

# Gazette of the United States.

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FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. II.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

AN idea has been circulated, that Congress have granted exemptions, privileges and bounties to the New-Jersey Society for promoting useful manufactures, and parts of the letters of "THE FARMER" tend to confirm that mistake. The freemen of the United States will find, however, on the strictest examination, that no vote, resolution or act, of the federal legislature, has been passed concerning that company, and of course that no bounty, privilege, exemption or other advantage has been given by Congress to them, their workmen or their property, of any sort or kind. They are indisputably liable to the impost, tonnage, duty on distilled spirits, and every other revenue of the United States, present or future, in like manner and in equal proportion with any other citizen or owner of property. They have no direct or indirect advantage under the acts of Congress, but what every citizen has, who inclines to pursue the branches they may carry on. It is therefore an high duty to the people to undeceive them in a matter, which might give them discontentment with a government, under which they are tasting a degree of prosperity never before enjoyed by them, or any other nation.

The whole of the advantages enjoyed by the New-Jersey manufacturing company are under a law of that State. This act has exempted their workmen from military duty, except in cases of invasion or imminent danger; but this will not avail them in the smallest degree, because it exempts only from calls under the laws of the State, which are now annulled by the militia act of Congress. From militia duty they are not nor can they be exempted by the legislature of New-Jersey; and the law of the United States requires the same militia services, duties, fines, &c. from each of the New-Jersey Society and its workmen, as from any other citizen or manufacturer.

The company have powers relative to canals and inland navigation, similar to those of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal companies, in Pennsylvania, and the Hudson and Mohawk river companies, in New-York. Corporations for inland navigation exist also in New-England, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, though it should seem that "THE FARMER'S" objections to this kind of association is such, that it is doubtful whether he would consent to a corporation for making a turnpike road, or an inland navigation, or a religious society or a public school. The yeomanry of the United States, however, it is presumed have no such fanciful objections to these common and necessary means of obtaining such desirable and useful objects. We have city, town, and borough corporations in Pennsylvania, and in all the States, with civil powers to preserve the peace and order of the society, and the health of the people, and to facilitate the settlement of accounts and debts in places where there is usually some dealing and trade. Burlington, Amboy, Elizabeth-town and Brunswick, in New-Jersey, being so incorporated, the legislature of that State appear to have thought it no great favor to provide for the establishment of the district which should become the principal seat of the manufactory in the same manner, but probably deemed it, as it really appears, highly expedient. It seems to be very wise to have a well regulated police in a place where there will be many strangers. The assembly of New-Jersey have exhibited a cautious delicacy, worthy of the legislators of a free and intelligent people, in expressly providing, that the place or district shall not become incorporated, if a majority of the taxable inhabitants thereof shall signify to the Governor their dissent from, or disapprobation of the incorporation—So that if, on mature deliberation, they do not like the powers of the incorporation, or if they are, on general principles, against any sort of incorporation, they have ample power to prevent it. This, fellow citizens, is the law which "THE FARMER" tells you "grants to a few wealthy men the exclusive jurisdiction of six miles square, and a variety of unconstitutional privileges." It is not a few wealthy men, but all the taxable inhabitants, who are to be incorporated, and nearly all of the principal owners of the stock of the company actually reside in other townships, counties and States, and a few in foreign countries; and not being "inhabitants" cannot be members of the territorial corporation, which is to possess the civil powers. Besides it really is not true, that they are to have "exclusive" jurisdiction, for they are as much under the controul of the legislature, the Governor, and the judiciary of the State and of the government of the United States, as any other city or corporate town, or any county or village in New-Jersey. It is not necessary to comment upon the indecorum and abuse for art, design, criminality, folly, and breach of duty, which "THE FARMER" bestows upon the government of New-Jersey, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the company, in the very page wherein he thus amply mistakes and misrepresents their proceedings. He speaks of danger from a capital stock of £. 140,000 sterling in the hands of a great number of persons, when there are and

have been these thirty years several individuals in the United States, who are each worth as great a sum. This stock is owned by manufacturers from abroad, who are employed by the company, by farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, women, minors, landed men, and monied men, members of the general government, officers of the State of New-Jersey, citizens of various States, and foreigners resident here and in other countries. Can it be expected, that combinations and devices dangerous to liberty or honest industry can take place in so mixed a society or can it be supposed, that such perversions of the countenance of a State will be permitted to exist a single month.

The legislature of New-Jersey have exempted the workmen from their State poll-taxes, upon their persons and occupations; but it is not likely that such exemption will be of any value, because poll taxes are so generally disapproved that they are always made very light in this country, and are seldom or never imposed on any but single men, and taxes on occupations are a very trivial part of the resources of any State, and the exemption will be of little avail, because Congress will lay the principal taxes and they have not given any exemption. The great taxes of all known countries are consumption duties, custom-house duties and the land tax. All these the workmen will have to pay, whether laid by the State or by the United States. But as the finances of New-Jersey are in a very good situation and daily improving, and it is a State of great economy in its public expences, its legislature will have very little occasion to collect money from the people. The federal customs, duties and taxes are those which the citizens of New-Jersey will principally have to pay, and the workmen, raw materials, manufactures, lands and tenements of the workmen and of the company will be as liable to those customs, duties and taxes as if the exemption had not been made by the State. For it is plain that a State act cannot exempt from taxes of any kind due to the general government.

[To be concluded in our next.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is true that men have degenerated from what the ancients were. But one is led to believe, from the resemblance of temper and conduct discovered among certain writers against our government, that the Athenian blood is not yet all run out.

