

ry man of reading and reflection, and experience every man of observation, that give such people full information respecting public measures—if they have time to think for themselves they will generally think right; they will generally confide in government while it deserves their confidence; but for want of this full information, a well meaning people may be, and frequently are, led suddenly astray, by such characters as I have described.

Think not my fellow-citizens, that I recommend a blind approbation of all the Laws enacted by the Legislature of the United States, or of this State: should this Law or any other Law of either, be discovered by experience to be defective, oppressive, inconsistent with the principles of real liberty, or partial in its operation, it is the indispensable duty of every good citizen who makes the discovery, to point out to his fellow-citizens, with manly freedom, which is always accompanied with decorum, the evil consequences which he apprehends from it, and to promote proper representations to those whom we have intrusted with the legislative power; as we chuse them freely, and may chuse others in their stead at stated and short periods, whenever we disapprove of their conduct, can we doubt that they will not pay the utmost attention to such representations? We may be sure that they will repeal every law liable to such objections, or so modify it as to make it promotive of the general welfare, in the best manner: of this we have convincing evidence, in the alterations which have already been made in the first law for raising this revenue, by which it is made more equal; since which time the people in this State, on this side of the mountain, seem very generally contented with it.

Indeed unless it be unequal in its operation and burthen, as between the different States, no opposition to it could be apprehended from the citizens of Pennsylvania, consistently with their Federal character, as they had been long accustomed to an Excise Law of their own, against which they did not complain. To conclude this head, when this or any other revenue is paid generally by the community at large, no individuals of that community can refuse or evade the payment of it without breach of moral honesty and social duty.

I would be wanting in justice to the Associate Judges in this district, were I not to declare that they perfectly join with me in recommending obedience to the Laws of the land, as indispensably necessary to secure and perpetuate the peace, liberty, safety and happiness of the people.

FROM THE NEW-BRUNSWIC ADVERTISER.

ADDRESS FROM AMERICANS TO FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot! enlightened citizen of the world! for such still thou art, as such thy name is engraven on our hearts, as such recorded on the rolls of immortality.—When we saw France convulsed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled;—rejoiced because we still found thee leading where glory called, and where wisdom pointed out the way.—Ardent in the cause of liberty, but guided by prudence. We trembled lest thy moderation should draw on thee the resentment of factions struggling for superiority, burning with enthusiasm, and bursting forth against each other, with the violence of rage. Long we saw thee amidst many tempests, ride clear of the rocks which surrounded thee on every side. Still thou wast Fayette; and though France, for whom thou wast ready to shed the last crimson drop from thy veins, calls thee traitor—tho' she has driven thee into the hands of despots—tho' tyrants regardless of the laws of nations confine thee in regions and immerse thee in castles of slavery; still thou art he who bleeding with us in the cause of freedom, endeared thyself to the citizens of America—still in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is seen great as thyself; and in the land of heroes, thou hast left none thy rival. We hope with thee that France repelling the hoists of slaves which rush against her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy service—we hope that she may soon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom;—we trust that thou wilt yet rise superior to misfortunes, and shine more bright when the clouds of adversity are dispelled—we know our wishes would wait thee to our shores, and our hearts welcome thee to our bosom—we know that posterity will admire thy virtues, and future ages venerate thy name. THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

\* The first account was, that he was to be conducted to the castle of Wesel in Germany.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL, BY publishing the following Extracts, they will find their way into the Gazette of the United States.

A writer in the American Daily Advertiser, under the signature of Lucius, in stating the comparative merits of the two competitors, as he styles them, for the Vice-Presidency, (Mr. Adams and Gov. Clinton) says, "That to Mr. Adams it has been objected that he is attached to a government of King, Lords and Commons; and that the allegation is true, it is to be presumed, will not be controverted. His writings entitled, "A Defence of the American Constitutions," and "Discourses upon Davila, fully demonstrate it." I will hazard a conjecture here, that Lucius never read the writings he so candidly pronounces sentence upon; or if he has, that he has not understood them. As a proof of what I assert, I herewith send you an extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, to a friend of his, written July 29th, 1791.

