

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Election for Representatives in Congress.

UNDER this head was mentioned in a former paper, the good effects which had resulted to the United States from the general government, and generally, the views of the party opposed to it and its measures; it is now proposed to mention some of their particular objects and designs.

Some of the late governments have always been contending with the general government, for the exercise of its just and necessary powers, and a cry is raised against certain measures of the latter, in order to prejudice the public mind.

The tree, however, is known by its fruit—and the country being in the most prosperous and happy situation ever known, why should we hazard a change of measures? But, say the partisans who wish to get into power, or to put in their friends, "the act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, is considered as an excise, and is disagreeable to the people, and therefore must be repealed."

Perhaps there never was a tax or duty yet laid, that was not in some degree complained of; and hence the inference; that this law has been complained of by a few interested people in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, is well known, and this is laid hold of to serve electioneering purposes; but that the duty in question is more odious to the great body of the people, than any other would be that has been proposed, is at least very doubtful.

But it ought also to be known, that the very leaders of the party who would join in a repeal of what is called the excise, propose in lieu of it, a direct tax on landed or real estates, and the people will determine which they would prefer.

It is also said that the assumption of the state debts will impose an unequal burthen. As to this point, it is very uncertain whether any further assumption will take place; but admitting the fact was true as stated, the persons who make the assertion have but little merit: for under existing circumstances, it is but laying in other words, that a certain portion of the public debt contracted for the support of the late war, should not be paid.

Order is one of Heaven's first laws, and is sincerely wished for by every good man on earth; and although individuals may inflame the minds of the citizens for the moment, it is believed that when there is time to reflect, they will judge and act in favor of good government, and in concert with those men who were most instrumental in its establishment.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Writer in the Gazette of the United States of last Saturday, signed "AN AMERICAN," has attempted to calumniate the reputation of the Secretary of State (during his absence in Virginia) by several malicious falsehoods and insinuations, which it is in my power to contradict. To obviate the improper impressions which it is the object of that publication to make, as far as respects any supposed connexion with the National Gazette, the following Affidavit is published. The motives that this writer or his party have in view in propagating calumnies at this time, need no explanation; they are sufficiently obvious.

Personally appeared before me, Matthew Clarkson, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—Philip Freneau, of the City of Philadelphia, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, That no negotiation was ever opened with him by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, for the establishment or insertion of the National Gazette; that the deponent's coming to the City of Philadelphia, as publisher of a Newspaper, was at no time urged, advised, or influenced by the above officer, but that it was his own voluntary act; and that the said Gazette, nor the Editor thereof, was ever either directed, controlled, or attempted to be influenced, in any manner, either by the Secretary of State, or any of his friends; nor was a line ever, directly or indirectly, written, dictated, or composed for it by that officer, but that the Editor has consulted his own judgment alone in the conducting of it—free—unfettered—and uninfluenced.

PHILIP FRENEAU.

Sworn the 6th August, 1792, before

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor.

The foregoing was thought necessary to justify the Secretary of State from false imputations respecting a supposed patronizing or influencing the National Gazette. As to what more particularly concerns myself, I shall just mention briefly, that the clerkship of foreign languages is not a new establishment in the department of State, but has always been occupied by some person in another fixed line of business—as, for instance, Mr. John Pintard, of New-York, who held it for years; the salary (two hundred and fifty dollars per annum) being of itself inadequate to the maintenance of any man, that is capable of performing the duties of the office, and who should make his sole dependence thereupon.

But, I would ask, why is the Editor of a Newspaper disqualified in a greater degree than a person in any other line of business, from holding the above place under the department of State—or, what possible reason can be given why the Secretary of State should be laid under the necessity of translating, any more than the Secretary of the Treasury should be obliged to perform any laborious duty in his own office?—The absurdity is too great to bear examination.

An artful design to mislead, could only have suggested that the political complexion of the National Gazette is at all influenced by the trifling salary in question—or could have held up an idea, that if the salary did not exist, the principles of the Gazette would be in any respect different from what they are.

The "AMERICAN," in the performance alluded to, sets out with an affected seriousness of assertion, "that it was necessary the whole truth should be told." It is now left to the public to determine whether the whole is not a LIE?

PHILIP FRENEAU, Editor of the National Gazette.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.

Abstract of European intelligence, by the Packet.

