

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE been hitherto a silent observer of the petulance displayed by the writers in the National Gazette, in conducting an opposition to the measures of the general government, and its real friends; but their want of candor and decency has proceeded to such a length, that I must now request a place in your paper for the following remarks:

It appears evident from circumstances, and the general complexion of the publications in the National Gazette, that it is only the tool of a faction, and the prostituted vehicle of party spleen and opposition to the great principles of order, virtue and religion. The virulence and scurrility of the writers are truly characteristic; but I could not have supposed them quite so weak as they appear to be. Do they imagine that their puffing artifice in magnifying their influence on the public mind has escaped detection? Can they suppose that the cry of danger which they have set up, has disturbed the repose of the citizens, who feel their happiness, and will not be bullied out of it?

The effrontery of these men is now so brazen, that it glares upon every eye. The charges which they make against others, recoil so strongly upon themselves, that nothing but hackneyed prostitution can prevent them from feeling it. Are they not, for example, the very hirelings which they insinuate that others are? Is not one of them professedly retained in pay under a department of the very government which they oppose? Do they not discover a spirit of intrigue, and that dark designing envy which sickens at superior abilities and fame in others; while the National Gazette is pretended to be republican in its complexion, do not the publications in it uniformly contradict the genuine principles of liberty, by attempting to enforce the opinions of a junto, as those which are to be of decisive authority with the nation, and the wish of the minority as that which is to controul the majority? They bellow loudly for the Liberty of the Press; but, examine the National Gazette, and see if any thing in favor of our national government is admitted into it, while nothing against it appears to be refused; and measures evidently calculated for the public good are wilfully misrepresented, as in the case of the post-office law, merely to serve the purposes of party.

It is high time, Mr. Fenno, that the mask were torn from the faces of these professed friends, but real enemies of the United States, that their true features may be seen—they ought to be freely and fairly exposed to the view of the world, that the public may be no longer deceived by the ridiculous affectation of those hypocritical republicans, those pretended advocates for the liberties of the people.

DETECTOR.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE same person who is Editor to the "National Gazette," receives a salary from Government, for his services as Translator.—I suppose it is not disputed, that his service in that duty answers its demand and expectation; if so, surely there that business ends, and he, as Editor to his press, left free (as I hope and expect was always intended by government, as well as himself.) But Mr. T. L. from some idea, compared with himself, seems to think otherways. Perhaps he will thank some one to help him out in his publication, and say for him; that he himself is for sale, and at how low a price; this I can venture to do for him—but how he will get the quality of his goods recommended, may be a difficult question. A. Z. July 26, 1792.

The Editor assures A. Z. that the author of the piece signed T. L. is neither the editor, publisher or printer of any newspaper whatever, nor directly or indirectly concerned in any.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

It has been stated as an important fact, that Russia and Prussia mean to attack Poland, and to destroy its new Constitution.—The following sketch of the proceedings of the Polish Diet manifests the unanimity of that body, and the confidence they have in their King.—STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS.

On the 16th of April, the Diet passed a Preparative of Public Defence. The preamble states, that "taking God and all the people of the earth to witness, that we do not mean to declare war against any power: That we hold in the greatest regard the friendship and good understanding that has subsisted between us and our neighbors; and that we are occupied only in maintaining our liberty and independence—and considering that the negotiations between foreign courts require from us, for the guarantee of the territories of the republic, of the nation, and of our happy Constitution, that we should prepare for our defence, we decree—

1. "That the King shall exert the power invested in him by the laws with the greatest activity and efficacy, in providing for the defence of the nation.

2. "We authorize the King to engage two or three foreign Generals, and to place them at the head of the army, with the rank of Commandants in Chief, as well as experienced officers of artillery and engineering.

3. "We charge the treasury to negotiate a loan, at home or abroad, for thirty millions, on a mortgage of the produce of the sale of Staffories.

4. "We authorize the King to dispose of all the money arising from this loan, as well as what may be in the treasury, if war should take place, which God forbid, in the necessary defence of the Republic, under the responsibility of the Minister.