"You observe that, "that you and I differ in our ideas of the best form of government, is well known to both of us." But my dear Sir, you will give me leave to say, that I do not know this.—I know not what your idea is of the best form of government. You and I have never had a serious conversation together, that I recollect, concerning the nature of government. The very transient hints that have ever passed between us, have been jocular and superficial, without ever coming to an explanation. If you suppose that I have or ever had, a design or desire of attempting to introduce a government of King, Lords, and Commons, or in other words, an hereditary Executive, or an hereditary Senate, either into the government of the United States, or that of any individual state, you are wholly mistaken; there is not such a thought expressed or intimated in any public writing or private letter of mine; and I may safely challenge all mankind to produce such a passage, and quote the chapter and verse."

Let a candid public judge; and he who doubts, examine for himself at the fountain-head, before he adopts an opinion founded upon reports calculated only to mislead and decoy. A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

FROM A LATE BOSTON PAPER.

HUMOUROUS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION DEFEATED.

TWENTY-FOUR Frenchmen, in and near the town of Boston, have entered a PROTEST in the office of a Notary Public in Boston, against the French Revolution. Upon finding this to be the case, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Brunswick, have returned to Vienna: There was nothing left for them to do: Monarchy was restored in all its pomp, and splendor; the Bastille was instantly rebuilt; all the Noblesse were restored to the right of issuing their Letters de Cachet, according to ancient usage; and the People at once submitted to a system of Oppression, which they had groaned under for two centuries.

We embrace this opportunity to congratulate the world on this important discovery.—The wife and good men in Europe, have long wished to find out some other Arbitrer for the fate of Nations, besides that of War; but never once thought of the Notary Public office. This is an accidental discovery. But what then?—It was by the accidental fall of an apple on his nose, that Newton discovered the principle of Gravity, which brings a drunkard upon his forehead, and assists the Planets in their motion.

It is said that TIPPOO SAIB will be here in March, to enter a PROTEST in the same office against Lord CORNWALLIS, and the BRITISH NATION, for having found him one half of his expences: This may be considered as a breach of the treaty, and his two Boys may be crucified for it—but then their friends will protest against it. Solomon the Third will be here very soon, to enter his Protest against that terrible Woman of Russia, for taking Oczakow, and other parts of his Empire from him. The King of Poland would come to enter his Protest against the same Woman, for robbing him of his Kingdom, and his People of their Liberty—but he has not money enough to pay the National Fees.—The Secretary at War will soon arrive from Philadelphia, to enter his Protest against the Savages,—and Peace will be established throughout the world.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHETHER you guessed right or wrong as to the sameness of the hand that furnished the several communications pointed at in No. 58, you have shewn a friendly disposition to help out your readers in such conjectures and let the public judge of the number of your correspondents. I am one of a number of curious subscribers, who wish to be informed how many of the other communications which have adorned your paper, are believed to have come from a single pen. As you have been so kind as of yourself to favor the public with the intimation in one case, you will doubtless do it in the other. Indeed, from the scrupulous impartiality of your paper, it might almost be looked for as matter of course, without this application.

BOSTON, December 13.

MR. ADAMS,

THE Subscriber observing his name in the list (published by authority) of persons voted for, as a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the First District—he takes the earliest opportunity to express his most grateful acknowledgments, for the distinguished mark of the confidence of his fellow citizens; and to inform them, that his present situation obliges him to decline the honor of being considered as a candidate at the ensuing election. JOHN C. JONES.

Foreign Affairs.

Extracts from Leyden Gazettes of the 9th and 12th October, 1792.

BONN, (Ger.) Oct. 5.

