

Moreover the private good which the poor receive from the wealthy, is great, and demands our gratitude. We consider also the taxes which we pay to be very inconsiderable, and of these we hear no complaint. In a word, General, we are all contented and happy; our universal prosperity is too clearly connected with our Constitution, too firmly connected with the property of our wealthy fellow citizens, to prevent us from being interested in their behalf; and therefore when such heavy sums are exacted from the rich, the middling and lower classes of people are also punished, from the injury which commerce and manufactures must thereby necessarily sustain. The more, therefore, is taken from the rich, the less will be our gain; and at length we shall be entirely ruined.

Since then, General, you stite yourself the defender of Liberty, protector of the public Good, you will act against your own principles if you do not desist from levying these contributions in which we ought to participate with the rich: To conclude, we cannot better manifest our zeal for the French Republic, than by the sincerest wish that all may enjoy the same happiness under its constitution as we enjoy under ours. We expect, therefore, of you, that you will permit us to enjoy our constitution unmolested. SIGNED BY 700 NAMES.

NORFOLK, March 2.

Intelligence has lately been received from London, that Great-Britain has acceded to the combination, formed to arrest the progress of the Jacobin career. The principal motives stated in the British manifesto, are— "A firm determination on the part of the contracting powers to support the European nations in the enjoyment of that right, which ought to be common to all; an entire and unqualified liberty of maintaining whatever political establishments they may think most conducive to their own happiness and security.— That it is time enough for one nation to assist another, when such assistance shall have been required by a majority, at least, of the nation which may become dissatisfied with its existing government. That to succour the distressed and support other nations, in a generous determination to be free, well becomes the dignity and liberty of a great and enlightened people: But it is no less unjustifiable than it is disrespectful, for any people to permit themselves to be fascinated into a wanton and violent intrusion upon the political arrangements of others—however foreign they may be thought from the favorite standard or imaginary excellence of their own. That the impulse of self-preservation, no less than the necessary independence of other nations, demands the immediate and effective interference of the British arms. Nor can the frantic excesses of a power, at once so licentious and destructive, any longer be permitted to outrage the voluntary establishments of neighbouring nations; or by an insulting imposition of pretended benefits, proceed in its designs of successive and unbounded augmentations. That while the operations of that power were directed to such objects, as might be fairly esteemed conducive to the support and defence of such arrangements as might have proceeded from the free expression of the national will, it would not have been consistent with the dignity or inclination of Great-Britain to have interfered. But however unequivocally the traces may appear among some of the neighbouring nations, of a decided attachment to the late combination against France, it cannot be reasonably expected, on the part of that power, that the effects even of its just resentment can be permitted to extend to the entire subversion of the political independence of those nations. The rights and relative duties of all nations, sufficiently inculcate the propriety of remaining satisfied with a deprivation of the power of an enemy to injure or invade the public security. The principles of self-preservation, combined with those of a just and magnanimous policy, have wisely forbidden national hostilities to exceed those bounds. With these views, the British nation feels itself constrained to announce to the existing powers of France, and to all Europe, its firm determination to prevent, by every mean in its power, any accession of territory whatever, to the known and established boundaries of France, as they may have been designated by the treaties made with other nations; nor can it be expected that the operations of the British arms should cease, until France shall have evinced a disposition, on her part, to renounce the ascendancy which she may have acquired, by violence, over those nations or cities, which may have been subjected by her power."

RICHMOND, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress.

"The politics here are to the last degree disgusting—every principle of representative government is violated; instead of feeling alike and acting for the benefit of the bulk of citizens, Congress are influenced by a motley and speculating interest, which not only bears hard upon the laboring classes of the whole community, but afflicts those of the southern States with exclusive cruelty; as their *primum mobile* of government, resides chiefly in the northern States, the evil can never be removed, unless all electing bodies, will with the most suspicious caution, avoid every man, who shall even smell of certificates, stock, or paper of any kind.

"I am in a state of repentance for having come to a place, exhibiting every moment to my view the fallacy of apparent patriotism. The rapacity of many who ought to be disinterested, and the poor chance the public will stand, against the machinations of a few individuals—But if the agricultural people would attend to their interest and elect proper men, these dreadful evils, would soon be remedied."

BOSTON, March 6.

