

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONNET, VII.
TO THE SUN.

HAIL Son of Morning! thou, whose orient Smile,
While now the dew-drop twinkles on the rose,
And richest fragrance o'er the champaign flows,
Awakes the slumbering laborer's daily toil.
Do e'er thy ruddy splendors gild the pile,
As o'er the earth their circling glory glows,
Where modest Virtue's unseen hand bestows
Joys that the cares of Misery oft beguile?
O! if thou dost,—to that sweet cherub say—
'Tho Time, dim-sighted, overlook thy worth;
'Tho Fame shall fail thy merit to display;
'Nor glory deck thee, hallow'd of the earth;
'Yet thou shalt shine in GOD's eternal day—
'The heir immortal of a heavenly birth.

E L L A.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

SOME folks do indeed think it strange, that the article of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which excludes foreigners from voting in the direction of the Bank, is one of those which receives the fullest approbation among the most intelligent characters on the other side of the water, since it implies nothing less than that they are very well pleased at the prospect of possessing the very brilliant advantage of placing their money in the Bank without any controul in the direction of it. Really, Mr. Fenno, this is puffing with a vengeance; and more probable stories must be told us to gain at least the credit of ingenuity in the narrator: The fact is, that the more this article is considered by foreigners or natives, the more exceptionable it must appear to both: To foreigners it is the denial of a positive right of managing their own moneied transactions as they please; but to the natives it is much worse—it is the narrowing of the rights of election in the Bank—and by imposing a kind of torpor on all foreign stock, giving to the domestic part that is entitled to vote, an excessive, an undue preponderance—thereby placing the elections in the hands of a few, instead of placing it where it must be surely safest in the hands of all. Pray Mr. Fenno, suppose the whole 25000 shares should be purchased, as they certainly may be in process of time, by these very intelligent characters on the other side of the water, how are then the Bank Directors to be chosen, when there are no domestic voters to elect them. Indeed Mr. Fenno, if your intelligence be well founded, it is seriously alarming—for the more these transatlantic gentlemen purchase of stock, the more must it place the Bank at the mercy of the winds and waves of political faction in this country, without that common interest in its defence, so essential to its safety—without that ballast of general representation, which by competition at elections, could alone keep the ship steady in her motions.

That foreigners interested in our funds should be pleased with the establishment of a Bank, said to have the magic power of transmuting their paper into gold is not surprising, considering their very natural eagerness to see such an operation take place—that they should approve of our present excellent system of federal government, which has conferred such advantages on our country, and bids fair to elevate her to the highest pinnacle of national prosperity—neither is this surprising; for what man, possessed of the smallest spark of general philanthropy for the human race, would not rejoice at the present eminently prosperous position of this our dear asylum for the wretched and unfortunate of every nation; but that foreigners should approve the proposal of receiving their money into the Bank, without allowing them any share in the election of prudent Directors to conduct it—this will appear indeed still strange to some folks, who have observed how natural it is for all men to wish to have at least some thing to say in the management of what is their own.

LONDON, March 3.

THE States of Brabant, extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary, have made a severe comment on his letter of the 6th of February, of which the following is an extract:—

"We earnestly entreat your Excellency not to mistake for the voice of the people of the Provinces, the clamours of some few individuals in this town, who are become famous for the excesses which they have committed since the restoration of the ancient government, and who, escorted by soldiers, insult and beat with impunity all those who are friends to the privileges of the country; who, on the 25th of January last, beat and wounded in the head, the Sieur Mens, deputy of the town of Antwerp; who on Sunday last wantonly attacked with drawn sabres, several people at the gate of Louvain, who the very last evening mortally wounded several of the Comte de Duras's people; who have insulted, and have been guilty of every outrage towards the Supreme Council of Brabant; who, in short, encouraged by remaining unpunished, are likely to insult and attack us in the very House of Assembly," &c.

March 4. On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that Monsieur the King's next brother, had attempted to escape out of the Kingdom; but that he had been stopped by the people.

Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French National Guards in constant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter revolution, but the truth is, that it is expected that Mesdames the King's aunts, will not be permitted to proceed on their journey, but that, after many obstacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their consent.

GLASGOW, March 1.

Mr. Archibald Miller, merchant in this city, who died on the 16th of October last, has bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about seven thousand pounds sterling, to certain trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied for cloathing and educating girls, the children of indigent and reputable parents.

Mr. Townsend, in his "Travels into Spain," speaking of the Irish Students that are received into the University of Salamanca, with his usual good sense and acuteness of remark, observes, "It is much to be lamented that they should be reduced to the necessity of seeking that protection in a foreign country, to which they are entitled in their own. This kind of persecution is neither just nor politic. It is certain that ignorance and bigotry have a strong connection. Would you overcome inveterate prejudices, and are you anxious to banish superstition? Let in the light. Would you conciliate the affections of those who differ from you in their religious creed? No longer persecute; embrace them, and from enemies they will become your friends. Let in the light, and difference of opinion dies away. Catholics, in the more enlightened countries, are no longer Papists. Their whole whole system is going to decay; and without claiming more than common sagacity, we may venture to foretel, that in proportion as the limits of toleration shall be extended, all that cannot bear the light will gradually vanish, until the distinction between Catholics and Protestants shall cease."

