

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

BRUTUS (a writer in Mr. Freneau's National Gazette) inquires, after comparing the supporters of government to the hiring writers in the English papers who are paid for their abuse, "where are we to look for the advantages which the people have gained by the constitution of the United States? Is it, he asks, to the prosperous situation of our mechanics and manufacturers, who on account of severe duties on salt, tea, sugar and other necessaries of life have been under the necessity of raising their work in order to support their families? Is it the merchant whose business is liable to be deranged, and his calculations frustrated by the opinion of a secretary of the treasury? Is it to our commerce more than ever embarrassed with vexatious regulations? Or is it to the great body of yeomanry prevented from selling the produce of their farms to foreigners, and having an excise man planted in every quarter of the country, like an overseer on a Negro plantation, to prevent the farmer from making use of the produce of his own labour." All the laws respecting these subjects, it seems are exceedingly obnoxious to the writers in the National Gazette, are abominably bad, ought to be annihilated, and all who had any concern in their enactment forever excluded from Congress; then as these gentlemen tell us almost in every National Gazette, we should under the new administration of affairs, enjoy a return of true republican days, the good days previous to the adoption of the constitution; days and times which I am persuaded, a vast majority of the people of the United States, most heartily deprecate. That the law for the encouragement of manufactures has defects; that the law for regulating trade and laying duties has defects; that the law providing for the payment of the public debt has defects; that the excise law has defects, will not be denied by the warmest advocate for the government; but can it be doubted that when these defects come to be known, experienced and pointed out, they will not be remedied. Why do not these reformers, who have never yet, through the organ of the National Gazette, found occasion to praise a single measure of government, why do they not go to work like honorable men and point out their defects. Why instead of laying their finger upon them one by one, and suggesting something better in their stead do they deal always in general declamation and indiscriminate censure, a mode of writing which has never yet either instructed or enlightened mankind; a mode of writing which effectually disqualifies from judging, and yet BRUTUS and his party, requires that the people should pass sentence. But what is the real situation of things, for that is a test within the knowledge and comprehension of mechanics, manufacturers, farmers and merchants, all of whom it seems are called upon to unite under the banners of BRUTUS, to pull to pieces the government and the laws. Are our artisans and manufacturers, as BRUTUS implicates declining in their business and circumstances? No. We assert that they never were in this country in a more thriving or growing condition, or at any former period could they contemplate such promising prospects for themselves and posterity. If the calamities in the West-Indies have raised the price of sugar that is not to be ascribed to government, and if they pay a little dearer than formerly for some other articles, that is more than overbalanced by a greater plenty of money, introduced by the operations of government, by the duties it has laid on imported articles of their respective trades, and the spring which it has given to every effort of industry. Ought any order of citizens to enjoy advantages and not contribute to the support of government? Is trade injured, or have the laws of trade or revenue contracted or abridged? as BRUTUS further implicates. Directly the reverse. The laws of trade, and for the collection of the revenue, which includes the banks, have extended, invigorated and improved every thing respecting, and dependant on navigation. Witness the amount of our exports; witness the amount of the tonnage of American vessels employed in our coasting and foreign trade, which shews incontestibly the immense superiority of the present over the past. But, continues BRUTUS, the regulations of commerce prevents the farmer from selling his produce to foreigners; that is, Congress having laid a higher tonnage on foreign than American vessels, procures thereby for the latter a preference in the way of freight. If this be a crime in government, to prefer our own vessels, who except such as BRUTUS would wish to see it punished. Why is it forgotten by BRUTUS, that a great part of the wealth of the Dutch, that much of the wealth of the English has been accumulated by freights; and that the envy of the English at seeing the Dutch enjoy almost exclusively this profitable branch of commerce, produced the celebrated navigation act, under which our vessels groan in England, and for which our extra tonnage on their vessels forms no equivalent restriction. According to BRUTUS also, the excise prevents the farmer from making use of his own labour. Ask the manufacturers of stills, whether that branch of business has diminished & they will tell us that it has increased since the excise law; a sure and certain proof that its operation has opened to the farmer a more extensive demand for the produce of his labour. From these distinct and independent facts, it is evident that general and individual wealth has greatly increased; it is evident also, that the augmentation of money, the facilities to trade, the uniformity of regulations, pervading the United States, and the establishment of manufactures, all proceeding from the government, have raised the United States from a chaos of contradictory laws and regulations, from a bankruptcy of credit and character, to a station which her enemies behold with envy, and her friends with admiration, and yet BRUTUS asks, where are we to look for the advantages gained by its adoption. Let us pity such men, who amidst such scenes can be disconcerted.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

