

MR. FENNO,

I AM not a negotiator, neither have I ever bought or sold a certificate—but, Sir, my feelings are not injured, nor is my envy excited at the prosperity of those characters who have been successfully employed in the business of speculation.

The forming an open market for public paper, was done by some respectable brokers; by which means the highest price was always to be obtained—and a great increase in the price was occasioned by the competition thereby produced: before that time many unprincipled persons, among whom were secret, square-toed, hoary speculators, who imposed on the credulous and unwary, and obtained their securities for a song.

It is the genuine effusion of malice and envy therefore, to brand a set of men as knaves, cheats and pick-pockets, among which are as respectable characters for honor, integrity, benevolence and humanity, as any in the community—Sir, I have known some brokers who made it a constant practice to advise the officers and soldiers to retain their paper, and wait if possible for the time when they should realize its value from the justice of their country; and when they have been determined to part with it, have always given a higher price than any person not in the business of a Broker would give.

VERITAS.

Philadelphia, July 16.

By the arrival of the brig Peter, Capt. Brooks, at New-York, in 55 days from London, newspapers are received to the 16th of May—They inform—that the Russians under the command of Prince Gallitzin have defeated a body of 8000 Turks on the banks of the Danube, killing 3000 thousand and taking as many more prisoners—While this was doing, the Ottoman ships of war experienced a severe defeat, the admiral of the Russian Flotilla having taken and sunk a great number of them, with very little loss to his own squadron—Great tumults subsist in Constantinople: the city being frequently set on fire by the incendiaries, the insurrections were frequent, and a revolution hourly expected—Great preparations are making in England to carry on the war against Russia—Prince Potemkin has accepted the offer of having a palace built for him at the public charge—The National Assembly of France has passed a decree for issuing assignats of five livres each to the amount of one hundred millions, money to an equal amount is at the same time to be coined for the payment of them.

Great rewards have been given by the Assembly to all who have contributed to the detection of those desperate offenders, who went from France to England for the purpose of forging assignats to the amount of a million sterling—The magistrates of Bow-street, London, exerted themselves on the occasion, and through their exertions alone it was owing that the culprits were discovered—Cagliostro is to be immured in the castle of Angelo as a heretic, a judicial astrologer, a magician and a freemason! Crimes somewhat singular at the latter end of the 18th century! General Meadows, it is reported at the India House, has taken several of Tippoo's Forts and killed 5000 of his troops—Lieutenant Riou has arrived in England—Mr. Paine's pamphlet has been translated into French, German and Italian—The multitude in Paris on the 4th of May burnt the Pope in effigy in the Palace Royal—Several of the sections in Paris, of which there are 48, have passed resolutions highly criminal of the conduct of the Sieur de la Fayette, particularly for disbanding and disarming a Grenadier company without trial or judicial procedure of any kind—for refusing the command of the National Guards without being properly re-elected—but especially for exerting himself to prevail on the Guards to fire on the people, who opposed the King's departure to St. Clouds. M. Bailly, the Mayor, is involved in the last charge.

The English papers also give an account of the first pitched battle to which the French revolution has given rise; it was fought near Carpentras, between 10,000 patriots and about 7000 counter-revolutionists. The latter were completely routed, and Carpentras, in which was a garrison of 4000 men invested by the patriotic troops.—On the 21st of April a capitulation was proposed by the besieged.

Yesterday the Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, began to issue their receipts to the Subscribers.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, July 7, 1791.

"This moment we have a well authenticated account, that General Scott, with his party, have returned, having completely surprized the Wabash Towns.—He has brought in thirty Indian men's scalps, fifty prisoners, and two hundred horses, loaded with peltry, and other articles taken from the towns, and he has effected all this with a very inconsiderable loss either of men or property. The above is confirmed, with the particulars, that General Scott is slightly wounded in the thigh, and that three only of our men are killed. The General has sent back ten of the oldest men amongst his prisoners, with a message to the Indians, that if they do not immediately send in every one of our prisoners amongst them, he will put the other 40 prisoners to death with the most excruciating tortures."

