

JULY 27.

A violent remedy is talked of for the indisposition of the Queen of Portugal. This is the leading her Majesty into a temporary building erected in a large piece of water, into which she is to sink immediately upon her entrance, and to be taken out by persons provided for that purpose.

As fast as the French army under Luckner, and that lately commanded by Fayette, retire, the Austrians press on to take their ground, and are now forcing their route, by Bavay, towards the interior part of the kingdom.

The Elector of Saxony is said to have joined the league against France, and furnishes the allied powers with 24,000 auxiliaries.

The Duke of Brunswick has issued a proclamation, forbidding, on pain of death, every Prussian from entering the camp of the French emigrants, and every French emigrant from entering the Prussian camp. The Chevalier de Nauldes, either not having heard of the proclamation, or imagining that the penalties would not be rigorously inflicted, attempted to enter the Prussian camp, and was shot dead by the sentinel. Count d'Egmont is to command the right wing of the army of the Princes, but it is not resolved that this army shall act at all.

A warrant has just received the royal signature, for issuing from the Treasury the sum of 2000l. to the Trustees of the Protestant Dissenting meeting-house at Birmingham, as a full compensation for the losses and damages sustained by the destruction of that edifice during the late riots there.

Saturday, an officer arrived at the Admiralty Office with letters from Lord Hood in the grand fleet, which were dated off Ushant, the 16th inst where the fleet was then lying, and all well.

The camp at Bagshot, under the command of the Duke of Richmond, is now formed, and the different regiments are arriving daily. The King goes occasionally; the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Gordon, Lady Susan, and several persons of fashion, are now at the camp.

One of the assassins of the late unfortunate Dillon was executed at Lifle on the 13th inst.

A fort of revolution has taken place at Constantinople. The sublime Porte has established a Privy Council with jurisdiction in all political matters, without which the Grand Vizier, cannot act. Despotism is thus somewhat shaken even in her favorite seat.

RICHMOND, September 5.

We are credibly informed that about 100 Indians lately made an attack on Gallipolis, a French settlement on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanahwa, which continued for some time. The Indians, after destroying the standing corn, killing four or five, and doing other mischief, retreated.—About the same time two young women, named Morris, of Kanahwa country, were killed.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

M. Merlin, at the Tribune of the Jacobins, in Paris, made use of the following expression; "Is there not one worthy citizen to be found, who shall plunge a poniard into La Fayette's Body?"

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 1.

On Wednesday last the Bridge in the centre of this town was finished. The completion of a work of so much elegance and public utility was thought worthy of public notice, and was accordingly celebrated on the day following. The chartered military companies, under the command of Cols. Tillinghast and Whipple, paraded on the Bridge a little before noon. At twelve o'clock fifteen cannon were discharged upon the Bridge, which was adorned with an equal number of flags, and several manual firings were also performed. The military companies then escorted his Excellency the Governor, and a large number of respectable citizens, with the master-builder and mechanics of the Bridge, to Federal-Hill, where, having partaken of a cold collation, the discharge of cannon echoed to toasts:

This Bridge is built on the model of that which connects Boston and Charleston. Though much inferior to that in length, it is inferior to none in strength and beauty. It is 120 feet long, having a draw 22 feet. It is 56 feet wide, with chinefe fence at the sides, and palisadoed 8 feet from each side. It is lighted by 6 lamps, which were constructed by Major Burrill, of this town, and are suspended on posts, whose golden tops will long witness the taste and generosity of those young gentlemen at whose expense they were gilt.

This very necessary piece of work has been executed by Mr. Whiting, of Norwich, under the agency of John Dorrance, Esq. in the course of a few months, much to the satisfaction of the public.

We are informed that Mr. Whiting is applied to respecting the Bridge to be erected from West-Boston to Cambridge.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Sept. 3.

On Friday morning last, this town sustained a very heavy loss by the death of Mr. DANIEL ROGERS, in the 40th year of his age.

As a merchant and man of business, enterprise, industry and punctuality marked his conduct; in his temper and disposition he was humane and benevolent, and in his manners affable and polite; as a husband, father, brother, friend and master, few perhaps excelled him: these virtues soon gained him general esteem, and induced the freemen of the town, in April last, to call him forth for one of their representatives to the General Assembly, and at their late choice to re-elect him to sit in the ensuing October session.