The mode, adds Mr. Townsend, of giving lectures in the University of Salamanca, is perhaps peculiar to itself, but worthy to be followed in our Universities. The Students have questions proposed for their discussion twice every day, and on these they are informed what books they are to read. Then, supposing the matter to admit of a dispute, it is carried on by two of them, under the direction of a moderator, who gives assistance when it is wanted, and guides them to the truth.

Mr. Townsend asking the Bishop of Oviedo one day, if he did not think he was doing harm by the promiscuous distribution of alms? "Most undoubtedly," replied the good Prelate. "But then it is the part of the Magistrate to clear the streets of beggars; it is my duty to give alms to all that ask."

Yesterday a lame duck, with a duchess's Coronet marked on its game leg, waddled out of the alley!—The difference which led to this disaster is said to amount to 23,000l. sterling! A sum her illustrious consort is not wild drake enough to advance, and therefore her Grace, being given up by her broker as the principal, is likely to stand recorded a Bankrupt in the Gazette of Change Alley.

The celebrated Convent, called *Le Grand Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, in Dauphine, which has been for ages the seat of solitary sanctity, and the awful magnificence of whose situation has attracted the visits of travellers of every country, but particularly of our own, is now converted into an arsenal, for the use of the national guard of the surrounding district.

At a medicine shop in the city, near a room occupied by a Debating Society, to a notice of pills for windy disorders, it has been lately added, "as they strengthen the memory, they are exceeding good for people who speak in public!"

Strengthen the memory, but diminish the wind!—How can they be good for public speakers—Something like a bull.

The Taplow cotton mills were on Friday morning destroyed by fire; timely assistance saved several adjoining mills from the like fate.

PARIS, February 21.

NIMES.

The affair of Nimes is finally adjudged, and the following short extract from the decree on the municipality, will be sufficient to bring the former transactions to our readers' recollection, and at the same time to shew the high hand with which the National Assembly carries on its purposes.—"The National Assembly consider the disastrous events which passed in the city of Nimes on the 29th of March; the 2d and 3rd of May; the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June, as the effect of the intrigues of the enemies of the Revolution; they consider even the election of the municipality as the effect of the same intrigues—they therefore decree that a new election shall be immediately made; and the King is desired to send sufficient forces to Nimes to secure the liberty and tranquility of elections."

SUPPRESSION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The suppression of military government, which the public opinion, and the spirit of the revolution had long ago demanded, was pronounced by the National Assembly on Sunday last. It is well known that by the words military government, is meant not only the governors and lieutenant-governors of Provinces, according to the old division of the kingdom; but of a number of other nominal governments, and places in the gift of the Crown, to which salaries and emoluments were attached, without any necessity of residence.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

On Friday the 15th inst. the Hon. Daniel Carroll, and Dr. David Stewart, arrived in this town, to superintend to fixing of the first Corner-Stone of the Federal District.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the members of the different lodges of the town,

at 3 o'clock waited on the commissioners at Mr. Wise's, where they had dined, and after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz. "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North-America," the company proceeded to Jones's point in the following order:

1st, The town-fergeant—2d, the Hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor—3d, Mr. Ellicot and the Recorder—4th, such of the Aldermen and Common Council as were not free-masons—5th, the strangers—6th, the master of Lodge No. 22, with Dr. David Stewart at his right, and the Rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity, in their usual form of procession,—and lastly, the citizens, two by two.—When Mr. Ellicot had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the Master of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the Stone; after which a deposit of corn, wine and oil was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—A land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey, a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for, the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year!—May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to greatness! May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout and universal wish, Peace be within thy wall, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!" Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill!

"May this Stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations—Under this Stone may jealousy and selfishness be for ever buried! From this Stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savage of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some refreshment, and then returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drank, and the following, which was delivered by the Master of the Lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

Brethren and Gentlemen,

"May 'Jealousy, that green-eyed Monster,' be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District!"

It may be safely pronounced that this, or a similar sentiment pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

PETERSBURG, April 21.

On Thursday last arrived in this town, the President of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackson. The President was escorted into town by the cavalry of Chesterfield, Prince George, and Dinwiddie, and a considerable number of citizens, and conducted to the house of Robert Armistead, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which the President was pleased to favor the citizens with his presence. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, attended by a discharge of cannon; and in the evening the President was pleased to accept an invitation to a ball at the Mason's Hall. A committee from the Common-Hall waited on the President with the following address. The next morning, at five o'clock, the President proceeded on his tour to the southward, by way of Halifax, North-Carolina.

The ADDRESS of the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, of the Town of PETERSBURG.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity that your presence has afforded us, to offer you our sincere and affectionate respects: to welcome you, most cordially to this place, and to assure you, which we do with confidence, of the high regard and great affection the inhabitants of this Town entertain for your person, and your many virtues. We look upon you, Sir, as the father of your country, and the friend of mankind, and when we contemplate your character in that light, we feel ourselves impressed with the purest sentiments of gratitude, respect and veneration. May you long continue at the head of our government, honoured, respected