

who fear a similar fate, as they cannot restrain the licentiousness of the soldiery: That affairs did not wear the most pleasant appearance; and that it was the prevailing opinion, at Dunkirk, that no further attempts would be made to enter the Emperor's dominions, but make it an object to prevent the invasion of France.

ALBANY, July 16.

The Directors of the Western and Northern Inland Lock-Navigation are summoned to meet in this city on the 27th instant, for the purpose of commencing their operations immediately.

As respects the western, it is confidently expected some important part of the canals will be accomplished this season. The prevailing idea now is, that instead of 10 years, this great and important work will be accomplished in three or four years. It is supported by spirited active operations, that the work will be better and cheaper done in 4 years than 10; and it certainly will be greatly to the benefit of the proprietors.

The legislature have granted 3000. to build a bridge over the Sprouts of the Mohawk river, whenever the sum of 1000. should be subscribed and paid. A subscription for this purpose is going forward with spirit in this city—we are told Gen. Schuyler has subscribed 200. This bridge will be one of the longest in America, and will open a direct communication to a very extensive country, progressing fast into settlements, in the North-West part of this state.

Albany being fortunately situated at the head of the navigation of one of the finest rivers in America—when this bridge and the canals are completed, it must increase with an unexampled rapidity.

The Bank of Albany will commence its operations this week; there can be no doubt but it will tend to enliven and invigorate trade and manufactures, and above all, to establish a habit of punctuality.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Mr. SHERIDINE wishes the Citizens of the Third District to be informed, that it is his intention not to serve as a Member of the next Congress.

The public are notified to beware of Counterfeit Virginia Military Certificates, as one of the notorious Woodwards hath arrived in town with a number, to be disposed of, if convenient, at this market.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated June 30:

"The people of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, and Jeremie, will not accept the Decree of the National Assembly. At Port-au-Prince, they fitted out five cruizers, to prevent supplies from being carried into any of the out-ports; they likewise sent a 20 gun ship, and four smaller vessels, armed, to the Mole, to bring down a General to command them.—He accordingly embarked with 300 volunteers, 500 stand of arms, and every thing in proportion. On his way down he was taken by a 74 gun ship, and carried into St. Marc, with one of the floops; the other three escaped. I arrived at St. Marc the same day, and the day after the Governor of Hispaniola arrived from the Cape, with another 74 gun ship and a frigate, when the Captive-General, Borel, was ordered into close confinement, and all his men. The Governor then received on board 400 volunteers of St. Marc, and on the 22d inst. sailed for Port-au-Prince, with the two 74 gun ships, a frigate, and a 20 gun ship; at the same time 2000 Mulattoes marched down upon the back of Port-au-Prince, with the French Commissioner, who arrived from France, a white General, and the Commander in Chief of the Mulattoes, in order to enforce the decree. I left St. Marc the 25th, and no accounts from thence had then arrived; but, on the 24th, in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy cannonading, for about two hours, which we supposed was at Port-au-Prince; if so, there is no doubt but a total destruction will take place. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from thence.—The people seem really fighting mad—each port wishing to destroy the other; some in favor of the King; others, for the nation, the mulattoes, the free negroes, the slaves, &c. What will be the consequence, God only knows."

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ON a due consideration of the various advantages that have been derived to United America, from the operations of the Federal government, there cannot be a friend to his country that will not exert every nerve to perpetuate such great and solid benefits;—But more peculiarly are the people of Pennsylvania called upon to invigorate a system, that has, in so superior a degree, contributed to her aggrandizement:—there is no calling, no profession, no walk of life that has not experienced its propitious influence.

But this government, founded on the principles of equal representation, requires at stated periods, the suffrages of the citizens at the election of the Members of the Legislature.

The time is now approaching, when the good people of this commonwealth will be summoned to exercise this right.

But in order to fix on proper characters to meet the approbation, and unite the suffrages of the people in a general Ticket, it will be necessary to propose a conference with our sister counties, when a full and fair discussion will take place, relative to the characters and requisite qualifications of those persons who are the best calculated to perform the duties of federal representatives. The Deputies of this conference must give tone and vigor to their proceedings,—they should therefore be men, who have a personal knowledge of the leading characters of the State, who have acquired a stock of political reputation, and in whom confidence can be placed, both with regard to their judgment and integrity.

No man of this description, who is called upon to serve in so honorable a capacity, it is presumed, will dare to decline the appointment, except his public and official situation might render his interference objectionable on the part of political decency and decorum.

It becomes, therefore, the citizens seriously to reflect on proper characters to be sent on this important mission; and above all considerations, to permit no jarring divisions to defeat the great object in view;—otherwise, those who are inimical to the Federal government and the best interests of Pennsylvania, will have reason to rejoice in the successful issue of their opposition. A PHILADELPHIAN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE never was a more barefaced attempt to impose on mankind than is contained in the assertion so frequently made, that an aristocratic junto exists in the United States—a junto "who are using every effort to prevent the people from investigating the principles of religion and government." By a junto, in the language of the National Gazette, is meant the men whom the people have chosen to administer the government of the United States.

