

entitled, *The Friend of the People*, and *The Friend of the King*. Although apparently in opposition to each other, they had the same object in view (says *Gazette de France*) to conduct the nation to anarchy, and from anarchy to despotism. The assembly has issued a decree of prosecution against Marat and Royou, the editors and authors, who are both aristocrats.

"Mr. Bolton of Birmingham, has applied the steam engine to coining. By his machinery, four boys of ten years old can strike off 30,000 guineas in an hour. The machine keeps an unerring account of the pieces struck."

"The Queen of Portugal is better (May 21) though mending very slowly. Her age, which is near three score; her habits, sedentary and dull; her temper, sadly superstitious; all are against her."

"A letter from Coblenz, dated May 5, says, the two brothers of the King of France are more active than ever. The Prince of Conde is now at the head of 20,000 of his countrymen."

Despotism and superstition will, from all appearances, contribute at least half their property, to work the downfall of the reformation in France.

ROME, APRIL 24.

In the vicinity of Fieschi, have been lately discovered the remains of the ancient city of Gabii, which was overwhelmed many ages ago by the eruptions of Vesuvius. In the first digging many fragments of marble pillars have been discovered, the ruins of temples, and mutilated statues. This fortunate discovery promises fair to enrich our cabinets with precious antiquities, the invaluable remains of the genius and arts of ancient Italy.

STRASBOURG, May 8.

The declaration of war, by the Assembly, has produced here the most lively emotions of joy.—Our troops are in high spirits, and eager to engage the mercenaries of Austria. This, in a great measure, is due to the skillful arrangements, zeal, and patriotism of Marechal Luckner. This officer possesses in the highest degree the confidence of the army, and if conducted by him, will do every thing that men can do. He is one of those few men who can derive advantages even from misfortune. The late disastrous events at Mons and Tournay, have determined him to enforce the most rigid discipline, to prevent such disasters in future, and ensure success. The following is the address he made to his army on this subject, on the 5th instant.

"Marechal Luckner informs the army and the citizens that have taken up arms for the maintenance of liberty, that the whole amount of the killed in the repulse from Mons and Tournay, is about one hundred and fifty men. The Marechal is fully sensible that this failure of success cannot but re-animate the courage of all true Frenchmen. He well knows they are worthy to be a free nation, and as such capable of struggling against the blasts of adverse fortune. By a steadiness and resolution, characteristic of brave men, who are fighting for their rights, they will soon learn how to carry off the victory from hostile mercenaries.—As to himself (the General said) his duty as a good citizen, was to use his authority and experience, to instruct those under his command in those rigid duties of discipline, by which alone victory could be purchased—to guide them, to habituate them to the arduous toils of war, and to teach them all, that it is only by submitting the energy that animates them to the direction of their chiefs, that they can acquire or preserve the ascendancy that should characterize the soldiers of liberty.

SALEM, July 10.

A superb plan of a CAPITOL has been forwarded to the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings in the city of Washington, by an eminent artist in this town; and which, it is sanguinely expected by those who have seen it, will command the premium of a city lot and 500 dollars.

We hear that the ingenious Mr. PERKINS, of Newburyport, has been sent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.

The first military efforts of the French Revolutionists appear to have fallen infinitely below their civic declamations. Their insubordination, and hacking their officers to pieces, will not do, will not do, will not do—whatever they may chant to the contrary in their famous revolution song.

BOSTON, July 11.

The Manufactures of our country daily and rapidly increase—our native canals catches the swelling breeze in every part of the globe, wafting the exuberance of the produce of our soil and industry, to various ports. Agriculture, in all its branches, improves and flourishes year after year—and its product commands a good price, and ready cash. Money is plenty as the demand for it is great. The National Debt is decreasing—and our credit in foreign countries, is equal to any, and superior to many of the old nations of Europe—yet certain southern declaimers are continually ranting—"we are going to destruction with a flowing shet"—and are now on the verge of ruin!—But this is only the cant of our modern "sunshine patriots!"

A Monarchic Club is formed in Paris—divided into 68 Committees—It has attracted the notice, and will be vigilantly watched by the National Assembly.

