

far from being proper as "n'er a one;" by which (tho' I mean not to justify it) the main purpose of language is answered—but the faults of which the learned are guilty, marks not, and therefore cannot convey ideas to the majority of readers. Sometimes a few Latin or French words are inserted in a sentence, and the connection is such that the generality of readers would be equally edified, if the space was filled with Egyptian hieroglyphics. I am convinced there are many beautiful sentiments, and useful precepts in the ancient writers, and among moderns, not of our own language, that would be difficult to translate in such manner as to equal the original in simplicity and precision; I would however suggest the propriety of inserting the meaning in the body of the discourse—tho' I should have no objection to have the original given by way of notes, for the exquisite entertainment of linguists.

ARISTIDES.

PARIS, June 10.

THE King will visit Paris only on Sunday's the rest of the week he will sojourn at St. Cloud or hunt at Rambouillet.

Our graver citizens do not approve of these movements. To reside at St. Cloud was a step too far, in their opinions, but to haunt at Rambouillet is terrifying.

But do you not observe, the more temperate Patriots ask them, do you not observe with what warmth and zeal his Majesty espouses the new constitution?

Yes, they reply; and we also recollect the favourite maxim of Lewis XIVth. he who knows not how to dissimble is not fit to reign.

A deputation of twenty four members waited on the King to thank him for his late proclamation, and to "express" their "unutterable" joy, transports, and affection at his Majesty's goodness "in thus inviting" the French to liberty and happiness.

LONDON, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 20.

"Dr. Franklin lived and died an ornament to the Philosophic and literary world; the press has already produced some anecdotes (hitherto unpublished) of this veteran and reverend sage; it is said his store of MS papers, memorandums, and correspondatory letters will afford a vast scope for literary publication upon Philosophy, Mathematics, legislative and circuitous Politicks, prior to, and during the late war. His correspondence seems to have been with men of the first rate abilities and genius, and not confined to any part of the globe. He found means to get communications of the first authority even from Asia as well as Africa, and the principal places in Spanish and Portuguese America. It is said his valuable collection is not a little added to by a series of letters written to him when at Paris, between the years 1775 and 1783, in a style similar to that of the Jewish Spy, by a Mr. D—s, (who was employed in England during that time as agent for America, and is since gone to India) and are fraught with much political as well as commercial knowledge, describing in a particular manner the manufactures, and giving characters and anecdotes of the leading men of Great-Britain, &c."

On Saturday arrived here Mr. Hallett and Mr. Hayward, two of the officers of the Bounty armed ship, under the command of Lieut. Bligh, who were put on board an open boat in the midst of the Pacific ocean by a mutinous crew, and left to the mercy of the seas. They relate that most of the hands in the boat that survived to reach Batavia, were so exhausted that it was feared nature would never be recruited in them. Four of the unfortunate sufferers are dead, and all the rest left in a very languishing state, and unable to take their passage to Europe, except two seamen who returned with the above gentlemen from Batavia, in a Dutch ship. These survivors mention with astonishment their preservation after the ship quitted them; left alone in the midst of a raging ocean, in a small open boat that was every moment liable to be filled with water and go down under them. Their only chance (being then in a strong eastern trade wind) was to steer W. N. W. directly before the sea and wind, as they would instantly have foundered had they attempted any other course. Having considerably upwards of 4000 miles before them till they could expect to fall in with any known land in the East Indies, despair (they say) would have taken full possession of their minds had it not been for the hope of falling in with some of the unknown islands of the Western ocean. They were not disappointed in this expectation, having at different times discovered several small islands in that immense expanse of water, but all of them inaccessible, owing to the natural rockiness of the shores, and the prodigious surf that broke upon them in every direction; so that this prospect only added to their misery, in presenting them with the sight of herbage and cocoa nut trees in abundance, the fruit of which they could not enjoy; at a time too when they were almost perishing for want of the least drop of moisture,

excepting that which the ocean, their own urine, or a transient shower supplied to them. Upon one of these islands they discovered savages, who came down upon the rocks and seemed to commiserate their condition as they passed by; but from the appearance of the island, which was very small and rugged, and, as far as they could see, surrounded with broken reefs, these Indians had no kind of embarkation, and probably, till that day had no idea that there were any human beings in the universe except themselves.

JULY 17.

Peace alone can secure and maintain to the French nation that freedom of constitution they have so long and ardently sought after; war would divert the attention of the people, give a large system of patronage in the hands of the King and his ministers, and perhaps finally overturn that beautiful edifice of liberty which the Assembly has almost completed. Hostilities would also bring about the evil which has been so long apprehended, nor could the entire possession of the Church property prevent the much dreaded calamities.

PORTSMOUTH (England) July 11.

The exertions in the dock-yard are beyond all belief great, and never before equalled; and it is a happy circumstance for this country, that our naval arsenals contain at this moment stores of every description in sufficient quantity for seven year's war; without requiring the assistance of a single rope yarn. Yesterday no less than fifty five seamen came in a body from London, at their own expence, to enter on board the ships of war. The poor devils begin to think it as well to enter voluntarily as not, it being next to impossible for them to pursue their profession in merchantmen and avoid the press-gangs and armed tenders, who are continually in quest of them, and ready to snap them up the moment they come upon soundings."

