

the creditors, or of the purchasing creditors, which idea had been rejected in the practice of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and several other States, forming a large majority of the whole people, or an attempt to re-loan with some advantages, which would induce the consent of the creditors to a reduction of the interest. The latter mode has been tried successfully, and the interest will thereby be reduced to about four and one half per cent. including the full value of the deferred debt, making the annual sum of 2,793,000 dollars. Thus it appears that a saving has been made of 576,000 dollars per annum. It is moreover to be remembered, that the United States have always owed the same sum, whether the debt was depreciated or not, and that they ought therefore to have shown the same regard for the terms of the original contracts, which the old Congress, and the Federal States, to the amount of a large majority, had actually done, and which Pennsylvania (the "FARMER'S" own State) and Maryland have since done, by giving more to the creditors (without discrimination too) than Congress have done. It is not to be forgotten that Congress do not lose one single dollar, as they do not pay more than the contract, but, have induced the creditors to accept less—that the "FARMER'S" own State gave six per cent. interest to a large number of the identical creditors, who now agree to take four and a half per cent. of Congress, and that Virginia pays her creditors a greater interest on her remaining State debt, without discrimination—that all the foreign world applaud and admire, as wise and efficient, the measures of the general government to restore public credit—that the credit of the Union is much better than that of any one State, as is manifest from this fact, that the unaltered debt of every State is less valuable than the debts of Congress—that the "FARMER'S" State enjoys a very large part of the profits from the rise of the debt, by holding continental certificates, to an immense amount, procured for lands, at six shillings per acre, &c. which they now offer for one shilling in specie—that they are exonerated from all their debts, by several sales of their public securities, to the amount, in a single instance, of near a million of dollars—and it should be particularly, very particularly remembered, that the original creditors have not suffered from the raising the debt by Congress, but from the neglect of the States to pay the interest, or their refusal to enable the old confederation to do it, before the establishment of the present efficient government. If the States had not depreciated the debt by such omissions and refusals, the speculators and gamblers, which the "FARMER" mentions, would not have made their profits, nor would they ever have existed. They have manifestly been created by, and grown out of, the discordant and inadequate financial operations of the States, which, by depreciating the debt, opened a door for speculation and gambling. Had they sustained the debt at its just and intrinsic value, by paying only the interest and declaring the principal inviolable, the original creditor would not have had cause to complain, nor would the purchaser have had an opportunity to speculate in the property of the soldier, the widow, the orphan, and the patriotic lender in the hour of public need. These are solid, unquestionable truths, and will not be denied, nor can they be disproved. The general government, on account of an honest performance of old contracts, ought not be charged with consequences which are only ascribable to the want of justice, or the want of ability, or the want of order and system in the State governments, during the time of the confederation. The difficult part, a just provision, has been executed by the existing national government, and it is entitled to all the merit of being an efficient instrument of public justice, honor and prosperity. The impartial foreign world consider the conduct of the federal legislature in this honorable light at the present moment.

In regard to the establishment of banks, if that were a crime or a public injury, it might be fairly asked who set the example? The state of which "THE FARMER," from the place of publication, is presumed to be a citizen. The power of issuing paper was unlimited in the charter granted by that State, but is carefully guarded by the act of Congress establishing the bank of the United States. Other State legislatures have been guilty of the crime of establishing banks. But it is become too plain that Congress may not do, without censure, the same things, which are unnoticed or applauded when done by a State. With respect to the opportunity, which "THE FARMER" alleges is given to a few men to acquire what he calls "rapid" fortunes, it is impossible to give a rational answer to it, because it is not possible to ascertain his meaning. His presumptive meaning rests upon the same principle as his ideas about the public debt, and, on a fair estimate and summing up of the account, would really amount to this, that seeing that former measures, or neglects, or disorders in the States, or in the old confederation had occasioned a depreciation of the public securities, or certificates, and several other large portions or descriptions of property, the general government ought to be held responsible for all the past evils resulting from such injuries to the original owners of those properties, if they should by wise and honest measures restore them to their natural and proper value, though such restoration should not cost the people of the United States one dollar more than their old government had solemnly promised in their behalf to pay.

The last charge in "THE FARMER'S" impeachment is, that the United States have enacted an excise law, which provides for the collection of a lower excise (by near two-pence per gallon) from the people of Pennsylvania than they were obliged to pay by a law of their own State when the federal constitution was adopted, and at the very moment when the act of Congress was passed. It may be fairly asked in regard to "THE FARMER" did he ever petition the legislature of Pennsylvania to repeal their excise act laying the above higher duty, or (if he has ever been a member of the legislature of