It is very singular, that the founders of the new Constitution of France, have successively lost reputation, liberty and life. Many instances might be adduced in proof—we shall briefly state, that the once popular LA FAYETTE, has been compelled to fly his country, by the ingratitude of his fellow-citizens, and now languishes in captivity—and that the remains of the once illustrious MIRABEAU have been scattered by the winds of Heaven; his statues have been demolished, and his memory proscribed.

A wit on reading the direction of the President of the French Convention, to Louis, to be seated, observed, that the Patriots were relaxing in their enmity to the King, for that like the patriotic *fans culottes* he was admitted to the honor of the sitting.

The Manufactories in Lynn and Reading, (Massachusetts) of WOMEN'S SHOES, are of much greater importance and advantage to this State, than has heretofore been conceived of. There are employed in the business in the two towns, (including the women who bind the shoes) 1500 people; they make and export, annually, to different parts of this Continent, 450,000 pair of shoes; which makes a saving to the United States from the foreign importation of this article, at a 6 a pair, 337,500 dollars; and they can afford their shoes cheaper than can be imported.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

FEDERAL SENATOR.

In the protest of the minority on the vote of the Senate for choosing a Senator in Congress by a joint vote of the two Houses, it is insinuated that an advantage was taken of the casual absence of two members, who were in favor of a concurrent vote.

TO strike a stroke in politics, sublime, With care improve the lucky nick of time; Some happy moment—never to be lost, May call the centinels from off their post— Seize th' occasion—pass the resolution, The major vote fulfils the constitution! For thus the prompter speaks behind the scenes, "The end will always sanctify the means." Let them protest, and pout, and scowl, and grin, 'Tis our's to laugh—as those who're sure to win, We'll fix them by the choice of G—t—n. Look thro' the commonwealth, where can you find,

Bred on the soil, so good, so great a mind? Your men of wealth are all the slaves of pow'r; Your home born patriots—mushrooms of an hour! From foreign climes true virtue we import— Hence D—t—tines a favorite at Court. While Pennsylvania's genius mourns its lot, Her sons despis'd, neglected, and forgot! C.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. MR. DUNLAP.

LISTENING the other day in Congress, with many other citizens, to the numerous proofs of mal-administration and corruption that were to have been adduced against the Secretary of the Treasury, I was pleased when Mr. Mercer rose—because, it was presumed that he, who had uniformly spoken of the Treasury Department as a renovated Pandemonium, would now give us the proof positive. The proof of corruption was in his pocket; he drew it forth, presented it to public view, and laid it on the table for private inspection and public information. It was a paper signed by Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, in the letters and characters following, viz.— "The observations I made in the Senate, on the motion to order the commissioners of the sinking fund to lay their proceedings before the Senate, were, that I understood the fund in its original creation, to be for the purpose of raising the price of funds to their true value—to call it a sinking fund, was a misnomer. That a gentleman, during the last session of Congress, who is not now in the United States, informed me in conversation, that he and some others had sent in proposals at 175. and a fraction, and at 18. and a small fraction; that the whole of the lowest was not taken, and that some of the highest was. That I stated this information by way of query, to the President of the Senate, who could put me right, if the information I had stated was otherwise. That the President answered, that he never knew that they purchased other than at the lowest market price. B. H. 27th Feb. 1793.

"N. B. The gentleman alluded to above, was Mr. Buchanan."

Such is the proof of venality and corruption, words of dreadful import, that have been ringing in our ears for several months. From all which it appears, that a certain Mr. Buchanan, expressed an opinion to Mr. Hawkins, that Mr. Hamilton, at a certain time, had given 18s. for stock, when it was offered him for 17s. And that Mr. Hawkins, believing that Mr. Buchanan might have been mistaken, consulted Mr. Adams, one of the commissioners. Mr. Adams did not believe that any such purchase ever had been made. By a plain man like myself, who does not look for blots nor wit to find them, this whole story would be set down as a piece of unimportant talk—the baseless fabric of a vision; but to a politician, or an opposition man, it is the substantial proof of corruption: not a proof of folly; for no man is such a fool as to give 18s. for an article, that is offered at 17. But he may be so wicked as to give 18, provided the party had previously stipulated to make him a present of half the difference. In this case, there would be corruption; and though the Secretary of the Treasury is not the buyer of stock, for it is bought by the Treasurer, and though he never sees the seller, and knows nothing about the man who fell in public market at the coffee-house, we, as good politicians, and quick-sighted watchmen, are to suppose, that every untavourable allegation is true, and that corruption, whether possible or impossible, is the spring of all measures that we do not approve.

