

the completest merchantmen ever built in America. She has undergone an entire refit since her arrival here in distress on the 8th ult. and such alterations made in the stowage of her cargo (which is chiefly iron) as, it is expected, will prevent a similar casualty in the future course of her voyage.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

DEATHS.—Mr. DAVID STERETT, of this town, Merchant—Virginia, the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Esq. formerly a respectable Delegate to Congress from, and Governor of, that State—At Richmond, in the same State, JOHN DIXON, Esq. State Printer.

Philadelphia, May 7.

It has been said that supreme independent power in the hands of either the few, or the many, has in all ages and countries degenerated into tyranny—This observation is founded on universal experience: The revolutionists in the time of Charles 1st. annihilated the House of Peers and the Hierarchy—but did they establish a free government? They did not: Mr. Paine applauds the National Assembly of France—they have not yet gone so far as Cromwell and his party did—perhaps they never may—as the French nation have a predilection for Kings, at present—Should the time however arrive when they are fully enlightened—they will then, to use a borrowed phrase, see the nonsense of “this, that and tother, and Kings will be thought as little of by the French nation, as they are by Mr. Paine—till then the French Revolution, according to him, is essentially defective: At this time however the approbation of the King to the measures of the National Assembly is mentioned by the friends to the Revolution as a most important circumstance in its favor.

A correspondent observes that there are some persons in the world of so peculiar a cast of mind that nothing meets with their approbation which has not received their particular fiat as an essential requisite to its existence. The system of the bank of the United States is however almost an exception to the above observation; natives and foreigners have awarded it their approbation—the former on account of its immediate and obvious advantages, and for the wisdom and foresight discovered in its organization—wisely considering that should a foreign direction obtain, and acquire a preponderating influence, the time may arrive, when the destruction of the bank of this country, and a total derangement of its finances might be compensated by the douceurs of a foreign power. Foreigners among other reasons, because it reserves to the citizens of this government the exclusive direction; for while the capital is under the control of persons the most fully competent to judge of characters, they may be more fully assured that nothing will be done to counteract the general interest of the concerned.

The Bank of the United States may justly be considered as a proposition made to the monied interest, foreign and domestic—and in fact, appears to both in a very favourable point of light—the latter, from every information, are making great preparations to subscribe, and the terms are so advantageous that no equal object of speculation is perhaps presented in any quarter of the globe to the former.

A late writer says, that the only solid foundation for Liberty, is Virtue: When virtue is gone, liberty soon follows; but this must refer to public virtue, for it is notorious, that some of the most renowned modern champions of liberty, are strangers to personal virtue—Is the sentiment then without foundation? I trow not—for tho no dependence can be rationally placed on the patriotic professions of a vicious character, yet their being obliged to assume the semblance of honesty to carry their points, is an indirect confirmation of the principle.

“The foundation of all social virtue is a belief of the existence and government of a Deity—a regard to the Deity cannot be maintained without some public exercises of religion.—Social worship is therefore necessary to the happiness of society, and to the easy administration of government—and in this view worthy the attention of every legislature, while in a higher view it deserves the regard of every individual.”

Patriotism, like Religion, often enjoins duties which are paramount to every other consideration—and tho the selfish part of mankind derogate from the merit of every action performed by their contemporaries, by imputing the motives to inferior considerations—yet a conscious integrity will furnish a reward for every public spirited exertion, of which envy and censure cannot deprive the votaries of virtue and benevolence.

We learn that upwards of one hundred troops which have been raised in New-Jersey for the service of the frontiers, will march from Trenton for Fort-Pitt this day, under the command of Capt. Zebulon Pike.

Ridicule titles, honors and distinctions among mankind, and you will always be in the majority.

Embrace the first favorable opportunity to traduce the government under which you live—the more free it is, the more you may abuse it with impunity and success.

Always reserve your opinion till you know which is the strongest side.

By observing the foregoing, some have acquired popularity, honors and riches, without possessing any principles of morality or honesty.

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 16.

Several arrivals from England, bring us the state of politics and war in Europe, by which it appears they continue to act over and over the same mad scenes which for many ages have disgraced human nature; When we reflect how incompetent they are to govern themselves, how should our hearts expand with gratitude to heaven for separating us from them.

Some citizens of the United States when contemplating the errors or supposed misdoings of our own government are apt to depreciate its value; let such persons turn their thoughts now and then to Britain, and other nations of Europe, and observe the shocking sacrifices of blood and treasure and faith and honor and religion, and every thing that is called good—and they will prize independence. Mr. G—, who came home in the last ship that arrived—informs me, that the British and other nations appear now to be fully sensible of the growing greatness of the United States: I trust they will have cause to rise in their ideas of us.

The tour of the President of the United States to the southward at this time is a good plan.—We have heard frequently of uneasiness and oppositions in respect to some of the revenue laws, if any thing of the kind really exists among our southern brethren, seeing him in their country will have a very conciliating effect, and do more than a thousand arguments from even an Ames or a Gerry.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, by the Pigou.

“I rejoice to see by the papers, that the United States of America are in such a flourishing condition, and that trade, commerce, husbandry, arts, sciences, manufactures, &c. begin to prosper on your side of the Atlantic. May the blessing of GOD continue to send peace, unity and prosperity to your vast western empire. In London you have many hearty friends, and from the best information, throughout all England. There is great joy among the friends of America here, when things go well in your land, and I can assure you, from personal observation, that your friends daily increase, and that the credit of the American States is perpetually rising, all owing to your well-established and efficient government. May heaven long preserve your well-beloved GEORGE, and continue him to be the friend, the supporter and guardian of your dear native country!—America was the first who stepped forth to light up the expiring lamp of freedom in the world, France has followed her example, and I trust that in time, the whole globe will be illuminated with the same pure flame.

