

ERRATA.

In the PROCLAMATION, first column of this paper, there are Two Errors of the Press, which the reader is desired to correct, viz. 2d line, read "Providence of"—3d line, read "grateful for."

We hear that JONATHAN BURRALL, Esq. is appointed assistant Post-Master-General—and SEBASTIAN BAUMAN, Esq. Post-Master for this city.

Wise Legislators in all ages of the world, have intimately associated the principles of virtue with the principles of government, and whether it is an effect, flowing from its proper cause—or whether it is to be attributed to the special favor of the Deity, experience demonstrates, that public virtue, and public happiness, have always been found to flourish together: There is no security for the general tranquility—for a steady and uniform obedience to the laws, on the part of the people, or for the fidelity and honor of those who administer the government, like a principle of reverence for the Deity: How highly favored then is our country, at the present auspicious period, in having those to govern, who recommend by precept and Example, a devout acknowledgement of our dependence upon the Creator and Lord of all, for every private, social, and public blessing!

Look to the European world, there meagre famine stalks thro' the land, while civil discord follows close in the rear—the Dogs of War spread havoc wide, in other ill fated realms, to fate the lust of ambition, and give a false lustre to the Diadem of despotism—The wretched peasantry are dragged from their peaceful abodes, and have their mangled corles strewed o'er the extended field of battle, or piled like rubish in the yawning ditch—the fields disrobbed of their verdure lie uncultivated and barren, while universal ruin forms one horrid scene: There the revolutions in government produce proscriptions and massacres, while the cause of Freedom hangs suspended on the vibration of opinion.—Contrast the above with the situation of the United States, and say if we have not reason to admire and adore—Peace and plenty crown our toils—an exuberance of the rich gifts of Providence is ours—Freedom pervades our country, and laws and government give the rich blessing permanency and security—we have found the art of making revolutions without confusion, and of establishing the rights of humanity without disturbing the public tranquility—Happy America—May'st thou still be wise to discern the things that belong to thy peace—and be grateful to the giver of every good gift.

Tho' under a despotic and arbitrary government informers may be odious, as they are generally actuated by the most mercenary motives—yet under a free government, the support of which depends upon the Revenue, every good and honest man will think it HONORABLE and PRAISE WORTHY to detect those frauds and impositions, which have eventually, no tendency to lessen public burdens, but to encrease their weight and pressure on the fair and upright trader: Philadelphia has set a laudable example in this respect, for guarding the conscientious and strictly honest dealer from the effects of those shameful evasions of the laws which the unprincipled practice, is protecting those who prop the government.

Every government depends on its own inherent energy for its efficacy and respectability: It will be a long time before many of mankind will think that they cannot promote their own interest by violating the laws.

EXTRACT.

Should it ever come to pass that corruption, like a dark and low hung mist, should spread from man to man, and cover these lands—Should a general dissolution of manners prevail—Should vice be countenanced, and communicated by the leaders of fashion—Should it come to be propagated by ministers among legislators, and by the legislators among their constituents—Should guilt lift up its head without fear of reproach, and avow itself in the face of the sun, and laugh virtue out of countenance by force of numbers—Should public duty turn public strumpet—Should shops come to be advertized, where men may dispose of their honor and honesty at so much pr. ell—Should public markets be opened for the purchase of consciences, with an O yes! we bid most to those who set themselves, their trusts, and their country to sale! If such a day, I say, should ever arrive, it will be Dooms-day, indeed, to the virtue, the liberties, and the Constitution of these States. It would be the same to AMERICA as it would happen to the Universe should the laws of cohesion cease to operate, and all the parts be dissipated, whose orderly connection now forms the beauty and COMMONWEALTH OF NATURE: Want of goodness in the materials can never be supplied by any art in the building: A constitution of PUBLIC FREEMEN can never consist of PRIVATE TOOLS OF PROSTITUTION.

There appears in the publications from France, a spirit of originality, pathos and vivacity, which strongly indicates the conscious state of freedom to which the people of that country find themselves exalted.—Under all the disadvantages that their men of genius have had to encounter, still their performances, on almost every subject, have carried the palm, even among their proud neighbors the British, whose presses have long groaned with French translations: and there is no doubt but that mankind will be taught something new by this enlightened nation, on the subjects of liberty and the rights of man.

"Col. Henry Sherburne, of Newport, lately manumitted a prime slave, of about 33 years of age. Such acts of humanity (many of which have taken place) by the late American army, give fresh verdure to their laurels acquired in the field, and furnish the surest pledges to their country for the future conduct of the Cincinnati."

DESCRIPTION OF THE BASTILE.

The following Description of the Bastile Prison, in France (which has lately been destroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. HOWARD'S State of Foreign Prisons.

I AM happy (says Mr. Howard) to be able to give some information of the Bastile, by means of a pamphlet written by a person who was long confined in this prison. It is reckoned the best account of this celebrated structure ever published.

