

of the Ladies of Honor, that the Royal Personages went last night and took the Sacrament, preparatory to the fatal moment.

June 16. The report of M. Dumourier, on the state of the War Department, seems to indicate a wish in the Royal party to dispose the nation to listen to a conciliating proposition from the powers in concert, as soon as their armies arrive on the Rhine. This is expected about the 4th of July.

The King has refused his sanction, yesterday at the Council, to the decree on the Priests, and to the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

WARSAW, June 2.

Yesterday an express from Prince Joseph Potiatowski arrived with the following account, dated at Vienna the 27th of May:—Lieutenant Golciowski of the National Cavalry, occupying an out-post with three hundred men, perceived a body of 2000 Russians approaching, who first began the attack, while Golciowski having returned the fire, charged the enemy sword in hand with such impetuosity, that their line was completely broken; a general action then began, which lasted two hours and an half. Notwithstanding so great a superiority of numbers, the field of battle remained to our troops; 300 Russians were left on the spot; our loss is 40 killed and 20 wounded. This body of the Russians was chosen from the nation called Czarnomorce, bordering on the Black Sea, reckoned the bravest; it is they who took Berezhina, near Oczakow, and who led the van in storming Ilimailow. Elated with former successes, and trusting to their numbers, they marched down with seeming contempt, and little expected such a warm reception from a handful of Poles.

Our different divisions are marching to Lithuania and to the Ukraine, with the greatest expedition and alacrity. They had not a single deserter. In Lithuania we see the greatest ardor for defending their liberty and independence. Even their ladies strive to encourage the youth to noble actions; instead of cries and tears, unworthy of free women, they collected among themselves 1,500 ducats at Wilora, for the expenses of the war.

We hear from the district of Rzeszyca, that the Russians have entered on that defenceless side, and begun to carry off all the peasants and their families into slavery, to people their deserts. Such are the proofs of the friendly assurances given in the Emperor's declaration.

LONDON, June 23.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that that capital is at present in extreme disorder. The late changes in the administration, and the firmness of the King's resistance to certain measures, have placed him in a situation of imminent danger.—The Queen, always the impetuous origin of every obnoxious act, is virulently reviled, threatened and insulted. The Jacobins publicly talk of giving a very signal example to the world. May it be that of popular ascendancy used with mildness and moderation! A deputation of the citizens of the Section of Croix-Rouge appeared at the bar of the Assembly, on Sunday, and delivered their sentiments by the mouth of their orator, in the following terms:

"For the four last years the people have been assailed with plots, which seem to have been favored, seconded, nay even concerted by those who surround the Executive Power.

"What evil genius has been the adviser of Louis XVI.? Forgetting his perjuries, we have placed him upon the most brilliant throne in the Universe, and yet he hath forgotten his benefactors!

"You have enacted two most excellent Decrees, one against the Priesthood, another for forming a Camp of Reserve, and he hath refused to sanction them! You disbanded a Guard audaciously aristocratic, and he hath returned thanks to it for its conduct, by means of a Proclamation! Most excellent Ministers formed his Council—he hath dismissed them!

"This conduct hath given us the most lively alarm. We wish to carry terror to the hearts of the Conspirators, and to teach them that the Constitution shall never perish, as long as one of its Defenders remains alive.

"Permit the Assemblies of this Section to be permanent. Armed and devoted to your cause, we shall then be able to fly to your defence in a single moment."

[After a short, but spirited debate, a decree passed, nem. con. for the appointment of a Special Commission, to consider and report on the dangers that surround France.]

The Capt. of a French Packet, which arrived on Wednesday night at Dover, brings intelligence that a general action has taken place between the French and Austrian armies, that it was a hard fought battle, attended with very great slaughter, the Austrians having 10,000 killed and wounded, and the French upwards of 5000, but that the victory was greatly in favor of the French.

Menen and some other places are taken by the French, and they were besieging Mons, which they expected to carry.

The Gorgon of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, from Jackson's Bay, arrived at Portsmouth, failed from Spithead the 15th March, 1791, and reached her destined port the 22d of September following.

They found this infant colony in the greatest distress, being in want of every necessary of life, and by no means in that fertile state represented, nor is there the strongest probability of its ever being rendered so.

The Gorgon left the wretched settlers 72 puncheons of spirits, with every species of provisions she could possibly spare.

Barrington, of famous memory, is appointed by Governor Philips, High Constable of Parramatta, a new settlement about 14 miles from Sidney Cove, in which he conducts himself with great propriety, and distributes justice in the most impartial manner, discovering in his decisions singular abilities and humanity.