No. I.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THE importance of a representative government to the preservation of the rights and privileges of the people, is an idea deeply impressed on the mind of every honest intelligent citizen of the United States. This, however, is nothing more than a general principle, which in its application may, or may

not completely answer the expectations of the people. On a just and deliberate exercise of the duty which devolves on the voters, depends the wisdom and success of future arrangements for the public good.—It is not a mere opinion, that the best and wisest institutions are liable to abuse—facts and experience concur to prove that want of capacity and honesty in those who are deputed to transact any business, public or private, will almost invariably produce disappointment, if not mischief, in the end. It is too often verified to escape observation, that men are elected to public offices, whom prudent persons would not entrust with the management of their individual concerns—or proof of this, let us turn our attention to that country from whence the principal part of our civil and political institutions are derived.—Should we there behold men of principle, men of probity and real integrity, distinguished by the suffrages of the people?—Do we there see men of independent characters and situations, brought forward, and made the guardians of the public interest?—True it is, their representation is grossly defective; but by far the majority is chosen by the votes of free electors. Are those immediately and freely chosen by the people, elected for their wisdom and virtue?—Let facts determine.—It is a general opinion in that country, that every man has his price. Men of extravagance, gamblers, spend thrifts and debauchees, are generally necessitous—the price of such characters is in proportion to their circumstances—and so it ever will be in all countries. If the people will not be just to themselves in their choice of representatives, they cannot expect that their representatives will be faithful to their interests. "A good tree will not bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Let every elector therefore commune with his own heart when about to give his suffrage—let him seriously enquire whether he would entrust the characters that may be proposed to his choice, with the management of any private business of importance; if he would not, let him withhold his vote from such characters. The want of honest principles is an open door, thro' which every species of fraud and mismanagement will enter. It is possible to find a sufficient number of honest and capable men in every community, to appoint as the organs of the nation—and when that is the case, and elections are free, the people themselves are to blame for the mischief consequent on giving their suffrages to persons of no reputation in private life.

C.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

Capt. Boys of the Ship Perseverance, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left on the 19th June, and brings intelligence, which corroborates in part the report of the success of Gen. Fayette's army; and if not fully confirmed by the accounts now received, they prove it to have been not without foundation, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from an American house in Havre to their correspondent in this city.

"With respect to our markets, but little alterations have taken place since our last; but our exchanges with all foreign places have taken considerable favour—that on London has risen from 14 to 19, and is still on the rise.

"News is just received [the letter is dated the 17th] in town by private letters, and by this day's paper, that on the 12th inst. a general engagement took place between the Austrians and the French army under General la Fayette, in which the Austrians were beaten, with a loss of two thousand men left on the field of battle, besides some prisoners taken by the French with eighteen pieces of cannon."

The engagement happened near Namur, near which place the enemy were in great force, as a false march towards it was made to mislead them.

There has been another change in the French Ministry—the Ministers of War, contributions and of the interior departments, were displaced. M. Dumourier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been placed at the head of the War Department; M. Jaillac is made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Maulde is placed at the head of the interior.

M. Gouvion was killed in a skirmish by a rebounding cannon ball.

The Prince of Liege is dead.

