

was cotemporary with, or rather antecedent to, the commencement of your paper.

It is a fact which the debates in the Virginia Convention will testify, that Mr. Jefferson was in the origin opposed to the present Constitution of the United States.

It is a fact known to every man who approaches that officer (for he takes no pains to conceal it, and will not thank you to deny it) that he arraigns the principal measures of the government, and it may be added, with indiscreet if not indecent warmth.

It is a fact which results from the whole complexion of your paper, that it is a paper intemperately devoted to the abuse of the government, and all the conspicuous actors in it; except the Secretary of State, and his coadjutors, who are the constant theme of your panegyric.

And from these facts, the inferences which have been drawn are irresistable.

The circumstance of your having come from another State to set up and conduct a new paper; the circumstance of the Editor of that new paper being appointed a Clerk in the department of State—the coincidence in point of time of that appointment with the commencement of your paper, or to speak more correctly, its precedency—the conformity between the complexion of your paper and the known politics of the head of the department who employs you—these circumstances, collectively, leave no doubt of your true situation—the conviction arising from them is too strong to be weakened by any of those bold, or even solemn declarations, which are among the hackneyed tricks employed by the parrots in politics, of every country and age, to cheat the people into a belief of their superior sanctity, integrity and virtue.

If you had been previously the conductor of a newspaper in this city—if your appointment had been any considerable time subsequent to the institution of your paper, there might have been some room for subterfuge;—but as matters stand, you have no possible escape.

The fact of the preliminary negotiation which brought you to this city, is not material, when so many other facts presupposing it concur; but even this, if the scruples of family connection, or the dread of party resentment, does not prevent the evidence being brought forward, will be proved incontestably; not indeed a negotiation in which Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, was the immediate agent, but one carried on by a very powerful, influential and confidential friend and associate of that gentleman.

That officer has had too considerable a part of his political education amidst the intrigues of an European court, to hazard a direct personal commitment in such a case—he knows how to put a man in a situation calculated to produce all the effects he desires, without the gross and awkward formality of telling him, "Sir, I mean to hire you for the purpose."

It is impossible for a correct mind not to pronounce, that, in the abstract a connection like that which is acknowledged to subsist between you and Mr. Jefferson, between the editor of a newspaper and the head of a department of the government, is indelicate and unfit; and consequently of a nature to justify suspicion.

A connection of that sort in a free country, is a pernicious precedent, inconsistent with those pretensions to extraordinary republican purity, of which so suspicious a parade is upon every occasion exhibited.

The apology you attempt for it is ill-founded and inadmissible—there is no law, which annexes a particular salary to the clerkship in question—the appointment is under the general authority given to the head of the department to appoint clerks with salaries not exceeding aggregatedly five hundred dollars to each—there is therefore no restriction to the sum you mention, to induce as matter of necessity the employment of a person engaged in other occupations—and not ordinarily and regularly attached to the department.—Five hundred dollars or even more might be legally given, for a clerk competent to the duty, and if it was not sufficient wholly to employ him, his surplus time might be dedicated to other business of the department.—Nor could there have been any mighty difficulty in finding a clerk so qualified.

But if there had been such difficulty, some other character should undoubtedly have been found—the precedent of such a species of influence erected over the press, ought to have been avoided—this is so obvious, that the not having avoided it, is a proof of sinister design.

The employment of Mr. Pintard by the Secretary of State, was a natural consequence of particular situation—Mr. Pintard, if I am rightly informed, had been employed in the same capacity under the old government—and it was natural enough to continue him in the occupation and employment.—But Mr. Pintard was not the printer of a gazette.

These strictures, though involving Mr. Freneau, it shall be confessed, have been drawn forth principally with a view to a character of greater importance in the community.—They aim at explaining a public officer, who has too little scrupled to embarrass and disparage the government of which he is a member—and who has been the prompter, open or secret, of unwarrantable aspersions on men, who so long as actions, not merely professions, shall be the true test of patriotism and integrity, need never decline a comparison with him, of their titles to the public esteem.

AN AMERICAN.

\* It is believed that Mr. Freneau could throw light upon this question, by naming the day when his salary commenced.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday contains the following intelligence, that according to a letter from Buffalo Creek, upwards of 4000 Indians were assembled at the Miami villages—that ten flocks of Indians were out intending to strike on the frontiers—and that it was expected they would soon strike the Six Nations.