LITCHFIELD (Connecticut) August 30.

Last week, before the Superior Court, now sitting in this town, Nathaniel Walker, Thomas Johnson and Eliphalet Worthington, were convicted of burglary in breaking the dwelling house of Obadiah Wheeler of Southbury, in the night season, with their faces blacked, abusing the said Wheeler, by knocking him down with large clubs; but no property was taken. Their sentence is, to be confined to Newgate for life, and there to be kept to hard labor. We are informed that Newgate prison will be speedily ready for their reception.

NEW-LONDON, September 10.

We hear, that on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week there was a collection of several hundred people on Preston plain, when the noted horse Recovery, owned by Pool, ran against the smartest horses that were brought on the ground and beat them with the greatest ease, and with great odds in weight.

Married at Plainfield, Mr. HEZEKIAH SPALDING, a bachelor of a large fortune, aged 68, to the amiable Miss MARY WILLIAMS, aged 22.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the printers of this paper, dated July 27.

"Major Doughty of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by General Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tennessee on the Ohio, and is assisted by a number of Chickasaw warriors. This measure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much safer; and if another fort was established on the Tennessee, at the mouth of Duck-River, the distance not being over sixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the southern States, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of French-broad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duck-River in four or five days."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHOE STRINGS.

IN ancient times when strings in shoes were worn, Your beaux efforts turn'd up their nose in scorn; And wits of Britain hurl'd the shafts of satire, To ridicule the shoe-string legislator.— But vanquish'd by this brave, this shoe-string foe— And all their tow'ring schemes of pride laid low, Good humour'd grown, they take from us the fashion, And shoe-strings now adorn the British nation.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 22.

On Tuesday, the 14th August, there was a violent hurricane at the Island of Tobago, which did great damage; among many other vessels drove on shore, are the brig Olive Branch, Capt. Brown of Portsmouth, and sloop Dispatch, Capt. Wyatt, of Boston—it is feared none of the vessels will ever be got off.

As we can get nothing decisive respecting peace or war from Great Britain by accounts as late as 26 July—and the intelligence from Spain, from various quarters wears a pacific aspect—we may pretty safely conclude that those two Nations will not cut each others throats at present, for a few

acres of moonshine at Nootka Sound;—this idea is strengthened when we reflect that the season is too far advanced for extensive operations either by sea or land.

By accounts received by the Lively, from Bristol, we are informed, that the Grand Federative Meeting of the French nation, was held at Paris on the 16th July, and passed off with great eclat. The Right Hon. Charles Fox, accompanied The Duke of Orleans from England to Paris, and was received there with the highest marks of honor and respect.

The subject of elections now engages the attention of the citizens of the United States in various parts of the union. In Pennsylvania their present Governor, Thomas Mifflin, Esq; and the Governor of the western territory, Arthur St. Clair, Esq. are candidates for the first office under their new constitution:—These gentlemen are openly, and fairly proposed to their countrymen, as persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of that high and important station;—they both very justly rank high in the esteem of their fellow citizens—having been distinguished patriots in "the times that tried mens souls."

Bribery and corruption are said to destroy the freedom of elections in Great Britain:—In this country a party spirit has frequently the same inauspicious effect. Electors adopt particular political creeds—and make them the standard of merit;—this is easily perceived by an artful candidate—and to be a democratic, a federalist, or a republican in appearance, is a substitute for every other essential requisite—and thus honest, consistent, inflexible Patriots are often neglected—while those who possess the flimsy arts of accommodation, and "becoming all things to all men," can pretend to no fixed character, insinuate themselves into the public favor.—It may be safely affirmed that the general interest never is promoted by persons of this description—they constantly disappoint our expectations, and are the cause of murmurings against the government.

"The Man of pure and simple heart Thro' life disdains a double part; He never needs the screen of lies, His inward bosom to disguise; Without controul he dares impart, The honest dictates of his heart; Nor party, nor its frowns he fears, But in his virtue perseveres; Such men, when heav'n would save the state— Ward off th' impending bolts of fate."

There is no freedom without civil government—In a state of nature, or which is nearly the same thing, anarchy, power alone gives law. This power exists for a time in the hands of the majority—when the minority is completely crushed—the majority turns its power on each other, till the oppression becoming intolerable, the miserable people seek refuge in the arms of a single oppressor, always finding the tyranny of a multitude less tolerable than that of an individual.

Civil government may be defined the art of controuling and directing human passions—every attempt to eradicate those passions, is utopian in the extreme, and involves an idea that the plan of creation is imperfect.

At the anniversary Commencement of Dartmouth College on the 25th ult. the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Ship	Montgomery,	Bunyan,	London,	53 days
—	Union,	Whitlock,	Liverpool,	do.
—	William,	Hayes,	ditto,	do.
—	Hope,	Service,	Peterburgh,	70
—	George,	Hunter,	St. Andero,	42
Brig	Hull-Packet,	Lawrence,	Hull,	do.
—	Lively,	Clark,	Bristol,	53
Schooner,	Catharine,	Wilson,	Shelburne,	6

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/4 a 12 1/2.  
INDENTS 7 1/2 a 7 1/2.  
STATE SECURITIES 8 1/2.

To be let, from 1st November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good situation for a Boarding-House—being formerly occupied in that business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

It is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Omission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this.