For myself, I have constantly supposed, that in a free Legislature, there will be opposition to the Executive—I believe that opposition is useful and necessary—but I sincerely wish, that our watchmen would not cry wolf! wolf! until they see an animal that had claws, teeth, or some other mark or feature of a wolf!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, March 6.

A letter from the southward, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—

That a British Frigate had arrived at Dominico 18th Feb. express, in 32 days from England—and bro't information, that Lord Hood was at sea with a fleet of 32 sail of the line, having on board several regiments, and that the Duke of Clarence had a command in this fleet: The letter further states, that General Matthews had arrived in the above Frigate, vested with the supreme command of the forces in the Islands—that the army was to be augmented by adding ten men to each company.—The General was proceeding through the Islands, putting them in a posture of defence, and that every appearance indicated immediate war.—The frigate brought a report that a French fleet of 33 sail of the line with a large body of troops, had failed for the West-Indies.

The ship Louisa, Capt. Birkhead, arrived here last Tuesday, left the Texel on the 16th of January, but brings nothing new, except the sailing of 6 or 7 Dutch men of war and gun-boats, defunct, it was said, for the Scheldt.

The latest accounts from Hispaniola inform us, that the troubles in that island have not subsided—in a late engagement, 400 of the revolted negroes were killed. Produce is high—Flour from 6 to 6½ dollars only.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Feb. 13, contains a melancholy detail of the transactions in that part of the Island. The Negroes, it appears, had decoyed a convoy of the army of the Whites into an ambuscade, and cut 50 of them to pieces—this exasperated the soldiers to the highest degree; the Negro army was afterwards attacked, and 600 of them killed on the spot—without the loss of a soldier on the part of the Whites.—Immense destruction has been recently made by the Insurgents, millions of property being reduced to ashes.

The Knoxville Gazette says, that depredations, horse-stealing and murders continue to be committed by the Indians in the South-Western Territory—The Shawanese are represented as being peculiarly inveterate.

Advices from Martinico and Guadeloupe say, that the Governors of both those islands have fled, and taken with them a seventy-four gun ship, a frigate of forty guns, a sloop of war of twenty guns, and several tenders. It is not known to what quarter they are gone.

Wednesday evening, fire broke out in a building near Mulberry-Street, between 5th and 6th Streets.—By the spirited exertions of the citizens it was extinguished, in about half an hour, without much damage.

The loaf bread bakers in this city having petitioned the legislature against the law regulating their particular business—a committee of the House to whom the subject was referred, has reported in favor of their application.

The Hon. William Barry Grove is re-elected a member of the House Representatives of the United States, by a unanimous vote of the electors of the district of Fayetteville, North-Carolina.

Col. James Gillaspie is elected for the district of Wilmington and Sampson county, in the same state.

The legislature of the state of New-York adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet on the first Tuesday in January next at Albany.

While the people of the United States in the cities and towns on the sea-shore are unceasingly reprobating the war on our frontiers, and urging the policy and humanity of making peace with the Indians—let us hear what the Kentuckians say, who are in the focus of danger—"Can our public servants be capable of holding any treaty with savages, whose hands are still reeking with the blood of their fellow-citizens, and of their wives and children—nay, reeking with the blood of valuable men sent to them as messengers of peace—those murders still unatoned for?" Kentucky Gazette.

Sure 'tis no easy task to please us all.

The General Advertiser of Monday last, speaking of Louis XVI. says, that "apprehensions were entertained for his life from the well known ferociousness of the PARIS MOB"—The National Gazette of Wednesday following informs its readers, that "these apprehensions were entertained from the well known anti-royal propensity of the Parisians."—On which a correspondent remarks, that granting the two modes of expression to be the converse of each other, they serve to confound the mob of Paris with the people of Paris—or which is the same, they serve to shew that there is no such body exists as the mob of Paris; or that the people are a mob—but as excesses of every kind are the natural effects of mobs; and every good citizen and consistent republican, involuntarily condemns such excesses—it appears to be necessary, in order to justify what has been, or may be done, to say that the people, not the mob, are the actors in the Drama.

The title of Esquire is anti-republican, nay, what is certainly much worse, it is anti-christian, for the Nation's Gazette says, "it favors of that wordly vanity so much reprobated by the Apostle."!!!

