

S A L E M, September 25.

Mr. Brown, of New Hampshire, of whom it was lately published that he was killed in a brick-yard by a gang of Indians, after having slain two of them in the struggle, declares in an advertisement of the 6th instant, that he "YET LIVES."

LYNN MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Benjamin Johnson, of Lynn, has shipped, this year, to the first of Aug. twenty thousand six hundred and four pair of SHOES, made by his workmen—averaged at 45. 10d. which makes £. 4979 : 6 : 0 ; the stock is estimated at one half. Besides these, Mr. Johnson has sold large numbers in the vicinity.—To such industrious men is our country indebted for its prosperity.

HARTFORD, October 1.

Last Tuesday the Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut commenced their session in this city.—Present, the honorable Judges Wilson, Iredell and Law. His honor Judge Wilson addressed an elegant and pertinent Charge to the Grand Jury, in which he expatiated, with great force and beauty of language, upon the excellence of the institution of juries, as well as upon the particular duties of grand-juries. We are happy, however, in announcing to the public, the dissolution of the grand-jury, without a single presentment.

We are equally happy in mentioning to the public that two of the Judges have, notwithstanding some objections, consented to act as Commissioners in executing the Pension Law. Their candor and indulgence in proceeding to the laborious task of examining the claims of the numerous applicants for pensions, a task which, in their opinion, their duty does not require them to undertake, do great honor to their humanity and compassion.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Oct. 3.

Yesterday the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District met in this town. The Hon. Chief Justice JAY being prevented by sickness from attending, the Hon. Judge CUSHING delivered an elegant address to a respectable grand-jury—When some causes being noted for trial, the court proceeded to business.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE REPUBLICAN.

No. 1.

THE enemies of our government insinuate that the bank and the system of public credit tend to raise up great men to the prejudice of that equal liberty which we now enjoy. A certain Gazette seems to have been set up and kept in pay, in order to incaluate that opinion, and to bring those into abhorrence who are pretended to have contrived and supported those insinuations for the purpose. These insinuations spare very few, from the head of the government and its officers, to the members of Congress, and even to the persons holding the property depending on these hated laws. According to this primary intention, we are entertained with such auxiliary scandal as the wit and iniquity of the inventors can supply. We are told twice a week, that public men make money by speculation, the court is fascinated with its own glare and splendor, the corrupt minions of power engross the government, the virtuous old republicans lament the decay of the spirit of 1775—there is a party silently paving the way for a monarchy. Let any man read the Gazettes with attention, and he will say that if the government and those who administer it be not the worst on earth, they are certainly the very worst treated. It is not easy to suppose that their foul suggestions can, with any truth, be applied to a government new and fresh from the hands of a sober and virtuous people—and this conviction would go far towards refuting the malicious pretence, that the bank and funding acts were made with an intention, and that they really have a tendency, by raising up great men, to impair the equal rights of the citizens.

In every thriving nation the wealth of individuals will augment. The savings of industry will form a fund which will be incessantly on the increase. The employment of this accumulating capital will afford a profit, and this very profit will furnish a new cause of swelling the wealth of the country. No man will say that to prevent great men, we will suffer no rich men among us. But unless you stop the course of industry, so as to prevent its usual earnings, and contrive by law to hinder men from laying up what they chuse to save in their expences, this capital will swell in time into a great mass. But any attempt to regulate the gaining or spending private property, would ill accord with our notions of a free government, and we are well assured such regulations

could never be carried into effect. The bank and funding system cannot therefore be deemed the source of the political evil which is supposed to lurk in the increase of the wealth of individuals, since the human character will not cease to produce it, so long as separate property is permitted. We shall not readily submit to the rigid laws of Lycurgus, for the sake of banishing gold and silver. Nor is it necessary that a remedy so repugnant to nature, and so slow and difficult of operation, should be applied to cure the ill effects of wealth. The means of education are so diffused, that the many are incited and qualified to gain riches as well as the few.—The power arising from property will be every where balanced by the multitude of the possessors. Our laws too, have provided an effectual means of preventing overgrown fortunes from remaining long undivided. The right of primogeniture is abolished, entails are cut off, and property is divided among the several heirs. A great estate will be soon melted down into the common mass. These considerations seem to remove the grounds of apprehension, which some have entertained of our being on the decline from that just equality of circumstances so well adapted to a republican equality of rights.