5. "In two months from this date, the Minister shall give an account of the issues of money."

Philadelphia, July 28.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, last Wednesday evening, a committee was chosen to report to the meeting the names of five persons, as conferees in a general conference, proposed to be held by them and other persons from the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of forming and proposing tickets with the names of proper persons to be voted for at the next election of Representatives in Congress, and of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.—The committee having withdrawn, after some time, returned and reported the following gentlemen as conferees, viz. George Latimer, Robert Wain, John Baker, William Lewis, and Israel Whelen—and as a committee of correspondence, William Rawle, Richard Wells, Hilary Baker, John Wilcocks, and Benjamin R. Morgan.—The citizens met last evening to take the report into consideration, and to determine on suitable instructions to the conferees to be finally chosen.

In Massachusetts, the choice of electors of President & Vice-President of the United States, and of members to represent that State in Congress, is to be on the second day of November next—the electors are to meet in Boston the first Wednesday in December.

Wednesday the 19th instant the anniversary Commencement was held at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on thirty-seven, and that of Master, on a number of other gentlemen. Among the exercises of the day, was a conference in French—On the comparative importance of the American, French and Polish Revolutions, to mankind.

An article in a North-Carolina paper says, that a gentleman from Hispaniola informs, that the British have fitted out privateers under commissions from the King of Hungary, which have taken many French merchantmen in the West-Indies.—This story comes via Edenton and Halifax, North-Carolina.

Accounts from Martinico, via Boston, inform of great disturbances in that Island. On the 6th June, the troops stationed at St. Pierres, it is said, revolted. The General, with some troops and ships of war, went down from Port-Royal. This threw the town into confusion, and the people run to arms—the troops, it seems, embarked on board several vessels, intending on being sent to France.—June 11. The inhabitants were still under arms, and will continue to till the troops are sailed. These soldiers, it appears, are all friends to the Revolution, except a few, who are staunch friends to the General, who is a staunch friend to the planters, who are firm Aristocrats.

A correspondent who has worn of the cotton manufactures of Providence, R. I. says that the jeans and corduroys made there, vie with those brought from Europe; the price as low or lower, and the durability superior.

A letter from a gentleman in Madrid to his friend in this city, dated June 5th, mentions that the Count d'Aranda has given permission to the Jesuits to return to Spain, as individuals, without meaning to countenance them as a religious society. They each have received during their exile, it is said, one fourth of a dollar per diem, from the King; this will be for the future, in a great measure, expended in the kingdom. As scientific and literary men they must be an acquisition to Spain.

In the British house of Commons May 25, a motion was made for an address of thanks to the King for his proclamation against seditious writings and publications, in the following words: "An humble address of thanks to his Majesty, expressive of the attachment of the house to his person and family, and their determination to exert themselves in opposing the wicked purposes of the seditious writings aiming to destroy the tranquility of the kingdom."

This motion was supported by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Powys, and others—and opposed by Mr. Grey, who proposed an amendment; after a long debate the original motion was put and carried.

The new forest in the county of Southampton, England, contains one hundred and fifteen thousand acres: A pretty nursery for the navy!

Five hundred and fifty-seven causes were determined by the French court of appeal in 11 months.

M. Servan, the new French Minister of war is Colonel of the 104th regiment; he is called in the London morning Chronicle, a remarkable Jacobin.

The London papers of May contain many humorous attacks on the ministry, in the way of mock and counter proclamations to those issued by the executive.

Twenty tons of hair powder are sold per week in London—so much for fashion.

A severe and high toned proclamation is published by Marshal Bender, against such persons of the Belgic States as shall be taken acting contrary to the sovereign authority—and threatens all such with military execution.

A letter from Cadiz dated June 4th, says, "The precarious and disagreeable situation of affairs all over Europe, is a great check to all mercantile engagements and pursuits, and people are of course kept in a state of uncertainty and suspense."

Proposals are published by Mr. ISAAC NEALE, of Burlington, New-Jersey, for reprinting the Travels of Cyrus, by the Chevalier Ramsay—price one dollar; this is an entertaining and interesting work—though it has already run through nine editions, copies have been extremely scarce for several years.