BOSTON, August 27.

In addition to the Foreign Intelligence, we can briefly add—That Paris continued in great ferment—That the King dared not appear in public—That vast numbers were daily leaving France—That the change in the French administration, as proceeding solely from the King, was deemed the most important event that could ever have taken place; the issue is expected to be either a counter-revolution, or the assassination of the King.—That the King of Hungary was not dead, but was very ill;—and that the British government had equipped for sea a fleet of observation, under Lord Hood.

We are sorry to inform the public, that the Raft Ship, which failed from this port, was on Thursday last week quitted at sea, being full of water. The crew took to their boats, and four of them arrived here in a schooner from Liverpool, yesterday.

Extract of a letter dated Macao, 13th December, 1791, to a gentleman in this town.

"Captain Kendrick had his vessel attacked on the coast, and the natives got possession of his deck; however, after killing about forty natives, they recovered her; the natives had so far possession, that they handed over into their canoes, iron, copper, guns, &c. without leave or licence. I forgot in my last to mention to you I discovered seven islands in the South Seas, which I am sure from an examination of the different voyages from the year 1400 to the present date, all my charts, and globes of modern date, were never discovered before; they are between the Marquesa's and the Sandwich Isles. My journals being on board, puts it out of my power to transmit you by the present conveyance their particular latitude and longitude. However, the French ship I mentioned to you in my last, arrived here from the N. W. saw three of them, and claimed them as a new discovery; but on examining my journals, the Isles they had seen were the same we had seen a month before them."

We farther learn, that the natives of the N. West got possession of the brig Washington, Capt. Kendrick, who killed sixty of them before he could recover his vessel—and that the two seamen of the Columbia, Capt. Gray, who were massacred on that coast, did belong to Natucket, by the names of Folger and Barnes.

That our countrymen are not allowed to sell their Furs in China, is certain—and it is equally certain it's not as has been said, through the British influence—as we find they equally suffer.—In the London price current of the 20th April, the General Coote, Captain Baldwin, from China, entered fifteen cases of Sea-Otter Skins, brought from Canton.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The Patent Conductor from Fire, is now offered to the public by the Inventor, SAMUEL GREEN, No. 59, Gold-street, New-York—or by Mr. WILLIAM ZANES, Philadelphia. Prices from 10 to 14 dollars.

These machines are so easily made use of, says the Patentee, that a boy of 12 years old, who never saw one before, can fix them instantly, and deliver twenty persons, and furniture in proportion, every minute, from the greatest height. Their utility must therefore be very apparent.

In our last it was mentioned that Mr. Napper Tandy was acquitted on his trial for challenging John Toler, Esq. the King's Solicitor General, Ireland. The following remarks on the above trial appear in an English paper.

"That in support of the indictment, charging Mr. Tandy with endeavoring, by letters and otherwise, to excite and provoke Mr. Toler to fight, it was allowed by Mr. Tandy, that he did write the letters specified—and Mr. Smith, Mr. Tandy's friend, declared in evidence, his belief—that Mr. Tandy meant to provoke Mr. Toler to fight—and wished to put the necessity of challenging on Mr. Toler.—Mr. Tandy, nevertheless, was acquitted of endeavoring to excite Mr. Toler to fight.

Mr. Tandy considered Mr. Toler to have given the offence, and accordingly called on him for an explanation;—yet strange to find—Mr. Tandy expected that Mr. Toler would send him [the affronted party] the challenge.

It is evident Mr. Toler was for settling matters instantly—and it is as evident, that Mr. Tandy's backwardness to fight, increased in proportion to Mr. Toler's forwardness. Yet this hero of heroes—this redoubtable NAPPER TANDY, was chaired after his acquittal, and illuminations made on his account, that his courage, it is presumed, might appear the more conspicuous.

Extract of a letter from a person in a distant State, to the Editor.

"Nothing can flow more plainly the ill dispositions of certain slanderers of government, than their misrepresentations of the Post-Office law. They stick at nothing to blacken the characters of our rulers. It seems, on trial of the Post-Office law, impossible that even such men as the writers of scandalous paragraphs, should be hardy enough to charge the authors of that law with a design to stop the newspapers and to deprive the people of any means of knowing how their affairs are managed. Not to mention that the provisions of that act carry on their very face a strong desire to diffuse political information, experience has shewn already that the law is well calculated for that purpose. For it is well known that your papers formerly came so seldom and so irregularly, that several of your customers were discouraged and have dropped your Gazette, notwithstanding their high approbation of it, and their curiosity to understand public transactions. Since the first of June however, when the Post-Office act came into operation, I have not missed receiving one of your papers, and I have no reason to apprehend any disappointment in future."

