

THE charges which have been brought against "the EDITOR of the NATIONAL GAZETTE," as he himself states them to be, are no otherwise personal charges, than as they designate the persons, against whom they are made.

In their application to Mr. Freneau, they affect him solely in his capacity of Editor of a public paper (which may justly be considered as a public capacity) and in relation to matters of public or national concern. It is therefore a mere subterfuge to call them personal charges, and then to say, that they shall not be answered, unless the author of them will come forward to support them. It was easily anticipated that he might have good reasons for not discovering himself, at least at the call of Mr. Freneau—and it was necessary for him to find a shelter. What else could he do? The charges brought against him are substantiated by facts, some of them acknowledged by himself, others proved by a reference to public documents, and to his own paper; others of general notoriety.

The inferences from these facts are the only things, which remain for discussion; and these so naturally flow from the premises, that they defy the arts of sophistry to obscure them. The expedient however which has been adopted, comes rather late; considering that Mr. Freneau began to answer even under the solemnities of an oath.

AN AMERICAN.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT has been clearly proved (says the National Gazette) that the Post-Office was not sacred in the years 1787 and 1788. The same juncture, or persons of the same stamp, who are now so busily employed to subvert the government of this country, made the above assertion while the Constitution was under discussion—but did they ever prove it?—No—Let the names of the guilty be exposed—or, if not, let the fabricators of such falsehoods be held in just abhorrence—for these are the persons who would have prevented, if possible, the union of the states, and the adoption of any system of general government whatever.

D. B.

Extract from a circular address of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE great blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, under the present constitution, must excite a wish in the bosom of every good citizen, to promote such measures as are most likely to render those blessings permanent. That this cannot be obtained without a wise and virtuous representation in Congress, and without a constant succession of such public characters as have nothing in view but the welfare of their country, must be evident to every American. To effect this wise and virtuous succession of representatives and rulers, so far as the voice and suffrages of Pennsylvania are entitled to extend, has attracted the attention of many of the citizens of Pennsylvania.—Considering the importance of the ensuing election, where thirteen members are to be chosen in one ticket, it becomes a question of interesting discussion, to determine on the best mode of uniting the sentiments of the citizens, throughout the State, on this great business. To leave every part of the State to form an independent ticket, without consulting their fellow-citizens, would be to risk an appointment, by even a very small minority. For although the suffrages in favor of one ticket might be superior, in number, to any other, yet that superiority might be composed of less than a tenth, or twentieth part of the voters. Necessity then calls for a free communication of sentiments previous to the election. How this can best be effected must be left to the different parts of the State to determine."

EXTRACT.

"AS almost every material expended in carrying on manufactures arises from the earth, the consumption must benefit the agricultural interest of the country, not only in furnishing a market for our raw materials, and saving money to the country, but by the number of hands that will be employed in carrying on the different manufactures they may engage in; our home-consumption will be increased, by its being expended by the manufacturers, who do not raise their own bread; by which means we shall not entirely be left to precarious foreign markets, which probably will become less, from that spirit of liberty, which appears to be extending over the greatest part of Europe. For as property in every country where liberty prevails, is secured to the cultivator and possessor, they now have every stimulus that can excite them to industry, and increasing their agricultural productions. France, a country blest in the goodness of its soil, and a temperate climate, under the administration of its former tyrannical government, seldom was able to furnish its inhabitants with bread; but hereafter, we must expect grain will be raised, not only sufficient for their own consumption, but to supply foreign markets; as the deficiency did not arise from any sterility in the soil, or an unfavorable climate, but from exorbitant taxes, together with overbearing and greedy landlords, and a rapacious clergy, who amongst them, swept away the whole produce of the poor Peasant's industry; for that was the highest title they then would afford him. Poland, a great wheat country, from the most abject state of aristocratic vassalage, by the virtue of a patriot King, is emancipated from its slavery, and from the same cause, (that of enjoying the fruits of their own labour) the farmers will undoubtedly increase the quantity formerly raised for exportation."