The publication of the Journals of the old Congress will be an important acquisition to the political world; Mr. CAREY has engaged in the arduous and expensive undertaking—and as it is not doubted that the work will be well executed, a very extensive subscription we hope will reward his labors.

Subscriptions for the above publications are received by the Editor.

The philanthropic mind contemplates with pleasure the expansion of the rays of knowledge in the United States.

Schools and Academies are springing up where a few years since human foot ne'er trod—periodical publications in the form of those immensely useful vehicles of information, newspapers, dart the beams of intelligence into the once gloomy recesses of the Savage; and make "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." The late extension and arrangements of the Post-Office, have given a spring to typographical enterprise in various parts of the Union. Three papers are now published in the State of Vermont—and one or two will be shortly added to those already printed in North-Carolina.

The thirst for knowledge in the citizens of the United States, is unquenchable—May the streams therefore continue to increase.—The Press in a manner groans with interesting & important works; and such is the spirit of the times, that the sphere of typographical enterprise would be greatly extended, could an adequate supply of paper be procured on reasonable terms.—How important does this consideration render the saving of rags!—The idea of procuring them from the West-India Islands, suggested some time since, in the General Advertiser, we hope will be attended to—a large quantity might be procured into a hoghead.

Mr. DOBSON is prosecuting his great undertaking with spirit.—It is a high compliment to public bodies, societies and individuals, that the ENCYCLOPEDIA has met with such a liberal subscription. This valuable work now adorns many private libraries in Kentucky and other parts of the Western Territory. Several other printers of this city are engaged in valuable and expensive publications.—Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, is extending his typographical adventures—and Printers in all parts of the Union are more or less engaged in publications of merit.

"The republican interest throughout the Union"—This is undoubtedly the most comprehensive toast, so far as it respects this country, that could be given.—It excludes all party ideas—it comprizes the great body of the people.—It will be echoed by every friend to the United States—every friend to the equal rights of man.—By republicanism is undoubtedly intended such a system of government as secures the LIBERTIES and PROPERTY of all.—Those men therefore, who are consistent republicans, are as much superior to party, as that form of government is superior to all others.—The government of the United States is such a government; and therefore the public may be congratulated on every conversion to its principles—especially of those who have been suspected of attachment to party.

The people under every new established government, and fresh from a revolution, may be compared to a company of men standing on a bar or shoal, which has become dry by the ebbing of the sea. They, in general pay no attention to the return of the flood, and when it has swelled so far as to cover only their feet, or ankles, they still remain thoughtless as ever, and are sure in a few hours to be overwhelmed fathoms deep, unless there are some friendly monitors, who will give them notice of their danger before it be too late. And this in governments, is the part of those societies denominated friends of the people. Nat. Gaz.

The people of the United States under their newly established government, may be compared to a company just landed from on board a ship after a long and hazardous voyage; having narrowly escaped shipwreck, under the good conduct of able pilots, and finding themselves on high and firm ground, safe from the terrors and dangers which lately threatened them from every quarter with destruction, they spurn with indignation the importunities of a set of restless and turbulent adventurers who advise them to re-embark and put to sea again under their direction, to encounter worse dangers than they have just escaped—while all they can possibly propose is, to obtain that which they are now in full possession of—a safe and secure harbor.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OF JULY 21. Extract of a letter from Captain Paul, of the State Levies, dated Middle Block house (on the frontiers of Washington county) July 16, 1792, to Major McCully.

"The Indians on Tuesday last killed two men and one woman, and stole seven horses between the flats of Grave creek and Col. Shepherd's in Ohio county, Virginia.—Lieut. Gray and four of my men followed them over the Ohio, as far as the head of sunfish, but the Indians being on horseback they returned without coming up with them.—On Saturday last at Dilly's station opposite the mouth of Grave creek, the Indians came into one of the houses and killed four and wounded one—the number of Indians was supposed to be twenty.—It is thought they will strike this quarter.—To-morrow morning I expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in town from the eastward, Captain Stake's troop of horse, under the command of Lieut. Campbell.

