

THE APOLOGIZER.

No. III.

HAIL! All hail the auspicious era of humanity! Avaunt! Ye black descriptions of human nature, and of crimes against common sense, good government and good order. Rejoice ye anti-feds! Your apologizer triumphs! He is read with applause! What a glory his labors spread over you! Your opinions and practices, which heretofore have been supposed criminal, are proved to be the perfection of nature working by cross purposes! Your honesty is demonstrated, by a more self evident truth, the circumscription of your understandings! How pleasing to the writer is the applause of his own conscience, for rescuing from the bar of public censure those unpitied ones, who, bating the energy of his own quill, never could have had a defender! Black shade of Cataline! Hear me, and be thou the patron-demon of my undertaking; and may Arnold, thy antitype in the present age, be a ministering genius between me and thee, for my assistance while I emblazon the integrity of our common friends. Reader, be not impatient, the mysteries of my factious devotion are now ended, and I will again converse with thy earthly understanding. A principle of self preservation is a part of living nature, of which no creature is destitute; a man and his mule equally feel its influence. Even a fabulous existence is dear to the possessor—witness the self preserving exertions of Griffins, Unicorns and other imaginary beings of antiquity; when science began to enlighten the mass of mankind, and they felt a faintness spread over their fabled being how they struggled to survive. If such be thy efforts, self-preserving nature, where thou art but imagined to be, what must be the labor of thy creatures to continue, when they actually exist. No matter how small the quantity of being, if it be something—a little something is as real as a great something, and, for ought we can know to the contrary, feels as strongly the principle of self preservation, and the evil of extinction.

Self preservation how sacred! Is it not a justifying plea for whatever man can do? Do not our laws and reverend judges allow it to be a defence against the highest charges? And would you not sneer in the face of an anti-fed, for so far forgetting his own safety, as voluntarily to subscribe a constitution, which requires capacities in government above his own? Doth any man love to go into company in which he cannot shine? I tell thee friend, that these questions carry death to a great number, whom the Apologizer wishes to preserve, and it may be thine own portion, while thou art gazing.

Thou regard to public good be a laudable principle of action, it is, by no means so sacred or binding on any one as nature's own instinct of self preservation.

Reader, if thou art a great man in thine own State, I am certain these arguments will go to thy heart, and bring to remembrance the time when thou hast felt them. These feelings I shall never forget, for tho I am now one of the literati, I have been quite another creature, a great man in my own State. It was a vision. When I was meditating this apology, on motives of pure benevolence; those invisible powers came upon me, to whom great authors are indebted for the inspiration of the quill. In imagination, I was transformed from a humble citizen full of love to my whole country, into the chief man of a great State in the western territory. My title was the sweetest music I had ever heard. Tho I found my mind prodigiously lessened by the operation, several of its passions were increased, especially a jealousy for my own honor. The proclamation for a general thanksgiving, coming out in any other name beside my own, was a cutting circumstance, but determining not to be insulted without revenge, I joined my own name to the supreme signature. Ah! there is much in signing a name, sometimes it gives pence, and is half a man's dignity among the people. In the first days of vision, I thought myself alone in these feelings, but gradually found that several counsellors and judges who surrounded me, felt the gnawing of the same worm.

They dreaded the approach of federal officers of a similar department, and the mischief of the whole was, we could not convince the people of what we felt so strongly; that our own exclusive dignity was of more consequence than the public good. It soon became a common cause, and I shall not fail in due time, to inform the world of those pangs in vision which we all suffered.

Nature thou art powerful! Yes! It was thy self preserving power, acting in them and in me, and we should have been suicides to resist. But greater things, than these, were before me, and I am chilled by the remembrance. This fatal tour thought I within myself! What evil destiny has led the hero here? Whether to be first or second, in the house of my own kingdom, was now the question. While in tormenting suspense, Podagra, my guarding angel, who had saved me out of many political scrapes, and made my folly pass for shrewdness, descended! He seized me body, soul and joints, and hid me from the scheme!!!

