

FROM THE VIRGINIA CHRONICLE.

THE GOOD WIFE.

WHILE in the labyrinth that Fashion forms, Some Wives are lost, and round its mazes roam, The good Wife guards her children from the storms

That LIFE annexes to this transient home. Content to see their new ideas rise, And their young heads get nearer to the skies.

Music can thrill thro' many a nervous fair, Whose nerves no infant-accents ever mov'd; Stage mimic Misery draw the real tear, And mimic Lovers show them how they lov'd.

Music and Love wait here the Husband's step, And her's the sorrow, when her children weep. Rais'd where at mountain-height Hygeia lives, Above the glare that gaudy grandeur flows;

The trusty, good Wife raises future Wives, And her kind breast with kindlier transport glows. As pleas'd, she views the prattling brood increase, And each new comer bring the branch of peace.

Though gewgaw Gaiety should flun her way, And Science spurn her from his lofty height, 'Tis not for her to flash—a "meteor day," Or trace the comet in his vagrant flight.

Enough the knows, her seasons roll serene, Her good Man happy, and her Infants clean.

The Sun's first light still sees the good Wife rise, His ray of noon still cheers her useful toil, His last faint beam oft lingers in the skies, As loth the tender intercourse to spoil.

And friendly Night that shields her while at rest, Light lays his shadows on her peaceful breast.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

CONSISTENCY!

"HONOR and shame from no condition rise," Says Pope—but modern patriots say helies— For if the wayward dame

Should point the way to fame; And one of Crispin's cobling race, Should quit his Last to join the chace, And overtake the goddess as the runs,

'Bout "boots, and straps, and awls," our ears their poet fluns. Patriots of philosophic phiz, Who make the very air to whiz,

With canting notes that "men are equal," How little you regard the sequel. "Merit is all"—but Crispin in a coach, You load with obloquy and foul reproach;

So modern patriots rave, till in a sweat, They game for thousands—and ne'er pay a debt. C.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.

The General Advertiser of yesterday says— "By a courier arrived at Havre-de-Grace, just as an American vessel was about to sail for New-York, and which had but 27 days passage, the intelligence was received, that the army of M. la Fayette had taken the citadel of Namur, after having cannonaded and bombarded it for 48 hours successively, with a formidable train of artillery, and then carried it by assault as soon as the breaches were sufficient to render it practicable. The French killed 3000 men, made 1500 prisoners, and only lost 500 men in the action. After the capture of the citadel, the French entered the town, where the inhabitants were dressed in the national cockade, and where the three coloured flag was unfurled and ornamented by the cap of liberty.

"The citizens offered refreshments to the French troops, who accepted but paid for what they took.

"Detachments of M. la Fayette's army surprised and took Mons and Charleroy, where they made 1750 prisoners."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated July 22.

"Emigrations from this island are still very great; a small portion of the Emigrants visit Philadelphia. If this spirit was prevalent only among the non-proprietors, it would be rather of advantage to this country; but it is more general among proprietors, and especially those in the best circumstances, who abandon, not only their public duty, but take away the protection their property stands in need of, and leave it unprotected. The people of colour appear willing, cordially to unite with persons of property only, they still entertain a great aversion for those of another class.

"Tho' they do not appear to place entire confidence in our acceptance of the decree of the 24th of March, yet their suspicions gradually die away.

"The Commander in Chief has visited St. Marc, Port au Prince, and Jeremie, where he now is. He has restored tranquillity wherever he has been. Part of the people of colour as well as whites, who have been concerned with Borel, are set at liberty.

"You must have learnt before this, that Borel having been named General of Port au Prince by the banditti at the time in possession of the city, left this place to go there. He first went to the Mole, with the delegation that came for him. There he got together all sorts of vagabonds and ill-intentioned people, bribing also several soldiers of the Mole. He even broke open the prison and released the murderers of Guiton and Molet; and collected a body of 200 or 300 men, with 15 or 16 small boats, which he had forcibly taken. With these he was to go to Port au Prince under the escort of two pirates belonging to that city, and a third carrying 20 guns was to meet him. But their project did not succeed: he was taken with 120 of his followers. Borel is still, with a number of his companions, in close confinement at Port au Prince. Their confinement has not a little contributed to restore tranquillity in that place.