On the 12th May his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Court of London, delivered an official note to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State—stating the reasons which has induced the King of the French to declare war, and expressing hopes that the British government will see its inconceivable justice and necessity—and, "persuaded that his Britannic Majesty desires not less ardently than himself to see the States consolidated and confirmed, the King requires, that conformably to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of 25th Sept. 1786—his Britannic Majesty would issue to all the subjects of Great-Britain an express prohibition of exercising against France, or against French vessels, any hostility at sea, and of taking out any commission or letters of reprisal from the different States or Princes who are or may be at war with France."

In consequence of this application the King of Great-Britain issued a proclamation on the 25th May—strictly forbidding all his subjects from receiving any commission for arming and acting at sea as privateers, or letters of reprisals from any enemy of the most Christian King.

In consequence of the proclamation issued against seditious writings by the British Executive on the 21st May—the Minister of France at the Court of London, sent an official note on the 24th of the same month, to the British Secretary of State—which contains the following observations: "The royal proclamation published on the 21st of the present month, and communicated to the two houses of parliament, contains some expressions, which appear (no doubt, contrary to the intentions of the British ministry) to give credit to the erroneous opinions which the enemies of France strive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great-Britain."

"If individuals of this kingdom have entered into a foreign correspondence, tending to excite troubles; and if, as the proclamation seems to insinuate, some Frenchmen have joined into their views, this is a circumstance unconnected with the French nation, the legislative body, the King and his ministers; it is a fact entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of justice, and which, on being shown, will be universally condemned throughout France."

A new system of military regulations for his army has been published by M. Fayette—several of the articles are severe. Whoever within reach of the army breaks silence is to be put in iron for six years—marauding is to be severely punished, also harsh treatment of prisoners. Death is the punishment of any soldier who cries out, we are cut off, we are betrayed, or any thing similar. No man in command is to be questioned for acts of severity which are necessary in an engagement. Officers are subject to double punishment for any fault they neglect to repress, or any act of disobedience to which they give way. The Camp of M. de la Fayette, it is said favors very little of the pristine delicatess of the French armies—every officer being obliged to follow the example of the general, by being night and day in the camp.

The Hessian troops on the Rhine form a Cordon of 15,000 men, and are on the war establishment.

Baron de Golt, Minister of Prussia, with the Austrian and Russian charges des affaires were to leave Paris about the last of May, it was said without taking leave.

The King of the French has directed prosecutions to be commenced against the inflammatory writers in Paris.

Patriotic gifts continue to pour in from all quarters. The author of the paper entitled l'Ami du Roi, M. Royou, died the 20th May. The publisher of the paper entitled l'Ami du Peuple, remains invisible; his highly inflammatory writings continue to disturb the metropolis.

The Duke of Deux Ponts, a German Prince, appears determined to preserve a strict neutrality. Numbers of the Regiment Royal Allemand Huisars, of Berchiny, who had deserted, return daily.

Monsieur Bourgoing has been received at the Court of Madrid as French Minister; this is considered as equivalent to a formal recognition of the new constitution on the part of Spain. The funeral ceremony of the unfortunate victims of the first defeat of the French troops, has been celebrated at Lille, at the public expense, in the Church St. Etienne. The Empress of Russia has published a manifesto in the Russian Polish and French languages; this was delivered to the Polish Diet on the 18th May, in which she declares her determination to take part with those opposed to the revolution of that kingdom, to endeavor by force to restore the ancient constitution.

That she may be disappointed in her ambitious views is most devoutly to be wished; the Poles do not appear disposed to revert to their former state of vassalage.

They have accordingly taken measures to defend their country—and have resolved by a public edict, that whoever suffers by the inroads of the enemy shall be indemnified by a fraternal contribution of the whole nation.

The King of Spain has ordered eight vessels to be fitted out at the port of Cadiz for the purpose of exploring the coasts of the Spanish possessions, in order to enable them to form an atlas for the benefit of navigation.

The English papers contain accounts of a number of skirmishes on the frontiers, between the Austrians and French, with various success. None of them appear to have any important aspect on the great object of the war.