M. Custines replaces M. Rochambeau.

The Polish army effectually opposed an attempt of the Russians to cross the Dnieper.—The latter were obliged to turn back to their encampment.

The inhabitants of Porentrui have shewn a design to assert their independence.

A Indian chief of the Onondago tribe, was inhumanly murdered near the Oswego Falls, the 27th July last—One Jacob Valentine is charged with the crime—and he having absconded, the Governor of the State of New-York offers 500 dollars reward for apprehending him.

The Directors of the western inland lock-navigations in the State of New-York, having formed a board, and chosen Gen. Schuyler, President, the work is to be commenced immediately.

A canal has been proposed, down the waters of the Brandywine in the State of Delaware—Commissioners were appointed by the government to view the ground through which the canal should pass—a committee was lately chosen by a large number of the inhabitants, met at Chester, to attend the Commissioners on this business.

A report is in circulation, that Mr. Few declines a re-election as a Senator of the United States for the State of Georgia, and that Gen. Jackson is talked of as his successor.

The Boston papers inform, that great apprehensions were lately entertained by the inhabitants of the spreading of the Small Pox in that town—This business is much better managed in New-York and Philadelphia—a licence to inoculate when it is most convenient and advisable, is generally improved spring and autumn, and serves, experience testifies, to annihilate any alarms on account of that disorder, detrimental to the trade, business or supplies of those cities.

From the various circumstances which are related as attendant on the death of Elizabeth Reeves, we believe that the following particulars respecting that atrocious murder, may be relied on as facts.

Miss Reeves had on Wednesday evening been on a short visit to a relation in Coombs's Alley, which she left about eight o'clock, to go home, alone, and without any thing uncommon having occurred: from that time she was not seen or heard of until early on Thursday morning, when her body was discovered lying on the mud with the face down, in the dock near Warder's wharf. On examining, it was found that the most brutal violence had been committed on her person, and a large wound on the left side of her mouth, and bruises on other parts, shewed that she must have suffered much from the most shameful abuse; several of her teeth were loose.—It appeared, from marks of her feet in the mud, that she had moved several steps from the place where she was first thrown, where her comb and a ribbon were found.

Nothing has yet appeared to detect the villainous perpetrators of this infernal deed, but a boy declared that he saw two men in a batteau very early in the morning at the particular spot where the body was found, who made off upon his approach, and went on board a shallop down the river.

Miss Reeves was about 17 years old, and apprenticed to a mantua-maker; and when it is considered that she bore a very good character, and was remarkable for her amiable deportment and pleasing manners, the loss to society must be the greater, and excite in the breasts of every friend to humanity a detestation of the diabolical actor of this horrid tragedy.

Her remains were decently interred on Friday afternoon, in St. Peter's Church-yard, attended by a great concourse of people of both sexes, lamenting the unhappy and untimely death of this victim to the barbarity of those whose pride it should have been to afford protection to unguarded innocence.

Abstract of European intelligence, received by the last arrivals.

Some of the citizens of Paris on the 12th June appeared at the bar of the National Assembly, and denounced (accused) the staff officers of the Parisian National Guard—more corrupt, said they, than the Kings' Guard, they are more dangerous—they asked that they might be disbanded—referred to the committees united.

June 13, A letter from M. Servan, minister of war, informed the Assembly that the King had dismissed him—he hoped he should not on this account lose the esteem of the Assembly—and asked permission to go against the enemies of the country.

This dismissal was not well received by the Assembly—M. Duffault, a member, pronounced an eulogium on M. Servan—and a decree was finally passed in which it is declared that the loss of this minister is regretted by the Nation.

A letter from the King informed the Assembly that the Minister of War, of the interior, and of contributions were dismissed—and of the appointment of their successors—some murmurs followed the reading this letter. The decree of the Assembly in favor of M. Servan, was extended to Messrs. La Platiere and La Claviere.