And on Tuesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men, under the command of Major Asheton.

The same day Captain Faulkner's rifle company marched into town from Washington county.

EXPORTS of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, from the District of Bermuda—Hundred of City-Point, in the State of Virginia, to Foreign Countries, from April 1st to June 30th, 1792.

To England—2 hhd. furs, 722 bls. tar, 3,365 hhd. tobacco, 28,884 hhd. staves, 14,700 bl. do. 35 dozen handpikes.

To Scotland—832 hhd. tobacco, 6,350 hhd. staves, 16,350 bl. do.

To France—155 bl. flour fine, 2,715 hhd. tobacco, 450 bl. staves.

To Spain—3,962 bushels corn Indian, 494 bls. flour superfine, 440 bls. do. fine, 201 hhd. tobacco, 1,960 hhd. staves, 3,500 bush. wheat.

To Italy—60 bls. flour fine, 4 casks sarsaparilla, 184 hhd. tobacco, 3 bls. wax bees.

To Denmark—500 bls. flour superfine, 55 bls. do. fine, 59 bls. do. middlings, 378 hhd. tobacco, 1,500 lbs. tobacco, manufactured.

To Africa—10 bls. bread pilot, 10 bls. flour superfine, 2,380 gals. rum N. E. 10 bls. turpentine, 10 bls. tar, 52 hhd. tobacco.

To French West-Indies—1,200 lbs. bacdn, 100 bls. bread pilot, 44 bls. do. ship, 853 bls. flour superfine, 123 bls. do. fine, 7 bls. lard hog, 100 bls. meal and Ind. corn, 6 bls. pork, 5 hhd. tobacco.

To Dutch West-Indies—597 bls. bread ship, 1,030 bush. corn Indian, 200 bls. flour superfine, 100 lbs. manufactured tobacco.

To Nova-Scotia—1,801 bushels corn Indian, 1,200 bushels wheat.

To Portugal—18,470 bush. corn Indian, 2,125 bush. wheat.

Total value, 375,436 dollars 89 cents.

Nett value of every species of merchandise entered in the district, within the same period, £. 70,347. 9. 3. sterl. equal to 312,342 dollars 74 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

AN EXTRACT.

1. THAT the Legislature is supreme, so long as the constitution of government lasts.
2. That the executive department of government is alone to enforce laws, but has no authority to refuse a compliance with them, more than any other individual.
3. That the whole body of the people is alone competent to controul the legislature.
4. That this cannot be done but by dissolving the government.
5. That every law which in its consequences will not destroy and that very immediately the rights of man, had better be enforced and the repeal of it obtained in the constitutional mode. This follows from the principle, that the lesser inconvenience always ought to be adopted.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Enterprise,	M'Calmont,	Cadiz
Brig Betty,	White,	Plymouth, (G. B.)
Mary,	Thompson,	Londonderry,
Sch'r Ceres,	Ehrentrauc,	Cape-Francois
Jabeila,	Greene,	do.
Delaware,	Wharton,	Port-au-Prince
Polly,	Perry,	North-Carolina
Sloop Union,	Bradford,	ditto
Friendship,	Carver,	Boston
Harriet,	Goodrich,	New-York
Richmond,	Bulkirk,	ditto
Lucinda,	Warner,	ditto

The ship Norfolk, Capt. Wilson, from Cork, is arrived at Baltimore with 425 passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	2 1/4
3 per Cents,	1 1/2
Deferred,	1 1/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	45 per cent. picul.
Shares in Bank N. A.	30 ditto.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25. Letters for the British Packet Chesfield, for Falmouth via Halifax, will be received at this office until Tuesday morning the 31st instant at 8 o'clock.

Certificates Lost.

MISSING, Five New-Jersey Certificates, signed by Silas Condit, viz.

No. 740 for £. 75	0 0
1978	11 12 9
715	1 0 0
3482	1 4 6
829	0 12 9

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. JOSEPH LEWIS, (1797W)

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12 1/2 per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS. Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to. New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (CP5)