

good of mankind accompanied Mr. J—'s abilities with a disposition to make them of use for the good of his fellow citizens." It is to be lamented that he is so much altered now; for certainly the use to which he now applies his abilities, particularly his talent for intrigue and party-work, evince a disposition hostile to the good of his fellow citizens, and destructive of their future welfare. As to his being what *Aristides* calls him an old meritorious public servant, it is supposed his eminent services in Virginia, at the time of Tarleton's invasion, are alluded to; and as to the crime of *An American*, in attacking Mr. J— during his absence, this would not have happened had he been attending his duty where he ought to be. SCOURGE.

From the (Boston) Columbian Centinel.

"I HAVE no manner of doubt, that the strict, inflexible integrity, and superior abilities of the VICE-PRESIDENT, in addition to his independence of party views and connexions, are the only faults he has; and these, I assure you, are insuperable in the eyes of his enemies. For these they never will cease to persecute him: But may our country be wise—and still oppose him to the arts of the unprincipled, as the shield of their liberties. This, he has been undeviatingly for more than twenty years."

PARIS, July 18.

Speech made the 14th of July, at the inauguration of the first stone of the column of liberty, on the ruins of the Bastille:

"On the ruins of the cavern of despotism, the column of Liberty erects itself. It will not be so easy for tyrants to destroy our labors, as it was for citizens to overturn the Bastille. It is due to the Representatives of the people to lay its foundation—we see among them three, who, with us, dared on this ground, the cannon of despotism: they swore with us a mortal hatred to the enemies of the people; they have kept their oath. Since tyranny still dares to raise its hideous head, let us swear together to give it a death wound. All Kings conspire to ruin the French nation. Let us then swear to destroy the conspiring Kings. It is time to reap the fruit of our work, and to see the reign of anarchy succeeded by the sunshine of law and equality."

Where the Bastille stood there was an immense tent, brilliantly ornamented, and different coloured fire works displayed; an immense group of the sons and daughters of freedom danced and sung on the very spot where the excesses of misery have for centuries been endured by the victims of tyrants!

The king has ordered M. M. Luckner, Montesquieu, &c. &c. and all the Generals whatever, to refuse permission to M. Philippe Joseph Louis (the Duke of Orleans) to serve in any of their armies.

M. Brissot, who has done so much for the Jacobins by vehemently opposing every minister which they and he had not at least contributed to advance to public office, has fallen under the displeasure of his colleagues. A motion was made the other night to erase his name from the books of the Jacobins, and his friends only evaded the disgrace by moving the order of the day, because it was unworthy their importance to spend so much time upon individuals.

LONDON, July 19.

The Kings of Hungary and Prussia are said each to have advanced a sum of money to the French emigrants; but on condition, that the application of it shall be superintended by a Prussian and Austrian commissary.

The Prince of Nassau brings them a letter of credit from the Emperors of Russia, for a considerable sum.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the College on Thursday last, the Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this town, and Professor of Divinity in the College, was elected President of the College *pro tempore*—and the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq. was elected a Trustee of the College.

The election of the Reverend Mr. Maxcy (whose reputation as a gentleman and a scholar is established wherever he is known) to the Presidency of Rhode-Island College, must be a pleasing event to all the friends of the institution, and cannot but have a pleasing influence on its future prosperity.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 12.

A correspondent from the western part of the state observes, that the people are generally anxious to take out licences for their stills during the season; but there is no county in which there is a person authorized to grant them, owing to the difficulty of executing the former law—that they are tolerably satisfied with the present modification, as better accommodated to their rights.

Extract of a letter from Hillsborough, Sept. 2.

"The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Mr. Franklin, Mr. Benford, and Mr. Saunders, closed their business on Friday evening, agreeably to the limitation of the act under which they sat.

Here follows a statement I procured of their proceedings:

The amount of certificates and due-bills issued by the Board of Commissioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton, was, £. 226,171 11 2

Amount of Warrenton certificates and due-bills tendered to the Board of Commissioners at Hillsborough for examination, were,

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| £. 76,504 11 2 | certificates. |
| 8,194 1 4 | due-bills. |

Amount presented,

| | |
|----------------|--|
| £. 84,698 12 6 | |
|----------------|--|

Of which were re-issued, £. 18,000 5 10 certificates.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 4,137 15 8 | due-bills. |
|------------|------------|

Total re-issued, £. 22,138 1 6

Amount issued by the above Board for unliquidated claims,

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| £. 20,372 10 11 | certificates. |
| 6,790 16 11 | due-bills. |

