

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

"Extended Empire, like expanded gold,
"Exchanges sold use, for feeble splendor."

HOWEVER opposed it may be to the feelings and interests of some individuals, I am yet inclined to observe, that upon general principles, the policy of emigrating to distant parts, from a country itself insufficiently stocked with people, to answer the necessary demands arising in society, cannot be easily justified: Nor am I acquainted with the peculiar advantages which we are to derive from the present rage for emigration to the Western country, as a reimbursement of the vast expence of its settlement; but I presume these speculations will end like the voyage of the shaking Quakers from one of the Eastern States, who prompted by holy zeal built a ship to convey them to Jerusalem, but eventually concluded to send her for a cargo of rum to the West-Indies, as promising the greatest profit. Though it should be granted that it is not altogether within the ability of government to stop the delusive practice of quitting habitations now unsettled, to visit regions unexplored and unprotected; yet there is an essential difference between a tacit connivance, and an officious interposition to encourage such a plan. It is added, that the irresistible impulse of self interest, would prove superior to any attempts opposing so strong a hobby-horse; but if some accounts lately had from Carthage are to be relied on, little danger can arise from giving full scope to the operation of this irresistible principle, in effecting those utopian settlements. By an express clause of the National Constitution, the republican form of government is guaranteed—and the essence and genuine principles of such a government can be best supported within a small compass, and where mutual interests are mutually understood; but when the territorial jurisdiction of a country is greatly extended, the emanations of power from its source becomes in the extremities proportionably weak and inefficient; and must either, like the parts of the human system which are removed from the influence of the blood expelled from the heart, end in their defection and final amputation; or if maintained, it will be like the provinces of Rome by the tyranny of the Viceroy and consequent oppression of the people; and it will most probably be found at some future period, that like the adder vivified by the genial warmth of the fire, this country had been cherished and reared to bite the hand of its protector.

What a sad contrast does Spain now present to her former situation, when she stood foremost among the nations of Europe: and may we not attribute this change to her rage for colonization, and the mistaken policy of her government, in encouraging it—in return for solid greatness and respectability, she possesses tinsel pageantry and glittering grandeur.

By ceasing to the proposition that government has no right to oppose by any legislative interference, this strange spirit for division and elopement which pervades this country, would be virtually contradicting the practice of other nations, and denying some of the essential prerogatives of government, of the first importance to society. The power it must necessarily possess to check the ill-directed pursuits and mistaken views of individuals when militating with the general good—the power of preserving a due balance between the several interests of a community, and of directing the operation of the labor and industry among a people into proper channels and for public benefit—the principle of self-defence, which is superior to any other, is directly opposed to a division of power in this country—and though I expect not the concurrent opinion of land-jobbers, monopolizers of the hard earned wages of the poor soldier, and other harpies upon the public, I must still maintain, that those hands who are daily emigrating to distant places, being employed in the various branches of agriculture, manufactures and commerce on the atlantic shore, would add more to our national strength—more efficaciously assist in the discharge of our public debt—more completely cement our present union, and prevent our future division and dissention, than will result from any view of their present pursuits; and it is in the power of government to oppose their removal by making it their real interest to remain at home, it being a fancied interest which leads them abroad.

A M E R I C A N U S.

NEW INVENTED LOOM.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, April 18.

"A loom of a new and very singular nature has lately been invented and set to work at Paisley, on the principles of a model constructed some time ago by Dr. Jaffray, with the improvements that have since occurred to him and Mr. Barr. This loom is to be driven by machinery, set in motion by water, steam, &c. and not only takes the cloth from the lay with such regularity that no part of the web can have more wool driven into it, or be thicker than another; but if a thread in the warp breaks, the machine instantly stands still. It is said to be capable of weaving all kinds of cloth,

from silk to canvas; and, if report be true, it is so simple in its construction as not to cost more than double the expence of a common loom, while it is so sweet in its motions, and easy to be managed, that one man working a wheel can set five or six of them in motion, and an attentive boy or girl may tie threads and change pirns to three, if not four. The web at present in the loom is a ten hundred muslin. The beauty and regularity of its fabric have given much satisfaction to those gentlemen in Glasgow and Paisley, to whom specimens of it have been shewn: and we may venture to say, that nothing hitherto devised to improve and extend the art of weaving, to add new energy to the labor and ingenuity of the country, and to give a decided command of market, ever demanded a more serious attention from all concerned."