I send you with this “a true and genuine account of animal electricity and magnetism,” which has been published here to put an end to the practice of teaching it for money: as vast sums have been given for the knowledge of it in England, and perhaps the same may be the case in America. Though I am well persuaded, from some acquaintance with both the countries, that the common people in America have much more general and useful knowledge, than they have in any part of Great-Britain, and consequently are not so violently led away and inflamed with novelty and curiosity. You can hardly have an idea, what crowds will collect together in London, to behold the most trifling as well as common incident. Their curiosity is alive to every novelty, and hence many hundreds of people in this city have given, astonishing to tell, from 5 to more than 100 guineas, to acquire the information communicated in that little pamphlet!”

* See page 1, of this day's paper.

On Friday morning the 29th ult. the ship Termagant, belonging to the house of Messrs Claggett, lying in the stream opposite Georgetown, Patowmac, was discovered on fire, which soon communicated itself to the powder on board; the explosion was so severe as to shake most of the houses in the town.

The loss, occasioned by this alarming event, must be great, as the ship was large and nearly new; besides, there were goods to a considerable amount, and a large sum of money on board—all which (except part of the money, which has since been found) was destroyed. We are informed that this accident proceeded from the steward's falling to sleep and leaving a candle burning in the cabin, which, by some means or other, set fire to the sails that were stowed there. No lives lost.

The people are the only legitimate source of power; power derived from the people is consequently legitimate: From whence have despotisms originated? In idolatry: Who are the idolators? Those who set up and worship an idol: Are there any idols now in the world? Let experience answer. If there are idols, there must of necessity be worshippers; but can any man point out the country in which they are to be found? Are there any in America, in France, in England?—What says the poet,

Nature hath left the tincture in our blood,
All men would be tyrants if they could,

and as all men would be tyrants, it follows that the universal object is to acquire the greatest possible share of influence; and he that

obtains the highest round in the ladder approaches nearest to that point from which all despotisms have commenced their career; for the man whose opinion is paramount to law and the constitution in the mind of the people, is superior to both.

The meeting of the Delegates from the State Societies of the CINCINNATI, adjourned on Thursday, *in die*. The next triennial meeting will be in May, 1793.

Extracts from the answer to Mr. BURKE, by Mr. PAINE.

“Government, says Mr. Burke, is a contrivance of human wisdom.” Admitting that government is a contrivance of human wisdom, it must necessarily follow, that hereditary succession, and hereditary rights (as they are called) can make no part of it, because it is impossible to make wisdom hereditary; and on the other hand, that cannot be a wise contrivance, which in its operation may commit the government of a nation to the wisdom of an idiot. The ground which Mr. Burke now takes is fatal to every part of his cause. The argument changes from hereditary rights to hereditary wisdom, and the question is, Who is the wisest man? He must now shew that every one in the line of hereditary succession was a Solomon, or his title is not good to be a king.—What a stroke has Mr. Burke now made! To use a sailor's phrase, he has swabbed the deck, and scarcely left a name legible in the list of kings; and he has mowed down and thinned the House of Peers, with a scythe as formidable as Death and Time. [Alas, the poor house of Peers!]

“The opinions of men with respect to government, are changing fast in all countries. The revolutions of America and France have thrown a beam of light over the world, which reaches into man. The enormous expences of governments, have provoked people to think, by making them feel: and when once the veil begins to rend, it admits not of repair. Ignorance of a peculiar nature, once dispelled, and it is impossible to re-establish it. It is not originally a thing of itself, but is only the absence of knowledge; and tho man may be kept ignorant, he cannot be made ignorant. The mind, in discovering truth, acts in the same manner as it acts through the eye in discovering objects; when once any object has been seen, it is impossible to put the mind back to the same condition it was in before it saw it. Those who talk of a counter revolution in France, shew how little they understand of man. There does not exist in the compass of language, an arrangement of words to express so much as the means of affecting a counter revolution. The means must be an obliteration of knowledge; and it has never yet been discovered how to make man unknow his knowledge, or unthink his thoughts.

The following paragraph more than hints that Mr. Burke is pensioned. Mr. Burke is laboring in vain to stop the progress of knowledge; and it comes with the worse grace from him, as there is a certain transaction known in the city, which renders him suspected of being a pensioner in a fictitious name. This may account for some strange doctrines he has advanced in his book, which, tho he points it at the Revolution Society, is effectually directed against the whole nation.

A list of the Prizes in the Massachusetts Semi-annual Lottery, published by the Managers, may be seen at the house of the Editor.

In consequence of the recent difficulties and disappointments attending the conveyance of the Gazette of the United States, several of the subscribers have declined taking it any longer: The Editor requests that the letters which convey him this information may be sent free of charge: He has paid a considerable sum for postage within a few days, on letters that contained only the above intelligence.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

- Arrivals since our last.
Sloop Charlotte, Cumming, St. Eustatia.
Polly, Midget, North-Carolina.
Hazard, Folger, Do.
Rainbow, Portland and Falmouth.
Hope, Bentley, Charleston.
Schooner Polly, Mann, North-Carolina.
Isabella, Henderfon, St. Eustatia.
Boneline, Rosa, Oporto.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDING DEBT and UNFUNDED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil List, and the Public—wishes they may be informed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS,

By the Pigou, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) on so low terms as must make it an object to customers.—Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3. WE, the Commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpose at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of June next. THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL, BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, All the Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above.

To be disposed of, BY PRIVATE SALE, A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a private Library; Among which are the following:

- FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Niephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c. Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c. Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Patriculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Aufomius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Messrs. RICE and Co. Market-Street. Catalogues are also stitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.