

LONDON, May 30—June 9.

THE revolution in Poland, so temperate, fair, and wise, scarcely provokes the censure of Mr. Burke. Had the French nobility displayed the temper of the Princes of Poland, all would have been well with them at this day; which shews that human, as well as physical nature obtemperando vincitur. In France, the noblese considered every other class of citizens as of an inferior species; and hence the emancipation of that nation from servitude involved in it the annihilation of that order in the state, which had been the hereditary oppressors of mankind for generations.

In Poland the nobility, by the dereliction of usurping pre-eminence, have ingratiated themselves with the people; and the new constitution of Poland seems to be erected on the most solid foundation. They will now be in the situation of the English nobility, of whom one of the most ingenious, and probably the most learned man in England, says, in his publication, "By the law of the state, nobles are protected as our equals, and by the law of opinion they would cease to be our superiors, if they would ever presume to violate the established rules of civilized life."

Monday being the birth-day of Mr. Pitt, who completed the 33d year of his age. Mr. Dundas gave a grand dinner to the Minister, with a party of his friends, at his house in Somerset-place, on the occasion.

Five more of the conspirators against the late King of Sweden have received judgment, viz. Horn and Ribbing are to have their right hands cut off, and to be beheaded. Hartmansdorff, Liljehorn, and Von Engestrom, to be beheaded. Major General Pechlin, who is generally imagined to have been the soul of the plot, has taken his measures with so much caution, that the Counsel for the prosecution has not hitherto been able to adduce legal evidence against him sufficient to convict him. He is seventy five years old, during the greatest part of which time he has been concerned in every scheme of revolution, of which the Swedish History produces so many instances.

The French have stationed between Beachy Head and Dunkirk two frigates and an armed brigantine, intended to intercept some Imperial East-Indiaman now on the point of sailing from Ostend. These vessels captured, on Wednesday morning, a dogger, bearing Dutch colours, and said to be equipped by the Dutch East India company at Middleburgh. The officers and crew were, however, chiefly Flemish; the lading was found to have come from Ostend; and the Captain of the little French Squadron suspecting imposition, sent one of his frigates with the vessel into Dunkirk, where they are now arrived. The name of the dogger is the Triton, Conraed Corneliss, master.

William Peckover, a native of Pontefract, and now gunner of his Majesty's ship Tremendous, is the only person living who has sailed four times round the world. He was gunner of the Bounty at the time of the mutiny, and one of the honest fellows who chose to share the fate of Capt. Bligh.

Extract of a letter from Goblentz, May 10.

"M. Duminique, minister of state to the Elector of Treves, on the 3d instant, presented a declaration to the French Princes, expressing the surprize of the Elector, that the emigrants should still continue to assemble at Treves, and thereby render him liable to be suspected by the court of France, to whom he wished to avoid giving umbrage.—That he had in consequence given orders for all the French emigrants to quit Treves, the town of Wittleick and Phlazel, and all the villages adjoining thereto, by the 8th of May; and requesting the French Princes to second his intentions. The Elector, he says, is determined to have them out; but, the emigrants may, however, if they cannot find another asylum, assemble in the lower Archbishoprick beyond the Rhine, as they would then give no umbrage.

"This resolution M. Duminique has communicated to the French Charge d'Affaires."

The French army is assembling in great force about Mons, with a view to make a grand attack.

The high price of copper is such, that it is feared, unless measures are taken to reduce it, the manufactory at Birmingham and other places where that article is so necessary, will be at a stand. It is proposed to bring the matter before Parliament, for their consideration, early in the next session.

A very singular circumstance occurred at Kilryg, in Cardiganshire, during the sale of the property of the late Miss Lloyd, whose murder was mentioned in a former paper.—A gentleman of the neighbourhood became the purchaser of a chest for 20s. when led by curiosity to examine his bargain, he perceived that it had two drawers, behind one of which was secreted a japanned cup, containing 500 guineas, and a purse with eighteen guineas and two crown pieces. The gentleman, much to his honour, returned the property, undiminished, to the administrator; and could not even be prevailed upon to accept the purchase money of the chest, as a tribute to his inflexible integrity.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Three hundred thousand poor children are now under tuition in the Sunday schools of this kingdom.—This, if any thing can, will eventually bring about a reformation.

Extract from Lord Buce's "Life of Thomson," p. 215.