By a person from Fort Washington, arrived at Pittsburgh, information was received that Col. Hardin, Major Trueman and two others were killed by the Indians, a short distance from Fort Jefferson, on their way to the Indian towns, to invite them to a treaty.

It is proposed in the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the next message or invitation for a treaty should be sent by those members of Congress who proposed, and so strenuously supported pacific measures to be adopted at this period.

On Sunday last arrived at New-York, the sloop Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. McCall, from Barbadoes, after a passage of 16 days; he informs us that he met a Capt. Welsh at Barbadoes (who brought a cargo of tea from China) who informed him that on his passage he spoke with a ship belonging to the English East-India Company, in the Bay of Bengal, the Captain of which informed him (Capt. Welsh) that Tippoo Saib had ceded one half of his territories to Lord Cornwallis, and three millions of money sterling; one million to the Company, one million to Lord Cornwallis, and the officers under his command, and the other million to the assisting powers.—Capt. McCall says that he also read the same in the Barbadoes papers before he sailed; and that Tippoo had left two of his sons hostages for the due performance of his agreement.

We give the above intelligence verbatim as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity, as the next British Packet in all probability will furnish us with some further particulars sanctioned by public authority.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant, dated Falmouth, June 9, 1792.

"As it may be useful to you to be acquainted with the state of the markets for wheat, I have thought it necessary to give you the purport of such advices as I have lately received from Lisbon. "This market is completely glutted with grain; no less than sixty cargoes now actually unloading in this river, for which there is no sale from on board, as these buyers are full, and will not buy for the present: besides, there is in the public granaries above 100,000 mows wheat (each mow equal to 24 bushels) which cannot all meet sale these 12 months to come. The approaching harvest in this kingdom and Spain promise to be abundant."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in this city, of recent date.

"Upper Canada will be a fine settlement in a very short time; 500 troops are already arrived, part of Col. Simcoe's regiment; several transports are also taken up for transporting the remainder, and for bringing over artificers, emigrants and others, which latter are expected here in a few days."

"This regiment, it is said, is to consist of four battalions of 400 men each. The idea of such a force in that country, so near neighbours to the United States, may well excite speculation and attention on the part of the government and people of this country."

COMMUNICATION.

Despotic measures depend for their success on the ignorance and blind credulity of the people; and this is equally true of the influence which certain characters, properly called demagogues obtain in almost every community.

The degree of estimation in which the unprincipled fomenters of mischief are held in society, is generally in exact proportion to the light and information of the people.—Hence you seldom, if ever hear anything in favor of educating the poor and middling classes of citizens from those whose consequence is supported by an implicit faith, on the part of their adherents, in the professions they make.

It is now almost universally admitted that government has its legitimate origin, only from the people; and how important does this consideration render the business of education; for as on the one hand a free government depends on the wisdom and virtue of the community, so on the other, the manœuvres of those who would persuade the people that liberty may be supported without government, than which no absurdity can be greater, depends altogether on the ignorance of mankind for their successful operation.

Since writing the foregoing, our correspondent has read the General Advertiser of Thursday last. The preceding sentiments coincide with "select remarks by a correspondent" in that paper—and though the Gazette of the United States has reiterated similar remarks a thousand times since its first publication—yet, clothed in the elegant dress furnished by the correspondent of the "General Advertiser," they must be read with pleasure and advantage.

Select remarks by a Correspondent.—NOT THE WORSE FOR BEING TRUE.

IT is a maxim, too obvious to be disputed, that an ignorant people cannot long preserve freedom. How then, it will be asked, are Savages free? They are so by nature. The liberty of a Savage however, and that of a civilized man are essentially different. Civil liberty implies both restraint and protection; but a Savage is neither protected nor restrained. Where there is no government at all, men are literally free; but from a want of law they cannot enjoy their freedom. Where there is a despotic government the people are politically slaves; but still they are not in a worse condition than Savages who remain as free as nature formed them.

There cannot, strictly speaking, be any rational freedom without fixed laws. There can be no such laws where there is no civilization.

And as an ignorant people cannot be called civilized, they are without those materials which form the protection of law, and therefore cannot deem themselves free.

