

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 45, of Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1791.

[Whole No. 253.]

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messrs. CHILDS & SWAINE,

The following is an extract of a letter from Doctor Priestly, to the Rev. Edward Burne of Birmingham; as the publication from which it is taken, may not be generally read, the insertion of it in your paper may possibly be not uninteresting to your numerous Correspondents.

“ON this account I rejoice to see the warmth with which the cause of Orthodoxy (that is of long established opinions however erroneous) and that of the Hierarchy is now taken up by its friends—Because if their system be not well founded, they are only accelerating its destruction. In fact, they are assisting me in the proper disposal of those trains of gunpowder, which have been some time accumulating, and at which they have taken to great an alarm, and which will certainly blow it up at length, and perhaps as suddenly as unexpectedly, and as completely as the late overthrow of the arbitrary government in France.—If an inhabitant will not submit to a thorough examination and reasonable repairs of the building he occupies, the consequence must be that without gunpowder, or even a high wind, it must some time or other fall, and happy may he think himself if he can escape unhurt from the ruins. If this should be the case with the Church of England, the Clergy cannot say, they have had no warning;—They are laboring for its destruction more than I am!!! If I be laying gunpowder, they are providing the match, and their part of the business seems to be in greater forwardness than mine.” What a contrast is exhibited between the two rival nations of France and England, and how many Englishmen blush to look upon it!

“Another foolish and unjust war, like that with America, which was chiefly urged by the Clergy (and such another, if the court proposes, the Clergy will second) can hardly fail to bring their affairs to a crisis. If they be wise they will consider the signs of the times, and be very temperate in all their proceedings. *Eas est ab heste doceri.*

“Let them take care lest by too vigorously resisting our application, they should do themselves the most serious evil. I have always been an avowed enemy to all establishments of Christianity!!! But many dissenters are not so. I foresee however, that they soon will be, and that by means of these discussions, the sentiment will become more general in the Nation at large. It begins to be adopted even by the Catholics.

“The utility of ecclesiastical establishments is a question that it behoves the Clergy always to keep out of sight as much as possible; and if they proceed as they have begun, I should be sorry to ensure their system twenty years longer. Whether I be more pleased, or displeased with their present violence let them now judge. The greater their violence the greater is our confidence, and final success.

“Nations, and all great bodies of Men, will learn very little except in the dear School of experience.”

This letter carries with it its own comment. Compare the bigotry which it breathes, with the hypocritical meekness which characterizes the one he addressed to the inhabitants of Birmingham, and let an impartial person decide which contains the real sentiments of the Doctor—which we should be induced to believe to be the real and true principles of the dissenters as promulgated by their Apostle; those which in an hour of security were presented to the world, or those which were extorted under the dread of an English Lanterne. The Fanaticism the Rancor, the intemperate zeal entertained against the established Church, with which the foregoing letter is so replete, must fill every religious mind with apprehensions for the security of their opinions; and makes us almost rejoice at the destruction of those writings which (if we may judge from the past) could only contribute to substitute dangerous scepticism for religion, and under the mask of Liberty to introduce anarchy and licentiousness.

ARISTIDES.

BIRMINGHAM

Is the largest manufacturing town in England, and is situated about 110 miles N. W. of London. It is no incorporation, and therefore is free for any person to go and settle there. This has contributed greatly to the increase not only of the trade, but of the number of the buildings. In the year 1782 there were about 10,000 dwelling-houses; and the number has since been continually increasing.

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,

If you deem the following worthy insertion, by giving it a place you will oblige a customer.

THREE gentlemen who late in converse sat,
Thoughts bumper-raised inspir'd a learned chat,
Aspiring fancy fled on airy wings,
From well-prim'd grog to supernatural things.

One said the moon was nothing but a fog,
The second said, he'd lay a nip of grog
'Twas like the earth—because he could espy,
Both land and water with his naked eye;
The third, a grave, well-fat'ned, witty man,
Slowly arose, and gracefully began,
My friends, I have a proof its weight will bear,
It is not land which we discover there,
For if it was, the jobbers of New-York
Would have their patents there, and men to work.

BERLIN, July 20.

THE rejoicings that have lately occupied our Court, on account of the contract of marriage, which was signed the 17th instant, between our charming Princess Royal and the King of England's second son, an event that seems to give universal satisfaction in this country, have been succeeded by the various arrangements necessary on the breaking up of the camp of observation that had been formed with things that wore an hostile appearance, but to which the prudence of your Court has, it seems, put a happy termination.

Our roads are filled with the regiments going to their different garrisons, from whence they will not be summoned, for some time at least.

The Deputies from Dantzic left this city yesterday, highly satisfied with the success of their mission, and the condescension of our new Prime Minister; they are still to remain under the protection of the Court of Warsaw; but, on the other hand, accorded some valuable commercial advantages to the Court of Berlin.

LINTZ, July 14.