Total £. 27,163 7 10

Amo. Warrenton re-issued 22,138 1 6

Total amount £. 49,301 9 4

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The French papers mention frequent desertions from the Austrian army.—They say further, that a great mutiny has broken out among the soldiery of that army; and that it requires one half to keep the other in subjection. A report at Vienna states, that the Austrian Minister at Constantinople had been arrested.—A grant of the liberty of the press, under very moderate restrictions has been made at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden—the abettors of the King's assassination it is thought will be pardoned. The States of Holland have determined not to take, openly, an active part in the disputes with France—but the wishes of the Stadtholderian party are in favor of the Prussian arms.—The Dutch patriots are much cared for by the Prince of late, being appointed by him to places of emolument. A camp is now formed at Soissons in France. The manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick does not appear to have produced the effect wished for by every friend to the liberties of France, a cordial union among all parties for the common defence of the country—on the contrary it appears that they are as eager in reviling and calumniating each other, as if they had no common enemy.—It is however expected that order will arise out of confusion; one account says that the Jacobin club can reckon only 45 or 46 members of the National Assembly on whom they can depend. A confirmed majority on either side will probably produce a concert of measures, which appears at present to be much wanted.

The King of Prussia has published a long manifesto, stating the reasons which have induced him to take up arms against France—these reasons are substantially the same with those contained in the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick—it is however couched in more elegant and explicit terms, than the latter; or else that of the Duke has not had justice done it in the translation.—The anniversary of the French Revolution has been celebrated with great eclat in Ireland and Scotland—among the numerous patriotic toasts given on this occasion, the name of WASHINGTON, the father of his country and the friend of mankind, is brought forward with most distinguished honor and respect.—Blanchard, the celebrated aeronaut, lately performed an aerial tour from the free and imperial town of Lubeck, in company with a young lady, for the purpose of displaying the National Flag of France in the upper regions—complete success crowned the enterprize.—This

fact was announced to the National Assembly.

It has been reported that a general action had taken place between the Austrian and French armies, previous to the sailing of the Ohio from Bristol, and that the latter were victorious.

A vessel from Bayonne arrived here, brings accounts that the Spaniards were arming in all their ports.

It has been proposed in the Jacobin Club, that a Dictature of 21, should supersede both King and Assembly, chuse ministers, appoint generals, and conduct the war.

It is determined, that the states of Holland shall not take an active part in the affairs of France.—A subscription is open in England for the succour of the people of Poland.

The King notified the Assembly that the Elector of Cologne, and the Duke of Wirtemberg, were preparing hostilities against France.—The important question respecting the DEPOSING of the KING, was to be agitated on the 9th of August.

The fourth anniversary of French Freedom was celebrated at Paris with great solemnity and magnificence, and without any unfortunate accident happening throughout the day. The procession to the Champ de Confederation was very regular and extremely grand. The King arrived on the ground about noon. He was attended by the Ex-Ministers and a large body of National Guards, and was received with acclamations by the people. The following oath was then read aloud, the King, the National Assembly, the Deputies of the Departments, and all the Ministers, Officers, &c. standing uncovered, with their hands raised to Heaven:

"We swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King—to maintain with all our power the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and accepted by the King; to protect the individual and preserve his property according to law; to see that there be a free circulation of grain throughout the kingdom; to enforce, with all our power, the collection of the public revenues, and to remain united to every Frenchman by the bands of brotherly love."

The King, the Legislature, and the people, then pronounced aloud, "I swear it." The acclamations which followed were long and reiterated.

The Russians, in consequence of the warm reception they met with from the Poles at Zaslav, on the 17th June, have made no further progress into the kingdom on that quarter. Had some of the Polish general officers done their duty effectually, the advantages over the Russians would have been greater. The King has therefore ordered, that Prince Michael Lubomirski, and General Czarliki, who each commanded a brigade, should be tried by a court martial.

From the motions of the Russians, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, seems to be their object. The King therefore, in consequence of the danger which threatens that place, instead of joining as was his intention, the army of the Prince Poniatowski, his nephew, in Volhynia, is now anxious only for that in Lithuania. He has in consequence ordered a camp to be formed beyond the Vistula, near Warsaw, to cover that city.—The English papers say, the King of the French has four chances to run; he will either be carried off by the Jacobins to Bourdeaux, by the Feuillants to Lyons, by Luckner or Fayette to either army, or by the Hulans to the German dominions.—Under the first stone of the Pillar of Liberty to be erected on the ruins of the Bastille, a box was placed containing the declaration of the Rights of Man—the King's picture, and that of the first President of the constituent assembly—and of the members of the constituted powers, some bell-metal money, and some assignats.—By the latest accounts the Emperor and Emperess of Germany were arrived at Frankfort preparatory to the Coronation, which was to take place the 14th July.

Accounts from India to the 22d March, say, that General Meadows had entirely recovered of his wounds.—Lieutenant George Douglas, of the 75th regiment in India, was cashiered for killing Lieutenant James Burch in a duel.—Twenty-five Priests, the English papers say, have been hung by the populace in France.