the State) why did he not move in his place for a repeal of the State excise law, which has existed many, very many years. But Congress might surely have presumed, that no part of the people of a State, which had an equal excise, would be very severe in their censures upon them for following an example laying an excise upon spirits, which was set by themselves. The federal legislature could not but presume, that when the people of the United States, vested them, in express terms, with the power of raising money by excise, they might innocently exercise that power. They knew too, that Massachusetts and Connecticut had set examples of the same kind, and that those two States and Pennsylvania contain within one sixth of a full moiety of the free people of the United States. It was also well known, that there were not more than four or five free governments upon the face of the earth, and that each of them collected money by excise. The objections to them in England were examined, and were found to be two: 1st, that trial by jury was infringed, and therefore Congress provided that jury trials should be had in all cases under their excise law, and 2dly, it was objected that the dwelling or mansion house of the citizen might be searched without formal information, at any hour of the night—Congress therefore provided, that no house which was really reserved exclusively as a dwelling, should be entered at the pleasure of an excise officer, and only after formal information before a civil magistrate, upon oath, and then only in the day time and in company with a civil officer, and that the excise officers should be confined in their own searches to the day time also, and to the places, which were previously declared to be intended for the use of storing or making distilled spirits. If a person does not perceive the difference between the British excise law and that of the United States in these two great and essential particulars, it really must be from want of that sober attention and dispassionate consideration, with which the laws of the free country in the world ought to be read and examined by every reflecting, worthy, well-intentioned citizen.

In the 11th page "THE FARMER," amidst numerous expressions of concern for equality of advantages, and for the poorer citizens, undertakes to make the following assertion, "that the rich necessarily in all countries administer government, for they alone (says he) have skill and leisure for its functions!" That part of the yeomanry of the United States, who are not wealthy, need no comment upon a declaration, that those of them who are not "rich" really are inadequate to the duties of government from want of the requisite knowledge. Though it might be asked here, whether the "FARMER" can be the friend of the people, I will rather do that writer the justice to believe, that he really did not mean all he says in the above passage, but at the same time it is to be hoped, that it will increase the weighty arguments which reflection will suggest to men of understanding, not to place their faith upon "THE FARMER'S LETTERS."

A FREEMAN.

Foreign Affairs.

WARSAW, July 15.

THE new constitution, the termination of which we have long apprehended, is at length at an end.

On Sunday night, the Russian Minister delivered the final answer of his Imperial Mistress, to the King, in which she declares her determination of re-establishing the ancient constitution, and of supporting to the utmost of her power, the confederation of Targowicz.

The rapid advance of the Russian troops, and the determined language of her Imperial Majesty, left King Stanislaus no alternative; he, therefore, on the following morning, assembled the nobles, communicated to them the Empress's determinations, and at the same time recommended, to prevent the further effusions of blood and dismemberment of the kingdom, to submit to a temporary inconvenience, to revoke the constitution settled on the 3d of May, 1791, to restore the ancient form of government, and to submit the arbitration of the difference between the people of Poland and the Empress, to the three rebel Counts Potocki, Rzeivuski, and Branicki—and proposed, in compliance with a requisition from the Empress, that Prince Poniatowski should be recalled, and Count Branicki invested with the command of the army, when the Assembly was by no means unanimous in the adoption of these sentiments.

A strong party, of which M. Malachowski, Marshal of the Diet—Prince Sapieha, Marshal of Lithuania—M. Potocki, jun.—and M. Soltick, were at the head, opposed the pacific propositions of his majesty, and declared, that the king having deserted the constitution, the constitution without the king, should repel the ambitious and oppressive views of all its enemies, or sinking, should bury thousands in its ruins.

Eighteen thousand Austrians form a cordon on the frontiers of Galicia,

30,000 Prussians are stationed on the frontiers of Silesia; who, as the Empress in her letter declared, were ready to enforce her requisitions.

All Lithuania opposes the restoration of the old form of government, and the people throughout the kingdom are so much attached to the new constitution, that should the Empress carry the point, a general insurrection will undoubtedly take place, and a civil war must be the consequence.

MANHEIM, August 2.

Last night the Austrian army, under Prince Van Hohenloe, which was posted at Schweitzengen, began their march. The Marquis de Bouille arrived the day before. The infantry passed the Rhine Ketsch, and the horse crossed over the bridge near this city. This army, which is 25,000 strong, will encamp in the neighborhood of Spiers and Philipsburg, in order to be nearer the Elfas, as the French have an army of 40,000 men at Germersheim, near Landau.

Darmstadt, near Manheim, Aug. 3.

I write from the general quarters of Prince de Conde. Our corps of French emigrants amounts to 6,000, and we are marching to Landau. By Sunday we shall be before the gates. The body of Austrians of Schweitzengen is 22,000 strong, and is within three leagues of it, within the French territory. We are assured that the emigrants which garrison the place are well affected, and that offers have been made to the Prince de Conde to deliver up the town. This instant a messenger is arrived, and it is said orders will be given for our immediate departure, tho' we have marched already upwards of 8 leagues during the heat of this sultry day. The Prussians have entered France by Deux Ponts; the Prince of Bourbon on the side of Flanders, and the Comte d'Artois by Luxembourg. For two nights I have not slept, and I long to indulge myself with a little clean straw, which chance has thrown in my way.