The anxiety and concern for his recovery, apparent on every countenance, during a long and severe illness, demonstrated the sensibility of his fellow-citizens, and the part they shared in his sufferings; as did the great number of all ranks and denominations, paying the last tribute to his memory, by their attendance at his funeral, on yesterday evening, discover how sincerely they lament his untimely exit.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ARISTIDES.

THOUGH there would be no great hazard of mistake in inferring the writer of the paper under the signature of *Aristides* from "the appropriate and prominent features" which characterize the style of that paper; yet I forbear to imitate the example which has been set, with too little decorum, by naming or describing the supposed author. The similitude of style, or any other circumstance merely probable, is too slight a foundation for so improper a procedure.

Peculiar circumstances which it is not necessary to explain, uniting with the conjecture which is indulged respecting the real *Aristides*, lead to a change of the original party to the charges. The discussion will be taken up and pursued by one, who is willing to be responsible for the allegations he shall make, and who consequently will not refuse to be known, on proper terms, to the officer concerned. It is however not meant to invite enquiry on that head. It is most advisable that none should be made. For any public purpose, none will be requisite. For any personal one, none will be proper. What shall be said, will merely apply to public conduct, and will be supported by proof and argument.

Why then, it may be asked, the intimation of a willingness to be known, if required? The answer is, merely to put an end to the epithets "cowardly assassin," "striking in the dark," and other tropes and figures of a similar nature. Some rhetoric may be spoiled, but the elucidation of truth will be promoted.

It occurs at once to an observant reader, that *Aristides* passes over in total silence, the leading article of charge brought by the *American* against Mr. Jefferson—namely, That he is the institutor and patron of a certain Gazette published in this city, the object and tendency of which are to vilify and depreciate the government of the United States, to misrepresent and traduce the administration of it, except in the single department of which that gentleman is the head; implicating in the most virulent censure the majorities of both houses of Congress, the heads both of the treasury and war departments, and sparing not even the Chief Magistrate himself; that in the support of this paper, thus hostile to the government, in the administration of which he holds so important a trust, he has not scrupled to apply the money of that very government; departing by this conduct from the rules of official propriety and obligation, and from the duty of a discreet and patriotic citizen.

This is the leading and main charge which has been brought by the *American* against Mr. Jefferson, which he supports in several ways.

1st. By direct proof of an official connection between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette—coeval with, or rather antecedent to the first establishment of that paper.

2d. By the suggestion of his being opposed to the present government of the United States, while it was under the consideration of the people.

3d. By the suggestion of his being opposed to the principal measures which have been adopted in the course of its administration, particularly those relating to the finances.

The object of the above recapitulation is to shew the true original state of the question; in order that it may be clearly seen how entirely *Aristides*, in his defence, loses sight of the principal point, and contents himself with an indirect endeavor to involve it in uncertainty, by disputing or denying some positions which form only the collateral evidence.

It will now remain to see how the charges of the *American* have been and can be supported.

As to the connection between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette, neither of the following facts can or will be disputed. If any of them should be denied, it will be proved beyond the possibility of doubt.

1st. That the Editor of the National Gazette is a Clerk in the department of State for foreign languages, and as such, receives a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year.

2d. That he became so antecedent to the establishment of his Gazette, having actually received his salary from the 17th August, 1791, and not having published the first number of his paper till the 31st of October following.

3d. That at the time he became so, there was another character, a Clerk in the same department, who understood the French language; and that the Editor of the National Gazette is a translator of that language only.

4th. That the appointment was not made under any special provision, marking out a particular Clerkship of the kind, its duties, or its emoluments; but under a general authority to appoint Clerks, and allow them salaries, not exceeding the average of 500 dollars to each.

5th. That the Editor of the National Gazette, immediately preceding the establishment of that paper, was the superintendent or conductor of a paper belonging to Childs & Swaine, printed at New-York.

These are the facts: The conclusion is irresistible. The secret intentions of men being in the repositories of their own breasts, it rarely happens, and is therefore not to be expected, that direct and positive proof of them can be adduced.

Prefumptive facts and circumstances must afford the evidence; and when these are sufficiently strong they ought to decide.

We find the head of a department taking the Editor of a Gazette into his employment, as a clerk, with a stated salary—not for any special purpose, which could not have been accomplished otherwise; for he had, at the time, in his department, a clerk who was capable of performing the very service required, and could without difficulty have procured others similarly qualified; nor from any particular necessity arising from a too limited allowance, or any other cause; for he had it in his power to allow an adequate compensation to a character who might have been regularly attached to the department.