Accounts from the Eastern States concur in one general sentiment of exultation, joy and festivity on the late anniversary of independence.—In Boston a public oration is annually delivered at the request of the town—This year the orator was Mr. Thomas Crafts, whose performance was received with applause by his fellow citizens. The Oration to the Cincinnati of that state was delivered by William Euffis, Esquire, which was highly and de-

ferveedly applauded.—The day was also celebrated at Worcester and Braintree with uncommon festivity.—Similar accounts from the Southern States are received—all which fully confirm this sentiment, that Independence, Freedom and Government are dear to the citizens of this great Republic—That the President and Vice-President of the union enjoy, as they justly merit, the love and confidence of the people, that the general government is dear to the citizens, and that the laws enacted under it, receive their approbation—all which is abundantly evident from the truly patriotic toasts and sentiments expressed at a time when genuine benevolence and philanthropy absorbing the affections, exclude every meaner consideration.

The rapidity with which the subscription to the National Bank was filled, far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Such facility to deposit so large a sum of specie, evinces the wealth of the country, while the astonishing eagerness to subscribe is a proof of the high estimation in which the plan of the Bank is held by the public. The shares are already sold at a great advance, and must rise, when foreigners come forward to purchase. Many citizens who have been unfortunately excluded, desirous of being stockholders will also become purchasers. With the aid of a Bank organized as this is, the fiscal operations will move with ease and celerity, and the establishment of branches from the Parent-Bank will gradually diffuse wealth throughout the Union. We may therefore anticipate the time when the credit of this country will not yield to that of any other, when order will be completely established in the finances of every state as well as of the union, and every species of public security have a known, determinate and fixed value. Even should individual states neglect to make adequate provision for particular descriptions of paper, the government of the United States will be impressed with the expediency of doing away the disgrace resulting to the national character from the existence of any depreciated paper trash; altho' the United States should make the most ample provision for their own debts; it is evident that the hawking about other public securities in a very depreciated state reflects discredit on the American reputation, particularly in the eyes of foreign nations, who will naturally confound one species of paper with another. When it is considered at what little expence to the union this may be accomplished, we may reasonably entertain an expectation of so desirable an event. A people possessing the spirit, enterprising genius and resources of this country, will ere long be dissatisfied at seeing its honor tarnished by the low value of some of its certificates now floating in the market in a sort of amphibious state, and the growing prosperity of the nation will daily add to that honest and noble pride, which cannot brook the slightest imputation of injustice.

A Georgia correspondent observes, that a treatise on the cultivation of the vine, and the process of making wines, would be a very useful addition to our agricultural stock of information: the vine is a native of our soil, and from the nature of the climate, and the goodness of the wild grape, he doubts not that wines of a good quality may be made in various parts of the United States, particularly in Georgia.

Says a correspondent, some persons who have set themselves up to admonish and reform, and who at the same time are known to be inveterate enemies to public credit and opposed to the payment of the national debt, are constantly finding fault with every person and measure anyways connected with the finances. It is rather *outré* to observe one person in particular perpetually declaiming in print and out of print against speculators, when it is well known, that scarcely any methods have been untried by this infallible monitor, *speculation, deep and superficial speculation* not excepted, to make a fortune.

The colonial assembly of the citizens of Chandernagore, in the East-Indies, have protested against the conduct of the English Government of Bengal, which has not only encouraged the aristocrats in their opposition to the revolution in that quarter, and given sanctuary to some of their refugees, but has also rescued others, by attacking with a superior force the vessel which was transporting them to France. The protest also complains of commercial injustice and imposition.

The following refers to Bishop Seabury, and is copied from the New-Hampshire Gazette.—While every polite attention was paid to this eminent person by the citizens of this town, it is with pleasure repeated, that the utmost decorum was observed and most serious attention paid, by crowded and respectable audiences, to the various duties performed on the occasion by him, who is at the head of Episcopal affairs in the United States, as the eldest on the bench of Bishops.