M. Dumourier, the new Minister of War entered the Assembly and was received with murmurs, or rather faint hisses.

M. Dumourier informed the Assembly that the provisions sent to the army were insufficient, the army incomplete, the cities unfortified, and the kingdom unprotected.

M. Charnot denied the unfavorable account given by the Minister.

The emission of assignats was carried to 1800,000,000.

June 11. There was a considerable skirmish between the vanguard of M. la Fayette's army, and a part of the Austrian army—it appears the latter gained some advantage in the beginning of the action—but M. la Fayette coming up with a reinforcement, he retook all the ground lost, and the enemy retired—the French followed them upwards of a league—every station was retaken, and the French army displayed on a height to offer battle; but the design of the Austrians appears to have been only to surprise and cut off the vanguard of the French—not having succeeded, they retired.—Of the French the Lieut. Colonels of the volunteers of Cote d'Or, and M. Gouvion, were killed.—The Austrians carried off part of their dead, and left a considerable number on the field.

The above appears to be the business, on which the story is founded of M. la Fayette's taking Namur, and killing 2 or 3000 Austrians.

Accounts from Valenciennes of June 8, say, that the whole French army is in motion to invest Lisle. Mystery governs the plans, exactness and zeal in the execution. Abundance reigns, and every precaution is taken for its continuance.—The Prince Bishop of Liege being dead, intrigues are on foot to make the choice of his successor fall on a Prince of the House of Austria.—Certain feudal oppressions have been recently suppressed in the kingdom of Naples.—The Helvetic Body assembled in a diet on the 13th May, have unanimously resolved to observe the strictest neutrality.—On a review of the state of affairs in France, it appears that the ardor of the people in the cause of liberty, is in full vigor. At the same time it appears to be extraordinary that another change should take place in the Ministry, and that some of the most decided patriots should be dismissed. Time will explain all.

The Russians have entered the Polish Ukraine, but have been beaten in all the skirmishes which have hitherto taken place. The King of Poland is to command the army in person.

Articles under the Paris head of the 7th June say, that the utmost tranquility reigns in that city—that the public funds have risen—that the French armies remain inactive, the Ministers being determined to equip them for fearfully before they commence an attack.—M. de Custine has been named to succeed Marshal Luckner as

Commander in Chief of the army on the Rhine; considerable failures have happened in Paris and other parts of France, also in Breiten and Hamburg—these have proceeded from too deep speculations in the funds. A proclamation against seditious writings has been issued in Ireland. A peace is concluded between the Doge of Venice and the Bey of Tunis.

Considerable riots have taken place at Edinburgh, in consequence of the Magistrates' interposing to prevent the populace from burning Mr. Dundas in effigy. The military were called on, and one man killed—the tumult was at length suppressed.—Letters of congratulation have been received in Paris, from the President of the United States, on the acceptance of the new Constitution of France by the French King. Mr. Morris has had his audience of the King of the French, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

The farmers of the United States are cautioned, in the Maryland Journal, to be on their guard against the practice of a certain set of men, who in order to affect the price of country produce, especially wheat, publish fabricated extracts of letters from various parts of Europe, setting forth that the markets in that country are overflooded, yea glutted with wheat in such manner that there will be no sale for 12 months to come. The farmers are advised to have patience and wait till time tells the truth.

Europeans who admire the splendor and prosperity of our new government, would be amazed to hear that there is a disciplined junto trained to abuse and bring it into abhorrence. The French, who are passionate admirers of our free constitution, would be the least amazed, because they have such enemies of order and their constitution among themselves. But, at least, they understand the views of these men, and are on their guard against them. It is time for Americans to stand on their defence against the enemies of their peace.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: ARRIVED at the PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Ship Name, Captain, Destination.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price.

Several Favours omitted, shall be attended to in the next Gazette.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (cpt01)

Treasury Department,

August, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States—viz.

Table with columns: Item, Quantity, Unit.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Table with columns: Item, Quantity, Unit.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shewn at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.