

Philadelphia, June 23.

Captain Makins of the Barque Hope from Havre de Grace, which place he left on the 1st of May, informs that when he sail'd it was currently reported and generally believed, that the French forces had taken OSTEND. Letters from Havre-de-Grace do not confirm this account.

Further European accounts are received by the Juno, Capt. Brice, from Havre de Grace, and other late arrivals—these inform that the Austrian troops are in motion from various quarters, marching to the territory of Bavaria, &c. That the city of Louvaine was to prepare for the reception of 10,000 troops—That Madame, wife of Monsieur the French King's eldest brother, is gone to her father the King of Sardinia—That travellers are permitted to proceed on their journeys in Sweden, tranquility being maintained in the capital and in the rest of the kingdom—That Count Horn was concerned in the late assassination; that he gave the signal by striking the King on the shoulder, and saying to him, *bon soir masque*, and while the King turned his head, Angerstrom fired—That the States of Brabant have consented to the subsidies which they have hitherto refused; the principal objects of dispute having been previously settled; the court having yielded to the wishes of the Brabantons in granting the establishment of a permanent deputation at Vienna to watch over the interests of the Belgic nation; while the States made equal sacrifices on their part, in order to secure tranquility—A general invasion on the part of the French was daily expected at Brussels; Luxemburgh and Namur have orders to defend themselves to the last extremity; other places to be evacuated as soon as the enemy appears.—Notwithstanding the strongest precautions to prevent a second insurrection, the inhabitants of the Low Countries appear more than ever disposed to assert their independence; and the government is said to be in the greatest alarm with respect to the present posture of affairs.

The apprehension that the French would invade the territory of Liege, has induced the Republic, says an article under the head *Hague*, to advance troops towards the frontiers—they talk of distributing 20,000 men on the frontier towards Maefricht, which it is expected will be the theatre of the war.

Ankerstrom, it is said, expired in the midst of tortures, which had been applied to extort a confession of his accomplices—he remained firm to the last, and made no discoveries, affirming that he alone was guilty.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, has expressed some hostility to the new constitution of Poland.

The ardor of the people of France to defend the new constitution, may be conceived of in some measure from this circumstance—on its being known that 50,000 men were wanted to complete the army, 300,000 volunteers appeared to be enrolled.

The conduct of the Jacobin club, misrepresented by partial foreign papers, has given uneasiness to the friends of liberty, good order and the French in this portion of the globe. Their strenuous and successful opposition to ministry has been looked upon as the victory of faction over established authority. The word CLUB gives an idea of a confined knot of men, and when the object of that club is known to be political opinions, the expression itself is almost synonymous to faction: But give them their other name, Society of Friends to the constitution;—To this add, that a majority of the leading men in the nation belong to the Society, and you totally change their character. This Society, fundamentally republican, has long viewed with regret and opposed with firmness the doubtful measures of the ex-ministry. Ministers are changed, the views of the society are fulfilled; decisive measures are adopted;—the opposition of the Jacobins will die away, until a fresh cause calls it into action.

The insult offered by the People of Paris to the bust and name of Fayette, has given pain to all who have ever heard a name, which alone gives an idea of real greatness and disinterested patriotism. This insult, however unmerited, is perhaps not wholly to be attributed to the blind and unthinking madness of a mob. It is probable that La Fayette has shewn himself too prudent in the late crisis, and that his caution, by minds enthusiastic of liberty, may have been mistaken for want of zeal in the good cause. It is certain that a line of conduct strictly proper in settled and quiet times, does not suit in times of political agitation. When parties run high, the good cause must be supported with enthusiasm and absolute violence, to outweigh the activity and extravagance of opposite partizans.

On Monday night last, the store of Messieurs Brown & Swaine, in Second-street, Northern Liberties, was broke open and robbed of sundry goods and effects to the amount of about five hundred pounds. The villains gained admission by drawing the hook of the window shutter hinges.

The bill for incorporating the new Bank in the town of Boston, was negatived the 13th inst. yeas 80—nays 92.

The account published in several papers of an attack on the town of Frankfort, in Kentucky, is not true. A gentleman directly from the place, who left it since the event is said to have happened, says no attack has been made on the town. It was reported at Frankfort, that some fraggling Indians had killed one man, and stole some horses not far from that settlement.

Capt. Thistle, arrived at Beverly, Massachusetts, from Bayonne in France, whence he sailed on the 27th of April, informs, that War had been daily expected during his stay at Bayonne—that there, as well as in every other part of France, they were diligently preparing for it, by training their militia, in which every lad almost that could lift a musket was enrolled—that the people were in high spirits, and confident of success.