In tracing the causes of the decline of States, one after another, we are presented with a striking demonstration of the truths just mentioned. It must happen that the splendor and pageantry of courts, the opulence and artifice of a few individuals will create a glare of civilization, which dazzles the great bulk of a community who are still too unenlightened to be called civilized. No nation deserves such an appellation, where knowledge and property are confined to a few persons; any more than that deserves to be called a learned nation, in which a few individuals have made eminent attainments in science. The prevailing cast of character among the people at large, is what should constitute the national character.

Where the inhabitants of any country are destitute of the means of acquiring a current information of public affairs, they cannot be brought into a concert of views. They will be impressed with discordant notions of men and measures, and it will be impossible to produce any union of sentiment. A bitter spirit of party will inevitably attend such a situation, and public spirit will expire in the rage of faction.

The evils of faction, however, will always be checked in a community which possesses general information. The attempts of turbulent and intriguing men will soon be discovered and easily defeated by a well informed people, and all the avenues of public danger will be strictly guarded. Such people will readily learn what they ought to bear and what to resist. They will seldom commit mistakes, because they are raised above ignorance, which is the only soil in which mistakes can grow. The public opinion will of course be just and venerable. It will controul the formation of the laws, which will be so congenial to the public wish, and the public interest, that there can be no motive, and consequently no chance for a bad execution. The only certainty that a law will be well executed, results from its being consonant to the general opinion—but how is an ignorant people to form any general opinion? The interest of mankind and their duty are the same thing. It is only because people are unenlightened that their ideas of those objects should ever be so far separated as not to be expressed by the same word. Nature made them alike, and why should man make them different?

Mr. Paine being informed that the British ministry intend to bring a prosecution against him, in a letter to the "Society for constitutional information," observes, a nation (as well the poor as the rich) has a right to know what any works are which are made the subject of prosecution. The getting out a cheap edition is, I conceive, says he, rendered more necessary—and he is accordingly proceeding with the work.

The society took into consideration the contents of said letter—and voted their thanks to Mr. Paine, for his disinterested patriotism—the society passed sundry resolutions expressive of their determination to support the author of the rights of man—and to persevere in the prosecution of the work for which they associated.

An address is published from the same society to the Club of the Jacobins in Paris.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Price/Rate. Includes 6 per Cents (21/8), 3 per Cents (12/6), Deferred (13/), Full shares Bank U. S. (48 per cent. prem.), and 1/2 shares (61).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILAGATHOS shall appear as soon as possible.—If "A. B." intended his note for publication, it appears proper that he should be known to the Editor.

INFORMATION.

THE Administration of the French Colony of St. Domingo, continuing to draw bills upon me; though advised more than two months ago to suspend drawing—I am under the necessity, in order to avoid exposing the credit of France, of informing the Public, that from the date of this advertisement, I will not accept or pay any of those bills beyond No. 138, of the 17th of July.

In case the government of France should make provision and give orders for the payment of the bills of the said administration, I shall make it known immediately.

ANTOINE R. C. M. DE LA FOREST, Consul-General of France. Philadelphia, August 9th, 1792.

It is expected that the Editors of the newspapers will give circulation through the United States, to information so particularly interesting to trade.

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of Thomas Mackie & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late James Gardner, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said Thomas Mackie & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. Jasper Mauduit Jackson, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public. THOMAS WRIGHT, ROBERT SCOTT, MAR. R. WILKINGS, Executors. Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1792. (1am9m)

WANTED—TO RENT,

A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.

PROPOSALS, By ISAAC NEALE, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, (The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the PAGANS.

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through so many editions in Europe, every thing which might be laid to recommend so valuable a work, is rendered useless; and as it is now almost, if not entirely out of print, the publisher trusts there will be little difficulty in procuring a respectable list of subscribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work shall be put to press in October next, provided there shall be 250 subscribers.

Any person subscribing for, or procuring subscribers for twelve books, and will be responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of subscribers shall be printed to the work.

Subscriptions received by most of the Booksellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may please to encourage the work by procuring subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names subscribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792.

(cp 3w)

War Department,

August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the laid day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited). That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April last, and made his escape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the subscriber. He is a stout, straight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodist, is extremely artful, talkative and plausible; can read, and it is supposed can write. He had on a sailor's red cloth jacket, a striped ditto, an old coarse linen shirt, and a pair of canvas trousers; he was barefooted. It is not doubted he will alter his dress, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joseph Gourou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a sailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board some vessel in capacity of seaman.

It is supposed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia—Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES. Baltimore, August 1, 1792. (1aw4t)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.