

FROM THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.
A Paper, recently established at Danbury, State of Connecticut.

SONG,

Tune—"The Huntsman is up."

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

In a mouldering cave, in desert retir'd,
Bright Genius sat sighing alone,
Since SHAKESPEAR her friend, and great MILTON expir'd,
Only echo attends to her moan.

By HOMER and VIRGIL she once was address'd,
And fought for by all in that age,
By Athens rever'd, and by GAY was caref'd,
And POPE try'd her heart to engage.

She deign'd to give laws to the Persians and Medes;
To Britannia she then took her flight;
The fages with pleasure recorded her deeds,
And ADDISON prov'd they were right.

JOVE call'd her a coquet—declar'd in his rage
He would humble her arrogant pride,
That modern bards should refuse her a page,
And with poverty she should reside.

Then wept the fair Goddess with transparent tears,
At the harsh and unwelcome decree,
When TRUMBULL and BARLOW in vision appear,
With power to set Genius free.

The Conquest of Canaan they laid at her feet,
The author adores her they say;
Brave HUMPHREYS found out her sacred retreat,
That's often frequented by JAY.

She smil'd approbation on patrons so kind,
Politely to each gave her hand;
The hill of Parnassus to them she resign'd,
And their worth she proclaim'd thro' the land.

VIENNA, June 16.

AS soon as the news arrived here that the Brabanters had desired assistance from Prussia, a Council was held by his Majesty with all his Ministers, when it was resolved to require a categorical answer from Prussia upon this subject.

PARIS, June 26.

The Court of Spain have demanded of our Court, the succours stipulated by the family compact, and existing treaties, in case it should be involved in a war. The general voice seems to reprobate a compliance; and it is believed the Assembly, when the affair comes before them, will give a flat negative.

LONDON.

THE question, "are we to have a war?" has thrust "how d'ye do?" out of place; and as no person can give a proper answer to this question, the quantity of supposes, conjectures and ifs, are really wonderful.

The most notorious and notified Prince of pick pockets has given instructions to his attorney to prosecute a printer for a libel on his character—and why not he, as well as other great men?

It is not generally known, that those perilous rocks on the Welsh coast, called the "bishop and his clerks," derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago. A fleet of merchantmen, coming home from Spain, were wrecked upon them, and only Miles Bishop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preserved on the fragment of a mast. Hence the appellation took its rise.

* Thanks to the constitution of the government under which we live, that the liberty even of the lowest subject shall no more be invaded with impunity than that of the highest.—A verdict was lately given against the Mayor of Londonderry for illegally imprisoning a poor man five days. Damages 300l.

The art of making perukes was invented at Paris, about the end of the reign of Lewis XIII, and people then gave over the use of Calottes ornamented with a double row of hair, quite straight or frizzed. The Abbe la Riviere first set the example: His peruke weighed two pounds. These head dresses were heavy, and of an enormous size, until 1680, when the Sieur Ervais devised a method of curling the hair. Perukes then became real ornaments, and seemed to banish the marks of old age.

Antimony, the remedy so celebrated, was discovered by a German monk, named Basil Valentine, who, searching for the philosopher's stone, and having thrown to the hogs what remained after some of his experiments, observed, that those who swallowed it, after being violently purged, became much fatter. He took it into his head to make a trial of it upon some of his brother monks; but, as the dose was too strong, they all died. Hence comes the name of antimoine in French, which has been given to this mineral substance.

Burying grounds were not established until the year 200. People before were interred in the highways, and ancient tombs are still to be seen on the roads leading to Rome. Hence these words, so often repeated in epitaphs, *Sta visitor: Stop traveller.*

In 1474, the physicians and surgeons of Paris represented to Louis XI, that several people of distinction were afflicted with the stone, and that it would be of the highest utility to anatomy to examine, in a living subject, that part of the human body which is the seat of this disorder. They therefore requested his majesty, that he would order a person, named Franc Archer, who had been subject to this malady, and who was condemned to be hanged, to be delivered into their hands. This being granted, the first operation

of cutting for the stone was performed publicly at Paris, in the burying ground of St. Severin. The criminal was completely cured in the space of a fortnight, and obtained, besides his pardon, a considerable reward. We cannot here help observing, that this is a striking instance of the vicissitudes of life, since, to be cured of his disorder, it was necessary that this unhappy man should be condemned to the gallows.