Every thing begins to assume a better appearance in those quarters, as well as in the frontier parts. Proprietors are returning to their plantations. The northern parts will be the last to submit. We expect the return of the Commander in Chief with 15 or 1800 men of colour, to assist us in making forties. Our rebels will hold out no doubt, and I fear a long time. Since your departure we have been tolerably quiet: There has been no where any attempts of consequence, except at Jean Rabel and Port Paix, where the negroes have rebelled."

Accounts are received in London from the new colony of Blacks at Sierra Leona, dated March 26; they are proceeding with the utmost diligence in clearing the land and building of houses—some have been sick, and some have died—Mr. Clarkson the superintendent had been sick, but was recovering.—The climate is described as being more salubrious than had been expected. The united consent of all the neighboring chiefs has been obtained to establish the settlement—and the dispositions of King Naimbanna have appeared throughout to be extremely friendly.

A warrant has received the signature of the King of Great-Britain for a grant of £13,592, for the transportation of blacks from Nova-Scotia to the above settlement.

The Mayor of Paris being informed that the King of the French intended to quit that city, gave notice to the commandant of the forces to be on his guard.

The King was offended, and in a letter to the municipality of Paris, asks, "Why does the Mayor, in consequence of such reports, give orders to the Commandant-General, and communicate nothing to me, since it is his duty by the Constitution to execute my direction for the maintenance of the public tranquillity?"

The Mayor, in reply to the King, has published a statement of various particulars, to shew that the extraordinary movements at the palace at that time, and the crowds assembled round the Thuilleries, with other interesting particulars, rendered it proper and indispensably necessary to take the measures he had adopted.

In answer to the King's remark, that it was the Mayor's duty by the Constitution to apply to him, M. Pethion says, "It is incorrect to say he ought to have taken the King's orders; for it would then be the King who would govern the police of Paris, who would communicate his pleasure to the Mayor, who would have to transmit it to the guard;—the King would also be the actual commander of the National Guard, which by law is not entrusted to him."

The Mayor concludes his letter by saying, that if the King himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he could not have imagined any other.

Observations on the present situation of landed property in America, have been recently published in London—These contain the most honorable testimonials in favor of the government of the United States—the funds of the Union, its laws, its flourishing circumstances and future prospects. Adverting to the purchases of lands, the observations say, that tracts of land in the back parts of New-York government, which had been sold in townships of six miles square, at 1/5 an acre, have been subdivided and sold in farms to settlers, from 1/2 to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars per acre, according to the situation and quality of the soil.

Collections are made and making in England, Scotland and Ireland, to assist the French in their war against the powers combined to restore the old government or despotism of France.—A proposition has been made in the Columbian Centinel for the people of the United States to evince their gratitude to the French nation, by "doing likewise."

An error is discovered by the marine surveyor of the admiralty, in the latitude of the islands of Scilly. The true latitude of the light-house on St. Agnes is found to be 49 deg. 53 min. 47 sec. N. and that of Pednathius Head, 49 deg. 52 min. 2 sec. N.

Private accounts from Paris down to the 5th of June, mention, that Messrs. Montmorin and Bertrand had published pamphlets, in answer to the wild denunciations of some hot heads, which had had a salutary effect in restoring the tranquillity of Paris, and opening the eyes of the people; also clearly shewing that the existence of an Austrian committee was merely ideal, and exposing the views of the party who supported the opinion of its reality.

JOHN BROWN and JOHN EDWARDS, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States.

Entries at the Custom House, Port of Philadelphia from Foreign Ports, from the 1st April, to the 30th June, 1792.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes Ships (43), Barques (3), Snows (4), Brigs (89), Schrs. (41), Sloops (60).

240 measuring 32,960 Tons.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah Navigation, August 13, 1792.

It was Resolved, That the work of the Canal be immediately commenced on the Crown Level.

Capt. Basden, of the sloop Fame, arrived here on Monday last, in 15 days from Bermuda. When this vessel sailed from Bermuda, there was a scarcity of provisions in that island, which had induced Governor Hamilton to issue a proclamation, for allowing the importation of all kinds of provisions from any foreign ports whatsoever, in British vessels, navigated according to law, or any foreign vessels whatever, from the 24th of July, till the 1st of November next.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, July 28.