M. Rolland, one of the French Ministry, lately dismissed, wrote the following letter to the King on that occasion:

"SIRE, "The present state of things cannot continue long; it is a violent crisis. The French have made themselves a constitution; this constitution has made a number of malcontents. The minority relying on culpable hopes, intrigue with a high hand for the support of monarchy. Your Majesty enjoyed great prerogatives, and has not been able to bear the idea of losing them. From this the enemies of the constitution have counted upon secret protection. Your Majesty must at present chuse the alternative, either of yielding up these habitudes, or of being suspected of complicity. Every thing has its term; that of uncertainty is arrived. Will your Majesty choose to defend the constitution, or to range on the side of the enemies of France?—The declaration of rights is become the Evangel of the people. Country is no longer a vain word. The Revolution cannot but be completed, even though it be terminated at the price of blood. The Priests disturb the state; sanction the decree which was intended to repress them. Do not oppose the national will. Sanction the decree for the levy of twenty thousand citizen soldiers."

A writer in one of the Eastern papers, says—"It is with singular pleasure I observe the thriving state of agriculture, commerce, and arts in every part of the country I have visited. At no former period of the last twenty-five years, have people so generally enjoyed the blessings of peace, plenty and satisfaction. It is a remark of farmers in the interior country, that people were never before so industrious, and never acquired property so fast as at the present time. This industry is, through the northern states, rewarded with the most plentiful crops ever known. Three years ago industry languished, and multitudes of people were wandering about the country in quest of employment. Day laborers were about the streets of our large towns in herds. But times are changed. It is now almost impossible to procure laborers at any price. In the town and country there is more employment than men—the mechanic's undertaking retarded, and the farmers' crops waiting in the field for want of laborers. Even emigration to the western lands is checked by this favorable state of business.

"Let the reader pause a moment and enquire what is the cause of this new and unexpected change of affairs. To what physical, moral or political energy shall this flourishing state of things be ascribed? There is but one answer to these enquiries; *Public credit is restored and established.* The general government, by uniting, and calling into action, the pecuniary resources of the states, has created a new capital stock of several millions of dollars, which, with that before existing, is directed into every branch of business, giving life and vigor to industry in its infinitely diversified operations. The enemies of the general government, the funding act and the National Bank, may bellow tyranny, aristocracy and speculation through the Union, and repeat the clamorous din as long as they please; but the actual state of agriculture and commerce, the peace, the contentment and satisfaction of the great mass of people, give the lie to their assertions, and stamp on them in capitals, *Vox et præterea nihil.* It is surprising this pouring whining herd of disappointed wrong-heads will not be silent and retire with shame from public notice, when they see all their visionary predictions falsified, and instead of their expected calamities, they see the public mind at ease, and all parts of the community congratulating each other on the full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, liberty, safety and general prosperity. One would think that baffled ambition itself would retire from assailing our ears and annoying our happiness; after having for two years murmured out its puny whinings in vain. But why should government be exempted from the vexations of harboring toes in its bosom? There was a Judas among the disciples of Jesus, and the joys of paradise were interrupted by the selfish ambition of a Satan. How then can the most perfect system of human government satisfy all the wants and wishes of its subjects?

"And little less than angels, would be more."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those who deny that they are enemies of the government, and yet labor to undo all that the government has been three years in doing, assume all shapes and use even contradictory pretences to carry their point. They call themselves simple republicans, and they of course abhor, as they affect to say, the fine spun theories and new fangled visions which Congress has adopted from the Minister of the Treasury.—The irredeemable quality of the debt, the bank, and almost all the principles drawn from mathematics, the most certain of the sciences, are called schemes and visions with which the Secretary has bewitched the country. The same men do not however allow the merit of these new invented schemes to the Secretary. Jealous of giving credit for any thing, they say he treads in the steps of the British financier. According to these consistent wise men, our systems are at the same time fanciful theories and servile imitations of the practice and experience of other nations—they want invention and they have too much of it—they are whims that no person in his wits ever thought of before, and they are dull and stupid because other nations have done just so. This is blowing hot and cold with the same breath. But if the people can be made to abhor the laws of Congress the end will justify the means.