NEWPORT, AUGUST 19.

ADDRESS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR,
IMPRESSED with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and affection, the citizens of Newport salute you on your arrival in this State, and wish to express their joy on this interesting occasion.

The present circumstances of this town forbid some of those demonstrations of gratitude and respect, which the citizens of our sister States have displayed on a similar occasion; yet we rejoice in this opportunity of tendering the richest offering which a free people can make—hearts sincerely devoted to you, and to the government over which you preside.

We anticipate with pleasing expectation the happy period when, under the auspicious government of the United States, our languishing commerce shall revive, and our losses be repaired—when commerce at large shall expand her wings in every quarter of the globe, and arts, manufactures and agriculture be carried to the highest pitch of improvement.

May kind Providence long continue your invaluable life, and in the progressive advancement of the United States, in opulence, order and felicity, may you realize the most glorious prospect which humanity can exhibit to an enlightened and benevolent legislator; and when you shall cease to be mortal, may you be associated to the most perfect society in the realms above, and receive that retribution for your disinterested and extensive services, which the JUDGE of all the earth will bestow on the friends of piety, virtue and mankind.

By Order,

H. MARCHANT, Moderator.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with emotions of satisfaction the kind address of the citizens of Newport on my arrival in this State.

Although I am not ignorant how much the worthy inhabitants of this town have been injured in their circumstances by their patriotic sufferings and services; yet I must be allowed to say, that nothing on their part has been wanting to convince me of their affection to myself, and attachment to the government over which I am appointed to preside.

I request, gentlemen, you will be persuaded that I take a due interest in your particular situation; and that I join with you in anticipating the happy period, when, in our country at large, commerce, arts, manufactures and agriculture, shall attain the highest degree of improvement.

My expressions would but faintly communicate my feelings, should I enlarge beyond the proper limits of an answer to your address, in evincing my sensibility of your affectionate wishes for my felicity in the present and future state of existence.—It will be a better proof of my zeal for the prosperity of the inhabitants of this town, and their fellow-citizens of this State, to lose no opportunity of attending to the advancement of their interests, in combination with the general welfare of the community.—This I shall do with unfeigned satisfaction.—And may all the happiness be theirs, which can result, in their social character, from the uniform practice of industry, virtue, fraternal kindness, and universal philanthropy.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR,

WITH salutations of the most cordial esteem and regard, permit us the Clergy of Newport, to approach your person, entreating your acceptance of our voice in conjunction with that of our fellow-citizens, to hail you welcome to Rhode-Island.

Shielded by Omnipotence, during a tedious and unnatural war,—wise, as a messenger sent from Heaven, in conducting the councils of the cabinet—and, under many embarrassments, directing the operations of the field; Divine Providence crowned your temples with unfading laurels, and put into your hand the peacefully-waving olive-branch. Long may you live, Sir, highly favored of God and beloved of men, to preside in the grand council of our nation, which, we trust, will not cease to supplicate Heaven, that its select and divine influences may descend and rest upon you, endowing you with "grace, wisdom, and understanding," to go out and in before this numerous and free people; to preside over whom Divine Providence hath raised you up.

And therefore—before God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whom all the families both in heaven and earth are named, according to the law of our office and in bounden duty—we bow our knees—beseeching him to grant you every temporal and spiritual blessing—and that, of the plenitude of his grace, all the families of these wide extended realms, may enjoy, under an equal and judicious administration of government, peace and prosperity, with all the blessings attendant on civil and religious liberty.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,

Pastor of the 1st Congregational Church.

GARDNER THURSTON, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church.

FREDERICK SMITH, Pastor of the United Brethren.

WILLIAM BLISS, Pastor of the Sabbatarian Baptist Church.

WILLIAM SMITH, Rector of Trinity Church.

MICHAEL EDDY, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church.

WILLIAM PATTEN, Pastor of the 2d Congregational Church.

