

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.

By the ship Diana, Capt. Goodwin, who arrived at Boston on the 4th inst. in 35 days from Bristol, the following intelligence is received.

PARIS, August 15.

MERLIN announced to the Assembly, that the Prussian and Austrian armies had entered the departments of Moselle, and that they had made themselves masters of the advanced posts of Sierck and Rodemack.

This circumstance, he added, ought not to intimidate the French nation, but it ought to arouse them so as to adopt a very important measure: He therefore moved, "That the relations, the wives, and the children of the emigrants, should, with Louis XVI. be referred as guarantees for the events of the war."

It was accordingly resolved by the Assembly, that they should be detained as hostages within the limits of their respective municipalities.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 18.

M. Cabot read a letter from Maugebe, from which it appeared that the soldiers approved of the proceedings of the Assembly, and that they had resisted the attempts made by Dillon, Lameth, and La None, to excite them to oppose the Assembly. To the insinuations of those Generals, they replied, "that their true point of rallying was, and always would be, the National Assembly, and that they considered Louis XVI. as a perjured wretch and a traitor!"

SUNDAY, August 19.

The Assembly were occupied for almost two hours in reading letters and addresses, all approving of the decree for suspending the King.

The Department of Guards informed the Assembly, that they had caused the refractory Priests to be exported, and that they considered this measure as tending very much to preserve public tranquillity.

The Assembly then ordered the Committee of Legislation to prepare the plan of a decree for transporting all the refractory priests out of the kingdom.

Some private letters from Marshal Luckner were read, which announced that he had again taken the oath of fidelity, and professed his attachment to the public cause. In a paragraph of one of these letters, the Marshal expresses himself thus:

"Though the Executive Power be suspended, I hope I shall not be ordered to retire. Had I not been ordered to withdraw from Courtray, I would, in a little time, have restored liberty to the Belgians."

LA FAYETTE ACCUSED.

Some soldiers of the army of M. la Fayette being admitted to the bar, informed the Assembly that they were obliged to make their escape through a wood to avoid being seduced by their chiefs, and that they had come to Paris to learn the truth respecting the events of the 10th. They said, that M. Veneur had written to the battalions, in the name of M. la Fayette, to the following purport:

"Soldiers! your constitution has been annihilated! Seditious men have filled the measures of their crimes. They have caused the Swiss soldiers, and the commandant of the National Guards, to be assassinated. With swords in their hands they have compelled the Legislative body to decree the suspension of the King. Soldiers choose between the King and Petion."

They added that M. La Fayette wished to make them sign a paper written in the same strain, and requested that the Assembly would prevent the perfidious design of this General.

M. Merlin presented fifty different pieces to support their accusation.

Two private letters, and in particular one from the Commissioners

sent to the army, being adduced to corroborate these charges, the Assembly immediately passed the following

DECREE OF ACCUSATION AGAINST M. DE LA FAYETTE.

- 1. It appears to this Assembly that there is just ground for accusation against M. de la Fayette, heretofore Commander of the army of the North. 2. The Executive Power shall in the most expeditious manner possible, put the present decree into execution; and all constituent authorities, all citizens, and all soldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to secure his person. 3. The Assembly forbids the army of the north any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and strictly enjoin that no person whatsoever shall furnish any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their use, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.

We shall be informed before-hand of the part that the Assembly will take on the question of the forfeiture; for, in the intermediate time, they are by deputations to collect the opinions for yes or no.

LONDON, August 20.

The people at Havre-de-Grace, and from thence to Rouen, appear to be pretty equally divided between the King and the enemies of monarchy.

The letters from Paris brought by the last mail, mention that every thing in that city is in a state of the greatest ferment and confusion, that every four persons of respectability are arrested, and that no one thinks himself safe; and that all who can get away are doing it as fast as possible.

There are one hundred and thirty persons in prison for the business of the 10th; there is a very great probability that they will all be put to death, as no doubt they will all be found guilty of--fidelity to the King. The executions are to take place in the square of the Caroual over against the Palace. Among the victims, are several noblemen of this country, and the flower of the Swiss nobility, many of the late ministers, and M. la Porte, the keeper of the privy purse. The trials commence this day.

A letter from Ostend, dated 22d inst. received in town this morning, says, "We have this day the important news that M. La Fayette, and thirteen of his officers, are carried prisoners of war into Namur--you may depend on the authenticity of this news."

The Duke of Brunswick, it is generally credited, marched on Thursday from Luxembourg (the word of command was given by the King of Prussia) on his way to Paris; the distance by land from thence being about 210 miles: It was conjectured that the Duke would transport his army by the river Moselle, and reach Paris on the 5th of September.

The Temple, where the Royal Family of France are confined, was a sanctuary where debtors took refuge against arrest--"Never," said a Parisian wit, on seeing the King enter it on Monday--"never before did it contain so great a Bankrupt!"

ELECTION.

Return of the number of votes at the election, held on Tuesday last:--

CONGRESS.

Table with columns: Candidates, Total, and County. Lists names like F. A. Muhlenberg, T. Hartley, J. W. Kittera, etc., with their respective vote counts.

County Commissioner, ISAAC HOWELL.

