

ODE,
ON THE FOURTH JULY, 1790.

I N the regions of bliss where the majesty reigns,
Ten thousand bright Seraphim shone,
Wing'd for flight, they all stand, harps of gold in each hand,
When a voice issu'd mild from the throne.

Ye pow'rs and dominions, bright guardians of realms
Whose sway Europe's sons have rever'd;
Eastern monarchs no more, your aid shall implore,
To the West all your cares be transfer'd.

That Vine which from Egypt to Canaan I brought,
With an out-stretch'd, omnipotent arm;
In America's soil, from Britania's bleak isle,
Shall flourish—and brave ev'ry storm.

In vain persecution her wheel shall prepare,
The tyrant his scourge lilt on high,
The wheel shall be broke, the scourge and the yoke,
All shattered in pieces shall lie.

To accomplish my pleasure, a hero I'll raise,
Unriv'd in counsel and might;
Like the prophet of old, wise, patient and bold,
Resistless as Joshua in fight.

See the plains of Columbia, with banners o'erspread,
Hark, the roar of the battle's begun,
Like a son of the skies, when proud rebels arise,
He drives the dire hurricane on.

Him terrors, nor treasons nor dangers shall daunt,
'Till his country from bondage restor'd;
Independent and free, all her greatness shall see
Due alone to his conquering sword.

When the thunder is o'er, and fair peace spreads her wing,
The Chief still refulgent shall beam,
Presiding at helm, framing laws for the realm,
In Peace as in War still supreme.

Then the bright golden age shall triumphant return,
Millenium's new paradise bloom;
While from earth's distant end, their high state to attend,
All nations with transport shall come.

Hail, America, hail! the glory of lands!
To thee such high honours are given!
Thy stars still shall blaze, 'till the moon veil her rays,
And the sun lose his path-way in Heaven.

AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT OF
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE,

From the 1st to the 12th of Sept. 1790.

THE great difficulties under which the National Assembly labours, seem rather to encrease its energy than to depress its courage. The last, and one of the most important parts of the constitution, is completed; the *chambers of vacation* are no more; they were the last remnants of the parliaments; they are replaced by justices of the peace, district and department judges.

The finances being now the immediate object of national concern, a concise statement has been laid before the house, by Mr. *Montesquieu*, member of the committee of finance. This is too important not to interest an American reader.

Mr. *Montesquieu* carries the actual amount of public contributions to 497 millions, which however, will not be sufficient for the expenditure: this will require an addition of 55 millions.

He divides the public debt into two parts; the ancient debt of the kingdom, and the debt lately contracted by the nation.

1. As to the ancient debt, its reimbursement is not due, as it consists principally in annuities; therefore provision is only to be made for the payment of these annuities.

2. The debt lately contracted is of a different nature, because the capital is immediately to be paid. This debt comprehends the assumption of the debt of the clergy, the reimbursement of all officers of the ancient parliaments and of finance, anticipations, debt of the king and queen's household, public loans in Holland and Genoa, and other loans. All these objects amount to the sum of 1900 millions.

To pay the interest of these 1900 millions it would be necessary to raise the public revenue from 497 millions to 521, independent of the deficit of 55 millions above mentioned, and independent of the annual expence of public worship now payable by the nation. To provide for this extraordinary debt, the nation has acquired a fund of 2400 millions in domains and church lands, which properly applied are more than sufficient to satisfy its creditors, or rather to pay the expence of this great revolution.

The committee submits to the wisdom of the Assembly three different ways to complete this payment:

1. By certificates bearing an interest 5 per cent. to be received in payment for domain and church land.
2. By assignats upon the said land, bearing no interest.
3. By delivering certificates for half the sum due, and assignats for the other half.

This plan presented towards the end of August, was strongly supported by Mr. *Mirabeau*, who insisted upon the immediate emission of 2000 millions of assignats, receivable in all payments, as they actually represented the domain and church land. This measure, said he, would effectually convert the enemies of the constitution, as by the emission of so large a sum their fortune would undoubtedly depend on the support of the national decrees.

The Assembly having adjourned this important question to the 17th of September, the public have had time to consider it with attention. Mr. *Mirabeau's* opinion has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Bourdeaux, who addressed the national Assembly on the subject.—Many adversaries appear on the other side, amongst whom Mr. *Necker* is the most eminent, shewing, in a particular memoir to the Assembly, how much commerce, agriculture and administration would be injured by this immense emission of paper-money. Mr. *Dupont* supports the same opinion in a pamphlet, and the city of Rouen in an address to the National Assembly. The latter proposes the first alternative of the committee as the most eligible, viz. to pay in certificates, bearing an interest of 5 per cent.

Mr. *Necker's* reasons against the emission of 2000 millions of assignats are indeed strong and weighty; but it may be asked what right this minister had to interfere in the deliberations of the Legislature? Besides, Mr. *Necker* only disapproves the plan, but he does not propose a better one. Bourdeaux and Rouen have openly declared themselves for and against the emission of assignats; the public are almost equally divided, and the decision of the Assembly, whose debates on the subject are to begin the 17th, uncertain.

