

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

We have authority to inform the public, that a second Loan, at four per cent. interest, has been lately effected in Europe, for account of the United States. The sum is equal to the amount of the former Loan, 3,000,000 of Guilders, or about 1,200,000 Dollars.

By a Boston paper we learn, that the Hon. Mr. GERRY declines a re-election for the next Congress.

By a proclamation of Governor TELFAIR, it appears that JOHN MILLEDEGE, Esq. is chosen a representative in the House of Representatives of the United States to fill the vacancy in the Eastern District of that State.

In last Saturday's Gazette, it was mentioned that intelligence had been received at Pittsburgh, that several parties of Indians were approaching the frontiers of Westmoreland County: Subsequent accounts, received by the Pittsburgh post of yesterday, say, that no Indian trails were discovered, and that the trails seen were those of Militia from that County, out on a tour of duty.

A soldier by the name of Hugh McLaughlin, was hanged at Pittsburgh last Monday week, for desertion and horse-stealing.

Accounts from the West-Indies mention a very heavy gale of wind having happened about the 3d and 4th of August, which did much damage at St. Martins and the adjacent places.

Several French passengers arrived in the Hannah, Capt. Stobo, from Havre-de-Grace.

Some of the stones of which the walls of the Baille were composed have been sold in Boston at auction, at a penny an ounce.

A young woman named Eleanor Mackay was accidentally drowned last Monday evening, at High-Street wharf, in sight of several spectators; she was taken up as soon as grapplings could be procured for the purpose, which was near half an hour after she fell into the water—every exertion was made to produce resuscitation, but without effect.

The bodies of two men were taken out of the river on Sunday and Monday last—the juries of inquest on both cases, brought in accidental death.

In a pocket of one of the men, was a letter signed JOSEPH WILSON, addressed to Mr. JOHN PATERSON.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, at their late session in this city, the Attorney-General, in his official capacity, and of his own mere motion, applied for a mandamus to the circuit courts of Pennsylvania, to proceed under the pension law passed at the last session of Congress.

That law, it will be remembered, imposes certain duties on the federal judges, which the circuit courts of Pennsylvania and New-York judged unconstitutional, and which the first entirely refused to execute.

The first question that arose was independent of the main question, viz.—Whether it was part of the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States, to superintend the decisions of the inferior courts, and if to him they appeared improper, to move the supreme court for a revision.

Opinions were much divided. In favor of the Attorney-General's exercising this power, the following are the heads of the principal arguments insisted on:—The analogy between the nature of that office here and in England—That part of the judiciary act which gives the Attorney-General a superintendance over the courts of the United States in the courts of justice, which, giving latitude to the word concern, brought the case within the power granted by the law; and the Attorney-General being the only officer of the supreme executive to whom the constitution gives a superintendance over the execution of all the laws of the Union.

Against this opinion it was alledged, that the analogy drawn was not sound, but rather dangerous; that the latitude given to the word concern, would tend to give that officer a right, officially, to interfere in any law controversy between citizen and citizen, as the United States were concerned in seeing justice done in every case—and that as the act of the Attorney-General was not within his ordinary duty, it would require special authority from the supreme executive to establish its propriety.

These were the principal heads of the arguments used. The discussion was full, and the bench divided on the question. Judges Iredell, Johnson, and Blair, declaring in favor of the Attorney-General, and Judges Wilson, Cushing, and the Chief Justice, entertaining the contrary opinion.

This equal division was sufficient to reject the mode of proceeding Mr. Randolph first adopted, who then started on another ground, as counsel for a petitioner who had been unsuccessful in his application to the district court of Pennsylvania.

His motion, after being accompanied with the reasons which influenced him to believe that the inferior courts had erred, was postponed for a final decision until the next court. Fed. Gaz.

A droll adventure lately happened near St. Carlos, in Italy.—A Frenchman discoursing with some bricklayers' wretchedness of their condition, amidst to many rich princes and prelates, and highly commended the system of equalization established in France; when one of the labourers suddenly interrupted him, and lifting up his tray of wet mortar, placed it on the Frenchman's head, saying, "Let us here try your system of equality; I carried up the last tray, do you carry up this." The Frenchman being decently dressed, was heartily enraged at the compliment, and got away as well as he could to complain of the insolence. He was heartily laughed at; and it is said that he has since left the town.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

In consequence of the declaration of war, the Russian Ambassador was to quit Warsaw in a few days. The King of Poland is to command the army of the Poles in person.

Prussia is arming, but her troops it is suspected are destined against Poland.

The King of Bohemia it is said claims from the Court of London the guarantee of the Austrian Netherlands.

Mr. Paine has published a long letter to Mr. Dundas, one of the British Secretary's of State—occasioned by some strictures which fell from him and other members of the House of Commons on his Rights of Man—this letter, after some preliminary remarks, is a recapitulation of part of his second publication.

