

PASTIME OF VENUS :

OR, THE KISS.

INTENT to frame some new design of bliss,  
The wanton *Cyprion Queen* compos'd a KISS :  
An ample portion of *Ambrosial Juice*  
With mystic skill she temper'd first for use ;  
This done, her infant work was well bedew'd  
With choicest *Nectar* ; and o'er all she strew'd  
Part of that *Honey*, which *Cupid* stole  
Much to his cost, and blended with the whole.  
Then, that soft scent which from the *Violet* flows  
She mixt with spoils of many a vernal *Rose* ;  
Each gentle *Blandishment* in love we find,  
Each graceful winning *Gesture* next she join'd ;  
And all those *Jays* that in her *Zone* abound  
Made up the KISS, and the rich labour crown'd :  
Confid'ring now what beautiful Nymph might prove  
Worthy the Gift, and worthy of her love ;  
She fixt on *Chloe*, as her favourite Maid ;  
To whom the Goddess sweetly-smiling said :  
" Take this my *Fair* to perfect ev'ry Grace,  
" And on thy Lips the FRAGRANT BLESSING place."

[MR. FENNO,

HAVING seen an exceeding bad translation of the enclosed Address, of the Americans at Paris, to the National Assembly, make its appearance in several newspapers, I have sent you an original copy, to publish in your extensively circulating paper either in French or English, or both languages if you please, with views of doing justice to the subscribers of the Address.

AMERICANUS.]

Boston, 15 Nov. 1790.

A D R E S S E

Des Citoyens des Etats-unis de l'Amérique, prononcée devant l'Assemblée nationale, par M. WILLIAM HARWOOD VERNON, dans la séance de Samedi au soir, le 10 Juillet 1790.

MESSIEURS,

Rappés d'admiration, à la vue du développement & de l'extension de leurs propres principes dans cet heureux pays, les citoyens des états unis de l'Amérique qui se trouvent à Paris, sollicitent ardemment la faveur d'approcher du saint autel de la liberté, & de témoigner à l'Assemblée nationale cette vive reconnaissance & ce profond respect que méritent les pères d'un grand peuple, & les bienfaiteurs du genre humain. L'étoile d'occident qui, des bords éloignés répandait son éclat, réunit les rayons à ceux du soleil glorieux qui, "verse des torrents de lumière" sur l'empire français, pour éclairer enfin l'univers.

La force de la vérité est irrésistible, & la célérité de ses progrès est au-dessus de tout calcul. Nous avoncrû, & nous le souhaitons sincèrement, que les bienfaits de la liberté seroient un jour appréciés ; que les nations sortiroient de leur léthargie, & réclameraient les droits de l'homme avec une voix que les hommes ne pourroient pas étouffer ; nous avons cru que le luxe & la passion de dominer perdroient leurs charmes illusoirs : que ces chefs, ces rois, ces dieux de la terre renonceroient aux distinctions idolâtres qu'on leur prodiguoit, pour se confondre avec leurs concitoyens & se réjouir de leur bonheur ; nous avons cru que la région se dépeupleroit de ses terreurs empruntées, & qu'elle rejetteroit les armes meurtrières de l'intolérance & du fanatisme, pour prendre le sceptre de la paix. Ces événements s'accélérent aujourd'hui d'une manière étonnante, & nous éprouvons une joie indicible, & jusqu'à présent inconnue, de nous trouver devant cette vénérable assemblée de héros de l'humanité, qui, avec tant de succès, ont combattu dans le champ de la vérité & de la vertu.

Puisse les douces émotions d'une conscience satisfaite & les bénédictions d'un peuple heureux & reconnaissant être le prix de vos généreux efforts ! Puisse le roi patriote, qui a si noblement sacrifié avec vous sur l'autel de la patrie, en partageant amplement le fruit ! Le monarque, qui, en commençant sa carrière à répandre ses bienfaits sur des régions éloignées, étoit bien digne d'échanger l'éclat séduisant du pouvoir arbitraire contre l'amour & la gratitude de ses concitoyens. Dans la France régénérée l'on peut bien l'appeler le premier roi des Français, mais dans le langage de l'univers il sera le premier roi des hommes.