Another reflection renders this consolation complete. It is a sound remark, that those who hold the land of any country, will hold the power. Every day new divisions of the old farms are making—new settlements are forming; the farmers find a better market for their produce than formerly: their skill in husbandry, their wealth and influence as well as information, are rapidly increasing. This is to be true, that where the mounted interst has gained an ounce weight, the landed interst, so val and thriving is our country, has gained a pound.

Even if it were true, that the property in the bank, and the funds were created out of nothing, the pretended influence to destroy the equality of our citizens, appears to be insufficient for the purpose. It would be a shallow scheme in politics. For has congress provided that this property shall be entailed to the eldest son; that the present possessor shall not part with it and thereby destroy the tie that is supposed to bind him to the government: Just the contrary. The bank bills, public paper and stock, pass as money so rapidly, that no permanent connection can exist between the holders and the government. One would suppose that the Spanish dollars had created among the Americans, a strong attachment to the king of Spain. This however, has not manifested itself in any dangerous degree, at least, our murmurs have not informed us.

But neither the bank nor funding laws, have created a dollar of new property. It is true, the new facility to trade and circulation, produced by those laws, has operated to the advantage of the nation, as certainly as (and more permanently than) an addition of silver and gold. Neither of those systems was first begun in our country by congress. The states had their banks, and had attempted to retrieve public credit before the constitution was adopted.

The enemies of government could not see the same mischief in the state banks and state credit. No sooner, however, did congress touch those subjects, no sooner did success follow the passage of those laws, than, the footholders agured ruin from these acts, unheard of, they said, among republicans, and framed for the purpose of creating loans to oppress the independent landholders.

If it not material to discuss the question, whether this silly story can be credited by those who tell it. To those who think too illy of human nature, as to believe that mischief is always intended whenever it can be done, it will be enough to shew, that the means in question were not well adapted to the pretended design, and therefore, could not have been chosen by men so wise and so wicked, as the gazette supposes the public men of this country to be. The reader will judge how far this has been shewn. In another paper, the writer, if he should have leisure, will endeavor to shew from the nature of those laws, as well as from general principles, the utter fallacy of the charges which have been urged against them and their framers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

Succinct account of affairs in Paris, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, &c. of August last.

On the 9th, M. Condorcet in the name of the extraordinary commission, stated to the National Assembly the various considerations connected with the grand question of the King's forfeiture. This consisted principally of enquiries which appeared to be decided by the committee themselves, who say that at any rate the decision of the Assembly, whatever side of the question they adopt, will inflame the passions of the multitude, and the public tranquility will of course be endangered.

M. Petion appeared at the bar—he said that a rumour having been spread that a plot was formed to carry off the King—the people had assembled at the Thuilleries to prevent it—detachments of the National Guards had been posted at the palace—and he believed the person of the King was therefore in safety. M. Petion recommended to the Assembly to pursue lenient and persuasive measures with the enraged populace as the most likely to prevent excesses.

The Assembly, considering the present dangerous situation of the capital, decreed, that, till order be restored there shall be a permanent sitting. At midnight the alarm bell sounded in every quarter of the city—the general was beat, and the citizens hurried to arms; soon after, the assembly were informed that M. Petion was detained in the palace as an hostage for the King's safety.

The assembly ordered that he should appear at the bar—he soon appeared, and reported the measures he had adopted for the public safety—he was applauded—and desired to return to his duty; soon after the hall of the assembly was surrounded by an immense crowd of people, some of whom called out that the court had become the focus of the counter-revolution—and that every law ought to be suspended, and give place to that supreme law; THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

August 10.—Friday morning—as day light approached, the minister of justice entered the