The enormous debt of 1900 millions, incurred by the Assembly, will not appear so exorbitant, when we consider that common justice required that the nation should assume the debt of the clergy and royal family, provide for the subsistence of bishops and monks, refund the capital formerly paid for judiciary and finance offices, and make up the losses of the royal treasury sustained by the irregularity of contributions. We have seen that the means to provide for these objects will be easy, but the most eligible mode

must be left to the wisdom and enquiry of the National Assembly.

The moderation and circumspection of this great body, has been lately evidenced in the delicate question on the cession of Avignon. Mr. *Trouchet*, making a report on this subject, observed that the Pope being in possession of Avignon since 1348, his rights were as respectable as any rights of property; that the citizens of a particular district had not the faculty of giving themselves to another power without the consent of the whole community to which they belong; that therefore Avignon could not be accepted by France, unless all the States of the Pope had collectively consented to this surrender, and that even in that case the negotiations should originate between the King and Pope, and not between the Assembly of France and the people of Avignon. The majority of the Assembly seemed to approve this report, but deferred the ultimate decision to another day.

M. *de la Tour du Pin*, minister of the war department, has informed the Assembly, that altho' the king had not the least suspicion with respect to the intentions of the King of Hungary, still the great bodies of troops marching towards Brabant rendered it necessary to quiet the minds of the people on the frontiers, by reinforcing them with several regiments. This letter, was referred to the military committee. The armaments at Brest, Rochefort and Toulon, are carried on with the greatest dispatch.

According to a decree of the National Assembly, all parliamentary functions of the *chambers of vacation* were to cease the 10th of Sept. in the provinces, and the 15th October at Paris. About that time the new justices and district judges were to be chosen by the same electors who have the appointment of district assemblies. The same electors were likewise to elect bishops and curates. Thus we have seen, in the course of one year, a complete regeneration of an immense empire; twelve large provinces divided into 85 departments, each department into districts, each district into parishes; a progressive representation from the smallest village to the whole empire; a large body of nobles levelled with the citizens; some hundred thousand monks restored to the community; hereditary judges replaced by elected justices; the road to honor and preferments opened to all ranks, to all religions; a domineering soldiery taught to obey the civil magistrate. Whatever may be the defects of individual members of the National Assembly, we are at a loss to find in history a body of men, who have displayed more courage, more firmness, more wisdom, and who in a shorter space of time have done greater things than the Assembly of France.

Candour obliges us to say, however, that notwithstanding the great preference and assiduity of the national Assembly, the country is far from being in a state of tranquillity. The enemies of liberty are too numerous and too daring not to excite commotions, which though distressing for the immediate sufferers, are far from being prejudicial to that system which they wish to destroy. From the beginning of the revolution to this day, every attempt of the opposite party has been not only unsuccessful but ruinous for them. While we deplore their blindness, we sincerely wish that they may not wound the feelings of a patriotic and virtuous King, by their pretended counter-revolution; such an attempt would ruin for ever an ancient and respectable nobility, which is still dear to their country, tho' they are deprived of the empty sound of titles, which like the names of Peter and John, have of late seldom conveyed a higher opinion of the man to the ear of a Frenchman. Families are and will be always respected, if, by an imprudent exertion, they do not forfeit the affection of their countrymen. We acknowledge that they may bring on a civil war, a war which must annihilate them, but we deny the practicability of a counter revolution. Separate attempts indeed are made in several parts of the kingdom, but they always terminate in the destruction of the ring leaders. The most remarkable is the late commotion of Nancy, where the Swiss regiment of Chateaueux misled by false insinuations, had taken arms against the commander, Marquis de Bouille, a man distinguished by his conduct in the West-Indies, during the late war. Supported by some citizens, the rebellious regiment actually attempted to defend the city against the approaching militia, commanded by M. de Bouille, who had given previous notice of his expedition to the National Assembly. The militia having forced one of the gates, a great slaughter ensued, in which about 300 men were killed on both sides: but M. de Bouille proving ultimately victorious, the prisoners were committed to a court martial of their countrymen [the Swiss] who condemned every seventh man to be hanged, and 64 of the rest to the galleys. During the conflict an officer of the Kings regiment, perceiving that the Swiss intended to fire a cannon on the militia, placed himself before the mouth of the cannon, devoting himself to a glorious death to save his fellow citizens. The conduct of Mr. Bouille, was highly approved of by the King and Assembly; but the disaffected party embraced with eagerness this opportunity to misrepresent the conduct of the general and ministers; they inflamed the people of Paris to such a degree as to render it necessary for Mr. de la Fayette to reinforce the guards of the National Assembly and of the Ministers; it was said that the militia and the regiment had been wantonly sacrificed to the secret views of M. de Bouille, who after having butchered those who were evidently attached to the constitution, would find it very easy afterwards to bring on a counter revolution. A persons of this kind, however, have a momentary effect at Paris, and the commotions which they excite have so little influence in the Assembly, that whilst the mob assailed the house, they continued the whole day to deliberate coolly on the cession of Avignon. Nothing has yet been able to break the undaunted spirit of that patriotic body. Smaller commotions of regiments at Lille, and in other places, hardly deserve to be mentioned, having been stopped immediately by the new created power of the civil magistrate: A power which is daily strengthened by the fruitless struggles of a soldiery, unaccustomed to the controul of civil law.