(AMERICAN MERCURY.)

THE FINE ARTS.

Extract of a letter from New-York, February 27.

THE justly celebrated TRUMBULL is now busily engaged in his great undertaking—the productions you may depend will be a most valuable acquisition to the world—to the American world in particular. I have seen some of the pieces, in which a few heads and some portraits are finished—The likenesses are PERFECT—the drawing, NATURE ITSELF—and the designs sentimental, elevated and just. In short, here is no risque—the object is just, and the mind is perfectly satisfied—it rests in the execution.

(Mass. Gen.)

Fir'd with the martial toils that bath'd in gore His brave companions, on his native shore, TRUMBULL, with daring hand, the scene recalls, And shades with night Quebec's beleagu'rd walls, Mid flashing flames that round the turret rise, Blind carnage raves, and great MONTGOMERY dies. On Charlestown's height, thro' floods of rolling fire, Brave WARREN falls, and fullen hosts retire; While other plains of death that gloom the skies, And chiefs immortal o'er his canvas rise.

BARLOW'S VISION.

"O DABBY, did you ever see a Whale? Hush, neighbors, hush, let DABBY tell his tale."

THE celebration of the Birth-day of our beloved PRESIDENT has been general & harmonious, in small as well as in capital towns. Amongst others, a correspondent has communicated to us the demonstrations of the respect for this illustrious character, which inspired the citizens of the town of Gloucester, Cape-Ann. In the morning, Capt. PEARCE ordered the colours to be hoisted, at the discharge of a gun, on board several vessels—and at 12 o'clock, desired Capt J. COFFIN, who commands a large ship fitting for whaling, to fire 13 guns. At one o'clock, a neat whale-boat, on wheels, well-manned and equipped, with oars, harpoons and lances, with warp, &c. and each man dressed in frock and trowsers, was dragged by men in pursuit of a horse, which represented a whale, having fins, &c. fixed to him; and on coming up, the harpooner threw his harpoon by the horse's side, and the man on the horse catching the end of the warp, the horse immediately set off upon the run—the men in the boat securing themselves, and observing the same rules as in real service. The horse at length stopping, the harpooner on coming up with him, threw a lance by his side, and the horse, turning upon the boat as if in an agony, appeared to fight it; but, after several attempts to extricate himself, being at length worn down, was represented as expiring—The whole affording a scene which gave much satisfaction to a great number of spectators. At night, 13 guns were fired, and 13 toasts drank by the gentlemen of the town who assembled on the joyous occasion.

AGRICULTURE.

MR. BUTLER,

THE growing of Turnips is justly reckoned a very profitable branch of husbandry—every hint, therefore, that has a tendency to advance the cultivation of this valuable root, will be acceptable to the public.

The Farmers in this part of the country generally sow their turnips, for fall and winter use, about the 25th of July. I have been long apprehensive that this sowing is too early. The weather at this season of the year is generally very hot, and very dry, and drought has a direct tendency to dwarf and spoil a field of young turnips. The black fly also, a natural enemy of the turnip, is at this period very voracious, and the crop is too often destroyed or rendered unprofitable, by one or other of these causes.

With a view to remedy these evils, I sowed my turnips, the last year, very late in August. My neighbors laughed at me, and said I should not have a single mess: I had, however, more and better turnips than any of them. Encouraged by this success, I sowed this year on the 25th of August, a small piece of ground, eight rods only, with turnips. They came up well, and not a fly touched them. When they had four or five leaves, I directed one of my men to clean them of weeds, and thin them so as to have them stand ten or twelve inches from each other. The ground was afterwards slightly stirred with a garden hoe. The leaves grew rapidly—covered the ground, and prevented the further growth of weeds. On the 11th of November I pulled the turnips, trimmed and measured them, and had on the eight rods of ground (the twentieth part of an acre) forty-five bushels of as large and well flavored turnips as I ever saw. This produce is at the rate of nine hundred bushels per acre. The soil is a sandy loam, in good heart, but by no means in high tilth.

