the Coronation the Queen approached and paid him all that homage due to his Majesty, her rightful sovereign—after which all the rest in due order approached and paid their obeisance. They had procured for him all the Kingly robes in their power, and dressed him in the grand belt of wampum they had made."

In the National Gazette of Wednesday last it is said, "since the operation of the general government, several branches of the mechanics and manufacturers, and even the pilots have combined to raise their wages on their employers." In the same paper it is said that the anti-republicans are those who would support the government upon manufactures; it is also said in the same paper that the agricultural interest is the only true and solid natural basis of the government of the United States: on all which a correspondent remarks, that those who affect to set up one interest in opposition to another, under a free government, where all have an equal right to protection, is equally an enemy to both. Can either interest flourish independent of the other?

It is an old artifice of the enemies of the real happiness and freedom of our country, to sow divisions and create jealousies between the agricultural or landed interest, and the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical; but we trust the people are too wise to be duped by these selfish, partial politicians, or to be thus cheated out of those substantial blessings which depend on unanimity alone.

With respect to an enhancement of wages, on the part of the mechanics, &c. if it is a fact, what does it import but this; that money is plentier than it has been; or that there is a scarcity of hands, or an increase in the price of some of the necessaries of life—to which may be added the rise of rents, occasioned by the influx of foreigners, and the great accession to the number of citizens, drawn hither in consequence of this being the seat of government? With respect to the pilots, it is well known that they have been dissatisfied with their customary fees for several years; grant however that wages are raised, what is the natural inference which candor would deduce from the circumstance? It is this, that the influx of money, arising from the demand for our produce, the security and confidence enjoyed under the government, which has awakened every latent spring of exertion and enterprise in the human mind, have created an extraordinary demand for the labor of artizans in almost every branch of business—particularly in this metropolis—and should this be the case every where, it is but a more extensive symptom of this general fact, that an excess in the circulating medium will uniformly occasion in a free country, an addition to the price of labor in every branch; in a free country, I say; for it is not the case in despotic governments, where one even tenor of reward, labor and sustenance, are apportioned to the agricultural, mechanic, and manufacturing interests by the hand of arbitrary power.

"The blessed advantages of the government is alone to be found among speculators who are living on the spoils of an injured and insulted people, and among a few needy citizens who enjoy the profits of lucrative offices."—See National Gazette of Wednesday last.

The Junto have not explicitly said in the National Gazette, that the public debt ought to have been annihilated; but tis well known, says a correspondent, that it was and is his opinion; that as the public had the power, they had the right to do it: some of the enemies of the funding system were not destitute of principle—they acknowledged the justice of the debt; and it is said, projected systems of their own on various calculations. It is however to be remarked, that none of them, which had the semblance of honor for their support, would have precluded speculation; some of them would have opened a door to this business that neither the present, or future generations would have seen closed; others were predicated on a basis that would have ground the people to powder in their execution, and at the same time have damned the public credit forever; one of them proposed to have paid an higher interest than is now paid on the whole debt, and to make annual grants for that purpose.—Speculation has reason to lament that this plan was not adopted. In every stage of the business, the declaimers against the system which was finally agreed to, have shown their incompetency to manage the finances of this country. As was early predicted, the funding system has brought speculation nearly to a close, and in a much shorter period than its most sanguine friends expected. The value of the debt

in the market is now almost, if not quite as stationary as bills of exchange; but if the machinations of the new confederators of our peace, honor and public credit, should prevail, a scene of speculation would be opened that would confound the advocates for the dignity of our species. The people of this country are too sensible of the importance of national reputation to suffer for indelible a stigma to be fixed on their characters, as would be the consequence of annihilating the public debt by law. The enemies of the funding system know this; and therefore, whatever they may pretend to the contrary, speculation in a debt they are convinced must and will be paid, is their object in opposing the measures of the government. The only question then is, whether that system shall be supported which has prostrated the power of speculation, by giving a fixed and prompt value to the negotiable obligations of the government—or whether, by altering or subverting this system, we shall be put about again on a sea, in which the chances are a million to one, considering who and what will be the conductors, that peace, liberty and safety, honor, public faith and credit, will be wrecked together? So much for speculators.—With respect to the slander on gentlemen in public offices, it is a singular combination of ideas to say, that needy persons enjoy the profits of lucrative offices.

It is to the honor of the Supreme Executive, that worth and abilities, independent of adventitious circumstances, have been carefully selected as far as information could be obtained, for appointments, in all parts of the United States. If some of them are persons who were sufferers in the cause of freedom, and in the general calamities which overwhelmed the country previous to the happy change effected by the government, others might be mentioned, whose talents would always have given them the first rank in their several professions, and secured them a competency, if not an independence.—Such strictures as the quotation are not abusive—no—by no means—for they are published in the Nation's Gazette.

Two Odes received from Correspondents, on the Ode of Odes—are superseded by the extract in this day's paper.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Pennsylvania, Harding,	Havre-de-Grace
Phoebe, Justice,	Lisbon
Brig Minerva, Thompson,	Cadiz
Catherine, Tiautner,	Hamburg
Sally, Anderson,	St. Eustatia
Sloop Hiram, Gorton,	Providence
Ranger, Bishop,	Massachusetts
Polly, Oiler,	Jamaica

Capt. Anderson brings accounts, that on 15th July, a gale of wind happened at the Windward Islands; it continued 8 hours. That most of the vessels at St. Eustatia put to sea. At St. Kitts a large ship, not being able to put to sea, was driven on shore, having on board 500 hogheads of sugar, which, with the ship, were all lost. And that apprehensions were entertained of an hurricane.

The Pennsylvania, Capt. Harding, brought 40 passengers from Havre-de-Grace, to settle in this country, at Sciora. The Catherine has 130 German passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/6
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deferred,	13/6
Full shares Bank U. S.	46 per cent. prem.
1/2 shares,	58

Letters by the British Packet mention, that the English 3 per cents had rose to 96—and that American Stocks had been low, but had lately rose, six per cents to 110, and 3 per cents to 65 per cent.

The Volunteer Company of Artillery is desired to meet at the State House, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

August 3. JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain. N. B. As there is business of importance to be laid before the company, it is expected every member will attend.

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men. Met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities. August 4. (ept.)

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised; it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable; it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smook-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent counsel before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above. July 17. (ept.)