Statement of the number and quality of Vessels in the port of Savannah, Feb. 13.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel type and origin. Includes 59 Square rigged (British), 21 Sloops and Schooners (British), 17 Squart rigged (American), 31 Sloops and Schooners (American), 9 Square rigged (French), 1 Sloop and 1 Schooner (French), 2 Spanish.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The people have made a government. He who would support the government of the people, may be supposed to be the friend of their power and their rights. Such a man will desire to see the people's government so stable as to protect the citizens, and so respectable in the eyes of other nations, as to induce them to follow our example, and thereby to extend republican liberty over the world. Yet our scribblers make it appear that liberty is one thing and government another. To support government and to recommend a regard to the laws, is a proof of aristocracy. Liberty enjoyed under the laws will not suit these men—The laws give to every man his own—but he who has nothing is no gainer by this security. No, say our mobocrats let us throw all into a heap and raffle for it.

The PEOPLE of the United States, have chosen to celebrate the birth day of the man, whom "they delight to honor," and this they have done spontaneously, of their own meer motion, free will and accord, and in a very extraordinary, and unusually extensive manner—but notwithstanding all this a correspondent observes, that the National Gazette modestly asserts, "that Birth-Day celebrations, however meritorious the character, are not suited to the genius of our country." The said Gazette also declares, "that a number of grave and worthy foreigners perfectly concur with the letter-writer of that Gazette—and say, "that however fond they might have been of celebrations of this nature at home, they consider them as rather bordering on the absurd in this country; this is not the only specimen by thousands which might be produced, of an insult offered to the whole body of the free citizens of the United States, by those who wish to legislate for the people—but it appears rather *outré* to make use of a *foreigner* as the organ of abuse.

The spirit of innovation which hath done such great things in some parts of Europe, has been imported into the United States; whether it is necessary in the present circumstances of our country, time will unfold; it is however to be observed, that the importers are chiefly exotic adventurers, many of whom it may be justly supposed are as inimical to the substantial of office as they are to the titles by which they are designated—this remark may be particularly applied to the proposition for annihilating the Title of Esquire—which surely is not more odious in the view of some innovators than the office of Justice of the Peace. If the people of the United States will submit to it, they may have a number of politicians and legislators who would soon put a new face on their affairs.

It is plain the people are federal, because of late the enemies of government are obliged to pretend federalism in order the more securely to carry on their schemes. Yet they have not spared the government or its officers. These federalists, as they call themselves, speak of the constitution as a thing full of dangerous principles, and these too let loose without checks or guards. This bad system they tell us is in the hands of speculators and knaves—of men who are at work night and day to bring about a monarchy. Yet they are federalists—as Anthony says in Shakespeare's play of Julius Caesar—they are honorable men—they would not stir up men's minds to mutiny and civil war—but they tear open every wound of the public mind, and put a tongue in it. Yet they are federal—all honorable men—We have their own word for it.

IMPROMPTU.

SOME say the Infidel VOLTAIRE, Dy'd in great horror and despair; While others—flickers for his glory, Aver, some liar forg'd the story— If truth and falsehood are the same, Words cannot fully VOLTAIRE's fame; Let those who're puzzled in the case, Say "JUDAS went to his own place."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship name, Captain, and Port of origin. Includes Ship Mary, Cally, Newburyport; Louisa, Birkhead, Amterdam; Suffex, Atkins, Teneriffe; Molly, Edgar, Charleston; Snow Eliza, Blunt, Tobago; Brig Betsey, Sumner, Port-au-Prince; Alfred, Shehan, do; Betsey, Mann, St. Eustatia; Polly, Chernock, Capc-Francois; Aurora, O'Brian, Lisbon; Schr. Richmond, Sampson, Norfolk; Betsey, Bartler, N. Carolina; Sloop Polly, Smith, Savannah; Sally, Hells, C. Francois; Merrimack, Lowell, Newburyport; Fanny, Stanton, Antigua.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and price. Includes 6 per Cents (19/2), 3 per Cents (10/10), Deferred (11/6), Full shares Bank U. S. 14 per cent. prem in the Insurance Company 145.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A CITIZEN" is received—it shall appear as soon as possible.—The "IMPEACHMENT" in our next. The length of the Debates, must apologize for the present suspension of several interesting essays.

CORRECTION.

\* The latter part of the first sentence in Mr. BARNWELL's Speech, published in our last, should read thus—"This subject has changed its hue from the foul stain of speculation, to the milder colouring of an illegal exercise of discretion and a want of politeness in the Secretary of the Treasury."