On Wednesday last was held in the Methodist Church in Fourth-street, a commencement of a number of the Students in the Young Lady's Academy, under the superintendance of Mr. POOR. A large and respectable audience attended on the occasion, who appeared to be greatly pleased and entertained with the performances of the day.—Diplomas were received from the hands of the principal, Mr. POOR, by nine young Ladies, who have finished their education in the Academy.

*On the soft accents of the female tongue,
To rapt attention every nerve was strung;
While decent confidence, and modest grace,
Diffus'd a lustre o'er each charming face!
Delightful task! expand the human mind,
With virtue, knowledge, sentiment refin'd—
To teach the aspiring faculties to soar,
And the bright realms of science to explore;
To form the maiden for th' accomplish'd wife,
And fix the basis of a happy life!* E.

No country under Heaven pays more attention to education than the people of Connecticut; there is not a village or hamlet, however small, but in it you will find a School-house and a teacher. Nor is there any country which affords motives equally cogent for the acquisition of learning. Here the people (with some few exceptions) enjoy an equal distribution of property, destitute of titular dignity and devoid of ancestral pride, they start fair for the temple of fame; and the son of the humble peasant may one day find himself in the seat of the chief magistrate of a sovereign state. *Farmer's Jour.*

As ignorance is the only basis on which tyranny can be supported, so knowledge is the only safeguard of civil liberty.

It is a singular omission in the politics of those who find fault with public measures, that they content themselves with mere efforts to alarm the people, sometimes by *innuendoes*, and sometimes by open abuse, without ever coming forward with a specific proposition to place the great mass of the people in a situation to acquire that information so necessary to enable them to judge for themselves.—So far from this, that on the contrary, those parts of the union which have done the most in favor of universal education, and diffusing knowledge among the people, are constantly stigmatized as the abodes of aristocracy and slavery!

There cannot be a greater abuse of terms than to denominate the man who advocates the cause of learning and the dissemination of knowledge among the people, an enemy to the rights of man. But such is the consistency of some, that those who have wrote and said the best things on this subject that ever were penned or uttered, have been held up to view as contemners of the people! This inconsistency has been carried further—the man who has developed and exposed the evils of an aristocratic government in a manner superior to all other writers on the subject, is depicted as the great champion of that most detestable species of government!

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New-York on Monday last, in consequence of the decision of a majority of the joint committee appointed to canvass the votes taken at the last election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators of that State—a number of spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted relative to the subject, which state in substance—that the rejection of the votes of the Freeholders of the Counties of Otsego, Clinton and Tioga, taken at the late election is unwarranted by the constitution, contrary to law, and a dangerous violation of the right of suffrage—that the warm and grateful thanks of all the electors in the State are due to the minority of the said committee for the patriotism and firmness displayed by them in opposing the wanton attack which has been made on the freedom of the people—that it be recommended to the independent electors of the several counties to enter into resolutions expressive of their sentiments on this very important occasion, and that they be requested to unite with the electors of the city and county of New-York in an application to the Legislature for a redress of the injury done to the rights of the people. A committee of forty-one citizens was also appointed to communicate the resolutions of the meeting to the different counties of the State, to correspond with such committees as may be appointed by the other counties and to devise such measures as may be best calculated to support the rights of the people.

As a counterpart to the above, there is a publication in the New-York Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, which states that the above meeting was called by a partial invitation to the friends of liberty—that a general invitation was published the same day for the friends of liberty, who wished to support the constitution, the government and laws, to meet at the same place at 12 o'clock the same day; that the citizens accordingly assembled, but those who first met agreeable to the *last* invitation, appearing to be the most numerous, the leaders of the party who adopted the resolutions, apprehending their measures would be discussed and debated, thought it most prudent not to proceed to business at the time and place appointed.—That they accordingly adjourned to the portico of Trinity Church, where Robert Troup, Esq. mounted in a chair in a hurried tone of voice and with a countenance so distorted as gave pain to all who beheld him, read over a set of resolutions, the contents of which could not be heard by the nearest by-stander—that he never reversed a single question for fear of a dissent—that he nominated a committee of twenty or thirty persons for some purpose or other—obtained with considerable difficulty four or five huzzas, and in ten or fifteen minutes completed the business of the day.

Wednesday last arrived in this city Col. Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Chief of the Six Nations of Northern Indians.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at a meeting held in Boston the 29th ult.—Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, M. de Condorcet, of Paris, John Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, and the Rev. John Mellen, of Barnstable.