For the GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY of INDEPENDENCE.

"WAR's horrid fouds no more assail our ears,
Elate with barb'rous hopes, or chill with fears;
Far from the States her threat'ning thunder roars,
While Heaven-born Peace smiles round our tranquil shores.
Cheer'd by her presence Commerce spreads the sail,
Forfeaks the port and courts the favouring gale;
Exulting bears what distant lands produce,
And sports the varied treasure for our use.

Protected too from rapine, see the swain,
Bears to his growing stores the teeming grain;
Joyful he takes what nature's bounty yields,
And sings contented in his native fields;
He knows no fear from stern oppression's dart,
To damp the warm emotions of his heart.

Cherish'd by Liberty, around the land,
Content and Industry walk hand in hand,
Alike on all the heaven-born Goddess smiles,
The rich protects, the poor man's care beguiles;
In every walk of life can spread a charm,
Redress misfortune, and her sting disarm.

Thus to behold, must warm each patriot breast,
The nation prosp'rous, and the people blest.

O Liberty! thou guardian of the State,
Eternal blessings in thy presence wait;
Unlike the transient flowers which fortune rears,
They still improve and gather strength by years,
No despot here can force unwilling awe,
Spurn at control, or trample on the law;
Before thy presence see the tyrant flies,
And proud oppression hangs her head and dies!
Hail happy land! where justice ever reigns,
Protects the weak, the lawless hand restrains;
With fold'ring wing secures the poor man's home,
And cheers alike the cottage and the dome.

Since then from Liberty our blessings flow,
Let's prize the source those blessings can bestow;
Within our breasts her sacred altar rear,
And own her still the gift of Heaven most dear.
Let us whilst mem'ry dwells upon the day,
Which saw fair Freedom's form expiring lay,
Revere the saving hand which bade her rise,
And gild with radiant beams these Western skies!"

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 1.

We learn from Vienna, that the last division of the Emperor's suite set off the 19th of March for Pest.

NAPLES, FEBRUARY 21.

We learn from Messina, that on the 7th instant, at 35 minutes after five, two shocks of an earthquake were felt there, the first of which was very violent.

DENMARK, MARCH 31.

After the Irish Captain O'Brien had been removed from the town-hall to the Citadel on Saturday night last, one of his accomplices, named Scheel was taken into custody. He is a native of England, but had resided many years in Sweden. This man on whom were found many papers relating to Benzenstierna, is confined in the Citadel.—The prisoners are daily interrogated in the house of the Governor of the Citadel, and when the examinations are concluded, a commission will be appointed for proceeding against the offenders.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

Though every thing is quiet respecting political affairs, the dearth of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marseilles and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The Comte de Montfer, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his house: Here he was pursued and besieged; and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his house, and literally torn in pieces by the populace. The Bishop of Sisteron narrowly escaped with his life, but was so ill-treated, that it is supposed he will not long survive. On the other hand, the Count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a deputy for the Third Estate, the windows were let at two guineas, for seeing the procession; not only the horses, but the wheels also were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's shoulders.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 24.

On Sunday last the bashaw of Oczakow, with a numerous suite, was presented to her Imperial Majesty, and very graciously received.

MANHEIM, APRIL 3.

An account is just received of the death of the Prince of Birkenfeld Gelnhausen, the last Protestant Prince of the Palentine Family.

VIENNA, APRIL 4.

The Emperor, who had been some time indisposed, is almost completely recovered.

April 17. The Emperor's indisposition has returned with such alarming symptoms, that he has expressed a desire to have, and has had, the sacrament administered to him.