hall imploring for the King the protection of the Assembly—while the assembly were deliberating upon the most proper measures to be adopted in this awful and alarming crisis; they were informed that the whole of the municipality, excepting M. Petion, M. Manuel and M. Danton, were superseded in their offices by establishing a new temporary administration by the people, which they denominated a general council of the community.—That M. Santerre was placed at the head of the public force, who was forbid to obey the staff officers, or any authority; but them. The Assembly were again interrupted in their deliberations by news of atrocities committing in different quarters of the city. Some courtiers had been arrested—some of the King's guards, and an Abbe; and an alarm was spread—the battalion of Marseilles, and of federates from the different departments began to fill the avenues to the palace and the assembly—demanding vengeance on the traitors they had seized.—The unfortunate victims underwent a mock trial, were convicted, and execution immediately followed; they were put to death in different forms, and their heads carried about on poles. M. Sullan, the Editor of a ministerial paper, and the prince de Poix formerly commander of the body of guards were among the number. About nine o'clock almost every person who could procure arms hurried to the Thuilleries—calling out for the dethronement of the King.—The King attended by the Swiss regiment of guards, with the Queen, his sister and children proceeded to the National Assembly—he placed himself beside the President—but that the Assembly might constitutionally deliberate, he was desired to remove into one of the boxes appropriated to the Editors of newspapers. The assembly then sent 10 commissioners to endeavor to appease the people; in the mean time the detachments of the national guards—citizens armed with pikes—the Marseilles and federates attacked the palace, which was guarded by a body of Swiss; these had pressed by those who came against them were at length compelled to fire in their own defence, and at first put the mob to flight—but being reinforced they rallied again and commenced a heavy fire on their opponents—the gates at last being opened or forced, an obstinate combat ensued—the Swiss defending themselves with great bravery, and the attack on them being continued with fury—the Swiss were at length obliged to yield to superior force, and almost to a man were butchered—they however sold their lives dear, killing several hundreds of their opponents. Among the victims sacrificed on this occasion besides the Swiss guards and their Colonel, M. d'Affrey, were, the Abbe Bouillon, Messrs. Carle, Mandat and many others. After the mob had got possession of the palace an immense crowd burst into the several apartments; some of whom carried to the Assembly the Queen's jewels, valuable effects, money, and important papers. The furniture, after being inventoried, was taken to the sections, and the papers to the committees of safety.—During this tumult, while the noise of cannon was heard in the assembly, and several shots even entered the windows, the members still continued their deliberations—the Jacobin party exclaiming liberty! equality! and all raising their hands to heaven and swearing they would die to save their country.

Many members being absent, a call of the house was ordered; this being decreed each member took the following oath: "I swear in the name of the nation, to maintain liberty and equality, or die at my post." They then passed a decree, providing for calling a National Convention, suspending the executive power, the civil list; the six ministers in office to exercise the executive power—the King and royal family to remain under the protection of the legislative body, till the department shall provide apartments for them at Luxembourg—mean time to be under the safeguard of the law, and their defence entrusted to the national guard of Paris; all magistrates, officers and soldiers who shall quit their posts to be declared infamous and traitors to their country.

Saturday, August 11. On motion of M. Brissot, the assembly declared, that the six ministers had lost the confidence of the nation; upon which they decreed, that six others should be chosen in their room, from among themselves; they also chose three commissioners to be sent to each army. A decree of accusation was passed against M. Dabancourt, formerly minister of war, for not having dismissed the King's Swiss guards.

August 14. This morning a letter was read in the assembly from the commissioners sent to the army of the centre, the letter informed that they were received every where on the road with blessings and the most ardent testimonials of patriotism. At Soissons they had calmed the minds of the people, which had been thrown into a ferment by inaccurate accounts of events in the capital. The city of Rheims was illuminated on account of the King's being deposed. A letter written in German, found in the pocket of one of the Swiss guards, was read in the Assembly, and sent to the Court Martial. In this letter the Swiss announced, that in 15 days the Austrians would be in Paris; that his regiment would join them, to exterminate all who might prove unfaithful to the King. He added that their pay had been augmented, and that though provisions were dear, they wanted for nothing.

Among the various reasons assigned for the violent measures of the people of Paris against the King, one is, that he willingly declined sending supplies to the frontiers.

In contemplating the rise, progress and result of measures pursued by the predominating party in Paris, there appears to be a regular chain of events leading to the fatal scene exhibited at the palace of the Thuilleries. The community of Paris had lately suspended the Mayor and M. Manjat; in order to effect a concert of operations, the police of the city was subverted by the sections, and a new system introduced, in which only three members of the preceding body were retained. The national guards on the 20th June, had given strong symptoms of

their attachment to the King.—A new commander was therefore appointed in M. Santerre. Detachments were made from the guards; these, united with the Marseilles and Federates, formed a powerful force, which could be depended on; the command of which devolved on M. Santerre, who was not to obey the existing superior officers. This force thus organized, and which appears to have been done at the exigency of the moment, effected the object which the whole business bears strong appearance of having been deliberately determined on.