The Glass-Works erected a few years since at Watervliet, west of Albany, in the state of New-York, having been repaired, are now furnished with materials for carrying on the business in its utmost extent. The window-glass there manufactured, is said to be equal to Bristol.

The ingenious John Churchman has sailed from Baltimore for London.

Upon a late occasion it was found that the Federal interest in the state of Rhode-Island, was in a ratio of 500 to one, compared with the Anti-Federal—One of the federal candidates for representative in Congress, of that state, having had fifteen hundred votes where his competitor had but three! Mr. Bourn, the other candidate, a member of the present federal house of representatives, it is said, had no competitor whatever.

It is the custom in some of the Southern States for the candidates for appointments publicly to solicit the suffrages of the electors. A correspondent has observed with pleasure, that in the instances which have fallen under his cognizance, there does not appear to be a dereliction of any

principles on the part of the candidates, in those addresses, which are essential to the support of a free firm efficient government; or of those measures which Congress have adopted, in carrying the constitution of the United States into effect.—This is not only honorary to the judgment of the candidates, but highly so to the good sense of the people.

Those who say that an excise does not diminish the consumption of spirituous liquors, may as well affirm that the less money there is to purchase, the greater the quantity that will be bought. But the number of stills has increased—this is owing to various causes; the number of people has increased—the importation and consequent consumption of foreign spirits has lessened—the manufacture of gin and other spirits in the country, owing to the encouragement held out in the excise law, is become an object of great attention—and there is reason to suppose, that in consequence of this encouragement, the quality of the liquors distilled in the United States, will continually improve, till in a short time the exports of spirits, already considerable, will become a source of immense profit to the country.

"It gives us great pleasure (says a Boston paper) to find that the patriotic Jefferson has become the object of censure, as it will have a happy tendency to open the eyes of the people, to see the strides of certain men in power, who are wishing to turn every staunch republican out of office, who has discerning to ken their arbitrary measures, and honesty sufficient to reveal them."

From several symptoms it appears that the old republican spirit of America is returning in full force upon those parts* of the United States where it had been rather obscured for some time past by the arts of aristocratical sophistry. How the "Gazette of the United States" will be affected by this change, a short time will determine. Some think the Printer will be served much in the same manner as the fox served his fleas and vermin—he is said to have sunk himself gradually into a pool of water, with a wisp of straw in his nose, the vermin all the while crawling up as the fox immerged his carcass, till at length Reynard gave them the dodge, and left them to shift for themselves!

Nat. Gaz.

* This it is supposed refers to the four eastern states.—It is truly laughable to talk about the returning spirit of republicanism upon those invariably republican states.—Republican principles peopled the once howling wildernesses of that part of America—Republican foundations in the establishment of FREE SCHOOLS, accessible to all on terms of perfect equality; in the wise provision for the clergy; in making the highest posts in the government attainable by virtue and abilities whatever its situation, as has been, and is instanced in a thousand particulars;—in the free, independent and equal representation of the people—and in many other things which might be mentioned, are sufficient to evince that at no period in the history of those states since the first settlement of the country, has the sacred fire of republicanism ceased to blaze with its native splendor and dignity.—But it happens that the people of those states are warm supporters of our federal republican government—hence they have been mercilessly stigmatized by the jinto.—A jinto that will never admit that a government, or its administration can be good, or republican, which they have not the supreme direction of.

A gentleman from the southward, who lately made a tour through the eastern states, being asked if he saw any republicans there? replied that he had not seen any other description of people—he added, they are all good republicans, good friends to government; universal peace and tranquility prevail among them, and every man appears to be happy in minding his own business.

Other accounts fully corroborate the above—on insignificant remnant of the insurgent spirit may possibly exist in a particular town; but the ebullitions of this spirit in certain papers devoted to the worst of causes, are as nothing when opposed to the general sense of the people.

Died in Charleston, S. C. MORDECAI GIST, Esq. Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States.

—In England, Lieutenant General JOHN BURGOYNE.

—Lord NORTH, Earl of Guildford, &c.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Ship Birmingham Packet, | Simmons, | Bristol |
| Rising Sun, | Angus, | St. Sebastians |
| Fame, | Frasier, | Rotterdam |
| Camilla, | Williams, | Dublin |
| Snow Experiment, | Frazer, | St. Kitts |
| Joseph, | France, | Londonderry |
| Brig Martha, | Hoyt, | Amsterdam |
| Little Sarah, | Earle, | Newport |
| Charleston, | Garman, | Charleston |
| Sch'r. Weymouth, | Stevens, | N. York |
| Fly, | Johnston, | Charleston |
| Dolphin, | Leavit, | St. John (N.B.) |
| Tryal, | Bassett, | Boston |
| Sloop Ann, | Garden, | Nantucket |
| New Forge, | Ellis, | Portsmouth (N. H.) |

The British Packet for August, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

CATULLUS is necessarily postponed till our next.