Nous n'avons plus qu'un vœu à former ; c'est que vous vouliez bien, messieurs, nous accorder l'honneur d'assister à l'auguste cérémonie qui doit assurer pour toujours le bonheur de la France.—Lorsque les Français combattoient & verseroient leur sang avec nous, sous l'étendard de la liberté, ils nous apprirent à les aimer ; aujourd'hui que l'établissement des mêmes principes nous rapproche d'avantage & resserre nos liens, nous ne trouvons plus dans nos cœurs que les doux sentiments de frères & de concitoyens. C'est au pied de ce même autel, où les représentants & les soldats-citoyens d'un vaste and puissant empire, prononcèrent le serment de fidélité à la nation, à la loi, & au roi, que nous jurons une amitié éternelle aux Français, oui, à tous les Français fidèles aux principes que vous avez consacrés, car, comme vous, messieurs, nous chérissons la liberté, comme vous, nous aimons la paix.

JOEL BARLOW,  
SAMUEL BLACKDEN,  
PAUL JONES,  
JAMES SWAN,  
THOMAS APPLETON,  
BENJAMIN JARVIS  
GEORGE HOWELL  
CONTEE,  
ANDERSON,  
HARRISON,  
J. LEWIS,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE,  
WILLIAM HARWOOD VERNON.

L O N D O N, Sept. 21.

THE learned HUGO GROTIUS remarks, that however kingdoms or states may be divided by particular boundaries, the sea should be open for the fishing of all nations, as no limit can be fixed to any part of the ocean ; and tho it may wash any shore or coast whatever, no dominion should therefore be claimed to the great liquid element, or to its finny inhabitants. Tho this principle may not be acknowledged by Great-Britain, yet the Dutch are suffered to fish off the isles and coasts of Scotland, without impediment or interruption.—The Spaniards would, however, endeavour to exclude the English from fishing off the coasts of South America, or even those of Patagonia, which approximate to the Straits of Magellan ; a tract of territory they never yet possessed, and only build their idle hypotheses on the arrogant supposition, that the whole South Sea or Southern Atlantic belongs to Spain, because possessed of the empires of Mexico and Peru.

A first rate farmer who resides at a small village near Lowth, one rainy day last week, was obliged to attend his grounds, and coming home ringing wet, stripped himself and hung his cloaths in the yard to dry, [the weather afterwards proved fine] but at the same time neglected to take his purse out of one of his pockets. In a short time, however, the honest clothopper recollected, he did not intend to hang forty odd guineas out to dry, therefore, with eagle's wings, he flew to the yard, but alas ! the purse was gone.—After some deliberation on what steps he should then take, it readily occurred to his memory to have seen a tame Mag-pye, which he kept, exceedingly busy with his breeches, and knowing that it frequently visited a neighbouring church, immediately went in search

of it ; when lo ! to his great surprize and satisfaction, he found his purse and its contents safely deposited on the top of the spire !

There are now not less than 300,000 children educated at Sunday schools in this kingdom ; a tenth of whom, were it not for so salutary a means, might remain in total ignorance of every thing but the vicious, idle practices of the world. If it is true that education forms the human mind, instead of expensive expeditions to Botany-Bay, in future, let us expend the same money in encouraging a moral education, in the poorer class of youth, and criminals, in time, will become unknown amongst us.

In such a sudden and rapid transition from a state of slavery to that of a free people, as has been experienced in France, that some circumstances should have occurred which we do not approve ; that there should have been some excesses to deplore ; some regulations to reverse ; some mistakes, which more mature consideration and further experience may, and probably will, correct—is not at all surprising. The wonder is, that, in a revolution of such immense extent and magnitude, there should be so little to blame, and so much to praise. The defects are few and insignificant, like the spots on the sun, they are lost in the general splendour and brightness of the whole. The merits are numerous and important. In many of their proceedings, and more especially on the subject of religious liberty, the French National Assembly have set an example of wisdom and liberality to the British Parliament. Our countrymen, we hope, will not suffer themselves to be loutdone in the general strife to extend the freedom and promote the happiness of mankind—the only strife and competition worthy of two great and enlightened nations.

P A R I S, August 29.

It appears from M. de Montesquieu's report on the different parts of the public debt, that the interest on the funded debt amounts to 167,700,000 livres, and that the whole of the unfunded debt, independent of the 400,000,000 assignats amounts to 1,902,540,000 livres. The total mass of interest of the funded and unfunded debt, amounts to 281,000,000, which makes it necessary that the approaching taxes should produce 521,000,000.

M. de Montesquieu also observed that the national effects are estimated at between two and three thousand millions, from which must be deducted 400,000,000, appropriated to the assignats actually in circulation. To avoid exaggeration, the committee of the finances supposed that the surplus of the national effects did not exceed the capital of the unfunded debt. Reasoning from this hypothesis, by employing these effects in the extinction of the public debt, it is demonstrated that 474,000,000, raised by taxes, will be sufficient to defray all expenses of every nature.