In a speculation entitled "Occurrences on a journey in 1791," published in the Maryland Herald, is an attack on the Post-Office Department, for irregularity in the transmission of Newspapers. Facts should be stated that the public opinion may not be misled. Agreeably to the regulations of Congress under which the Post-Office is now conducted, the Post-Master General is at liberty to charge for his trouble in transmitting Newspapers;—he has not done it. Papers circulate free of all expence, and the Post-Offices are open for the reception of them from every quarter. This is an indulgence which the Printers owe to the Department. But so important an object as a free circulation of Newspapers for the information of the inhabitants in every part of these states, should certainly not rest on the will, and depend on the indulgence of the officers in any department. The public have a right to expect from their Representatives in Congress, and will no doubt obtain some regulations at the next session, which will put the business upon a footing to be depended on: For it cannot be denied that Newspapers now deposited in the several Post-Offices, do not always reach the place of their destination, for want of such regulations as would require expence, and are therefore out of the reach of the department as it is now organized. One assertion in the speculation above alluded to, is entirely unfounded;—it is said, that while we were dependent on the British government, Newspapers found their way regularly through every part of the Continent;—this was not the case generally, and the few that did circulate were entirely independent of the Post-Office, and were carried by the Post-riders at their pleasure, and on their own private account.

Gen. Adv.

EXTRACTS.

The instructions, delivered by the people of France to their Representatives in the National Assembly, are a faithful portrait of their sentiments. They form a collection of the most interesting state papers, that ever were written. They recommend the forming of high-ways and canals; the improvement of agriculture, and encouragement of commerce; a provision for the administration of justice; They point out the most salutary restraints on arbitrary power; on the expenditure, and application of the national revenue: They are dictated with a spirit unparalleled in history; a spirit at present universal in France. They prove incontestably, that the sun of liberty and science has arisen in the land, by which the clouds of despotism must finally be dispelled. Accidents, perhaps, may occur, which for a while, may prevent these effects; but follow they unavoidably must. So long as the present habits and sentiments of the nation continue, so long must it be free. The maxim, "That all government is founded on opinion," is undeniably just. Amidst opinions, therefore, universally favorable to liberty, despotism cannot possibly subsist.

Virtue, knowledge, and freedom, are the grand requisites of national happiness. Without these, no society ever possessed comfort:—with them, none was ever unhappy. On the last, however, the two first wholly depend. Liberty, founded on equitable laws, is intimately connected with all that is estimable or worthy in human nature. No sooner are men's persons and property secured, than industry and opulence are diffused in society. When their circumstances are easy, and their minds unfettered by tyranny, they recover the use of their faculties. Pleasure attends every exercise of the understanding. The human mind will always be improved where it is not overawed by authority. This will still more infallibly happen, if such improvement leads to consideration and preferment in the community.

The qualities of the heart are no less interested here. Freedom is the parent of virtue, as well as of knowledge. Treat a man unworthily, and he will soon become less virtuous. Every generous and manly sentiment languishes, in a state of oppression. Revenge, cowardice, dissimulation, every passion which can torment the heart, and render life a curse, is the natural production of such a condition. An enlightened citizen, in the possession of wealth and independence, is farther removed from the condition of a slave, trembling under the rod of his master, than the latter is from a beast. They are in the two opposite extremes of the scale of human happiness.

The truth of this reasoning is not founded in speculation; it is confirmed by the experience of every age, and the concurring testimony of all nations. Compare the splendor and happiness of the free, enlightened inhabitants of ancient Greece and Italy, with the mean and wretched state of their abject posterity; and you must be convinced, that the mere abuses of government can convert the most fertile fields in a barren desert. They can change heroes into slaves, and patriots into monks.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Esquire, has resigned his office of Post-Master-General of the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GRACCHUS," "HENRY," and other favors, in our next.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes Brig Esther, Sloop Rose and Hetty, Polly, Sally, Orange, Lemon, Schooner Hardy, Sally, and Isabella.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Security Type and Price. Includes FUNDLED DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and UNFUNDLED DEBT (Final Sett'l. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts, Bank Subscriptions).

Six per Cents. were sold, for cash, in New-York, at 107/2, on the 13th instant.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the NEWARK BRIDGE LOTTERY will begin paying the Prizes drawn in the First Clafs on Monday the 11th of July, by which time the Tickets in the Second Clafs will be ready to deliver to applicants agreeable to the scheme.—To accommodate holders of Tickets undrawn in the First Clafs, the same numbers in the Second Clafs will be lodged, if convenient, in the same places where the first were sold, as soon as possible, and if not, such holders must apply to the Manager who signed their Tickets. Such persons will please to take notice, that application for renewal in the Second Clafs must be made before the 11th of August next.

JOHN N. CUMMING, JESSE BALDWIN, JOHN D. ALVEY, Managers. of New-Brunswick.

Newark, June 27, 1792.

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