By letters from Vienna we learn, that on the 4th inst. the Marquis de Noailles, the Ambassador of France, had a private conference with the Prince de Kaunitz, who desired him to inform the National Assembly, that his Imperial Majesty had determined by no means to intermeddle with the affairs of the French Constitution, so long as they related only to France; but that faithful to his personal ties, faithful to the duties of blood, of friendship and alliances, he should consider the ill treatment which the King, Queen, and Family, should suffer, as done to himself, and the outrages committed against Royal Majesty as violations of the respect due to him.

The same letters state, that for some days past an inveteracy had manifested itself against the French Nation, which had never before been experienced, and which appeared likely to become general; and this disposition of mind indicated a rupture, which many persons already consider inevitable. They likewise add, that all the baggage of the Ambassador of France had been packed up ever since the beginning of the month, in which state it continued, which probably must have been occasioned either by his expectation of being recalled, or of his determination of quitting a country, where he had ever before enjoyed all the blandishments annexed to the eminent post which he occupies, and which personal considerations have rather strengthened than weakened.

ROME, July 13.

The prevention of the flight of the king of France has caused to disappear all the preparations which had been made for public rejoicings. The Pope, all infallible as he is, had ordered a Nuncio to go from Brussels to present to the King whom he believed to be at Metz, a brief, in which he extolled and felicitated his majesty and abused the French nation. The king of Naples went even farther, he caused Te Deum to be sung, stopped and dismantled the French vessels in his ports, and gave 3000 ducats to the master of an English vessel, who first brought him news of the flight of his brother-in-law. A crowd of French quitted Rome to join the Most Christian King whom they believed to be in Germany.

BRUSSELS, July 18.

The King of Sweden, although expected, has not arrived here. The Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle has become highly interesting.—M. de Calonne is expected here from London, where it is said he has been unsuccessful. He will proceed to Worms, to communicate to his Prince

(M. de Conde) the plans concerted with the Cabinet of St. James's with respect to France.

It is reported, that the manifesto of the Diet of Ratisbon is ready for publication.

The French arrive here daily, among whom the lawyers adopt the uniform of the Princes, which is a blue coat, with red waistcoat, and gilt buttons with a fleur de lys.

Many Parisian girls, impelled by their aristocratic principles, and the apprehension of being more narrowly watched than heretofore, have lately arrived here.

JULY 26.

Public affairs are very far from having taken a regular channel in this capital; a buzz of popular murmur, which increases every day, and gains more and substantial advocates, is heard to prevail.

This morning their Royal Highnesses appeared on the parade at the Palace Royale, and rewarded the Squadron of the regiment de la Tour cavalry with a gold medal, as an honorable acknowledgment of their vigorous conduct against the Patriots in the last campaign; the medal was estimated at 150 Louis d'ors, and bore the portrait of his Majesty Leopold II. besides other military emblems; at the same time the subaltern officers and soldiers, who had particularly distinguished themselves, were rewarded with a medal of honor, and the officers with the cross of the order of Maria Theresa. The above medallion was attached to the standard of their regiment by her Royal Highness Maria Christina, amidst the applause of an immense multitude of people, amongst whom were numbers of French officers, with legions of other French, in white cockades. The Prince de Wirtemberg assisted their Royal Highnesses in the ceremony.

VIENNA, July 26.

A new plan is spoken of respecting Dantzic and Thorne, which has been agreed upon by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

It does not now appear that the Emperor means to direct his arms against France, which he probably would have done, had the King and his family effected their escape.

Nevertheless, several persons have been arrested here for having exalted the conduct of the French, and blamed the Austrian Ministry.

PARIS, July 29.

The apprehensions of an invasion daily increase.

The Marquis de Bouille has obtained the same rank in the service of Sweden that he held in that of France. His prediction, so much ridiculed, will probably soon be verified, of his leading on the armies of foreign powers, to overturn the new constitution.

The King of Sweden, it is said, has actually declared himself against France. He will no doubt be soon followed by the Emperor, and the other confederated powers.

The report of the revisional committee has been made to the other committees. It will be submitted to the Assembly in a day or two. It comprises all the decrees of the Assembly which are merely constitutional, and may therefore be termed the Magna Charta of France. In this form it will be presented to the King for his acceptance or refusal.

Their Majesties are never seen, and little heard of. They are as closely confined as if they were immured for life in one of the cells of the former Bastille to them, and from the present temper of the people, and the alarm which every where reigns, there is little chance of their unhappy condition being bettered.

It is affirmed in some of the papers, with great confidence, that certain merchants at Brussels have advanced a loan of 12,000,000 of livres on the credit of the Civil List, for the purpose of aiding a counter-revolution; but it is not very likely that monied men would part with their cash on such security.

It has long been expected by many, that the right of Priests to marry would be recognized by the National Assembly; and in proportion as the constitutional body approached to the termination of its labours, the decision of this point seemed nearer at hand. In the mean time several Priests have anticipated the wished-for reform, and entered, as the phrase is, into provisional contracts of marriage.

This day, at half past one o'clock, eight million livres of Assignats were burnt in the Courtyard of the Caisse de l'Extraordinaire; 208,000,000