The King having been at St. Cloud about six weeks, it can be no more asserted by the enemies of the constitution, that his actions are not free. He continues to co-operate with the National Assembly in the most essential points of their proceedings; for their decrees can not be executed but under his authority. In his name M. de Montmorin has informed the Assembly, that every necessary measure has been taken to support the family compact with Spain, and that the King's Ambassador at Madrid has received instructions to renew that treaty under the name of a national compact. Thus in the earliest period of the French regeneration, the future political connections of the kingdom will be defined, and the edifice gradually completed in all its parts.

By way of contrast to these great concerns of the nation, we can not forbear mentioning the voluminous memorial lately presented by the elector of Trier to the States of the German Empire. He complains of the decree, which by rendering the French church entirely independent of foreign controul, deprives him of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Metz, Toul, Verdun, Nancy, St. Deiz, the Duchy of Lorraine, and part of Luxembourg. His highness claims the protection and assistance of the empire against these dangerous encroachments on his authority. If, in consequence of his claims, the sacred empire sends into France an army similar to that which has lately attacked the Liegeois, we shall remember the expression of Mr. *Mirabeau*: "We hope that the Germans will not oblige us to bury some thousands of their soldiers upon our frontiers."

The Pope continues his negotiations with respect to Avignon, and from the disposition of the National Assembly, it is difficult to say what will be the result.

The declining health of Mr. *Necker* has at last induced him to depart, but being unable to settle his accounts he left that business to M. *Dufresne*, and set out with his lady, about the 9th of Sept. He was stopped by the militia of Arey, a small town in Champagne, who refused to let him proceed without leave from the National Assembly. Mr. *Necker* wrote in consequence to the Assembly, who, after some debate, ordered the municipality of Arey to suf-

fer him to depart. It must be confessed that notwithstanding the great talents, integrity and perseverance of this great man, he was deficient in prudence, by interposing his authority in matters that did not belong to his province. By supporting the rights of the Nobles against the opinion of the King's Council, he lost the favor of the people without acquiring the friendship and good will of the nobles, who consider him as the principal author of the revolution. Too often he presumed to give his advice when it was not asked, and, by his opposing the torrent of public opinion, he injured his health and popularity. It is to be wished, however, that Mr. *Necker*, may soon be able to resume his business, and to endear himself to his fellow-citizens by new exertions of patriotism.

We cannot better conclude this short statement of the affairs in France, than by mentioning the new tribute paid to the memory of a man, who, as a statesman, as a philosopher, but particularly as an AMERICAN, has for ever gained the applause and esteem of the French nation. The Academy has decreed the highest premium for the next year, on an encomium of Dr. FRANKLIN.— Thus the legislature, the people, and the sanctuary of letters, have combined to contribute to the immortality of Franklin, because joined to all his superior qualifications, he had the particular advantage of being a distinguished citizen of the United States.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS, designed for the benefit of those who barrel PORK; which being the result of experience, may certainly be depended on.

It is well known that Irish provisions have been, and still are generally used throughout Europe: The quality is a good recommendation, and the mode of preserving them contributes, in no small degree, to their value; yet there is another point in which they differ from the salt provisions of almost every other country, simple in itself, yet extremely useful, as it saves labor in the distribution, and of course gives it the preference to those who have the power of approving or discountenancing it. I mean, that they are cut in pieces of a proper size to suit a small mess, both of a navy or army. If American Pork of the first quality (a cask of which in this state, must now weigh 200lbs.) was manufactured in the same manner, viz. FIFTY pieces of about FOUR pounds each in a barrel, it would command not only a ready sale at foreign markets, but it would also produce a better price; and as this mode of curing it can be attended with no possible injury at any market, it is earnestly recommended to all dealers in Pork, that they will begin and promote a system which, if practised, must tend to their own emolument, and the good of their country.

New-York, 13, Nov. 1790.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding House,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street, WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING, By the Week, Month, or Year, and on the most moderate terms. Phila. Nov. 20, 1790—[2aw.3m.]

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, South side. WILL be negotiated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and Public Securities,

BUSINESS transacted in public offices in the city, and such Paper-Money and Certificates furnished, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver. MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND discounted.

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BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Masters, Waiters, Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and other Maids, and those of other professions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be supplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE, Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
October 14, 1790. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th day of November next, in-lusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following Articles, viz. One pound of Bread or Flour, One pound of Beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of Pork, Half a jill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky, One quart of Salt, Two quarts of Vinegar, } pr. 100 rations. Two pounds of Soap, One pound of Candles,

Separate Proposals may be made for each place, specifying the lowest price pr. ration.—No credit is required.

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz. HIS Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq.—A Philadelphia Beauty.—Peace, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.—Plenty, with wreaths of Flowers, basket of Fruit, &c.

TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr. JAMES BRYSON'S, No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.

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