M. Manjat who was killed as above mentioned, was Commandant of the National Guard—M. Sullan was Secretary to the Queen; about 20 women who belonged to the Court were drowned, they fled to the bridge and threw themselves over the balustrade. 60 of the Swiss who escaped at the palace were afterwards sacrificed by the populace at the place de Grave.

The new Ministry as appointed by the National Assembly are M. Danton, Minister of Justice; M. Le Brun, of foreign affairs—M. Rolland, of the interior, M. Servan of War—M. Monge, of marine—M. Brissot de Claviere, minister of contribution.

Letters said to have been written by the Queen of France have been published; the papers in opposition to the ruling party have been stopped.

On Monday last an election was held at Newark in New-Jersey, for Directors of the National Manufactory for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

John Bayard, James Watson, Matthew Clarkson, Nicholas Low, James Parker, Benjamin Walker, Archibald Mercer, Eliza Boudinot, Abijah Hammond, Cornelius Ray, Herman Le Roy, James Ricketts, and Matthias Williamson.

The following gentlemen are proposed, in the Federal Gazette, as Candidates for Representatives of this City in the Legislature of this Commonwealth, viz.

George Latimer, John Swanwick, Benjamin R. Morgan, Jacob Hiltzheimer, and Henry Kammerer.

Neither the Pittsburgh Gazette, or other papers from the westward, received by yesterday's post contain any thing new.

Last Tuesday, an association of Baptist churches, convened at the Baptist meeting-house in this city; the introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Doct. ROGERS, after which the Rev. Mr. ISAAC SKILLMAN was chosen moderator, and the Rev. Mr. HURDIS ALLISON, clerk. Their sessions closed last evening.

By a letter from Capt. John Rogers, to Governor Lee, of Virginia, dated August 5, 1792, in the Territory South of the Ohio—it appears that a series of most cruel murders and depredations have been committed on the Frontiers in that quarter; and principally by the Creeks. The number of men women and children killed since January 1; 1792, amounts to 63, and the number of horses stolen to 400. There was a treaty to be held the 6th of August in the district of Mero—600 of the Chickasaws and 110 of the Choctaws had arrived on the ground.

A Fontaine is now on foot at Albany—the object of which is the building of a public Coffee House and Exchange in that City.

The statue of Louis XIV, lately thrown down at Paris, had stood 100 years, the 14th July, 1789—the day on which the revolution took place; which prepared the way for its overthrow.

By a return made to his excellency the Governor, there has been exported from this city, during the months of July, August and September, 89,729 barrels of flour, and 2,331 barrels of middlings.

We hear from Wilmington, N. C. that Joshua Lee, whom we mentioned in a late paper to have been committed for the murder of Capt. George Brown of Bladen, was acquitted at the late court, the jury bringing in a verdict of "man slaughter."

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. the annual commencement of Queens College, in Brunswick, New-Jersey, took place; The trustees, teachers, and students, assembled at the College-Hall from whence they proceeded to the Dutch Church, where the preparatory religious and literary exercises being performed; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on eleven—and that of Bachelor of Arts on six gentlemen.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Nicholas Romayne, M. D. of Edinburgh—Jonas Smith Addams, Henry M. Van Solingen, and Jabez Canfield; the degree of Bachelor in Medicine on Francis Ruitord, John B. Ruitord, and Charles Smith.

A shocking massacre of three Clergymen, who had spent upwards of fourscore years in the exercise of the duties of their functions, recently took place in a village adjacent to Bourdeaux, in France. They were seized by the populace and put to death, with circumstances of barbarity, which outrage every feeling of civilization.

These men were, M. Langoirant, grand vicar, dean and professor of the university; Lepere Pannetier, an aged carmelite, friar, and the Abbe du Puy, ancient vicar of St. Michel: they had been looked upon by the inhabitants of the village, as the guardian angels of their safety.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Brig Betsey, Eagleston, St. Andro.
Schooner Sally, Lovring, Cape-Francois.
Polly, Hopkins, Virginia.
Sloop Advice, Hamilton, do.
Nancy, Stephens, do.
Ranger, Gladding, Rhode-Island.
Polly, Christalm, North-Carolina.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 21/9 Int. off.
3 per Cents, 13/5
Deferred, 13/6
Full shares Bank U. S. 48 per cent. prem.
3 shares, 60