7000 Turks have begun hostilities, by attacking the advanced post of Vallie-mulieri—they were well received, and finally routed—Their loss 253 killed—our's 10.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The benevolent institutions in this kingdom for the relief of distress, and the encouragement of virtue, are, it must be allowed, very numerous, and supported with a spirit that does honor to the humanity of the inhabitants at large. In addition to those, one has lately been instituted in this metropolis, called the *Philanthropic Society*, for the effectual relief of those who are strongly termed the *out-casts of society*—that is, the children of the vagrant and profligate poor, who, in their present condition are destined to succeed to the hereditary vices of their parents, and to become the next race of beggars and thieves.

The mediation of the Court of London and Berlin will not be able to effect a pacification in the North until Sweden and Russia, shall have tried the fortune of another war.

It is believed at Constantinople, that it was the prevalence of British interest that induced the Vizier to break with Russia. Full of this opinion, the mob assembled lately in a great body about the house of Sir Robert Ainsley, (our Minister at the Porte) and attacked it with so much fury, that it was with great difficulty his Excellency escaped with life.

It is certain that at Constantinople the present war, in which the Porte is engaged, is highly unpopular. As a proof of this, the mob, driven to madness by the news of the fall of Oczakow, and the dreadful slaughter of the Turks, ran in crowds to the palace of the Grand Vizier, which they set on fire, and reduced to ashes.

In the two forms of prayer, respecting our gracious Monarch, two singular points are very obvious. In the first, his Majesty was said to be afflicted for the *sins of his people!* In the scripture quotation of the second, a high compliment, indeed, is paid to Dr. Willis, by comparing him to the *SAVIOR of the world!* Are these points decent?

The city of London was much disgraced in the late procession, by the motly figure of the train band. They were like Falstaff's regiment; and paid such an attention to discipline, that a few half-pence thrown among them, created a scramble equal to a parcel of school-boys.

It is no less extraordinary than true, that while the East-India Company have been annually exporting silver to China, for want of other commodities with which to purchase teas, the Dutch have for years past been carrying on a very lucrative trade in tin, from the island of Sumatra, which finds a universal consumption in every part of China. An ingenious gentleman who was lately in the Company's service, has explained this circumstance to the Court of Directors and the Lords of the Treasury, who have turned so attentive an ear to him, that the Company have already sent off 50 tons of tin, by the ships of the present season.

St. PAUL's, on the Thanksgiving Day, as a subject interesting the opinions and affections of all men, is to be painted by Copley.

April 30. On the King's recovery, all is thanksgiving and joy. We can only inform the public in brief, that on Thursday last the King went in state to St. Paul's, to attend divine service: That the procession, the most magnificent London ever witnessed, consisted of 305 carriages, drawn principally by six horses each: In these were the King, Queen and all the Royal Family; all the Nobility, Commons, &c. the Lord Mayor and Representatives of London, &c. &c. That four thousand Military, and one thousand Peace Officers, were on duty, in the streets, to prevent tumult. That eight thousand fine young charity children, from different parishes, in uniform, chanted a hymn while the immense company were entering St. Paul's: That after divine service the procession returned in the same order as they came: That the acclamations of the million were loud and loyal: That the King appeared placid and serene, at times; but was often melted into tears: That all the Royal Regiments of Guards, the Tower, Park, &c. fired a *feu de joie*: That the bells all rang, and that on the fall wing evening the city exhibited one blaze of illumination, the most superb, and the most expensive ever known—the cost being upwards of 500,000 sterling; one building was illuminated by 17,000 lamps, Carlton House by several thousand *flambeaux*, all variegated—Merchant Taylors' Hall had 3000 lamps in it—Brook's 6000; to reflect which, looking-glasses were placed, some of which were valued at 500l. 90 guineas were offered for a ticket of permission to Brook's: And that houses were rented 300l. to 500l. for the day. Seats at 10 to 20 guineas—and but for the rain would have let for more.