

The addresses from every part of the kingdom are as general as they were on the King's recovery. This shews the disposition of the people to support the constitution and government of the country against those who would wish to undermine it under the specious word of reform. The proclamation has done more to secure the tranquility of the kingdom than any measure Mr. Pitt could have advised.

The Sierra Leona Company have just received dispatches from this new settlement, of a most agreeable nature, and which are a direct contradiction to some unfavorable reports which have lately been in circulation.

The settlers from England were arrived in perfect good health, and were well received by the natives—so much so, that one of the most powerful kings in the neighborhood had made proposals to live amongst them.

The country had been surveyed, and was found in general well suited for the produce of coffee and cotton, and some parts for sugar; and there is every reason to hope and believe, from the account received, that the settlement will answer the end proposed by those who have embarked in the undertaking—which is to promote the civilization, as well as commerce, of Africa.

The Chevalier de Friere, the Portuguese Charge des Affairs at this court, will set off next month for New-York, where he is charged from the court of Lisbon as Envoy.

The town of Zoul in France, the birth place of Gouvion, has publicly afforded this expression of regret upon his death.

The Society of "Friends to the Constitution," by the organ of the Mayor, one of their members, delivered, in a public sitting, an eulogium upon the departed General. The Municipal Body, the Council General of the Community, and the National Guard, were also present at a solemn service in the parish church of St. Stephen on the occasion. Cannon were fired every half hour throughout the day.

A mausoleum has been erected, decorated with the emblems of war and of public grief, upon which inscriptions express the history of his life, the merits of his character, and the circumstances of his death.

Such is one part of the honors paid by France to the General who has first fallen in the defence of her liberties.

The following law case was tried before Lord Kenyon on Monday last:

—This was an action brought by Lady Elizabeth Lambert, against the Defendant, Mr. Tatterfall, who was a dealer in horses, and also a proprietor of the morning Post, for a gross and scandalous libel contained in different paragraphs of that paper, and charging her with unchastity, by eloping with her footman.

This young lady was unmarried, and was only about nineteen years of age.

She was with her mother at Southampton at the time these scandalous paragraphs were published, and a young lady possessing the highest accomplishments.

After Lord Kenyon had addressed the Jury, they retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff—Four Thousand Pounds Damages.

A new incident in the forgery of a will has lately occurred, which would have done honour to the brilliant invention of a Barrington—the trick of putting and guiding a pen in the dead man's hand, was not sufficient to satisfy the confidence of the parties—it became necessary absolutely to swear, that when the will was witnessed, they saw life in him—and a live fly was actually put into the mouth of the corpse in order that they might safely swear to the fact.

Copy of the Preliminary Articles, agreed upon and exchanged, between the Confederate Powers and the Sultan Tipoo, dated February 22, 1792.

ARTICLE I. One half of the dominions which were in the possession of Tipoo Sultan, at the commencement of the present war, shall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection.

II. Three crores, and thirty lacks of sicca rupees, shall be paid to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz. First, one crore, and sixty-five lacks, shall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion. Second, the remainder, one crore, and sixty-five lacks, at three instalments, not exceeding four months each, in the three coins before-mentioned.

III. All subjects of the four several powers, who may have been prisoners from the time of the late Hyder Ally Khan, to the present period, shall be fairly and unequivocally released.

IV. Until the due performance of the three articles above mentioned, two of the three eldest sons of Tipoo Sultan shall be given as hostages, on the arrival of whom, a cessation of hostilities shall take place.

V. When an agreement, containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tipoo Sultan, counter-agreements shall be sent from the three powers; and, after the cessation of hostilities, such a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship, as shall be settled by the several parties, shall be adjusted and entered into.

A true copy, (Signed)  
G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.  
GEORGE PARRY, Acting Dep. Sec.  
Copied JAMES LAW,  
Examined, CHRIS. WREN, Examiner.  
True copies RICH. TOREN, Sub. Sec.

PARIS, July 2.