"It is glorious for Thomson's memory, that he should have described the platform of a perfect government as Milton described the platform of a perfect garden. Eighteen years after Thomson's death, the late Lord Chatham agreed with me in making this remark; and when I said, "But, Sir, what will become of poor England, that doats on the imperfections of her pretended Constitution?" He replied, "My dear Lord, the gout will dispose of me soon enough to prevent me from feeling the consequences of this infatuation: but before the end of this century, either the Parliament will reform it—self from within, or be reformed with a vengeance from without."

YORK, May 28.

By a letter from Mr. Edward Bowling, of this city, a Master's Mate of the late Pandora frigate, to his friends here, dated Batavia, Dec. 8, we have the pleasing intelligence, that 108 of the crew of that unfortunate ship were, after having encountered innumerable difficulties, safe and in good health at that place, waiting for the sailing of the Dutch East-India ships for Europe. The crew of the Pandora, at the time she was lost, consisted of 150 men.

HALIFAX, August 8.

We hear from Hillsborough, North-Carolina, that the Governor, by the advice of the Council, has called a meeting of the Legislature of that state at Newbern, at an earlier day than that prescribed by law—for the purpose of choosing Electors of a President & Vice-President of the United States, &c.

GEORGE-TOWN, (M.) Aug. 8.

On Saturday the 4th inst. the Corner-Stone, on the western abutment of the Federal Bridge, (being the second corner stone of the same), was laid in due form, by URIAH FORREST, Esq. Mayor of this town, in presence of the Aldermen, the Recorder and Common-Councilmen, attended by a numerous concourse of respectable inhabitants of this place, who assembled on the occasion.—After the ceremony was over, the company returned to Mr. Suter's Fountain-Inn, where a handsome entertainment was given by the Mayor, to the workmen and others, concerned in erecting the Bridge.

A correspondent observes, that it must afford general satisfaction to every well-wisher of the prosperity of the City of WASHINGTON, to be assured that the public works, now carrying on in this place, are conducted with spirit and enterprise, and at the same time, with that due regard to economy, which is so absolutely necessary in all extensive public undertakings, where a country is but

in its infancy.—The Federal Bridge, which will exceed, when finished, for elegance and strength any thing of the kind heretofore attempted in this country, will be completed in a few weeks—and it is confidently expected, that against the day in October next, which is advertised for the sale of Lots in the city, the Superintendent of the President's house will have all matters in readiness, for laying the corner stone of the same (the third in the Federal City) which will afford the gentlemen concerned in the superintendance of the Federal Buildings, and those who are proprietors of lands in the city, an opportunity of displaying their taste in the brilliancy of a third procession, and of exhibiting their liberality, in an entertainment suitable to the occasion—which may be a further inducement to purchasers; and thereby benefit themselves as well as contribute to the honor and future prosperity of the City of Washington.

BOSTON, August 9.

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here on Sunday the 5th inst. from Russia, informs—That at the date of his sailing therefrom, he could not learn that any warlike preparations were making in the Russian empire: That there had been many reports of attempts to poison the Empress—one of which, it was said, had been discovered to be made by several Frenchmen;—That in consequence, an order of state had been issued, for apprehending the conspirators (ten of whom had been taken)—and for punishing with death every Frenchman who remained within the empire after a certain time—and, that Capt. Hopkins bro't away therefrom three French gentlemen.

One fact will outweigh in the public opinion a thousand declamations. It is asserted, but with a colouring that renders the assertion at least suspicious, that "all who have become rich in the United States, for several late years, are Speculators; and that to raise these harpies to wealth and eminence, the industrious Merchant has been oppressed with the most grievous burdens—burdens which must operate his ruin." This is asserted without proof. For a short time, it must be allowed, owing to the madness, or something worse, of a few desperate individuals, Speculation assumed a glare, that astonished, and in many instances, captivated, the beholder.

At length, however, like the unstable glitter of a meteor, it dissipated, and so far were its votaries from having acquired "immense fortunes" thereby—that it left them—in prison, in poverty, or in exile.—On the other hand, in all the bankruptcies of the last year, not one in the mercantile line is to be traced; and from the great increase of the shipping—the advancement of commercial and manufactural business—institutions—and every mechanical business—and from the general happiness which pervades every part of the Union, we may venture to assert, nor fear a contradiction, that success has abundantly crowned every effort of commercial enterprise and industry—and that our Merchants universally are seeing good days according to the days wherein they have seen evil. And well do the Merchants deserve this prosperity, and an increase of it. Their patriotism has been immortalized by our beloved President—and they must enjoy the pleasing satisfaction, that they have been greatly instrumental in advancing their country to a height of prosperity, reputation, and felicity, unexampled in her annals.