"The ship Sovereign, Capt. Welsh, which arrived at Barbadoes the 13th inst. from London, on her passage outspoke the Lord Cambden

East-Indiaman, bound home with Government dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, containing the particulars of the taking of Seringapatam, after a severe conflict, but that Tippeo escaped."

The King of Hungary and Bohemia is in the 25th year of his age, having been born on the 12th of February, 1763.

At a meeting of a considerable number of citizens at Epple's Tavern, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, the 2d and 4th of August, a number of gentlemen were appointed as a committee "to correspond with the several parts of the State, in order to obtain the sentiments of the inhabitants on the subject of a proper representation in Congress, and of electors of a President and Vice-President—interrupting no man's right of suffrage, usurping no powers of acting for others, they deputed this committee to render those services, which the citizens could not individually engage in—And if on a free and full investigation of characters, proper names shall be obtained and proposed, they will no doubt meet the countenance and approbation of Pennsylvania—For this very desirable purpose the committee, named by the Meeting to represent them, invite their fellow citizens throughout the State, to a correspondence, through their chairman, GEORGE LATIMER—and will be happy to receive their sentiments on the most effectual mode to obtain a wife and virtuous representation for Pennsylvania, in Congress, and a proper choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—The committee appointed are—Messrs. George Latimer, Robert Wain, William Lewis, Israel Whelen, William Rawle, Richard Wells, Hilary Baker, John Wilcocks, and Benjamin R. Morgan.

Since the foregoing was prepared, a notification has appeared in the papers from a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, preparatory to a conference which they propose should be held at Lancaster the 20th of September next.

At a meeting of the merchants of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia, on the 14th ult. it was unanimously determined by them to purchase wheat hereafter by weight only—calculating the bushel at 60 pounds.

The Hartford (Con.) Bank began to discount the 8th inst.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 5.

"The aim of the opposers of government is well understood among us—their endeavors to introduce confusion, I think, will be in vain.—We have had a large number of French families arrive here from the West-Indies, but the circumstance has not affected the rents. To take an advantage of people in their situation, would be diabolical—besides, it would be odious and oppressive to the inhabitants—for asking these houseless strangers an exorbitant rent, would lead to an enhancement of rents generally."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The right of suffrage is a most sacred deposit which every freeman should be tenacious of as the pledge of his own liberty and that of posterity. The right exercise of this important privilege is a consideration of the utmost importance.—The cunning and unprincipled politician will leave no artifice untried to bewilder and perplex the honest and unsuspecting voter in giving his suffrage—but to the unbias'd and independent mind, no duty is more plain and simple. Honesty and ability are the grand requisites for a candidate; where these are wanting, no professions ought to avail—for without them there is no security, and expectation will most assuredly be disappointed.

Parties will exist in most governments—in a free republic, their features are perhaps more strikingly portrayed than in a despotism. It would be affrontive to common sense to say that they are unknown in the United States.

The government of the people, such an one is that of this country, and of every free republic, knows no party—because the majority of the people can never be a party against themselves—the supposition is a gross absurdity—those therefore who oppose the government, are the party. There are men among us who have always been known as partizans, and violent ones too—these say they are opposed to the measures of the government only. But let me mory do its office. They have ever been hostile to the Constitution of the United States—and if they now pretend to be converted, their conversion is only a pretence, a medium by which they mean to introduce themselves into power—to administer a government they are in heart opposed to.—Can there be any safety in trusting such characters?

The party that is out naturally wishes to get into place. They consider those who are in office as adversaries who must be driven out. To have enemies is bad enough—but to be subject to their power, is ten times worse. The outs therefore consider the power of the government administered by their opponents as the power of their enemies. Hence we find them praising their proud spirit which scorns to flatter at court—their hatred and jealousy of power which is always on the watch, and their scorn of those who eat the bread of office. They put the indulgence of their passions on a rank with the virtue which subjects them to reason, and they seem to admire, with a spirit as sincere as it is enthusiastic, the purity of their views, the genuineness of their republicanism, and the ardor with which they labor, to better their condition. The English of all this regard for liberty among this junto, is, they hate their adversaries, and are trying to get help to overcome them. Of them it is eminently true, that self-love and public are the same. The cur that is shut out of doors will surely bark, especially in cold nights—but open the door, and he sneaks into the chimney corner silent and satisfied. If a stranger approach, however, he barks again with fury, and threatens to bite.—Which of our gamblers would not be satisfied with a bone?