Paris is now quite quiet. Quiet it would be for ever, were it not for the wars of foreign despots; those thieves and carcase butchers on the borders! the new constitution of the French is, and all created nature may bless God for it, altogether pacific. It would frustrate all war abroad, as it has already frustrated all law litigations at home. Mr. Burke indeed said, "the constitution was litigious." But he will say so no more. For it is not true. Out of 8000 causes, before the tribunals at Paris, above 6000 are settled, if not amicably, at least equitably and unexpensively, by the enacted preliminary arbitration. (Bureau de Conciliation.)—And as to the existing war with the animal the King of Hungary, as he is called, he, if any such he thing there be, who shall impute it to the French, will be just as wise and just as credited, as the suspected Irishman was, who vapoured about a breach of the peace, when Lord Berkeley shot a highwayman upon Houndlow Heath.

La Fayette, while he was at Paris, passed each day at La Rothefoucault's. But the people planted the tree of liberty before the door of his remaining house in the Faubourg St. Germaine.

BOSTON, September 1.

It is worthy remark, that whilst the Government of the United States, and its administrators, are themes of admiration and applause to the celebrated Mr. Paine, Mr. Fox, and many other friends to the *Rights of Man*, in the French and British Legislatures; they are subjects of daily abuse to anonymous scribblers, and factious partisans, in the United States. It would seem that the advocates of tyranny, had bribed a set of miscreants in France and America, to vilify the only legitimate Representative Governments in the world! But the charge is certainly an imputation on their judgment, in chusing such weak and inconsistent agents.

A gentleman from Salem, informs us, that on Thursday last about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a Hatter's shop near the Sun Tavern, which consumed the same and two dwelling houses.

Mr. William Martin, is started in Maine District, as a Member of Congress. The Hon. Timothy Paine, in Worcester, and Messrs. Warren, Partridge, Cobb, Livermore, Coffin, and Bishop, in the Old Colony.

The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack-River, we are happy to learn, are in a spirited prosecution of their laudable enterprise.

In consequence of the decision of the inhabitants of this town, on Wednesday last, a general inoculation for the Small Pox has taken place—it is supposed there are above 8000 persons who are now under the operation of the disease in this town.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

Yesterday passed through this city, on their way to Fort-Pitt, a company of about 70 men, commanded by Capt. Eaton, and raised by the State of Vermont.

However trifling the acquisition of this state might have been considered by some previous to her union with the United States, we have now a just right to esteem her a valuable member; for, since that period, we do not find that she has been remiss even in punctilios, and to her credit it may be said, at this time, she has produced a set of men, perhaps unequalled by any of her sister states. They, from appearance, are all under thirty; and one would imagine that an army composed entirely of such men, would strike terror in the hearts of the most blood-thirsty of the aborigines of America, however successful they might have been in former campaigns.

EXTRACT FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.  
"IN the journals of Congress we find the Excise passed in the House of Representatives by 36 against 16—in the Senate by 20 against 5.—In this great majority are we not to presume on a certain portion of common sense and honesty? Or are we to presume that the citizens of the United States have sent few to represent them but fools or wicked men? In this number we find the names of Madison and others, of whose characters it has been fashionable to think favorably.

"When the bill was before the House of Representatives last session, and after the duty on domestic spirits was agreed to be lowered, there appeared no division upon it; and in the Senate it was read the second and third times by unanimous consent; it appears that the two great parties in both houses, though often opposed to each other with warmth, have united in the excise."

"The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE for the Third Volume of this GAZETTE, is now ready to be delivered to those who intend to bind that Volume.

"The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

## Philadelphia, Sept. 12.

### ABSTRACT OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

There were three sets of French Ministers in one week. M. Dumourier late Minister of War, in a letter to the National Assembly, says, "I can number thirty-six years of service, military and diplomatic, and twenty-two wounds. I envy the fate of the virtuous Gouvion, and shall think myself most happy if a cannon ball unite all opinions respecting me." On motion of M. Condorcet, a decree was passed by the National Assembly on the 19th June, authorizing the several departments to burn all the books containing the registers and titles of nobility—which they say were the only remaining refuge of this ridiculous vanity.