It appears that a scheme was in agitation in Paris, at the date of the last accounts, and a decree had passed the National Assembly at the instance of M. Sarvan, late Minister of War, to form an encampment of 20,000 men in the environs of that city.—The people were much divided on the subject—and petitions remonstrances and addresses pro and con were presented to the Assembly by large bodies of persons.

Lord Hood, it is reported, is to be appointed Governor of Jamaica.

In the Nation's Gazette of last Wednesday, it is said "That some members of the Senate, as well as of the House, sold the permanent residence for the assumption, and the assumption for the residence."

What a different spirit is discovered in the following extract.—N. B. The above slander is anonymous.

Robert Rutherford, Esq. is a candidate for the representation in Congress of the District which Alexander White, Esq. has hitherto represented.—In the Potomack Guardian of 6th inst. appeared an Address, signed a Farmer; the following extract from Mr. White's answer on the 13th, will explain the motives of competition: this extract is highly interesting, as it serves to explain and set in a fair and candid point of view, several transactions which have been misstated and grossly misrepresented:

"Mr. Farmer says, that by the assumption of the State debts, Virginia has lost near a million of money, and that I could have prevented it.—To which I answer—that the assertion is totally unfounded—that Mr. Rutherford, with all his knowledge of the affairs of this State and of the Union, cannot produce documents to give it the semblance of truth.—On the contrary, more than one third of the interest of the State Debts is done away, and the remainder thrown into a channel which puts it out of the power of sheriffs to visit and distress the people—the great reduction of taxes at the same time that ample provision is made for all the exigencies of government, confirms this assertion. I could not have prevented the passage of the act, the majority was such that my vote would not have affected the question in any stage of the business. I mention this only to shew the little attention Mr. Farmer pays to truth.—I am willing to give further explanations on this and all other subjects to every candid inquirer—but I make no apology—least of all that which Mr. Farmer makes for me, because the Journals of Congress would testify against me.—The Northern Members never consented that the seat of government should be on the Potomac—not a member voted for that bill whose local interest did not lead him to do so; and several of the Southern Members, those too, who were most solicitous to obtain the assumption, voted against it. I agree that the Federal City is situated where it ought to be—but if you will take the trouble to calculate the proportion between the inhabitants North and East of the Potomac, and those South and West of it, you will find the question will not appear so self evident as Mr. Farmer supposes. In fact it required unremitting attention and great Legislative abilities to carry that measure, and I do not hesitate to say, that the Virginia delegation deserved the grateful thanks of their country for their exertions on the occasion."

Extracts from Mr. Paine's letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas—London, June 6.

"The expence of all the several departments of the General Representative Government of the United States of America, extending over a space of country nearly ten times larger than England, is two hundred and ninety-four thousand, five hundred and fifty-eight dollars, which at 4s. 6d. per dollar, is 66,275l. 11s. sterling, and is thus apportioned.

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Executive Department (President, Vice-President, etc.), Legislative Department (Congress members), Treasury Department (Secretary, etc.), and Department of War (Secretary, etc.). Total: 66,275 11.

On account of the incursions of the Indians on the back settlements, Congress is at this time obliged to keep six thousand militia in pay, in addition to a regiment of foot, and a battalion of artillery, which it always keeps; and this increases the expence of the war department to 300,000 dollars, which is 87,795l. sterl. but when peace shall be concluded with the Indians, the greatest part of the expence of government, including that of the army, will not amount to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, which, as has been already stated is but an eighteenth part of the expences of the English government.

I request Mr. Adam and Mr. Dundas, and all those who are talking of constitutions, and blessings, and Kings, and Lords, and the Lord knows what, to look at this statement. Here is a form and system of government, that is better organized and better administered than any government in the world, and that for less than one hundred thousand pounds per annum, and yet every member of Congress receives, as a compensation for his time and attendance on public business, one pound seven shillings per day, which is at the rate of nearly five hundred pounds a year."

It appears from the foregoing extracts, that Mr. Paine does not think so badly either of the constitution, or of the administration of the government of the United States, as our reformers at home—he expressly pronounces that government not only to be better organized, but better administered than any government in the world. That gentleman is in a situation to see the affairs of this country impartially. Well informed of what has been done, and at a distance from the factions which are among us, he judges from facts and their consequences, unworped by the passions of rivalry, which are so apt to discolour objects, and give them a false appearance. The authority of Mr. Paine on this subject, it is presumed will have weight with the clamourers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The enemies of government affect to be afraid of the arbitrary power of Congress. They tremble to see every thing depend on a loose discretion which is not tied down by the constitution and fixed unalterable principles of law and reason. They abhor the funding system also. Mark their inconsistency. They would keep the public creditors dependent on yearly grants—why?—to prevent a great monied interest connected with government. Would not their plan, however, produce this connection in its worst form? by creating and continuing an entire dependence of the certificate holders on the majority of the two houses. Let the example of the states decide the point.