Newport, August 17, 1790.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT IN THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

THE salutations of the Clergy of the town of Newport, on my arrival in the State of Rhode-Island, are rendered the more acceptable, on account of the liberal sentiments and just ideas which they are known to entertain respecting civil and religious liberty.

I am inexpressibly happy, that, by the smiles of Divine Providence, my weak but well-meant endeavors to serve my country, have hitherto been crowned with so much success, and apparently give such satisfaction to those in whose cause they were exerted. The same benignant influence, together with the concurrent support of all real friends to their country, will still be necessary to enable me to be in any degree useful to this numerous and free people, over whom I am called to preside.

Wherefore I return you, Gentlemen, my hearty thanks for your solemn invocation of Almighty God, that every temporal and spiritual blessing may be dispensed to me; and that, under my administration, the families of these States may enjoy peace and prosperity, with all the blessings attendant on civil and religious liberty.—In the participation of which blessings may you have an ample share.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.

The President having safely arrived at Powles'-Hook, was pleased to return the elegant barge which conveyed him over, to the citizens who presented it; with the following letter to Captain Thomas Randall, of this city, a copy of which has been kindly communicated for insertion.—

New-York, August 30th, 1790.

SIR,

ON the 2d of May, 1789, I wrote you, requesting that my acknowledgments might be offered to the gentlemen who had presented an elegant barge to me, on my arrival in this city. As I am, at this moment about commencing my journey to Virginia, and consequently shall have no farther occasion for the use of the barge, I must now desire that you will return it, in my name, and with my best thanks, to the original proprietors: At the same time I shall be much obliged if you will have the goodness to add, on my part, that in accepting their beautiful present, I considered it as a pledge of that real urbanity, which, I am happy in declaring, I have experienced on every occasion during my residence among them; that I ardently wish every species of prosperity may be the constant portion of the respectable citizens of New-York; and that I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the polite attention of the citizens in general, and of those in particular to whom the contents of this note are addressed.

I am, with sentiments of regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Thomas Randall, Esq. &c. &c.

Doubts and uncertainty rest on the politics of Europe: War or no war is the question—even conjecture is at fault—and probability can find no object to fix on—Ere this, Spain has doubtless given a categorical answer to Great-Britain—The aspect of public affairs in the Eastern Hemisphere is very interesting.—France can hardly keep herself out of a quarrel betwixt Spain and England; and there are some circumstances which induce an opinion, that both Democrats and Aristocrats may think it for their interest at this juncture to have the attention of the people employed on some new object.—Should both parties, tho' on different principles, unite to urge a war—the prospect of that event will be strengthened.

Accounts of a warlike complexion abound in every foreign publication—and the concurrence in the same idea from all quarters, is strikingly obvious.—Should they finally evaporate in fumo—the expences incurred will fall little short of those attendant on actual hostilities.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Household of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, at his late Dwelling in Broad-Way, before the 15th of September. August 31, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.	Dols.
March 13.	1636	1 Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York, 600
	1673	1 ditto. do. 600
		Dollars, 1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication.
New-York, July 26th, 1790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN. Corporation Dock.

Just published,

(In II Vols. bound and lettered) and to be sold by the Editor of this paper, Price 13s.

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In a series of LETTERS to a respectable CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

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And on the Dignity and Importance of the

FEMALE CHARACTER.

Interpersed with a variety of interesting ANECDOTES.

By ENOS HITCHCOCK, D. D.

The following account of the above, is contained in a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"The design of this work is to show the great importance of early education, by exhibiting the portrait of a family in which this great object was attended to. In this family were a son and daughter, whose early education was superintended by their parents, and particularly by their mother. The several steps which were taken to instil into their young minds, sentiments of virtue, and to form good habits, are represented in such a manner, as to render the whole a most pleasing picture. The letters are interspersed with judicious observations, interesting anecdotes, and refined sentiments, tending to develop the subject. It is written in an agreeable manner, and a familiar style: Precepts are enforced by a pleasing narrative; the best way of communicating instruction. The scene is not laid in any particular place, but it is left to the reader's imagination to place it in what part of America he pleases.

Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.—Price 1/6.