It appears that a considerable force protected the Tuilleries on the 20th of June, sufficient to have triumphed over the multitude; but respect for the lives of their fellow citizens induced government to forbear. The Queen distributed ribbons and May-branches with a condescension that drew from the multitude the utmost respect. The scene of confusion continued till 9 o'clock at night, and during the five hours it lasted, not less than 40,000 armed men, women and children, passed thro' the royal apartments. In all this confusion, though so many of the lowest and most indigent persons of Paris were in the palace, the most trifling article was not removed from its place.—In M. la Fayette's letter to the National Assembly, in which he denounces the club of the Jacobins, he gives this extraordinary piece of information, viz. *That he espoused the American cause at the very moment when its Ambassadors declared to him that it was lost.*—The National Assembly has voted an indemnification for the loss sustained by the burning of Courtray, and ordered 300,000 livres to be advanced for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

M. de la Fayette went to the Tuilleries from the Assembly; he was escorted by fifty of the National Guard, and introduced into the palace amidst the loudest acclamations of Long live the King! long live M. de la Fayette!—The French have four armies on their frontiers, under the command of the following Generals—M. Luckner, M. de la Fayette, M. Lamolliere, and M. Monteiquion—the first consists of 38,424, the second 38,354, the third 32,573, and the fourth 34,221—these are troops of the line—of these 90,599 are in the field, and 54,173 in garrisons, making together 144,772 men—wanting to complete the regiments, 21,885—so that when completed, the four armies will consist of 166,657. In addition to these, the National Guards amount to 92,500—of which there are with Luckner 21,000, and with Fayette 22,000.

In the proceedings of the National Assembly of the 2d July, we find certain journals complained of as false and libellous. M. Marant said they regarded no bounds, and equally violated law and truth—they were alike destitute of honor and decency, and adhered to the party which they wished to serve, at the expence of every other consideration. M. D'Averhault denounced those journals, which were written by Messrs. Brissot and Condorcet, who employed themselves every day in writing libels against their colleagues.

The papers on the continent talk of negotiations respecting French affairs—that couriers and messengers are daily passing from one Court to another, &c.

The French accounts mention frequent defections from the Austrians—the latter balance these accounts by saying great defections are daily taking place from the French army.

We hear that the insurgent negroes at Hispaniola, have lately defeated a body of French troops, under the command of M. Blanchelande; several valuable French officers lost their lives, it is asserted, on this occasion.

In the Missouri, from Bourdeaux, came passengers—Mr. Franklin Wharton, Mr. John Allen, and Mr. Brian.

The ship Connecticut, Capt. Phipps, has bro't 300 passengers from Londonderry—the Alexander, from Killabegs, 240—and the Canton, Capt. Magee, from Newry, 200—all in good health.

In the Britannia, Martin, arrived at New-York on Sunday last, from Glasgow, came 57 passengers.

Capt. Martin had 37 days passage, and has brought Glasgow newspapers to the 1st August.

Mr. John Mason, son of the late Rev. Doctor Mason, of N. York, arrived in the above ship.

French accounts by the above are subsequent to those already published, viz.

July 19. This day we have the counter list of a Ministry designed by the Jacobins; that is M. Servan, M. Roland, and M. Claviere, to come back to office and to be joined by M. Magnier, M. Grouvelle, and M. Louvet. This is, however, denied by themselves and their friends in a very obstinate way; and the truth is, that the convulsion remains unabated. This will, perhaps, determine it; for the question of M. La Fayette comes on in the assembly, and I have no doubt but the Jacobins will carry some resolutions, in which case a Jacobin Ministry will be appointed, and this will induce the directory of the Department, as well as M. La Fayette, and many others, to resign. There is no prospect of a middle course, and what this arrangement is likely to produce I dread to conjecture.

Extract of a letter from Suffex county, New-Jersey.

"I am happy to observe that the objections to the excise act have entirely subsided in this state, the people being sensible of the propriety of the measure. Four new grain distilleries are now erecting in this county; and a twelvemonth ago there was not one. The Farmers are pleased that Rye is becoming a cash article—till lately it was only disposed of in barter, its bulk and low price not admitting of an extensive land carriage. Whiskey is from 5s. 6d. to 6s. a gallon, Rye at 3s. 6d. a bushel—the profit of the distiller enormous."

Gen. Adv.

In Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU's National Gazette, several lengthy extracts from the "Letters of a Farmer, addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States," have been published. The same Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU was requested to republish from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, printed by Messrs. Hall and Sellers, "Observations of a Freeman" on those letters, or such extracts from those observations as might be convenient to him—this truly impartial Editor has not complied with this reasonable request—but he has published nearly a column of remarks on those Observations of the Freeman. One of this impartial Editor's impartial correspondents in the said National Gazette of the 5th inst. has modestly impeached the impartiality of the Editor of this Gazette for republishing the Observations on the Farmer's Letters, without having first published the Letters!!!

The substance of those Letters is however contained in the address to the Germantown Manufacturing Society; which was copied from the said National Gazette into the Gazette of the United States.—With what consistency the impartial correspondent of Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU has termed FENNO the "One sided Editor," is left with the candid to determine.—The impartiality which from the beginning has so super-eminently distinguished the National Gazette, cannot fail of meeting a proper reward.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The men who impute all manner of folly and corruption to the servants of the people, who tell us how much they hate the vices of a court and how heartily they despise the tools of office, seem to think that their own purity bears proportion to the turpitude and foulness of the characters they draw. In private life, it is thought proper to exercise a little charity in favor even of the worst men: but if we should hunt for the faults of our neighbors, and, as soon as we have found a pin hole in their fame, we should go to work to enlarge it—if we should catch every wind of suspicion that blows over them, and call it proof, what would be said of our conduct? We should be deemed pests in society. Yet there are writers who pursue this method in regard to government, and who pretend to great merit for doing so.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." When one servant of the public intrigues and makes parties against the proceedings of another, there will be a want of order in the administration, and the highest degree of insecurity against the attacks of those who would tear the government down to the very foundation stones. Yet the party writers represent those who hold the offices of government, as combined in a plot against the people. The case therefore stands thus—if they happen not to be well agreed, their measures, engendered in discord, will come to nothing—and if they be well agreed, it is a proof of a conspiracy against liberty.

If it were the business of the political sphere to keep forever revolving, as our globe does, we have men among us who might deserve the name of very clever, because they do all they can to hinder its standing still. But when the people risk life and property for the sake of the inestimable privilege of framing a free government for themselves and their posterity, their toils and dangers are relieved by the hope that they shall finally prevail and live in peace and security. No sooner have they gained their object, than men who abhor a state of tranquility, and who expect to get power and office by disturbing it, tell them that their own laws are despotic, and their submission to their own government is owing to the decline of their former high spirit of liberty. If we are to fight to set up a government, and then to fight to overturn it, we may have to fight for a time in a state of anarchy, till a despotism shall be established to keep the peace. Those unquiet partisans who try to keep the world in a bustle, may possibly have the love of liberty in their hearts, but they will not lend much assistance to the work of erecting her temple.

BENJAMIN BOURNE and FRANCIS MALBONE, Esqrs. are elected Members of the Third Federal House of Representatives for the State of Rhode-Island.

DIED, in this city, Mrs. SMITH, consort of the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from South-Carolina.

—On Thursday last, Capt. JOHN MCPHERSON, of this city.

### SHIP NEWS.

#### ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Polly,	Williamson,	Hull
Canton,	Magee,	Newry
Connecticut,	Phipps,	Londonderry
Alexander,	Woodward,	Killabegs
Columbia,	Maley,	Amsterdam
William Penn,	Josiah,	London
Brig Dolly,	Smith,	Liverpool
Leopard,	Woodbury,	St. Petersburg
Missouri,	Bail,	Bourdeaux
N. S. del Carmen,	Ferniola,	C. Francois
Sally,	Fernald,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Mercury,	Gardner,	St. Croix
Nancy,	Miller,	do.
Industry,	Waite,	Casco-Bay
Lydia,	Vanfise,	C. Francois
Sch'r Annapolis,	Morrison,	Nova-Scotia
Lydia,	Thompson,	Frenchman's Bay
Trimmer,	Staunton,	Antigua
Sloop Henrietta,	Newton,	N. Providence
Sally,	Ingham,	St. Kitts

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22 3/4
3 per Cents,	13 1/2
Deferred,	13 3/4
Full shares Bank U. S. 49	per cent. prem.
1/2 shares,	60

\* \* \* FACT \* \* \* is unavoidably postponed till Saturday.

The Answer to "ARISTIDES" came too late for this day's paper—it will appear in our next.