The schooner Sukey, of Boston, arrived here on Wednesday. She left Hispaniola the 3d instant. The prospect of affairs in that distressed and almost desolated island, when this vessel failed, was lamentable indeed. There was not the least appearance of the re-establishment of peace, or of any succour to the white inhabitants; and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation.

Twenty families came passengers in the above vessel.

Proposals are circulated in this city for publishing a French News-Paper here, to be entitled

LE COURIER DE L'AMERIQUE.

This paper is to be published every Tuesday and Friday morning, after a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to support the work.

Extract of a letter from Germantown, June 16.

"Since the establishment of the society in this place, for promoting domestic manufactures, considerable progress has been made in the linen and woollen branches; and a great emulation has been created to make use of American articles of clothing. The society is now turning its attention to the culture of silk. At the last meeting of the society, the President distributed a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, and it is expected that an attention to this subject will in a few years contribute to the prosperity of our village.—One member of the society has sown twenty bushels of flaxseed this year, the produce of which will be manufactured in the neighbourhood."

Extract from the Answer to Governor Hancock's Speech, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Good morals and useful knowledge generally diffused among the people, are an essential part of the broad basis of FREEDOM. We therefore are deeply sensible, that we owe a liberal patronage to our University and public schools.

"The generous philanthropy expressed by your Excellency, and the particular gratitude to the nation, that nobly relieved our distresses, command our entire approbation. We view with peculiar pleasure the spirit of LIBERTY spreading in Europe, and from its rapid diffusion, we anticipate the happy period, when the Freedom of all nations will be established on a permanent basis, and the people throughout the world, however differing in language, or complexion, enjoy unmolested, the "Rights of Man."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The acts of the general government, which the enemies of the public tranquility are industriously attempting to render odious to the people, are, the act making provision for the debt of the United States—the act establishing a Bank—and the Excise Law.—Supposing it possible to effect a change of men, is it probable that a change of measures in respect to these laws would follow?—Wise men, if honest, would pause before they would essentially alter the systems founded on those laws. The first have produced greater benefits than were anticipated; tho' the public expectation was high. The short-lived concussion which sprung from a temporary frenzy for speculation, was no more chargeable on these systems than the abuse of the noblest faculties of man is an impeachment of the wisdom that formed those faculties.—This aberration from the dictates of common sense has worked its own cure—but who can describe the fatal consequences which would result from a subversion of the existing plans; especially those respecting finance and revenue? It is of immense importance that a steady faith in the stability of the public counsels should be supported. Let the people have fair play—let them be informed as to the *real characters* of men, and they will not lightly chuse those to conduct their affairs who are given to change, and who will make alterations that would plunge this country in scenes of distress which have not hitherto been experienced.

That change of measures which is so repeatedly adverted to in the *National Gazette*, which appears to be so ardently wished for, and is so frequently and confidently anticipated, is nothing less than a subversion of the funding system!—Heaven avert such an event! It would be laying the axe to the great pillars of our national prosperity—the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the country—and what is worse than all, perhaps, it would open the flood-gates of speculation, and consign us over to all the horrors of national bankruptcy and national infamy. Can those persons who attempt to unsettle the public confidence in the *stability* of the most important measures of government, be either good men, or good citizens? No, they are not.

While our country is progressing in arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce—while universal peace and tranquility reign throughout the union (the alarms from savages alone excepted)—while the legislatures of the respective states are recognizing the blessings of peace, LIBERTY and safety, under the auspices of the general and state governments*—there are persons so lost to the sense of gratitude to Heaven for these invaluable favors, as to employ their whole time in attempts to foment the public mind against the men, and against the measures, which providence hath made the instruments of producing this unexampled state of public prosperity.

* See the speeches of Governors, and answers of Assemblies, lately published.

Is it not astonishing that the calumniators of the government should continue to arrogate to themselves one particle of merit as developers of dark and nefarious designs against the interests of the people, and as ferretters of iniquity, when they have not been able to point out an individual person, or certify a single fact, though repeatedly called upon to do both, which should embolden them to such effrontery.

"Till they do this, says Echo from her caves,
Such gen'ral slanders are the work of knaves."

Whatever the propagators of calumny may say to the contrary, there has never been a single circumstance produced in all their writings to evince that those persons who for party purposes it is necessary to abuse, have ever deviated in the smallest degree from that rectitude, patriotism and independence, which established their characters in the darkest hours America ever knew, and still rivets them to the affections of every real friend to liberty and their country.

Major General WAYNE arrived at Pittsburgh Thursday the 14th inst. On his entering the town he was saluted by a discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.