Further, these consistent fault-finders would have had Congress assume an unlimited power over the debt—and give much or little to the creditors, and divide that too with the original holders, in such proportions as they in their discretion should deem proper. What becomes of the arbitrary discretion of Congress in this affair? Would not these second-sighted men, who spy iniquity in public faith and justice, and the danger of arbitrary power in governing by fixed and equal laws, which regard rights and not persons, would not they have been the first to cry out, Congress is more despotic than the Grand Turk—they have despoiled their plighted faith—they have dishonoured the nation—they pretend to be above law and right.

As Congress took the plain old path which the old Congress pointed out, the President solemnly recommended in his public addresses, and all America expected, the style of accusation must be conformed to what they have done. For to certain people who are hunting for faults, nothing is more acceptable than to find game—yet, even if they miss it, they must fire off their pieces.

The United States, while provinces, used to boast of their liberty, and justly; which of them had a charter so favorable to the equal rights of men as the constitution of the United States? Yet a party is trained to abuse those men as enemies of a free government, who are disposed to carry that constitution, and the laws passed under its authority, into effect.

With one voice, the patriots and philosophers of Europe call on government for duties to check the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. The order of things seems, in our country, to be inverted. Men, pretending to be both patriots and philosophers, condemn the excise.—The use that some persons make of the unpopularity of the word excise, shews how much better some quack philosophers love power, than their country or the sciences.

In sober times men attend only to facts. But when they get carried away by their passions, very often those things make the most impression which have the least foundation. The imagination, when disturbed, always paints bigger than the life.—Fancy peoples her own creation with nothing less than giants. Besides, things which do not admit of proof, cannot on the other hand be disproved. They take possession of the mind, and not unfrequently when good sense is disposed to come home again, it is refused admittance. The junto, therefore, who wish to prepare the people for the task they are ready to undertake of demolishing all (they complain of all) that the new government has set up, very properly address themselves to men's passions. What topic for inflaming the multitude against the laws and the law-makers has been left untried! The angry, the proud, the jealous and the weak, are all addressed. Twice a week they conjure up evil spirits from the dark to haunt the sick imagination. But the sound sense of an enlightened nation, possessing every privilege, and deserving what it possesses, dissipates the fantastic shadows of party delusion, as the waking faculties scatter the visions of a disturbed sleep.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE NATION'S GAZETTE. A PARODY.

DUP'D as the greatest fool is he, The man who pins his faith on thee; Whose columns lies and slander swell, And a long list of woes foretell. Whate'er you touch—its hue is chang'd; The order of the world derang'd— And wretched trash, from ———'s pen, Would bring old Anarch's reign again. 'Tis this that makes your page so sad— At times—your readers say you're mad— They're sure you do not count the cost, Subscribers gone—and money lost. The world grows tir'd—your carping crew, Alas, presents them nothing new; Old lies, new vamp'd, alone abound, Lies smok'd by all the country round. With antifederal stuff they're vex'd, With dismal prophecies perplex;— For this, your readers will not pay— You'll fret—then quit—alack-a-day!

DIED on Saturday last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. JOSEPH FEW, of this city; a worthy and useful citizen; who, since the revolution (in which he took an active part as an officer of our army) hath employed himself in bringing to great perfection a number of useful manufactures and valuable inventions for the benefit of this country, and, we hope, for the emolument of his virtuous and amiable widow, family and fortune. He was the first that patronized, and brought to useful application, Mr. James Rumfey's patented improvement of Dr. Barker's rotary water-wheel, by which power he was enabled, under a very light steam of water, to construct a variety of valuable machinery for the manufacturing of mustard, starch hair-powder, tobacco, snuff, chocolate, shelled and pearl barley, split peas, &c. &c. all of which several articles, were carried on in an extensive sort, without any patronage from public authority. Punctual and just in his dealing—humane and liberal to the poor—warm and steady in his friendship, and a ready patron of all useful inventions or improvements, it may be truly said, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia and citizens of the United States, have lost in him one of their most valuable citizens. He was interred in the Friends' Burying-Ground (of which he professed himself a member) on Sunday evening, followed by a respectable and large number of his fellow citizens. A man, more desirable to man, hath seldom left us!

Died, last Saturday, on board the schooner Friendship, Capt. Welch, from Charleston, Mr. WILLIAM BENTON, a young man who had lately gone to visit the state of South-Carolina, and was returning to Philadelphia, when he was seized with the sickness which occasioned his death.—Mr. BENTON was a native of Connecticut.

SHIP NEWS.

Table listing ship arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, including ship names (Molly, Eager, Cape-Francois, etc.), agents, and destinations.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table showing stock prices for various items like 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full shares Bank U.S. 49 5/8 per cent. prem., and 1/2 shares, 61 6/2.

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the last of October next, A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz. Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to Thomas Greenwood, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to Nathaniel Partridge, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. —, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to Timothy Howard, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. —, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to John and Daniel Jenks; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by Nathan Bond to Samuel W. Pomeroy (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner. The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked. ABRAHAM FOSTER. Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (epi)