OVID'S MEMORPHOSES REVIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

STRANGE news, Messrs. Printers, Fame's trumpet relays,  
On the late Philadelphia town-meeting debates,  
Old Ovid's strange changes, long since out of mind,  
Are brought into act, on, and greatly rein'd;  
For the cause of his Freedom, Elections, and all,  
The grand questions discuss'd on this sub-lunar ball,  
Are argued with energy—manag'd with care,  
By a creature, my friends, would have made Ovid flare.  
—To avoid being tedious, I'll drop needless chat,  
And briefly inform, I allude to a RAT—  
—Neither wharf-rat or dock-rat, but rats of renown,  
Whose fame must encrease—with the noise of the town—  
AristocRATS, DemocRATS—poor, rich, fat and lean,  
From the small rats who're out, to the big rats who're in.  
—Beware, O ye nibblers—your squabbings may bring,  
A brute of a CAT as protector or KING.

A TRAVELLER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.

On Monday, the 6th day of this instant, the Supreme Court of the United States met, when all the judges were present. The Attorney-General of the United States gave notice, that he should move the Court on the Wednesday following for a mandamus to the Circuit-Court of Pennsylvania, commanding them to proceed on the petition of William Hogburne, a claimant of a pension, in which they had refused to proceed, from a supposed nullity of the pension law. The motion was accordingly begun on Wednesday; when after some prefatory remarks, the Attorney-General was asked from the bench, whether he conceived it to be an official right to offer such a motion, as he had intimated it to be. He answered, that he did conceive it to be an official right. Upon which several observations were made, and the debate continued from day to day until Saturday last. The opinions of the judges being then taken, they were equally divided.

In consequence of this division, it was improper for the Attorney-General to move the subject officially. He then appeared as counsel for the invalids; and the motion, after being accompanied with the reasons, which influenced him to believe that the Inferior Court had erred, was postponed for a final decision until the next Court.

The important question "whether a State can be sued," is also set for the first day of the next term.

Accounts from Charleston by the schooner Eagle, Capt. Lloyd Jones, advise, that since the 20th of June, the seasons have been favorable in the back country of South-Carolina and Georgia, and since the middle of July, in the low-lands along the sea-coast. A healthier season was never known in Carolina than the present. The rice swamps were promising an uncommonly abundant crop, and the Indian corn had only failed on high, sandy situations. The indigo was much injured by the early droughts along the coast, but promised a plentiful produce in the upper country.

The celebrated Mr. Paine, it is said, has quitted England. Since which his third pamphlet has been suspended.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Brig Harriet, from Bourdeaux, arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) gives the following information: that the tumult in Paris had not subsided—that the King's bureau had been broken open, and some letters found, by which it was discovered that his majesty had been carrying on a very treasonable correspondence with the emigrant princes—That double guards had been placed around the palace, in which their majesties were confined on account of the suspicions entertained of their intention to quit the capital—That all the citizens of Paris were in arms; that the national assembly has continued sitting for five days, without adjournment—and that the general opinion in Bourdeaux was, that the king would be beheaded.

Lately arrived at Richmond, Virginia, 15 Indian warriors belonging to the Catawba Nation. It is said that their visit is to offer their services to the United States, to fight against the hostile tribes, which are now at war against us.

Between 2 and 300 troops arrived at Carlisle the 6th inst. under the command of Capt. John Mills, on their way to the Western Country.

By a gentleman from Kentucky (says the Potowmac Guardian, a paper printed at Martinsburg) we learn, that 500 Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, with their squaws, horses, &c. had gone into Kentucky, and joined the white inhabitants, with an intention of taking part in the ensuing campaign.

An article in a Hartford paper, speaking of that place, says, no town between Boston and Philadelphia exhibits such marks of encrease as that does—and that there appears to be no town where large capitals can be employed to greater advantage, as the present importing places are by no means adequate to a full supply of goods for the consumption of the interior country.

Tuesday last a man fell from off a new house in Second-street, and was so badly bruised, that his life is despaired of.

A proposal is published in Boston, for printing by subscription in one vol. 12mo. THE FARMERS' FRIEND—or the history of Mr. CHARLES WORTHY—an entire new work, by the author of "the memoirs of the Bloomsgrove Family."

we learn that information had been received at that place, that two parties of Indians were approaching towards the frontiers of Westmoreland County—and that Major McCully, and Capt. Guthrie were out with a party intending to fall in with them if possible.

A detachment of troops from New-Jersey, under the command of Ensign Hunter, had arrived at Pittsburgh.