There is something entertaining in the cant of the hypocrites who profess such jealousy of the loss of liberty. They affect to dread the influence of the opinions propagated by their opponents, which they say tend to aristocracy and monarchy.—for they are above making distinctions. If a plan against liberty were really formed, the conspirators would take the opposite course. They would out-cant the canters. They would found alarm when there was no danger, till jealousy itself should go to sleep. In short, they would tread in the steps of the virtuous junto who modestly deem themselves the trustees of the people's liberty—the people themselves whom they despise and insult, being, in their opinion, incapable of taking care of this precious property for themselves.

It will not be the fault of certain restless characters among ourselves, if the taunting predictions of our former enemies are not fulfilled.—It was said by them, "that the Union of the States would prove a rope of sand—that the disposition of the people of this country was so fickle and capricious, that when once released from their connection with Great-Britain, and their dependance on British power, they would never be able to form any government of their own, for the preservation of personal freedom and personal property." The world has seen that these imputations were unfounded, that they resulted from spleen and disappointment.

We have established a government which the patriotic world admires. We have prospered under the administration of that government beyond the anticipations and most sanguine hopes of its friends—and the prospect before us, while the same wise and judicious plans are pursued, is boundless. From hence we may justly infer, that the machinations of those who are so indefatigable in disseminating jealousies, propagating slanders, and pouring out abuse in respect to this government and its measures, are no better than agents in the blessed work of fulfilling the prophecies of our enemies. The good sense of the people will however prove a bulwark against their devices.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF the writer in the Gazette of the United States, under the signature of "An American," will come forward, and support the charges he has made against the Editor of the National Gazette, he shall be answered. Personal charges from an anonymous writer deserve no answer, and shall have none—from

The Editor of the National Gazette.

August 14.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

AMONG the various descriptions of persons in a free community, there is none perhaps that ought to be watched with greater caution than the cunning politician. There are many of this denomination extant now-a-days—and at the season of elections such are always peculiarly busy and alert. Some might be mentioned who have never distinguished themselves in any manner, but by their opposition to those measures which have proved the salvation of our country—and have placed on a firm foundation the hopes of every indutrious citizen.—Others there are, whose genuine character and principles are not so fully developed as that a proper opinion can be formed of them. Surely no wise man will put his confidence in those who, from several circumstances which might be mentioned, it is impossible should be known to the people.—The old adage—Trust no one on a slight acquaintance—applies with peculiar force to matters of political public concern.—A man destitute of modesty, is generally destitute of honesty.—The electors of this commonwealth, and of this city in particular, have been repeatedly admonished to be on their guard against the designs of the leaders of parties—but these admonitions are principally designed to counteract the views of those who wish that the people should take effectual measures to promote a concert of views in selecting the most worthy and confidential characters to represent them in Congress.—Surely it is of the greatest importance that the aggregate body of citizens should act understandingly in this important business—that they should be united as far as possible—that they should give their votes from information, sentiment and principle, and a full persuasion that their suffrages are bestowed on the most meritorious characters.—It is notorious that parties exist in the State—those who say they do not, are most undoubtedly taking measures which will prove that their assertions to the contrary are meant to deceive.

Let the free electors reflect in time on characters, professions and principles—and determine in due season what they will do—for those candid, cunning politicians, who are so much afraid that a delegation of the right of suffrage should take place, have been the first to controul the opinion of the people, by secret nominations.—"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good." A.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Destination. Includes Brig Ely (Smallwood, N. Carolina), Peter Augustus (Robson, St. Eustacia), La Maria Sophia (Martial, C. Francois), Sch'r. Alexandria (Town, Port-au-Prince), Nancy (Wallace, Virginia), Pink (Pierce, N. Carolina), Example (Levant, Massachusetts), Sloop Endeavor (Perkins, Virginia), Polly (Conden, ditto), Harriot (Havens, St. Martius), Lark (Barrows, ditto), Three Friends (Doming, Georgia).

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents (21/2), 3 per Cents (12 1/2), Deferred (13 1/2), Full Shares Bank U. S. (50 percent prem.), 1/2 shares (62).