The "Grumbler," in last Thursday's Chronicle, who could not eat his bread in peace on the Anniversary of Independence, is informed that the Executive Officers of the United States, to whose department it belongs, have been incessant in their endeavors to negotiate with the hostile tribes of Indians—And that there is now a rational prospect of a speedy settlement of the disputes between these Indians and the United States.

But it is expected that these carpers will still be on the watch to find something else to grumble about.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Yesterday, the Committee appointed by the friends to Liberty, pursuant to public notice, assembled at Bardin's tavern, and from thence proceeded to the house of the Hon. JOHN JAY, attended by a number of respectable citizens, when the following address was presented:—

To the Hon. JOHN JAY, Esq. Chief Justice of the United States.

SIR,

PERMIT us, in behalf of ourselves and the very respectable body of our fellow citizens which we have the honor to represent, to congratulate you upon your safe return to this city from the eastern circuit.

The Friends of Liberty have ever entertained a lively sense of the important services which you have rendered to your country, in every situation in which you have been placed. Whether they examine your conduct as a member of the general Congress, at the most trying periods of the late war, and of the Convention which framed the constitution of this state—or consider your agency in negotiating the treaty which secured to America the blessings of peace, liberty, and safety, they find a continual display of abilities and virtue which will hand your name down to remote posterity, as one of the illustrious defenders of the rights of men.

It was this sense, Sir, of your public services, which induced the independent freeholders of the state to nominate and support you at the late election as a candidate for the office of their chief magistrate, and procured you a decided majority of votes. Thus called to enjoy one of the highest honors in the power of a grateful people to bestow, it was not to be expected that you would have been deprived of it by the machinations of a few interested and designing men.

In contempt, however, of the sacred voice of the people—in defiance of the constitution—and in violation of uniform practice and the settled principles of law, we have seen a majority of the canvassing committee reject the votes of whole counties, for the purpose of excluding you and making way for a Governor of their own choice. This wanton and daring attack upon the invaluable right of suffrage, has excited a serious alarm amongst the electors of the state, and

united them in measures to obtain redress.—In the pursuit of an object so interesting, we shall, like Freemen, act with moderation and order, but at the same time with zeal and perseverance.—Whilst we respect the laws, we respect ourselves and our rights, and feel the strongest obligation to support and maintain them. The cause in which we are engaged being the cause of the people, we trust that it cannot fail of success; but in every event, we entreat you to believe, that you will retain a distinguished place in our affections, and that we shall embrace every opportunity to manifest the unbounded confidence which we repose in your talents and patriotism.

By order of the Committee,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, Chairman.

New York, July 13, 1792.

To which Mr. JAY made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

IT is far more pleasing to receive proofs of the confidence and attachment of my native city, than it is easy to express the sense which that confidence and that attachment inspire. When I reflect on the sacrifices and efforts in the cause of liberty, which distinguished this state during the late war, my feelings are very sensibly affected by the favorable light in which you regard my conduct during that interesting period. That cause was patronized by HIM who gave to men the rights we claimed: HE crowned it with success, and made it instrumental to our enjoying a degree of national prosperity, unknown to any other people:—May it be perpetual! Such is our constitution, and such are the means of procuring order and good government, with which we are blessed, that while our citizens remain virtuous, free, and enlightened, few political evils can occur, for which remedies perfectly effectual, and yet perfectly consistent with general tranquility cannot be found and applied.

I derive great satisfaction from the hope and expectation that the event which at present excites so much alarm and anxiety, will give occasion only to such measures as patriotism may direct and justify; and that the vigilance and wisdom of the people will always afford to their rights that protection, for which other countries, less informed, have often too precipitately recurred to violence and commotion.

In questions touching our constitutional privileges, all the citizens are equally interested; and the social duties call upon us all to unite in discussing these questions with candor and temper, in deciding them with circumspection and impartiality, and in maintaining the equal rights of all with constancy and fortitude.