We are happy to find that the proposal for publishing a paper in the French language in this city, meets with very general approbation; we wish the undertaker success, as many obvious advantages will result from the execution of his plan—particularly in facilitating the acquisition of a language which is so ornamental an accomplishment—and so highly necessary to be understood in our interesting connection and intercourse with the enlightened, and now free nation in alliance with these States.

CANCERS.

REPEATED applications of leeches to Cancers have been attended with great success.—A man who had undergone the operation of the knife on a Cancer in his lower lip, without being cured, was advised to apply leeches—the three first, after sucking a considerable time, dropped off, dead—a few days after, three more were applied, these died like the former of the cancerous poison—in less than a week he applied three more, which, after sucking some time, dropped off alive. This wrought a perfect cure.

WHILE the surviving patriots who achieved the independence of their country, enjoy the blessings in peace and prosperity, while affection dwells on the memory of a departed parent, friend, or benefactor; and while flattery, with artificial honors, decorates the tomb of the illustrious and great, justice and sentiment forbid, that

RICHARD FULLERTON,

should pass unnoticed to the grave. A native of Pennsylvania, a citizen of the Union, he early distinguished himself in the cause of American liberty. In the military scene, which, during the momentous contest, was indeed the ordeal "to try men's souls," he was brave, vigilant, and active.

Through the various grades of the Pennsylvania line, he rose with reputation; though his ambition aimed not at rank, as an instrument of personal elevation, but as the means of enabling him to advance that service, in which his heart was enthusiastically warmed, and his life cheerfully exposed.

With such motives the humblest talents could afford essential aid; but to the best wishes, FULLERTON united a capacity, to promote the triumphs of his country. The Veterans who remember him in the various characters of Soldier, Officer and Inspector, will bear testimony of his practice and of his skill, in discipline and tactics; and tho' his name should not be enrolled with the illustrious names of WASHINGTON, of GREENE, of MERCER, and MONTGOMERY, may it never be forgotten in the long catalogue of those who have contributed, to the happiness and glory of America.

Public and private virtue are more allied than common critics can perceive, or captious misanthropes allow! FULLERTON, the faithful servant of the public, was in private life, a tender husband, an instructive father, an indulgent mother; and be it here announced, the grateful plaudit of his numerous friends, neighbors, and associates, that

HE LIVED WITHOUT GUILE,
AND DIED WITHOUT REPROACH!

Departed this life, in April last, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Mrs. SARAH GANO, wife of the Rev. Mr. JOHN GANO, formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in New-York, from whence he removed with his family in the year 1788, in order to preach the Gospel in the WESTERN WORLD.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	23/7
3 per Cents,	12/2
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	20/
Half shares Bank U. S.	64 per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	25 ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Hope,	Makins,	Havre-de-Grace,
Brig Patty,	Fowler,	Dublin,
Sophia,	Price,	Cape-Francois,
Hannah,	Bliss,	Port-au-Prince,
Active,	McKeever,	Cape-Francois,
Fortune,	Winter,	Bristol,
Sophia,	Price,	Cape-Francois,
Snow Jane,	Prance,	Swansey,
Sukey,	Makepeace,	Leogane,
Sloop Sally and Nancy,	Tambill,	Baltimore,
Suffannah,	Newbold,	Antigua,
Maria,	Thompson,	Guadaloupe,
Nancy,	Ellwood,	Alexandria,
Dove,	Brown,	Montserat,
Sally,	Drisco,	Portsmouth,
Newbern Packet,	Ridgway,	St. Johns,
Schooner Polly,	Andaule,	Port-au-Prince,
Deux Amis,	Daigre,	St. Domingo,
Polly,	Kene,	Charleston,
Fox,	Leny,	Jamaica,
Franklin,	Eve,	Cape-Francois,
Sally,	Tillet,	North-Carolina,
Favorite, Dolphin,	Floyd,	Virginia,
Adventure,	Stewart,	St. Croix,

Ship Pennsylvania, Harding, is safe arrived at Havre-de-Grace, from this port.

Arrived at Boston, Ship Sisters, Capt. Webb, from Bristol, left from Lisbon. March 18, in lat. 48, 16, long. 16, 7. in a gale of wind, shipped a heavy sea, and suffered considerable damage ther-from. March 26, in lat. 46, 38, long. 18, 48, experienced a violent tempest of thunder and lightning—in the midst of which the ship was struck with the lightning, and a leak made, which took in six feet of water an hour, which continued until the 30th—then bore away for Lisbon, where the ship arrived 7th April, and sailed from thence the 5th of May.