He proposed, that for the security of the unfunded debt, the newly acquired national effects should alone be applied. But the question remained undecided, whether the equivalent to be given should be new assignats, or in simple acknowledgments. This is the great problem, which remains to be determined, and which the committee of finances were content to propose to the Assembly, without venturing upon it themselves.

M. de Mirabeau affirmed that a new emission of assignats could alone preserve and consolidate the existence of the constitution. He then proposed, 1. To discharge the whole of the unfunded debt—by assignats bearing no interest. 2. To put up to sale immediately, the whole of the national domains ; and that these sales by auction should take place in all the districts of the kingdom. 3. To receive the assignats in payment, to the exclusion of money, and all other paper. 4. To burn the assignats as they shall come in. 5. To order the committee of finances to present the plan of a decree, to give effect to their system as soon as possible.

His speech was ordered to be printed,—a memorial from the first minister of France, was then read, addressed to the Assembly. In this letter M. Necker warmly combats the proposal for a new emission of assignats to the amount of near two thousand ; from this emission, said the minister, the greatest disorder will result, from its destroying the due balance between paper and specie.

The sale of the national property ordered on the 6th of August ; has been effected ; a further sale is to take place in the beginning of September to the amount of 1,541,745 livres.

The business of coining brass money was again brought before the Assembly. They were informed that a M. Pasquier had discovered a method to render the metal of bells ductile and malleable, and that there is in France more than two millions of that metal, which could not fail to be highly useful on the present occasion.

S E P T E M B E R 12.

A petition was yesterday presented to the National Assembly by a committee from the National Guard at Versailles, through M. Berthier, their commandant, respecting the funeral honors due to those who fell in quelling the insurrection at Nancy. Part of this memorial runs as follows : " They have now sealed with their blood the oath which they took but a few days before, to devote their lives to the nation, to the support of the law, and to the safety of their King !

To have fought and to have died by their side would have been our most sacred duty—to pay their memory the last tribute of worth, is now the most anxious desire of our hearts—and it is our most ardent wish to raise to them a monument worthy of themselves and deeply expressive of our esteem !

Let a Pyramid, simple in its structure, but of a majestic appearance, be erected to them at one of the gates of Nancy.

Upon this Pyramid let there be an inscription to this effect—*Here rest the men who died for their country, soldiers as well as citizens —! The second month of the second year of the liberties of France.*

Such gentlemen, is the monument we claim for those generous Frenchmen, whom a sense of their duty swayed upon this occasion. Their wives, their children, their parents, of whom they were the happiness and the stay, are witnesses to the tears we now shed upon their ashes—Be it ours by this last act of attention to perpetuate the remembrance of their glory."

Beside the 45 sail of the line, ordered by the National Assembly, there are general orders sent to all the sea ports for an augmentation. In the port of L'Orient they are to furnish four additional ships of the line, and one frigate. Besides one ship of the line now on the stocks.

Late accounts from Turkey by way of Venice say, that as an acknowledgment for the powerful diversion made by the King of Sweden in their favour, in the war with Russia, the Porte has ordered the public thanks, to be given to the Swedish Ambassador ; and the Kaimacan, in the name of the grand Seigneur, has made him a present, in gold coin, to the value of thirty thousand dollars and an elegant horse with a most superb suit of furniture.—The Swedish interpreter has also received 10,000 dollars—and that the news of the peace between Austria and Sweden had given the greatest satisfaction at Constantinople.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, (Maryland) Nov. 5.

The late visit of our illustrious President, encourages a hope that the permanent seat of the Federal Government will be fixed opposite to this town, on the Maryland shore, and that one half of the ten miles square will be located in Virginia. This event, will, however, depend much on donations from the inhabitants, to defray the expenses of the Public Buildings, especially as the President himself has informed us, large offers have been made at other places on the Patowmac.

When we take into our view the amazing advantages held up to the owners of lands and other permanent property in this valley, the very sudden and unexpected increase in its value, we flat-

ter ourselves that generous subscriptions will be offered ; especially as only a small part will be shortly wanted. Our friends in Maryland are making every possible exertion to effect this important purpose ; and as the inhabitants in the Virginia part of this valley will be equally benefited, they request our cordial concurrence and aid,

Subscriptions are taken in Shepherd's-Town, by Col. John Morrow, John Keasley, Esq. Capt. Charles Morrow, and Abraham Shepherd, Esq. In Martinburg, by Mr. Joseph Riddel. In Charlestown by Mr. William Cooke, and Mr. John Henderson. On Shenandoah river, by Mr. Humphrey Keyes. In Bulskin settlement by Mr. John Marke.