The very existence of such a connexion, then, is alone a sufficient foundation for believing, that the design of the arrangement was to secure an influence over the paper, the Editor of which was so employed. But the circumstances which attend it explain the nature of it beyond a doubt. That which has been just mentioned, namely, there having been previously a clerk in the department qualified to render the service, is a weighty one. The coming of a new printer, from another State to in-

stitute a new paper—his having been appointed a clerk in the department prior to his removal to this city—his having been compensated before he was even present, to satisfy the appearance of rendering service; these circumstances give a point and energy to the language of the transaction which render it unequivocal.—There perhaps never was a more flimsy covering for the penioning of a printer. Some ostensible ground for giving him the public money was necessary to be contrived—the clerkship of foreign languages was deemed a plausible pretext.—But no man acquainted with human nature, or with the ordinary wiles of political intrigue, can be deceived by it.

The medium of negotiation between the Secretary of State and Mr. Freneau, in order to the institution of his paper, is known, and documents are possessed which ascertain the person; but they are at present withheld, from considerations of a particular nature.—There are the more readily yielded to; because the facts, which have been stated, render it unnecessary to exhibit them.—Those facts prove to the satisfaction of every impartial mind, that Mr. Jefferson is the INSTITUTOR and PATRON of the National Gazette.

As to the complexion and tendency of that Gazette, a reference to itself is sufficient. No man who loves the government, or is a friend to the public tranquillity, but must reprobate it as an incendiary and pernicious publication, and condemn the auspices under which it is supported.

In another paper, the charges which have occasioned so much umbrage to *Aristides*, will be more correctly stated and enforced. The precise terms of the advice which was given by Mr. Jefferson to Congress, respecting the transfer of the French debt to a Company of Hollanders, will be recited.

This characteristic trait in the political principles of that gentleman, will be submitted to the honest feelings not only of the great body of the yeo manny, to whom such affected appeals are so often made, but to honest men of whatsoever class or condition.

CATULUS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

By the latest accounts from the Westward it appears that the Indians discover a temper directly the reverse of pacific—that they have sacrificed Col. Hardin and Major Trueman appears to be too true. That they have incessantly committed depredations on the frontiers—that within the bounds of the State of Kentucky alone between forty and fifty persons have been killed or made prisoners since last spring; and a party of 18 near Fort Jefferson who were making hay, were lately attacked—one only escaped—and four that were taken prisoners were burnt by the Shawanese.

By accounts from Albany it appears that the various plans of Bridges and Canals in contemplation by the citizens in that part of the State of New-York, are in a train of prosecution.—The recent examinations of the rivers, &c. have ascertained that the projected improvements in the interior navigation is much more practicable than was ever conceived of.

Tuesday last a young man was committed to the goal of this city, on suspicion of his having been concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeve.

The State Gazette of Georgia, printed at Augusta the 25th August, says, that W. A. Bowles was hanged at Madrid the 7th June, at the common place of execution. This is probably premature, as accounts of Bowles' being at Cadiz subsequent to the 7th June, have been published.

By a public communication from Governor Telfair, to the Representatives in Congress of the State of Georgia, it appears that it will require One Million of Dollars to be assumed on account of that State, to cover its State Debts.

On Friday the 17th August, a fire broke out in Halifax, Nova-Scotia, which consumed six tenements and the Ordnance Laboratory before it could be got under. A Mr. Wellnor and his wife perished in the flames. The loss of property is said to be great.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday contains no Indian intelligence.

Sunday the 26th August, three soldiers belonging to the Federal Army were shot at Pittsburgh, for desertion.

The British July Packet arrived at New-York, last Sunday, via Halifax.

Mr. JAMES CAREY, late printer and proprietor of a Dublin Newspaper, entitled the *Rights of Irishmen*, proposes publishing a daily paper in Richmond—to commence the first of October next.

The publication of "the private Life of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq." is begun in London—it appears to be from the Doctor's own notes, and begins thus—

"My Dear Son,

"I have lately amused myself with collecting some little Anecdotes of our Family, &c."