August 7. The French General Kellerman, who commands the army near Landau, has drawn up his forces within the lines of Willemburg. The Imperial army is encamped between Germersheim and Spiers, and General Erbach is before Landau with 10,000 men. It is said to be the plan of General Prince Hohenloe to drive General Kellerman out of the lines, in which case Landau must fall; 6,000 men defend Landau, and when a detachment of 12,000 Prussians, who are expected by the 11th, arrive, we expect a decisive stroke.

PARIS, August 15.

As the passions of men begin to subside, we are enabled to collect more accurately the particulars of the late tumult. To procure arms the populace broke open the gates of the Arsenal, and several of the buildings near the Thuilleries were set on fire.—The mirrors, and part of the furniture in the Palace were destroyed; but those who attempted to carry away any thing privately were punished with instant death. Many of the citizens, by way of triumph, carried the bloody clothes of the Swifs on the points of their lances. Amidst these scenes of horror, the women shewed no signs of that sensibility natural to their sex, and many of them mixed boldly among the mob. Towards 8 o'clock the light of the flames, the approach of night, and the sight of many dead bodies, particularly those of the Swifs exposed quite naked, exhibited a spectacle awful and horrid beyond description.—The mob in their fury seemed determined to destroy every vestige of Royalty; the statues of all the kings were overthrown; not even excepting that of the great Prince Henry IV. At the throwing down that of Louis XV several people were killed, and others very much hurt. Every signboard, which had the King's head, was destroyed; and the Section of Marseilles have resolved to petition the Assembly, that the words "The King," on the buttons of the National Guards, be erased, to give place to those of "Liberty! Equality!"—During the general confusion, M. Pétion's father, a venerable old man, was carried about in triumph by the citizens, who congratulated him on

having given birth to him whom they styled their real friend.—The Citizens killed at the Castle have been interred with military honors.—Paris was illuminated last night, and every thing remains quiet at present.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

AUGUST 12.

The fifteen Southern departments of France have opened a subscription of three millions of livres, to be distributed in rewards for taking the lives of the principal persons concerned in the league against the French, which are offered in these sums.

For the Emperor	400,000
The King of Prussia	400,000
The Duke of Brunswick	400,000
Stanislaus Xavier Monfieur	300,000
Charles Philippe D'Artois	300,000
Louis Joseph Conde	200,000
Louis Henri Joseph Bourbon	200,000
Bouille l'infame	200,000
Lambele	100,000
Broglio	100,000
Mirabeau Tomneau	100,000
Calonne	30,000

What remains, to be employed in rewards to those who may assist in destroying any other principal partisan in the league.

M. Robertspierre came to the bar, at the head of a deputation from the section of the Place Vendome. He informed them, that on the ruins of the proud pedestal of the tyrant Louis XIV. they had erected a pyramid in honor of the citizens who had perished in fighting for liberty. The six criminal tribunals of Paris came and took the new oath of liberty and equality.

A servant belonging to M. la Fayette found means to leave Paris on the night of the 10th, and to proceed directly to the place where the General was encamped. He has since returned to Paris, and has deposed before the municipality, that the army, which at first was in great commotion, had unanimously determined to support the Assembly.

LONDON, August 12.

By the official dispatches received yesterday from the British Minister, at the court of Lisbon, we learn, that the Portuguese have joined the league against France.

The scattered remains of the Regicide Ankerstrom, were on the 22d ult. stolen from the different places where they were exposed.

AUGUST 16.

Whitchall, Wednesday Morning, August 15.

"Mr. Aust presents his compliments to Mr. Taylor, Master of Lloyd's Coffee House, and acquaints him, agreeably to his request, that a messenger arrived this morning from Paris, with the news of a commotion on Friday, in which the mob killed the greatest part of the Swifs Guards, who defended the Thuilleries, as also several persons of distinction, amongst whom was M. Clermont Tonnere, and destroyed the furniture of the Palace, and all the out buildings adjoining. At the beginning of the tumult, the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family escaped across the garden to the National Assembly, in a room adjoining to which they continued on Sunday, when the messenger set out. On Friday the Assembly decreed, that the Executive Power was withdrawn from the King, and that, for the present, government should be entrusted to Ministers of their nomination. That the King should be lodged in some place of safety, and the Civil List no longer continued. That the primary Assemblies should be convened for the 26th inst. in order to appoint a National Convention to meet at Paris on the 20th of September, to decide ultimately upon the forfeiture of the Crown, and the mode of establishing an executive power."

It is reported, that in addition to the Royal Family, the National Assembly mean to reserve in their hands the wives, children and relatives of the emigrants as hostages, on whom they may retaliate any violence committed by the Duke of Brunswick, or any part of the combined armies. There is, therefore, too much ground to dread that this contest will be marked with all the sanguinary hue of civil war.

Letters from France mention, that M. de Florida Blanca died of the flux on his journey to the Castle, where he had been ordered to be confined.