This castle is a state prison, consisting of eight very strong towers, surrounded with a fosse about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the street of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, and great gates into the court of l' Hotel du Government; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Garde, which is separated by a strong barrier, constructed with beams plated with iron, from the great Court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain, and six of the towers surround it, which are united by walls of freestone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, which separates it from the Court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the prisoners are sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the Corps de Logis is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above these are rooms for the prisoners of distinction; and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant resides. In the Court du Puits is a large well for the use of the kitchen.

The Dungeons of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five niches, or closets, in which prisoners are put, one by one, to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. Those dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

Of the five classes of chambers, the most horrid, next to the dungeon, are those in which are cages of iron. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by six.

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-stones. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In these rooms, the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in winter. They have stoves.

Almost all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green ferge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A surgeon and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison. The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of St. Paul, under the name of domestics.

A library was founded by a prisoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Bastile the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to make the use of it.

One of the centinels on the inside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (say Mr. Howard) inserted so particular an account of this prison, chiefly with the design of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a free constitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exercise of that despotism, which has rendered the name of Bastile so formidable. I was desirous of examining myself; and for that purpose knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the castle; but while I was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out much surprized; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus obtained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls, it is next to impossible to obtain.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1789.

The Stage House for the Boston and Albany Stages is now at Mr. Isaac Norton's, No. 160, Queen Street—where passengers, and others, who may have business with the proprietors, will please to apply, and where the names and address of persons are received, and tickets delivered for seats.

ciples, which ought to be the basis, on which the liberty and happiness of the public must be raised.

"That the King has acquired greater rights than ever to the confidence of his faithful subjects.

"That not only he has himself invited them to claim their liberty and their rights, but has also, to gratify the wishes of this Assembly, removed all grounds for distrust, that might alarm the people—

"That he sent back from the capital, the troops, whose presence had spread a terror through it—

"That he sent back from his presence the Ministers and advisers, who had occasioned so much inquietude to the nation at large—

"That he has recalled those, whose return was wished for by his people—

"That he came into this Assembly like a father among his children, and called upon it to assist him in saving the State—

"That led by the same sentiment, he went to his capital, and mixed with his people, to remove, by his presence, the grounds of fear, which they might have entertained—

"That in this perfect harmony and understanding between the head of the Nation and its representatives, after the happy union of the three orders, the attention of this Assembly is directed, and will continue to be directed to the great object of a National Constitution—

"That any distrust, which should interrupt or disturb the harmony, that at present so happily reigns between all the orders and their head, would impede the progress of this great work, defeat the patriotic intentions of the King, and give a fatal blow to the general interest of the Nation at large, as well as to the particular interest of every individual, of whom it is composed.

"That there is not a member of the community who ought not to shudder at the bare idea of the confusion that would ensue.—The dispersion of families—the interruption and suspension of trade—the poor deprived of relief—all labor at a stand—and the general subversion of all order and government, would be the fatal but inevitable consequences of such a distrust.

"The National Assembly taking all these circumstances into its most serious consideration, holds out to the whole Nation an invitation to peace and harmony, to the maintenance of order and good government. It invites those who glory in the name of Frenchmen, to cherish that confidence which they ought to place in their King and their Representatives, and to shew that respect for the laws, without which there can be no true liberty.

"It declares, at the same time, that those who, invested with power have been, or by their crimes may be the cause of public calamities, ought to be accused, convicted, and punished; but that it is only by law that they should be tried and punished, and that the law should protect their persons, until it has pronounced their judgment.

"That the prosecution of crimes against the Nation, belongs to the Nation's Representatives.

"And that this Assembly, in framing the Constitution which now occupies its attention, will take care to provide a proper tribunal, for the trial of persons accused of crimes of this nature; and to point out the manner in which such prosecutions shall be conducted, laying it down as a principle, that publicity shall be inseparably annexed to all such trials."

The sentiments and opinions contained in this resolution or address to the nation, are not those of a mad reformer, more intent upon pulling down than building up—They are worthy of a Philosopher and a Legislator, who knows that where there is no Law, there can be no government—that innocence itself may be termed guilt by a mad populace, too much heated to be capable of discerning between the one and the other, or at least of giving that calm and patient hearing which JUSTICE calls for, and the Law enjoins.

This resolution, if it was the only one praiseworthy in the political career of COUNT LALLY, would, even singly, be an eternal monument to his honor.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

Table listing various commodities and their prices in New York, including Jamaica Spirits, Antigua Rum, St. Croix do, Country do, Molasses, Brandy, Geneva, Do. in casks, Muscovado Sugar, Loaf do, Lump do, Pepper, Pimento, Coffee, Indigo (Carolina), Rice, Superfine Flour, Common do, Rye do, Indian Meal, Rye, Corn (Southern), Do. (Northern), Beef, first quality, Second quality, Pork, first quality, Second quality, Carolina Tobacco, and Virginia.