Those who recommend good order and who aid those who inculcate it will be right ninety times out of an hundred; for there will not happen one occasion in a million when the peace of society will not be found to be of more worth than any thing that the people will gain by disturbing it; the agents of mischief will gain, though the people may suffer; for by blowing up the coals of discord, they will be hired to work at the bellows. Many political bullies who wrangle themselves into places become the quietest men till they lose possession—and then they have only to begin another squabble.

That the debt of the United States is diminished one million eight hundred forty-five thousand two hundred seventeen dollars and forty-two cents, is a fact—and that it is a fact is the rub—it rubs off one of those misrepresentations on which the junto founded their principal pretence to patriotism. But as this fact is so flubborn a testimonial in favor of the administration, it must be obscured, and, if possible, overwhelmed—by what?—by the abominable crime of funding and providing for a part of the public debt, which was as righteously due as any other part of it—and this is called *encreasing* the debt! It is the most fortunate thing for the enemies of the government, that Congress have considered the *public faith* as sacred and as binding as *private faith*—had a different line of conduct been adopted, our present declaimers, to have been consistent, must have been silent.

What a clamor rung thro' the continent during the first year of the new government, because Congress delayed funding the debt—because they did not provide for the defenceless frontiers—did not protect trade and manufactures—with a score of other complaints. All these things have been attended to, and the laws seem to operate as well as was expected. But the peal is now rung against those acts. The government would get nothing by turning Quaker, for when one cheek is smitten, these angry men stand ready to smite the other also.

At a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh, August 22, 1792,

The following report of a Committee was unanimously adopted, viz.—

STRONGLY impressed with a sense of the fatal consequences that must attend an Excise, convinced that a tax upon liquors which are the common drink of a nation operates in proportion to the number and not to the wealth of the people, and of course is unjust in itself, and oppressive upon the poor: taught by the experience of other countries that internal taxes upon consumption, from their very nature, never can effectually be carried into operation, without vesting the officers appointed to collect them with powers most dangerous to the civil rights of freemen, and must in the end destroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced; feeling that the late Excise Law of Congress, from the present circumstances of our agriculture, our want of markets, and the scarcity of a circulating medium, will bring immediate distress and ruin on the Western Country. We think it our duty to persist in our remonstrances to Congress, and in every other legal measure that may obstruct the operation of the law, until we are able to obtain its total repeal.

Therefore, Resolved, That David Bradford, James Marshall, Albert Gallatin, Peter Lisle, and David Philips, be appointed for the purpose of drawing a remonstrance to Congress stating our objections against the law that imposes a duty upon spirituous liquors distilled within the United States, and praying for a repeal of the same, and that the Chairman of the meeting be directed to sign the same in the name of the meeting, and to take proper measures to have it presented to Congress at their next sessions.

Resolved, That in order that our measures may be carried on with regularity and concert, that Wm. Wallace, [here follow 20 other names] be respectively appointed committees of correspondence for the counties of Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, and that it shall be their duty to correspond together and with such committee as shall be appointed for the same purpose in the county of Westmoreland, or with any committees of a similar nature that may be appointed in other parts of the United States, and also, if found necessary, to call together either general meetings of the people in their respective counties, or conferences of the several committees.

And whereas some men may be found amongst us, so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country, as to accept offices for the collection of the duty.

Resolved therefore, That in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship, have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve, and that it be and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them.

On Motion, Resolved, That the Minutes of this meeting be signed by the chairman, attested by the Clerk, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN CANON, Chairman.

Attest. ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

The State Bank of South-Carolina was to commence business on the 27th August.

We learn that an attempt is now making to render the north branch of the river Potomac navigable for boats, from Fort-Cumberland to Old Town. That the work is carried on under the inspection of Capt. Thomas Beall, who has sixty hands constantly employed, and when completed, boats with produce can pass from Fort-Cumberland to Georgetown. *Balt. Da. Rep.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Active,	M'Keever,	Guadaloupe
Mary Ann,	Ramage,	Havre-de-Grace
Betty,	Merchay,	Port-au-Prince
Jenny,	Tarris,	St. Sebastians
Four Brothers,	Robb,	Barbadoes
Sloop Patron,	Gibson,	Nevis
Commerce,	Belcher,	C. Francois
Peggy,	Whitall,	Baltimore
Eunice,	Griffith,	New-Province
Polly,	—,	Savannah
Schr. Peggy,	Skelly,	Savannah
John,	Bray,	Charleston
Columbia,	M'Cormick,	do.

Since our last a ship with four hundred passengers has arrived at Wilmington from Ireland.

Price of Stocks as in our last.