Very liberal subscriptions have, within a few days past, been obtained in this town and its vicinity, to be appropriated towards erecting the Federal Buildings, provided the seat of government be located so as to include Shepherd's-Town within the district.

G E O R G E T O W N, Nov. 20.

We hear from Alexandria, that *The President* of the United States, dined, on Wednesday last, at Mr. Wise's tavern, with a numerous and respectable company.

B A L T I M O R E, Nov. 23.

Wednesday last arrived here the brig Friendship, William Marshall, master, from Jamaica : On the 14th of October last, in lat. 24. 30, and long. 85. west from London, they fell in with the Spanish brigantine *Nostra Senora de la Concepcion*, Don Domingo Bretos, master, from Truxillo, bound to the island of Trinidad, in great distress. Capt. Marshall, at the request of the master of the *Conception*, sent his boat on board, and took the master and crew out of her.

The sloop *Smithfield*, Capt. Gardner, is arrived at Bermuda-hundred from Rhode-Island.

From the Maryland Journal.

—“ While, in Philadelphia, we admire the progress of manufactures and naval architecture—it is observed that one matter of importance has escaped the attention of that sagacious people—that is the fishery.

“ Where so many mercantile gentlemen, of great capitals, conversant in shipping, and well acquainted with the various branches of commerce live together, they might easily associate and establish a fishing company, without interfering with their other plans of commerce—it would contribute to the encouragement of the shipbuilder and manufacturer—If well conducted, it would enrich individuals, and strengthen the marine of the nation.

“ There was such a company in New-York before the revolution.—It continued only two years on account of the times ; and in that short period they doubled their capital.”

N E W P O R T, November 11.

The following is communicated to us by Capt. CLARK, who arrived yesterday from Martinique :—

Events which happened in the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, since the 23d Sept. the day of the arrival of the brig *South-Carolina*, Capt. Clark, from Rhode-Island ; the same day the embargo took place on all foreign vessels—this was done by the Council of the town of St. Pierre ; the embargo was kept on until the 5th of this month : in the mean while, and still continues, dissensions even to a civil war, on both sides, and the town of St. Pierre threatened with ruin. The people are divided into two parties, the General Damas, the planters, the free mulattoes and negroes, and slaves all armed ; those parties are headed by an Assembly Colonial, chosen from the planters, the whole are called Aristocrats : the other party are the people of St. Pierre, and some in Fort Royal ; the commerce of St. Pierre forbids any provisions to pass the other side ; the general and his army are encamped on a hill called Gros morne, where they are well fortified : the town of St. Pierre were obliged to send to Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, and Marigalante, for a supply of troops, which were granted : this town we hope is sufficiently guarded and fortified against the enemy, and we expect to remain in this manner of defence until the constitution comes out from the National Assembly of France. In this critical situation we remain—not the least commerce is carried on on either side. The General and the Assembly Colonial have published a decree, by which all Americans and others are permitted to go into any port in the island with every kind of provisions, and to carry away any produce they please in return. The town of St. Pierre and Fort Royal, on their part, have armed some small vessels to cruise round the island, in order to prevent any such vessels going into any port but this. A battle was fought between the two parties on the 25th ult. The patriot party marched out of Fort Royal in number about 1200, the one half troops the other citizens, they were very badly provided for such an attack, having neither guides, nor in proper order, they marched towards Lamentine, in two columns, the one commanded by Col. de Chabrolle, and the other by Mr. Cocquil des Gomiere, the column commanded by the Dernier had four field pieces, this column met with every obstacle almost possible to mention, such as the roads cut, large trees laid across, and in passing through a swamp were attacked by a large body in ambush, not one to be seen : the battle did not last long, for the two commanders perceiving they were, or should be betrayed, ordered a retreat, which they did, but in much disorder, leaving their four field pieces, some ammunition, and a day's provision ; the loss of the Aristocratic army is 247 coloured and 4 white men, all killed ; and on the Patriots side 25, and 28 taken prisoners ; since which each are on the defensive : the number of the Aristocratic army at the time of battle was 3000. There are many planters known to be patriots, these suffer greatly by frequent excursions of negroes and mulattoes, who are continually going about in the country plundering and committing horrid acts, and it is unfortunate for them that the Patriot army cannot give them any assistance, being obliged to keep in and about St. Pierre and Fort Royal, who are all in possession of Fort Bourbon and Fort Louis, the two Forts in that place, which take a great number of men to guard. At this time are come from Guadaloupe twenty-two deputies, in order to offer a mediation between the two parties, but little expectation of peace appears at this day, the 12th of October.