I sowed two other small pieces of ground, the one on the first, and the other about the eighth of Sept. Neither of these yielded like the one sowed on the 25th of August; but each of them produced much larger and better turnips than any I have seen that were sowed at the usual time.

I attribute my success altogether to the late sowing—then the heat is less intense—the rain more frequent, the dew copious, the fly harmless, and the crop abundant. YOUNG FARMER. Hampshire County, Dec. 1789.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THE President of the United States having recommended to Congress a legislative encouragement for producing, among ourselves, the various articles of manufacture conducive to the defence of the country; it may be satisfactory to learn the actual state of one of these manufactures in Pennsylvania, as it appears in the following extract of a letter from thence:

"Being directed by the manufacturing board, lately, to take upon me a share of an extensive report, in which gun-powder was an article, I was much pleased and surprised to find that we have twenty-one powder-mills capable of making six hundred and twenty-five tons per annum: That they retail at 37s. 6d. per quarter of 25lb. and offer to sell, in quantities, under 6l. per cwt. and that the English price, after deducting the bounty of 4s. 6d. is 75s. 6d. sterling, or 6l. 5s. 10d. currency, per cwt. English powder is now nearly done with here, and one year will entirely exclude it. I am convinced this essentially necessary manufacture, besides ensuring defence, is worth above 200,000 dollars. It has surprised me as much as the paper-mills."

NEGRO DEPUTIES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

P A R I S, November 17.

IN the Island of St. Domingo are 30,000 free people, viz. 6000 whites, and 24,000 people of colour, most of whom are negroes. The former, in the beginning of the new Constitution, called a meeting in the Island, and, thinking it but just that they should be represented, sent their Deputies to Paris, who were at length admitted into the Assembly here. In process of time, the latter, i. e. the free black people, called a meeting also, in the same Island. They stated that they were the subjects of France; that they paid their taxes in the same proportion as the former; that they could see no difference between the blacks and the whites; and that, for these and other reasons, they ought to be represented also. They therefore determined upon sending deputies and actually nominated three, who arrived in Paris about a fortnight ago. Upon their arrival they demanded an audience of the Assembly, into which they were admitted. On stating their claims, M. Fretau, the president, a most zealous friend in the cause of liberty, assured them that they need not be dispirited; for that the Assembly knew no distinction between Blacks and Whites, but considered all men as having equal rights.

The circumstances, however, of the nation were such, that their claims could not be immediately discussed; (and here permit me to observe that these circumstances are the very same which defer the consideration of the Slave trade also) but that they shall have a provisional seat in the National Assembly. This provisional seat may be thus explained: Three Members of Parliament in England put up at an election, and two are returned; the third complains to the House of an undue election; the House resolve to consider the case on a fixed day, but till then the two members who were returned keep their seats. So it is, in the present case, the three black representatives are allowed a seat till the case is determined; and you may therefore see them every day in the National Assembly; and so far as I can find, they stand in no danger of losing their seats at a future time. This circumstance I have been acquainted with for some days, but was additionally informed last night by Mons. de la Fayette, that it was one of the articles of the deputation to appoint him Commander in Chief of the 24,000 people of color—which command he has accepted.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

Table with 3 columns: PRIZE of, £, and \$ amounts. Includes prizes of £3000, £1000, £500, £200, £100, £50, £20, £10, £4 and corresponding dollar amounts.

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000
16654 Blanks, }

Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Archdiocese, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTANUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:
BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMMUMS,
Jackonet do. || Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, || Calles,
Chintzes, || Seersuckers,
Ginghams, || Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

And a few pair large handsome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

New-York, 1789.

A LIVERY STABLE,

Kept by BENJAMIN POWELL, at the upper end of QUEEN-STREET, No. 111, near the TEA-WATER PUMP.

WHERE he takes in Horses by the night, week, month or year, at the most moderate rates that can be afforded. He thanks his former customers for their favors, and flatters himself that care and attention will again be paid to such gentlemen, as may put their horses in his charge. Boarding and Lodging may be had by applying as above.

FEB. 25.