THE necessity in which the generals of the combined armies in France have been under of drawing successively to them all the German troops which were on the Rhine, first, the army of General Prince de Hohenloe Reichberg, then the corps which had remained under the orders of Count d'Erback, has left the field open to the French, not only on the side of Thionville where they carried off a considerable convoy, but also on the Rhine: Having come from Stralburgh and Fort Louis, they attacked with a far superior force the 3000 Austrians which formed the garrison of Spire, killed or made them prisoners, took possession of the city, and sent the military stores that were in it to Landau; the alarm was spread to Mannheim, Worms, and even to Metz. The inhabitants are taking to flight, and the consternation is general. This expedition took place on the 29th September. Above, on the Moselle, the French have made a second irruption into the electorate of Triers; 5000 Frenchmen with 9 cannon entered Metz on the 29th, at 7 o'clock A. M. forced the garrison to evacuate, destroyed the provisions, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mentz, 2d October.

"The invasion which General Custine has made, by order of General Biron, into the territory of the Empire; and the taking of Spire, with the general magazine of military stores for the Imperial army; has spread terror and consternation through all this part of Germany. Our city is shut up; no one can enter or go out of it. Even the navigation of the Rhine is stopped, to the great detriment of commerce. The number of fugitives come here from Heidelberg, Worms, and all that part of the Rhine, is considerable. Out of 3000 men who, under the orders of General Winkelmann, guarded Spire and the military stores, very few have escaped. They were almost all killed, drowned in the Rhine, or made prisoners, they did not however give up without making the bravest defence. The French, the greatest part of whom came out of Landau, were a body of 17 or 18,000 men. Their superiority was therefore too great to be resisted. It is said they intend to pursue their march to this city. Having advanced to the distance of one league from Kircheim Pohlend, where the Prince of Nassau Weilbourg resides, the Court retired in haste at 10 o'clock at night, with their most precious effects, and arrived at Weilbourg. It was on the 30th of September that Spire was taken, a stroke which must be considered as a most important, if not a decisive one."

Extract of another letter from Brussels, October 8th.

"The siege of Lille is raised: For some days past there has returned to Tournay a considerable number of waggons, loaded with balls, shells, guns with their carriages, pick-axes, barrows, &c. which were at the camp before the town. It appears that we have suffered losses on that side, although the official accounts do not acquaint us with the particulars. In general, we are much in the dark respecting the operations which have taken place in France and the Netherlands: but, upon the whole, we sufficiently perceive that the arms of the combined powers do not meet with that success which the chiefs of the Emigrants had taught them to expect. It is also well known that the democratical party in France hope to propagate the principles of their revolution in all the neighbouring countries. People therefore begin here to be in a very uneasy situation: the fermentation which a certain party keeps up in the minds of the multitude, increasing by the present circumstances, orders have been given to a military detachment to repair to Antwerp, which is the focus of disaffection. There is also some agitation at Lorraine, and government will be obliged to make use of all their prudence, to prevent the effect of the idea which begins to prevail, that the fate of the Netherlands depends upon the success of the establishment of democracy in France."

\* Formerly the Count de Custine. He was Col. of the Regiment of Saintonge, in General Rochambeau's army, in America.  
† An imperial city in the Electorate of Triers.

COLOGNE, October 6.

The French army which came from Landau under the command of General Custine, after having laid a heavy contribution on the Prince Bishop, Chapter, Clergy, and Citizens of Spire, continued on the 3d instant their march to Worms; and as they appear to intend to go through Mentz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort, into the country of Hesse, the principal inhabitants of those countries take to flight, and secure their property as well as they can. This evening we have seen several persons of distinction arriving from Mentz and the vicinity. A yacht has brought from Coblenz the military chest of the Prussian army, with the public records, church ornaments and other precious effects. It is said that the French vanguard is already at Kreuznach.

Extract of a letter from Luxemburgh, Oct. 5.

"The accounts which we have from Verdun are very melancholy: The Prussian army has been, for several days, in want of bread, or has had none but of a very bad quality, as the bread which they are obliged to carry there, from a great distance, arrives all green and mouldy. It is nearly the same with the Austrian army. From our gates to Verdun, the country is waste and almost a desert. As it has rained for some weeks together, the roads are impassable, and are covered with hundreds of dead horses."