Two persons, after being tried and found guilty by the criminal tribunal of Paris, have been executed for forging the Assignats.—A Neapolitan frigate lately chased two Algerine vessels into the road of Cavalair, close to the French coast—this has occasioned a representa-

tion from the administration of Toulon to the National Assembly; as the Algerines are under the protection of France—The property left by the late Emperor of Germany, is estimated at 15 millions of florins,

A great riot happened in London, occasioned by a number of men and women servants having met at a public-house in Mount-street, to make merry by a dance on the King's birth-night: Justice Hyde, with 50 constables, went to the house and took up every servant in it, and conveyed them to the watch-house. The mob assembled the next day and demanded their release—this business was not got over without reading the riot act, and the interposition of the military; some persons were wounded, and many windows broken. Some Frenchmen who were in the crowd; hallooed, *Ca ira, Ca ira.*—The King of Prussia has dismissed all the French who had employments about his Court, especially those in his kitchen and larder.

It appears that very great fermentation has prevailed in the National Assembly of France, occasioned principally by assertions, that an Austrian club existed in Paris, who were determined to carry off the King; and, by a motion, to dissolve the King's body of guards—this motion, after a tumultuous debate, was carried. The guard was henceforward to be composed of national troops.

M. Briillac, commander of the French King's body guard, lately dissolved, is in a state of accusation—the English papers say the guard was disbanded without consulting the King.—The Custom-House at Seville, in Spain, was burnt down the 7th May, and property lost to the amount of 40,000.—The neutrality of Great-Britain in the present war on the continent, which has been formally announced in the National Assembly gave great satisfaction.—The peace and tranquility of the city of Paris being perfectly restored, the National Assembly have declared that a permanent sitting was no longer necessary, and have directed that the Mayor of Paris discontinue his daily reports.—The salaries of the French Ministers are settled by the Assembly. The Minister for Foreign Affairs at 75,000 livres a year, about 3000 guineas—the other Ministers at 50,000 livres.

A journal is now published in Paris, which dates the late occurrences in that capital as having taken place at Constantinople.—On the 16th June, a squadron of four vessels sailed from Lisbon—a ship and sloop of war, and two brigs.—The Republic of Geneva is putting herself in a posture of defence against what they call the attacks of Freebooters.—M. d'Orleans intending to repair to the army, and there join his two sons, has been induced to lay aside his intention at the instance of the French Ministers.—The National Assembly, on the 24th May, after much debate, decreed as a measure of public safety, and of general police, the transportation of all the nonjuring Clergy, under certain regulations.—Riots on various pretences have taken place in several parts of England.

Monday last the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States met at the new City-Hall, in this city—present, the Chief Justice and the whole bench of Associate Judges—Business of great importance it is said is pending.

Letters by the British Packet say, that affairs were going on well in France, and that exchange between England and that country was rising—which is a sure indication of the public opinion being favorable to the cause of liberty in that country. That Poland was actually invaded by Russia—That affairs in Ireland appeared to be drawing to an interesting crisis—that the Catholics in that kingdom were now demanding those rights and privileges which they have heretofore prayed for.

The late Boston papers mention several particulars as the result of examination, which render it highly probable that the project of a grand Canal from Connecticut River to Boston, is practicable.

On Thursday morning was witnessed a very melancholy event at Mr. Henry Kizer's powder mill, in lower Merion township, Montgomery county, between the hours of nine and ten.—There was a large quantity of powder in the mill, which by accident took fire, and blew up with a great explosion, which was heard at Schuylkill ferry, and was there supposed to be an earthquake. Mr. Kizer, and three others, who were in the mill, were blown to pieces; and a Mr. Henry Fraily, a co-partner of Mr. Kizer, was so badly wounded that his life is despaired of. A young woman, who happened to be near the mill at the time it blew up, had both her legs broken, and was otherwise very much injured, by one of the rafters, which was carried from the building by the violence of the explosion.

A MODEL OF A WHEEL CARRIAGE, with two capital improvements, thought by judges to merit the attention of the public, may be seen at No. 97, Chestnut-street.

Copy of a letter from JAMES MAURY, Esq. Consul of the United States at Liverpool, to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 8th May, 1792.