A soldier by the name of Henry Hamilton, was condemned to suffer death for mutiny, in attempting to take the life of Ensign Devin, by sticking him with a bayonet in the breast. He was carried to the gallows, and every preparation made for his execution, when a reprieve arrived from the Commander in Chief.

A letter from Halifax, of the 7th ult. to a correspondent in Newark, says, that Col. Fanling, Governor of St. John's Island, the Chief Justice, Attorney-General, &c. were lately dismissed his Majesty's service, upon the criminal complaints of Messrs. Daniel Grandin, Peter McGowan, and Co. for various oppressions used and practised against his Majesty's subjects in that Island.

An agricultural society was incorporated in Massachusetts in March last; this society is now organized, its officers chosen and committees appointed in various parts of the State to solicit subscriptions, to promote the purposes of the institution.

There is no country in the world in which there is a greater field for agricultural improvement than America. In several of the States agricultural societies are established; a mutual intercourse and communication of observations, experiments and discoveries, will be highly conducive to the promoting this one of the first of all human concerns.

On the 12th instant, a detachment of 100 fine troops left Fredericktown, under the direction of Ensign Gregg, destined to join the army at the Westward.

There is now living in Lansingburgh, State of New-York, a child of black parents, 18 months old, whose skin is as white as the whitest child in the place, the eyes bright blue, the hair sandy, but short, harsh and curly as that of any negro; his nose, mouth and lips, and every other feature like those of its nation.

August the second the Methodists had a conference at Lynn, Massachusetts, being the first ever held by that denomination in that State.—Bishop Asbury and several Elders were present.

A correspondent informs us, that at a meeting of the President and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal, on the 14th instant, the following interesting resolutions were entered into by that board, viz.

Whereas the board have with great attention examined the ground from the mouth of Stoney creek down, with a view to determine where the west end of the canal shall unite with the river Schuylkill, and finding that it will be practicable to cut a canal on the east side of the river last mentioned, from the most northerly point allowed by the law, and that the fall from thence to high-water mark at the Delaware, at the north bounds of the city of Philadelphia, amounts to about fifty feet; and that various and multiplied advantages will result from taking the water from the Schuylkill at the mouth of Stoney creek:

Therefore resolved, That the canal shall commence as high up the river as the law permits.

It was further resolved, That Doctor Rittenhouse be requested to lay out and stake off the ground for the canal; and that he be empowered to employ such assistants and workmen as he may find necessary in the business.

The board also agreed to appoint a superintendent, in order to commence the work without delay; and Proposals for such an appointment were directed to be published, so that we may expect the business to be carried on with vigor.

To demonstrate the superior excellence of Beetham's Washing-Mill to any other mode of washing cloaths, the following certified account of the operation of that machine, is published in a London paper:

The following articles were completely washed between the hours of nine in the morning and nine at night, in a common mill of six guineas value; and in the operation consuming only nine pounds and an half of soap, and a pound of pearl-ashes; they were all wrung at the same time in a common wringer, value one guinea. 350 shirts and shifts, each worn a week—64 aprons, ditto—10 gowns, ditto—10 frocks, ditto—2 long table-cloths, 48 sheets, worn a month. Caps and other small articles innumerable.

It may be necessary to remark, that to wash the same quantity by hand, always took seven women two days.

A second washing, on the 28th of March, was performed in twelve hours, with only nine pounds and an half of soap, and a pound of pearl-ashes—400 shirts and shifts, worn a week—98 aprons, ditto—31 handkerchiefs—4 gowns—41 caps, and other pieces of small linen; 52 sheets, each worn one month.

These machines are made by Mr. Joseph Pope of Boston, warranted equal to those made in London, and sold at a much smaller price. Several attempts have been made to construct this machine in this country which have failed; Mr. Pope has succeeded perfectly.

The American Philosophical Society, at their last meeting, elected the following Gentlemen Members:

- ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S. Physician in Derby, in England.
  - WILLIAM CURRIE, M. D. Author of a new Medical Publication.—Citizen of Philadelphia.
  - ONE VON TROIT, Archbishop of Sweden; Author of Letters on Iceland.
  - MR. JOHN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut; Painter in Hbry, &c.
- Extra from the Minutes,  
SAM. MAGAW, Sec'y.