That these are FACTS is visible to every man who wishes to see them so. And they shall be told to the world, as long as they continue to be such.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

On Monday evening a Westchester pettycraque on her return home upset near the ship-yards with two men and two women passengers on board.—The men caught hold of the vessel, and got upon her bottom, but the women were in the cabin under water.—Several boats went to their assistance, and cut a hole in the bottom of the vessel, by which the lives of the two women were saved, who were found clasped in each others arms.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MR. FRENEAU, BEING a reader of the Gazette of the United States, which I borrow of a neighbour, I find much has been said therein respecting a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year you receive for translating for the department of State. This clerkship is there deemed by a writer that calls himself An American, to be incompatible with your station as conductor of a newspaper. Of this incompatibility let the proper authority determine. It may be well enough, however, and certainly not unfair, to retort on this occasion. I am informed that the printer of the Gazette of the United States, the immaculate Mr. John Fenno, is printer to the Senate of the United States; the emoluments of which office are very considerable, as can be made appear from a calculation on the sums annually paid for his services as printer. I am further informed that the same Mr. John Fenno enjoys exclusively the printing for the treasury department, where it seems he has rendered himself a particular favourite. He has also of late, it is said, made his approaches to another public office in Chestnut-street, and is in a fair way of being soon, if not already, in full possession of the business thereto appertaining.

From all which the natural inference is, that two thousand or twenty-five hundred dollars a year, cannot otherwise than have some sort of influence on the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, especially when his avaricious principles are brought into view. They who are skilful at tracing cause and effect, will be at no loss in this matter. By comparing circumstances and nicely balancing the *quia pro quo*, wonders will be brought to light that no man would have dreamt of. I insist on it, my reasoning is fair: if two hundred and fifty dollars a year must necessarily be influential on one hand, ten times that sum must undoubtedly have a tenfold influence on the other. The principles of Mr. John Fenno, and his letters-on, are pretty well known—but for the benefit of the United States; at large, they will be better known in a short time by a pamphlet of extracts from his former files.* G.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE Editor of the National Gazette receives a salary from that government, which for nine months past the writers in his paper have been laboring to render odious to the people.—To abate the force of this charge, with what consistency your readers will determine for themselves, the National Gazette of Wednesday informs the public, that "Mr. John Fenno enjoys exclusively the printing for the Treasury Department."—From the best authority I am informed, that this assertion is entirely unfounded—it is not a fact, at the present moment, nor has it been so since the first institution of the Department, that any individual has had the printing business thereof, exclusively. Four or five different printers, have been and now are employed to perform the printing necessary to be done for the Treasury.—Among these are Mr. Aitkin, Messrs. Childs and Swaine, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Fenno, &c.—Three or four of them, if not the whole number, retain the execution of those parts of the treasury printing to this day, which they were at first employed to do.—One considerable branch of this treasury printing is performed in the office of Messrs. Childs and Swaine, where Mr. Fenno's National Gazette is printed.—In addition to this the Printers of the National Gazette, are Printers to the House of Representatives of the United States, are Printers for the Government, of the laws of the Union, by Authority, in volumes,—and for the state of New-York in the Daily Advertiser—they are also Printers for the Department of State.—All this work, the Daily Advertiser excepted, is executed in the Office in which Mr. Fenno's National Gazette is printed.

The Printers before named, with several others applied to the Government for employment in the line of their profession—those which obtained a preference, have rendered services to the public—have been paid as other mechanics employed by the public have been paid—and as such are totally disconnected with the government.

Surely then, the administration cannot be charged with exclusively encouraging those presses that have appropriated its measures, when a press that teems incessantly with abuse of those measures, enjoys by far the largest proportion of the printing business executed for the Government. CANDOR.

* If the above writer intends a candid and impartial Compilation, and will call on the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, he will assist him in his benevolent undertaking,—having, for some time past had it in contemplation to publish an Abstract from the Gazette, of the essays, paragraphs and detached observations which it contains.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE AMERICAN.

BEING in possession of two facts which are of a nature to throw full light upon the subject you have brought into public view, I think it due to truth and to the community, to make you acquainted with them in the only manner which situation permits.—One is, that the Editor of the National Gazette has received a Salary, as Clerk in the Department of State, from the 17th August 1791, near two months and an half prior to the Commencement of his paper, and prior to the Commencement of his residence in this city.

The other, that Mr. Taylor, who long before war, and still is a Clerk in the Department of State, an intelligent and respectable man, has a competent knowledge of the French Language,—the only one, of which Mr. Freneau is the Translator. FAIR PLAY.