SIR, I REQUEST you to have it made known that no Tobacco-laden vessel whatever, under one hundred and fifty tons register, can enter an Irish port without being subject, with cargo, to confiscation, even if only touching for orders to a market. This is precisely the predicament of the Defiance, Capt. Hatton, touching at Cork the 26th past, for the orders of the consignee here,—under seizure for being under size; but I hope will be soon liberated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MAURY. The Baltimore Daily Repository of the 4th instant, says—A gentleman of veracity, who arrived there late last evening, from Fort-Pitt, gives the following melancholy intelligence.—That on Sunday last a faithful Indian, that served under Gen. St. Clair, and was taken on the 4th of November last, had arrived there—who

informed that all the Commissioners (Major Truman, of this state, Col. Hardin, of Kentucky, and others) sent out to invite the Indians to treaty, were massacred by them;—that a sergeant and 12 men, employed in making hay, in the neighborhood of Fort-Jefferson, were all cut off—and that 2 light-horsemen, who were with them, barely escaped into the fort.

That the light of liberty may always shine with meridian splendor on these free States, and that "this light may enlighten every man that cometh into the world"—is the wish of every friend to the human race—but, that this may be realized, it is of indispensable necessity that the minds of the people should be made transparent to receive the celestial invigorating rays—and this again depends on education.—If there are not adequate measures adopted to give the great body of the people a competent portion of knowledge, to enable them to understand and prize the blessings of freedom and good government, Liberty will hardly descend to the third generation.

That must be an extraordinary government indeed, whose measures, without any exception, receive indiscriminate approbation—and that must be an extraordinary epoch in the annals of mankind, which produces a race of men who are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of those who are intrusted with the management of their public affairs.—But the grumblers have, almost without limitation or exception, condemned the administration of affairs.—They talk, it is true, of disapproving of some of the measures—but where are we to look for their approbation?

The real friends of liberty, who are the friends of tranquility and good order, could point out many things in the government to which they have serious objections.—Few of the measures which receive their approbation on the whole, are entirely to their mind—but as patriots and good citizens, they do not clamor against what they disapprove.—Some things they know will be corrected by time, experience, and the good sense of the people—others they think will be found either impracticable or injurious—and will of necessity be altered or done away.—It may be therefore fairly inferred from the different conduct of the two parties, that while the latter are for submitting the operations of the government to the test of experience, the others are incessantly employed in attempts to bewilder the public mind with ideas of their superior patriotism, integrity and information—to create suspicion and jealousy, and to sour the disposition of the people.—Whereas, to judge from the past to the future, and taking principles and character into the account, there is not a person of candor and intelligence in the United States, who will say that the prospects of our country would be brightened, by a general change in the administration; for though it may be possible that there are better men in the United States than those now employed—it may not be necessary to say that a certain Junto are not the men.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, captain, and origin. Includes entries like Ship Thomas Wilson, White, Tobago; Brig Catharine, Heitman, Halifax; Le Taffe, Entier, N. Carolina (in distress); Diana, Caldwell, N. York; Minerva, Morgan, Jamaica; Sch'r Fair American, Traffy, N. York; Sukey, Chapman, Tobago; Sloop Polly, Griffin, N. York; Friendship, Thomas, N. Carolina; Morning-Star, Welton, Virginia; Suffannah, Harris, ditto; La Desirie, Gaudichena, Hispaniola; Betty, Pedan, St. Andro; Isabella, Luce, Boston; Saily, Stevens, New-York; Patrick Henry, Lindlay, Virginia; Industry, Looy, Egg-Harbour; Polly, Kelcey, New-York.

Captain Bragdon, of the Brig Friendship, arrived at Portland, Massachusetts, informs that a compromise had taken place between the mulattoes and whites at Port-au-Prince previous to his sailing—that some ships of war had arrived there from the Cape to forward this business; but that the negroes still remained at odds with the whites; and that there was no prospect at present of their being reconciled.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table showing stock prices: 6 per Cents, 20/; 3 per Cents, 12/10; Deferred, 13/4; Full shares Bank U. S. 48 per cent. prem.; 1/2 shares, 63.

T. L.'s acknowledgement to X. Y. is received, but for want of room is postponed till Saturday.

Sunday Schools.

THE society for the instruction and support of First-Day or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having established two schools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor, and Mr. John Barry, and one school for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Visitors do hereby earnestly solicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwise avail themselves of educating those under their care, to lend them to those schools, to receive that instruction which is so necessary to qualify them for usefulness in civil society.

Firmly persuaded of this great truth, that to disseminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happiness; the Board do therefore also earnestly request, that all their fellow citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will use their influence with those whose circumstances prevent the instruction of their children, to lend them to those schools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the society.

Philadelphia, 5th July, 1792.