Wednesday the 5th instant was celebrated at Providence, the anniversary Commencement of Rhode-Island College. The procession, at half past ten o'clock, moved from College-Hall to the Baptist Meeting-house, where, after an introductory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stillman, the exercises of the day began—these being finished, highly to the acceptance of a numerous audience, the Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on seventeen, and that of Master in the Arts on six candidates.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Rippon, of London—the Rev. John Ryland, jun. of England—and the Rev. Benjamin Foster, of New-York. The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. Perez Fobes, of Raynham—Mr. Benjamin West, of Providence—and the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

At the Commencement at Dartmouth College, the 22d ult. the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH—and that of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. SAMUEL LIVERMORE, and the Hon. JOHN PICKERING, Chief Justice of New-Hampshire.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Marshal Luckner was in Paris the 17th July—the public mind was greatly agitated in accounting for the motives of his being there.—The late apparent reconciliation of parties in the National Assembly turns out a temporary business, as violent debates still take place, and factions still distract the public councils.—M. Luckner left Paris about the 20th July—he is much dissatisfied with the decree which interdicts petitions from Generals of the armies.—The decree, which declares the country to be in danger, has been published with great ceremony in all parts of the city—and books were opened in which great numbers of citizens enrolled their names.—The Assembly have decreed that the army shall be reinforced, so as to make it consist of 450,000 men.—M. Dufaillat the rebel aristocrat and several of his friends and followers have been cut to pieces, the persons legally authorized not being able to prevent their being massacred; the forts of Bannes & Jales are reduced to ashes.—On M. Dufaillat were found papers which disclose an immense plot against the Constitution; by far the most extensive of any attempted against it. M. Dufaillat in these papers is named Generalissimo of the South, in which the counter-revolution was to commence—copies of these papers were read in the Assembly, by which it appeared that M. Dufaillat and a Count de Combet were agents to the French Princes, that the Catholics were to rise against the Protestants, the Royalists who are for the old monarchy against the Patriots, &c.—The Cure de Bannes was sacrificed by M. Dufaillat and his troops.—Long and loud debates ensued on reading these papers, and it was decreed that fifty-seven persons were guilty of high treason.—Since the death of Dufaillat quietness is restored to the South of France.—The anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated by the patriotic societies in London.—Accounts are received from Lord Cornwallis to the fourth of March, in which he speaks in high terms of the officers and soldiers of his army—but makes no mention of the death of Gen. Meadows.—The Amsterdam Gazette represents the partition of Poland as a matter fixed on—That notwithstanding the efforts of the nation, the unhappy fate of that country seems to be at length decided—Thus a people which had set an example to the civilized world, by establishing a government which has raised the human species, long depressed and humiliated by the iron hand of feudal despotism, to the rank assigned them in the original constitution of nature, are again to be made the sport of ambition, the miserable slaves of arbitrary power and lordly domination.—That the righteous governor of the universe may blast the designs of the despots of the earth, and yet interpose that power which is omnipotent to save, in favor of Poland, must be the ardent prayer of all good patriots.—The English army under Lord Cornwallis is now in possession of Hyder Ally's superb Tomb, and an elegant palace near Seringapatam—The Tomb is converted by the British General into an hospital for the sick and wounded of his army.

Paris, according to the latest accounts, is in a state of violent agitation; every thing appears to be guided by the impulse of the moment—the constituted powers despised, and the voice of faction allowed the utmost latitude that imagination can conceive.—Great desertions of the officers of the army continue.—Comparative accounts of the British Customs, Excise, &c. for the weeks ending the 21st of July 1791, and 1792.

Table with 4 columns: Category, 1791 (L. s. d.), 1792 (L. s. d.), and Difference. Rows include Customs, Excise, Stamps, Incidents, and a total for 1792.

Increase for the week ending July 21, 1792, above its corresponding week in 1791, one hundred thirteen thousand four hundred seventy-four pounds three shillings!

The amount of the revenue in 1792, above 1791, has already considerably exceeded half a million!

On the 20th July, a fire broke out in the general hospital at Valenciennes. The buildings, which served as magazines for the camp equipage, were burnt. The sick in the hospital were happily rescued from the flames. This dreadful calamity, is said to have been the effect of treachery, part of a match having been found where the fire first broke out. Soon after the appearance of the fire, the Austrians advanced from Bavay to Jeanlin, within a league and a half of Valenciennes; but they were vigorously repulsed with loss.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Ship Name, Origin, and Agent. Includes Ship Manchester, Swanwick, Active, Alexander, Minerva, Harriet, Brig Industry, Schooner Nancy, Sloop Jenny.

The Minerva has brought 397 passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full Shares Bank U. S., and 1/2 shares.

PLANS OF THE City of Washington, Sold by the BOOKSELLERS, DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.