Representatives in the State Legislature:--

Table listing representatives in the State Legislature, including names like John Swanwick, George Latimer, Henry Kammerer, etc.

Representatives in the Third Congress of the United States:--

Table listing representatives in the Third Congress of the United States, including names like John F. Mercer, Uriah Forrest, Gabriel Christie, Esquires.

A number of artists are arrived at Boston from Amsterdam, who are to be employed in the manufacture of Glafs in the Glafs House in that town.

By an officer from the Rock Landing, says a South Carolina paper, information is received, that Col. McGillivray having lost the confidence of the Creeks, has retired with what property he could collect to New Orleans, there to remain in a private station, by order of the Spanish Governor.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of October 6.

"We are informed that the Cornplanter, New Arrow, and 60 of the chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation, have set out for the Miami towns, to council with the hostile Indians, and to exert their influence to bring about a peace between them and the United States.

"Sunday last was hanged on the commons of this place, James Nugent, alias James M'Mullen, belonging to Capt. Rodgers's troop of horse, for desertion and stealing a horse, &c. the property of the public.

"And on Wednesday, two men were shot, for having deserted sundry times."

The President of the United States, his Lady and Family are expected to arrive in town this day.

JOHN PATTON, Esq. is elected Representative in Congress for the State of Delaware.

We hear from Nantucket, that the shipping employed in the whaling business out of that place, have been very successful the past season. One ship brought in 1300 barrels of oil, and 7000 lb. of bone.

Accounts from Nova-Scotia say that the same business has been so unfavorable, that the adventurers there are almost entirely discouraged.

The English whale fishery has also been unfortunate this year.

A Richmond (Virginia) paper of October 5, informs that the four horses belonging to the mail stage were drowned the preceding day, in attempting to ford Pamunkey river--The passengers crossed the river on a temporary bridge erected for foot passengers--the driver narrowly escaped drowning.

Extrad of a letter from Cape-Francois, Sept. 17.

The fleet arrived this day at twelve o'clock, the new General (M. Desparbes) dined on board the Eole, man of war. The troops were under arms, in order to receive him: at 4 o'clock, he sent word that he would not land until morning.

"At half after five o'clock, however, he landed, and his landing was announced by the firing of cannon. The procession was dispersed, this was what he wished to avoid. He went to M. Blanchelande's, who met him at the Champ de Mars. After resting for half an hour, we all went to the Colonial Assembly, the President, M. Danfy, expressed his regret, that the intended ceremony had not taken place on his arrival, and invited him for the next day to a feast with the assembly and civil commissioners. M. Desparbes answered, that he would not hear of any feasts or ceremonies, that he was come to save the Colony, and that he had more serious business to do than receiving or giving entertainments; upon this he walked off amidst the plaudits of a numerous gallery, consisting chiefly of the most reputable citizens. He brings with him 6000 men, among which are 250 dragons, of the Regiment of Orleans.

"The same letter relates, that the Negroes have been lately beaten at Gros Morne, that several of their encampments have been taken, that they had 150 killed and 100 made prisoners."

COMMUNICATIONS.

It was the policy of the ancient commonwealths, by public games and festivals, and by various devices, to multiply and strengthen the ties which bind men to society. The fine arts were encouraged by the public, chiefly with the view of fostering the enthusiasm of the citizens for their country. It is surely better to bind men's hearts than their hands, to engage their best feelings for a government, rather than to awe their fears into obedience.

Yet some men, pretending to be philosophers, wiser than the ancients, and colder than nature made them, affect to dread the influence of opinion in favor of a popular authority. They fear that a government, in all its branches purely representative, will possess in too great a degree the gentlest of all power--the power of doing good, exercised in a manner to gain the affections of the people. Surely these men would not recommend a government as more safe, which should make itself justly odious by violating their rights, and debasing itself below the degree of excellence in which every good citizen delights to contemplate the image of his country.

The people however are told to watch, to suspect, and almost to fear and hate a government which has done justice to individuals. They tell us that Congress is the more to be feared for having done justice--those whose threatened rights have been spared, will be grateful, and feel disposed to support government. This is the corrupt and dangerous influence which they tell you is created and conjured up against liberty.

Is the world come to such a pass as not to be shocked when such words are applied to such a purpose? Is it possible in this enlightened age, that a government can be charged as criminal, and the people roused with alarm, because the rights of the public creditors have been deemed sacred? The same writers who reprobate the funding act, because it attaches men to society by the ties of interest and sentiment, abhor still more a standing armed force. They would support the authority of the people thro' their rulers, neither by the strength of arms nor of opinions. The consequence is easily drawn--they would not have it supported at all. Time is against the government, for it is new. Armies it has none. Rivals it has many--enemies more, some of its own household--It has scorned the aid of superstition--Without nobles, without a political priesthood, its life is in every man's hand--It is supreme, yet an hostage with the people--Who are they that would incite them to destroy it? Not the friends of liberty. The wife and virtuous citizens are protected by government, but in turn they protect it. They are the keepers of a sacred deposit--for a republic so purely elective as ours is, rests on opinion. When therefore desperate men attempt to poison the public mind, it becomes the men of worth to discharge their trust. They are bound to resist in themselves and others the first impulses of passion. The sober reflection of the public seldom errs, and as seldom fails at last to govern the government. It becomes that sober public to judge whether the tendency of the late calumnies on men and measures be to correct what is wrong, or to throw down all the fences of liberty and order.