LEYDEN, October 11.

We are now no longer in an uncertainty, respecting the success of the French armies. Here follows a copy of a letter from General Dumourier to the Minister at War, dated St. Menchould, Oct. 1. the 1st year of the Commonwealth. [For this letter, see Gazette of the 19th inst.]

Later advices, which we have received by way of London, add: that the combined armies, after attempting a negotiation without success, had retired with so much haste that they had left 4 or 5000 sick in the hospitals, lost 200 prisoners, and abandoned 20 waggons loaded with provisions and ammunition; that instead of forcing the French army to capitulate, they had been pursued themselves in their retreat; and that from the direction of the march of part of their forces, it was probable they would meet General Custine, who is now master of all that part of Germany which borders the Rhine, from Spire to Mayence.

St. BROU, near St. Menchould, Sept. 26.

Yesterday the son of the King of Prussia dined with Gen. Dumourier. We do not know the object of that interview; but since yesterday, there has been a cessation of hostilities, which it is said will last 6 days. For some days a great number of Prussians have deserted, and come over to us; all attacked with a dysentery. They had but one pound of bread for three days.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 24.

The following petitions were presented and read, viz.—of Benjamin Keitt, for compensation of services and a pension;—of Priscilla Cotterill, praying the renewal of a lost certificate;—of James Welch, praying the settlement of an account.

Mr. B. Bourn, of the committee on the petition of Dr. John Bartlet, brought in a report, which is, That after examining the same, the committee are of opinion, the prayer thereof cannot be granted.

The bill for enrolling and licensing of ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries, and for regulating the same, was brought in engrossed, read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up. The first blank, referring to the time when the act now in force shall cease, was filled with the last day of March next.

The bill was then passed to be enacted.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported "An act concerning the registering & recording of ships or vessels," as truly enrolled. The Speaker then signed the same.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, communicating, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, sundry documents relative to Indian affairs, received from the Governor of Georgia. These documents contain information of a recent murder of eight white persons, by the Indians, on the frontiers of Georgia. Laid on the table.

The petition of Henry C. Baker, an officer in the late army of the United States, was read, praying compensation for services during the war.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Udney Hay, was read: this report was in favor of the prayer of the petition, which was for payment of the principal and interest of a note for forty pounds, given during the late war by two officers of the American army, who had been captured at the northward. The report was accepted by the House, and a committee appointed to report a bill pursuant thereto.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for a reimbursement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States. Mr. White in the chair.

The bill was read by the chairman, and then considered in paragraphs.

The first section being read,

Mr. Giles said he was rather in favour of postponing the business; but if it is peculiarly advantageous to the interest of the United States to make provision for this object immediately, he suggested whether it would not be better, if possible, to provide for it without having recourse to the expedient of a new loan. He was averse from increasing the debt of the United States by additional loans. He was rather in favour of applying the property belonging to the United States in the Bank of the United States for the purpose. He therefore moved, that the section should be struck out which provides for a loan, in order to substitute a clause providing for the sale of the shares in the bank, owned by the U. States, that the proceeds may be applied to the reimbursement of the loan.

Mr. Sedgwick doubted whether the motion was in order, as it went to a totally different object from any specified in the bill.

The chairman remarked, that a motion to strike out the section, was in order.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that if the idea of the gentleman was adopted, he was clearly of opinion, that the sale of the shares would not produce a sum adequate to the object; as bringing such a number of shares to market would undoubtedly reduce the price greatly below the present market-price.

Mr. Giles said he was rather desirous of a postponement of the subject; he was not prepared to decide upon it; he suspected many gentlemen in the committee were in the same predicament; he would therefore withdraw his motion for striking out, under a persuasion that no sudden decision would take place.

Mr. Fitzsimons stated several reasons why the committee should proceed in the business; particularly as it involves an economical disposal of property now lying useless; and a provision for