It is useful to recur to past transactions—they will often refresh our memories with advantage—and if the bronze of impudence could admit a blush on their countenances, the phizzes of certain declaimers would be suffused in crimson, who say that our civil rulers are pursuing similar measures with those adopted by the tyrants and oppressors of mankind, to keep the people in ignorance.

The President of the United States, in his speech to the first Congress, strongly inculcates the importance of competent provision for enlightening and instructing the people. His words are, "that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of Science and Literature—Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness.—In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in ours, it is proportionably essential." In the President's speech at the opening of the first session of the second Congress, this interesting object is not forgotten—he therein states the importance of the post-office and post-roads, as they respect the expedition, safety and facility of communication—"their instrumentality in diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of government, which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception." Pursuant to this representation and recommendation, the two houses passed, and the President approved and signed, the new post-office law, which makes provision for disseminating information through the Union, on a scale greatly superior to any thing ever before contemplated—this law is predicated on the most patriotic principles—it is now going into operation—and should it be found injurious to the interest it was designed to promote, the dissemination of information, it will doubtless be revised by those who have given the most irrefragable evidence that they were actuated by the best motives in passing it.—Thus much for the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate on the subject of diffusing light and information among the people. Let us now hear the opinion of the Vice-President of the United States on this point. In his Defence of the American Constitutions, he says—"Schools for the education of ALL should be placed at convenient distances, and be maintained at the PUBLIC EXPENCE. The revenues of the state would be applied infinitely better, more charitably, wisely, usefully, and therefore politically in this way, than even in maintaining the poor—this would be the best way of preventing the existence of the poor.—If nations should ever be wise, instead of erecting thousands of useless offices, or engaging in unmeaning wars, they will make a fundamental maxim of this, THAT NO HUMAN CREATURE SHALL GROW UP IN IGNORANCE." If we turn our attention to the other persons concerned in the administration of the government, we shall find that their habits, sentiments and opinions, have uniformly been in favor of the rights of the people—in favor of universal education, universal information—for they have found by experience that all the difficulties which have attended the administration of the government, have been owing to the want of information—to the influence of the misrepresentations of those who have maligne the administration as inimical to that knowledge and intelligence on which they depend for the successful operation of public measures, and the preservation of general tranquility and peace.

Mr. Fenno, the friends of the government, it is said, are the patrons of your Gazette. I wish this may be true in so extensive a sense as that you might find your account in it—for tho' it has been called a venal paper, and some epithets have been bestowed on you as its Editor, which I shall not repeat—this I know to be fact—that the Gazette of the United States has published as much, or more, on the subject of Educa-

tion, than all the papers in the Union, since its first appearance; and the attempts to impress the public mind with its importance to the preservation of the liberties of our country, have been urged in almost every possible form, in essays original and selected. CRITO.

as despotism on the other—their object not being innovations on the constitution, but to reform it—not to change, but to restore—convinced of the truth contained in a declaration made by the Duke of Richmond, That the restoration of a genuine House of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption, which had brought the nation to disgrace and poverty, and threatened it with the loss of liberty. At the same time, speaking of the revolution of France, they say—We deny the existence of any resemblance whatever between the cases of the two kingdoms; and we utterly disclaim the necessity of resorting to similar remedies.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

IT would be a reflection upon the understanding of the citizens of these states, to suppose they will patronize a newspaper which incessantly teems with abuse of our government, and the measures which have brought us to our present enviable situation;—and your subscribers in particular, Mr. Fenno, cannot be pleased with extracts from such a paper. I confess they disgust me very much, and have often wondered that you so frequently republish the anti-federal sentiments with which the National Gazette is constantly stuffed. If the printer of that paper pays you for telling the world, twice every week, that such a paper exists, you have a better reason for doing it than I apprehend; but if you do it gratis, it would be well for you to reflect whether the credit of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES may not be injured by it. Q.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE Editor of the "National Gazette" receives a salary from government:—
Query—Whether this salary is paid him for translations; or for publications, the design of which is to vilify those to whom the voice of the people has committed the administration of our public affairs—to oppose the measures of government, and, by false insinuations, to disturb the public peace?

In common life it is thought ungrateful for a man to bite the hand that puts bread in his mouth; but if the man is hired to do it, the case is altered. T. L.

Philadelphia, July 25.

By European accounts under the Paris head, it appears that the people of France have been amused with flattering accounts of the good state of their armies; for M. Fayette in his letter to the Minister of War says he is in want of many necessaries; and though the numbers, zeal and ardor of the troops were equal to the most sanguine wishes of the friends of the revolution—yet another account says his army was absolutely destitute of every thing; and that instead of marching to attack the enemy's country—the division encamped at Tiercelet was compelled to return to its quarters without powder, ball, field pieces, or artillery men.

Spain it is positively asserted will not join the enemies of the revolution; the Minister has declared that the Swiss which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain are unnecessary.

The Pope has sometime since undertaken to drain the marches of Pontini—the work has advanced so far as to render the Applan way practicable, which has been for many years covered with water in many places.

The inquisition it is said is very severe against those of the French patriots who attempt to disseminate revolution principles in Rome. The universality of the French language will however have a powerful influence in spreading the knowledge of freedom among the people of Europe.