They who do what they have a right to do, give no just cause of offence; and therefore every consideration of propriety forbids that differences in opinion respecting candidates, should suspend or interrupt that mutual good humor and benevolence which harmonizes society, and softens the asperities incident to human life and human affairs.

By those free and independent electors who have given me their suffrages, I esteem myself honored:—for the virtuous who withheld that mark of preference, I retain, and ought to retain, my former respect and good will—to all I wish prosperity, public and private. Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, and your constituents, that as I value their esteem, and rejoice in their approbation, so it will always be my desire, as well as my duty, to justify as far as possible, the sentiments which they entertain of me: and which you, Sir, have expressed in terms, and in a manner, which demand, and which receive, my warmest acknowledgments.

JOHN JAY.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 30.

Saturday last was brought to town, from Washington, part of the crew (seven sailors) of the French Brig *Le Bailli de Suffrein*. Capt. Clairret.

These men are charged with the murder of the captain and mate of that vessel. On Thursday last they were examined before the Hon. Judge Sitgreaves, at the court-house in this

town. It appears that the brig sailed from Savannah the 10th inst. bound to Bourdeaux, with three hundred hotheads of tobacco and some rice. Nothing extraordinary happened until Sunday evening the 18th, except that the crew once or twice complained of want of provisions. About ten o'clock at night, the mate's watch being on deck—one of the crew called him, telling him that there was a Dolphin a head; the mate went forward, and as he stooped to look, one of the crew struck him with an axe, and knocked him down, another gave him two or three strokes with a knife, and threw him into the sea. They then called the captain and told him that the mate had fallen overboard: He came up, and as he sat his foot on deck, was knocked down and thrown over as the mate.

The crew went down and awoke an old French sailor, the cook, and a young woman whom the captain had brought with him from Savannah; informed them of what had happened, and threatened to kill them, if they would not promise secrecy—on the assurance they gave of not revealing the horrid deed, they were sworn, and the murderers went in the cabin and sat down the rest of the night eating and drinking. The next day they divided the captain's and mate's clothes and money, and brought upon deck a watch and silver buckles which were sold at vendue—On Thursday the 22d they discovered the land, got into the boats, and endeavored to scuttle the vessel, this they could not effect for want of tools; they made the woman drink a mixture of rum, sugar and turpentine, which intoxicated her so that she fell a sleep, in the mean while, seeing a schooner coming towards them, they rowed a shore, leaving the vessel with all her sails hoisted, and towards night arrived at Portsmouth.—On the next day they left the boat, and made their way to Washington. The old French sailor and the cook, refused to go with them, and after they were gone gave information against them. They were pursued and bro't to Washington, where they were examined by John G. Blount and William Farris, Esq's, who committed them, and the next day sent them to this town under a strong guard.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

A correspondent observes (on the paragraph copied from the *National Gazette*, in our paper of Thursday last) that it is generally, if not always, a proof of partiality or design, when a publisher or conductor of a newspaper is uniform in exposing to his readers but one side of a question—For example, it is not fair to stigmatize the law of Congress respecting newspapers with having for its object the prevention of disseminating the proceedings of Congress, and to hold up a majority of the members of Congress as enemies to the liberties of the People. In the first place, the law alluded to obliges the post-office to convey all exchange papers, to and from printers, within the United States, free of postage—thereby enabling the printers in the several States to give due and regular information to the people of the proceedings of Congress.—So far therefore from stopping information at the seat of government, it has rendered its transmission to the several States more certain than heretofore.—Secondly, the law does not prevent, but authorizes the printers in the several States to send their papers to their customers in any manner they might find most convenient. It does not compel them to employ the mail stages; and allows them to use any other. In this respect, therefore, it cannot be said to abridge, in the smallest degree, the dissemination of newspapers or congressional proceedings.—Thirdly, if the fact be as the paragraph from the *National Gazette* states, viz. That the rates of postage will lessen the sale in the several States of papers printed at Philadelphia, it follows thence, that as the papers printed in each State will come cheaper to the people thereof than Philadelphia papers, the former will be preferred to the latter. And as there can be no doubt but that the State printers will insert in their papers all congressional proceedings, the people, by preferring their State papers, will be no injur-