A free constitution and equal laws steadily administered are deemed essential to liberty. If, without these, it were possible that liberty could be enjoyed to day, it would be with a melancholy foreboding of its certain loss to-morrow. Will it do therefore in America, where the people have been so much enlightened by education, and have seen and practised so long in the school of their own politics—will it deceive any body for men to call themselves friends of liberty, who are opposed to its first principles and most important defences? These men dislike the constitution—they want amendments—it is indefinite—too much power is given—part must be taken away and given to the state governments—consolidation is of all evils the greatest and the most certain to befall us. Yet they assure us, and who can doubt what these men of truth assert, that they are friends of the constitution—friends of good order, anxious for the preservation of the public tranquillity. They have opposed almost every important law that has passed—they still reprobate the laws as born in sin, and nursed in corruption, and worse than any thing in the universe, except those who made and those who execute them. Still they mean no harm—they would not touch this system of fraud and corruption. If they could hold the reins of government, which for the pure love of virtue and liberty of the people they would condescend to do, they would deem themselves bound to proceed against liberty and justice, by carrying the wicked system, now a sacred law, into effect. While the people chuse to maintain the laws and constitution, the counsels of these men, too gross to deceive, and too pernicious to guide them, will be disregarded—but the nature of their counsel evinces, that whenever the work of destroying law and government shall be undertaken, willing laborers will not be wanting.

Let us compare, for one moment, the actual situation of our country as portrayed on a late anniversary, with the representations, or rather misrepresentations of those who have undertaken to censure public measures, and to brand their authors with every opprobrious epithet.

The Independence of the United States has been celebrated this year throughout the Union, with uncommon attention. Among the numerous toasts and sentiments which have been given on the occasion, the genuine principles of republicanism, always friendly to good government, form a distinguished part—the prosperity of our country has been almost universally recollected and acknowledged; and scarcely a lip or reflection to the disadvantage of the measures of government, or the men in office, has been uttered—on the other hand, the Chief of Patriots, whose signature has sanctioned those measures from which such solid blessings have flowed, has received the universal plaudits of freemen. Among all the numerous collections of the citizens in the various states, which of the laws of the United States has been disapproved?—Where shall we look for evidences of public happiness, if not in those assemblies of the people where every circumstance conspires to unbend the mind, and give a loose to the genuine emotions of the soul?

"Warm from the heart, and true to all its fires," Springs the bright hope, the Patriot's breast inspires.

Some deny the fact that the country has prospered under the influence of the new government. Others wisely say, it would have done as well without a new constitution. Another set admit the fact, but draw an inference from it of a different kind. They say, the season of prosperity is dangerous. Wealth corrupts and lays jealousy to sleep—and now the plot against liberty is going on briskly, while we are unsuspecting of danger. We shall wake up with some money in our pockets it is true, but slaves, say they. It is not strange that the lustre of government should make its old enemies, the lovers of darkness and confusion, sick.

"Thou that with surpassing glory crown'd,  
"O Sun, I tell thee how I hate thy beams!"—was said by an old enemy of government.

There is a class of men with whom the insinuations against the purity of government, and the pretences of corrupt speculations by men in public trust, will have influence. They, however, were never friendly to it. Knaves take the suspicion of foul play for the proof of it.—Each finds in his own heart that the tale of slander might be true. We are as often duped by too little confidence in men, as by too much.

It is too late in the day for the people to be deceived by the wind music of certain declaimers on the deplorable situation of our country—they have thrummed this tune so long, that it is astonishing they are not tired of hearing it—when they are at length almost reduced to the situation of certain preachers in London, whose audiences are frequently no more than the vicar and clerk.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Georgia Packet,	Burroughs,	Charleston
Margueritte,	Langlois,	St. Marks
Schr. ———,	Easterwood,	North-Carolina
Friendship,	Bowen,	Maryland
Eagle,	Jones,	Charleston
Hope,	Luce,	Virginia
Sloop Sally,	Chefrow,	do.
Liberty,	Montayne,	St. Kitts
Harriet,	Enos,	Amboy
Honour,	Goodrich,	New-York
Arabella,	Moklar,	do.
New-York & Philad. Packet,	Bird,	do.
Laurel,	Stevens,	Virginia
Sally,	Emery,	St. Kitts

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