Blind and excessive praise of the government and its measures cannot be expected to serve any cause. Good men will be disgusted and cunning men will find grounds for suspicion. But a rational exposition of the principles of a law and an earnest and frequent appeal to the sober sense of the citizens on the fitness of those principles and the useful tendency of the law, is always a proper conduct for those to observe who wish to see good order maintained.--It is

doubly necessary to do it when men who wilfully or ignorantly misrepresent the design of a law, and of those who framed it are busily at work to kindle sedition--when they deny facts that all the world may see with their eyes, and tell the people in the bosom of peace and in the very lap of plenty, that the laws of Congress are oppressive and ruinous, that the excise, funding, and bank laws ought to be repealed, and even refused--for their doctrines cannot be admitted without justifying the resistance of the laws; truly in such a case it is proper to vindicate the conduct of Congress--to point out the reasons of those laws, to refute the groundless objections urged against them, to appeal to experience, the best judge of men and their measures, to evince the wisdom of those laws by the good fruits they have yielded to the body of the nation. There can be no dispute on the propriety of doing this often and with some degree of force and earnestness, suited to the sense of the mischief of stirring up the people against their own laws--yet those who incessantly write against the excise, bank and funding acts, bestow foul names on those who vindicate those measures. It seems as if the antidote should be sent after the poison. The soberest attempt to shew by facts the uses of a law is denominated puffing; which by the way is safer than to deny the facts which stare them in the face. Advising the people to respect the laws and maintain good order is called servile flattery of men in power, sycophantism, &c. The court--that is to say, the servants of a free people are to be slandered to manifest the spirit of freemen and those who approve their conduct are base dependants or secret enemies of liberty. Such are the impudent arts which are using to stir up mischief.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I AM a plain man, and not deeply versed in politics, but I am conscious of being in truth a well-wisher to mankind, and particularly to the inhabitants of these highly favored United States. It gives me no small pain to see in some of the newspapers, a number of scandalous reflections thrown out against the present administration of the general government and the constitution--a constitution which, like the glorious fabric of heaven and earth, (as far as we may compare lesser things with greater) was formed in much wisdom and true patriotism, out of a mere chaos--where we lay in darkness, confusion, disgrace and distress, which (had it continued) was only "the beginning of sorrows" to us and our posterity;-- whereas now it is the admiration of all intelligent unprejudiced men in the world who have heard of it; and the envy of most nations, even of those who have not the virtue, power or resolution to follow our example. What those grumbletonians amongst ourselves have in view, I know not; but however fair their pretensions may be, or however clamorous, their secret views are strongly, and I am afraid justly suspected, by the more enlightened and honest part of the inhabitants of these states, of not being friendly to the public peace. Perhaps some may want to fish in troubled waters, even if their country should perish in the storm. It may be envy with others.

From all I can learn, the chief and other officers of government were men of the first characters for probity, intelligence and patriotism, and underwent much fatigue and heart corroding anxiety in the field of danger and death, risking their ALL to obtain for this now happy country, freedom from a most grievous yoke, which neither we nor our posterity would have been able to bear.

I have been at pains to enquire, and from all I can learn, most of all the members of the legislative body, in both houses, were men of the first characters for integrity, patriotism and intelligence, in the states from whence they came: those of their own vicinity were certainly the best judges of their characters; they must feel the good or evil of the laws they make, more than you or I, or any others of less property, or fewer connections or dependants than themselves. Nothing but perverse blindness, or worse, can hinder any man from seeing and owning this; and what possible motive could they have for enacting laws (in the consequences of which themselves and their numerous families and connections are so deeply concerned) which in their heart and conscience they did not think to be (upon the whole) best for the whole family of this great and growing empire?

I cannot help suspecting that amongst these unreasonable enemies to the present constitution, there are a few who wish us again under the British yoke, or are inimical to the credit, the glory, the peace and prosperity of those United States.

PHILANTHROPOS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

BY this day's Mail I am informed, that the letter containing 6 per cent. Stock addressed to me from Boston, which in a letter of 16th ult. was said to be by Post, was not put into the Post-Office, but forwarded by a private hand to New-York, where it was lost. It is but justice due to the Post-Office department to make this matter public, as groundless suspicions may have arisen in consequence thereof. It is very unfortunate at this time, that such an error should be committed, as similar reports have prevailed and in many instances with as little foundation.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL EMERY, Philadelphia, 11th October, 1792. No. 62, North Second-Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OCTOBER 12, 1792.

THE Medical Lectures will begin on Thursday, the first of November.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ships and their destinations: Ship Eagle, Pell, Oporto; Brig La Salome, Puyraud, Nice; Norfolk, Welth, Cape-Francois; Newton, Hawkins, St. Croix; Sch'r Rebecca, Newel, Savannah; Sloop Thomas, Burke, Aux-Cayes.

Price of Stocks as in our last.