To prevent a deficiency in his revenue, it is said that the King of Sardinia has lately been profuse in titles of nobility—some say his object is to annihilate nobility by making it universal. The French at the outset of the revolution in order to render nobility contemptible, transferred titles from the master to the valet—but this did not long continue for the valets soon found that titles were a degrading distinction, where the highest denomination was MAN.

In an address of the National Assembly to the French Nation is the following energetic sentence—"The tortures and shame of an eternal servitude would not sufficiently punish a nation, who should suffer their liberty to escape them after having acquired it."—To insure victory they say, it is necessary that discipline should regulate all the movements of courage, and that distrust should never suspend or destroy them.—There can be no triumph without the absolute obedience of soldiers to their officers, of officers to their generals; with their constant and fraternal union.

Some late accounts from Holland say that the Stadtholder and his wife are eager for a reconciliation with the Dutch patriots—that a general amnesty has been published—the prerogatives of the Stadtholder abridged; and the orange cockades, as well as all other marks of party, laid aside.—But all this does not satisfy the patriots—real Liberty is what they want, and not merely palliatives which do not go to the root of the disease—they refuse the amnesty, as they say it implies criminality, with which they deny that they are chargeable.

Corporations in France have suffered an universal suppression, civil and secular—even the societies of Brother Taylors and Brother Shoemakers, as well as the societies of Religious Sisters, are annihilated.

A society has lately been instituted in London, entitled, The Friends of the People; associated for the purpose of obtaining a parliamentary reform—they held their first meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, London, the 26th April, 1792, and have published a declaration, and an address to the people of Great-Britain on the objects, to effect which, they have associated, viz. First, to restore the freedom of election, and a more equal representation of the people in parliament.—Secondly, to secure to the people a more frequent exercise of their right of electing their representatives.—To this important business they call the attention of the people in an impassioned, independent address, reprobating anarchy and confusion on the one hand, as well

The passengers from Newry, by the brig Rachel, Capt. Thomas Suter, have published an honorable testimonial of the humane treatment received from that gentleman during their voyage from Ireland—and recommend Capt. Suter to the preference of those who may wish to embark for America.—Signed by eighty-four of the passengers.

We are informed that the spirit of personal contention respecting the late election in New-York, is fast subsiding away—and that those whose feelings have been the most alive on the occasion, are now determined to wait for the interposition and decision of the Legislature.

In the Columbian Centinel of the 14th inst. the public are requested to suspend their opinion respecting the conduct of Mr. Skinner and Capt. Hickman, owner and master of the American schooner Dolphin; who are charged with enticing and carrying away a number of Negroes from Martinico—as from an inspection of papers in the hands of persons in Boston, concerned in that vessel, it is supposed some great misunderstanding or misrepresentation has taken place in the business.

Accounts from Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, say that a fire in the woods near that place has done great damage lately—was still burning, and threatened the destruction of that town; we further learn that the season has been exceedingly dry—and a failure of their crops is feared.

The anniversary of independence receives more pointed attention from the citizens of the United States than any of the red letter days under the government which existed previous to the revolution. It is not the observation of the birth-day of an individual, a coronation, the anniversary of a victory, a triumph—it is the celebration of an event which comprises in the contemplation, all that gives worth to life—to man—it is the birth-day of a nation—it is the triumph of reason and liberty—the harbinger of universal freedom and happiness to the race of mankind.—Since the glorious event of the adoption of the new Constitution, the people of this country have realized what the word Independence imports—Laws and Rights—Peace and Prosperity—Credit and Confidence are the rich possession we now enjoy. Now they behold the reward of their labours—what they fought, conquered and triumphed for—and find the purchase was worth the cost. Hence every succeeding year appears to enhance the celebrity of this auspicious day—& every anniversary return since March, 1789, is noticed with additional demonstrations of joy, festivity and splendor.

Married at Springfield, Massachusetts, the Hon. FISHER AMES Esq. member of Congress, to Miss FRANCES WORTHINGTON, daughter of the Hon. JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq. of that town.

* * * A meeting of the citizens is to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the State House, for the purpose of considering the proper means of forming a ticket for Representatives in Congress and electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship La Mouche,	Martin,	Havre-de-Grace
Brig Lady Waterstoff,	Becks,	do.
Rachel,	Suter,	Newry
Schooner Polly,	Paris,	N. Carolina
Dolphin,	Smith,	New-York
Friendship,	Bowen,	Maryland
Winfield,	M'Neran,	Virginia
Julian,	Nemo,	do.
Betty,	Gilbert,	St. Lucia
Sloop Polly,	Cheholm,	N. Carolina
Wincey,	Henly,	Virginia
Union,	Watson,	New-York
Peggy,	Mercreau,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/3
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deferred,	12/1
Full shares Bank U. S.	43 per cent. prin.
Shares in Bank N. A.	27 ditto.
Shares in Sufque. & Schuylkill Canal,	100 doll.
Delaware & Schuylkill do.	19 do.
Lancaster and Philadel. Turnpike,	65 do.

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor. July 25. [ep3w]

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk, to the Commissioners. June 2, 1792. [ept]