The best republics of ancient times were ruined by the ambition of men who studied the most refined arts, and practised the vilest means to keep the multitude restless and inflamed. Men possessing the powers of oratory to govern the assemblies of the people, were jealous of their own authority. They hated those whom genius made their competitors, and merit and virtue their superiors.—Impatient for honors and employments, of which they were unworthy, they assumed the office of censors on those who possessed them. Not having nor being entitled to gain the public confidence, they made it their incessant care to destroy it where it was placed. By arts, always odious, but always formidable, they inflamed intestine dissensions; they disseminated suspicious and frightful tales through the state. They had against them, indeed, the severity of the laws, and the contempt of all good men: but in their favor they had the pretext of public good, so often made an instrument in the hands of ambition and party enmity; and they had also, what was of still more avail to obtain their ends, their effrontery and their insolence. No city had more glory than Athens—no citizens enjoyed less tranquillity—none had wiser laws or less regarded them—none produced more great men or better citizens: yet none murdered more reputations, or spilt more of the blood of heroes than Athens. O city! not less renowned for tumult than for genius, while we weep and wonder over thy ruins, may we learn this instruction, that even wise and equal laws, unless strictly and steadily enforced, incite factions to a fiercer animosity, and arm them with more deadly weapons. B.

## Foreign Affairs.

TREVES, July 15.

HOSTILITIES will not take place till after the publication of the manifesto of the confederated powers. These are the principal articles of that important act—1st. The Powers declare that they do not design to make war against the King nor the French people, still less to dictate laws to them; and that they are only armed against those who, after having overthrown the empire, threaten the general safety of all Europe together.—2dly. That they enter into France only to facilitate to the King the free exercise of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the French nation the measures which circumstances, and the return of tran-

quility make necessary.—3dly. They render the bodies in authority responsible for all attempts which might be committed in the spirit of fanaticism or otherwise against the Royal Family, or the persons prescribed by the seditious.

PARIS, July 16.

On the Federation day a circumstance took place while the King was at the Military School, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to and from the Thuilleries, being assembled in the court of the military school, one of them addressing his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the King, he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their King till the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign.—The officer of the guard informed the King of this transaction; his majesty descended from the saloon to the court yard; the tears stood in his eyes; he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the ranks shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene!

The grenadiers kept their word: when the King joined the National Assembly, to ascend the altar, they formed a line three deep on each side, and, contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the King; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honor of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was, "the King is confined to our care; you cannot pass;—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the King until they had left him safe in the Thuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading of the oath, the King kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je Jure de faire respecter la Loi." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

\* I swear to make the law respected.

OSTEND, August 3.

MANIFESTO, published at Brussels the 28th July, 1792, given by the DUKE of BRUNSWICK, Commander in Chief of the Austrian and Prussian Armies.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and King of Prussia, having confided to me the command of the combined armies which they have caused to be assembled on the frontiers of France; I have resolved to announce to the inhabitants of that kingdom, the motives that have induced these two sovereigns to this step, and the principles by which they are governed therein.

After having arbitrarily suppressed the rights and pretensions of the German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine, and overset all interior order and good government; exercised against the sacred person of the King and his august family, innumerable injuries and violences, continued from day to day, and constantly renewed. Those who have usurped the reins of government have, at length, filled up the measure of their iniquities in causing

an unjust war to be declared against his Imperial Majesty, and in attacking his provinces, situated in the Low Countries. Some of the possessions of the Germanic empire have been involved in this invasion, and others have escaped, only by submitting to the imperious menaces of the predominating faction, and of its emillaries.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, uniting with his Imperial Majesty, by the ties of a strict and defensive alliance, as well as in his quality of preponderating member of the Germanic body, has not been able to refuse marching to the succour of his ally, and co-estates; and it is in both these qualities, that he takes upon himself the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

To these two interests is united another equally important and which the two sovereigns have much at heart—that of causing the anarchy existing in the interior of France to cease, to stay the assaults made upon the throne and the altar; to re-establish the legal authority; to restore to the king the liberty and safety of which he has been deprived, and to place him in a situation to exercise the legitimate authority that of right belongs to him.

Convinced that the sound part of the nation abhors the excesses of a faction that subdues it, and that the greater number of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment of auxiliary aid openly to declare themselves against their odious oppressors, his majesty the emperor, and his majesty the king of Prussia, call upon and invite them to return without delay to the paths of reason, of justice, of order, and of peace.—With these views the undersigned general and commander in chief of the two armies declares as follows.

1st. That, led into this war by irresistible motives, the two courts propose to themselves no other objects than the good of France, without intending to enrich themselves by means of their conquests.

2d. That they do not intend to intermeddle in the interior affairs of France, but mean only to deliver the king, the queen, and the royal family from their captivity, and to procure to his most christian majesty the necessary security that the king may be enabled without danger or obstacle to call together such convocation or assembly as he may think proper, to assist in preserving that happiness to his subjects, which he has promised them, and to which he will contribute all that may depend upon him.

3d. The combined armies will protect all cities, burghs, villages, persons, and possessions, that shall submit to the king, and they will instantaneously contribute to the restoring of order, and a good police throughout all France.

4th. The National Guard are called upon provisionally, to watch over the tranquility of the country, to the safety of the persons and effects of all French citizens, until the arrival of the troops of their imperial and royal majesties, or until it shall be otherwise ordered under pain of being held personally responsible.—On the other hand, such of the national guards as shall have fought against the troops of the allied courts, and shall be taken arms in hand, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their king and as disturbers of the public peace.

5th. That the general officers, subalterns and soldiers of the troops of the French line are equally called upon to return to their ancient fealty, and instantly to submit to the king their lawful sovereign.

6th. That the members of the departments, the districts and municipi-