

my personal happiness is interwoven with the web of the American public; hence it is that I claim indulgence for the solicitude I discover, left in some respects you should act no wiser than we have acted here, or less wisely than you might.

"Since I left the United States on this visit it has given me pain to recollect the surprising facility with which you adopt all our fashions, most of our customs, and some of our worst opinions and prejudices—prejudices which in certain aspects are supposed to be useful here, but which in every view of them must be injurious among you. I wish you would suffer none of our vices or errors to be naturalized, but be satisfied that those which are properly your own will be more than enough. Undoubtedly you ought to profit by our experience—but is this to be done only by an indiscriminate imitation of us? Does nothing depend on circumstances? Nothing on local situation and relation to other States? On extent of territory and population? On the manners, habits, character and occupations of the people? Instead of nothing depending on these circumstances, does not the good or ill policy of public measures depend principally on them? And if so, is it not as important, and at the same time as difficult, for you to know what to avoid in our conduct, as what to imitate? I think you will admit that it is.

"The astonishing increase of wealth and power of the British nation, within the last 200 years, cannot be contemplated without suggesting an enquiry into the origin of this prosperity. To enumerate the causes which incidentally have contributed to the mass, would far exceed the bounds of my letter, even if I had the capacity to do it; but I take it to be certain that Englishmen are indebted principally if not solely to the comparative excellence of their government, as the primary and substantial cause of their superior opulence.—This has given them advantages over other nations that no other advantages on their side could counterbalance. In this country the people produce, consume and enjoy more than other Europeans—because here persons and property are always more safe; here the weak and the poor are defended by the laws against the rapacity and oppression, not of the rich and powerful only, but even of their rulers themselves.*

"An unreserved and habitual confidence in the individuals that they shall be completely protected in the free exercise of their talents, and that the fruits of their honest labors will be perfectly secure to them," is all that seems necessary to give full scope to their utmost powers:—this is sufficient to enable them to act naturally—and in doing this they will act well for society; for it is evident that the Parent of our race, with infinite kindness as well as wisdom, has implanted in our nature a principle which, while it stimulates the individual to the most useful industry and the severest exertions for the particular good of himself, provides also by this very operation for the general good of the species—the good of the community or state. This provident, this guardian principle, uniform as instinct in the end it proposes, but varying its means according to the wants of others, does more toward the subsistence and comfort of every society than the wisdom of the wisest governments of earth can even comprehend, still less accomplish. Ought we not to be cautious then how we touch with rude hands this exquisite part of the original design? For my own part, I know of no better way to judge of the general merits of public regulations and laws than by their tendency to strengthen the natural ties of public and private good. Without a constant resource to this in local arrangements, there will often be an incompatibility, where there ought to be a coincidence of interests—there will be a disappointment of the public and private hopes, in cases where the true objects of both might have been well attained.

"I make no apology for giving you these desultory reflections just as they arise in mind, because I presume not to instruct you, but only at provoking you to examine for yourself a little more minutely the theory of commerce and the progress of wealth. Such a study must furnish many valuable lessons—it will teach you that the accumulation of property in almost every nation has been in an exact ratio to the freedom and security of the citizens in acquiring and enjoying it—that as these advantages have been unequally distributed, so have their natural effects been produced with a proportionate inequality—it will teach you that in the best governed countries the legislators have seldom been willing to trust the sure and beneficent operations of nature in the most simple cases, but like officious midwives have preferred their own skill, and thus have frequently injured and sometimes destroyed both the parent and the offspring.—In your researches you will discover in the policy of our ancestors much to admire and not a little to condemn. You will join with those who celebrate our Navigation Act as an excellent support of naval power, and in this respect you can hardly give it sufficient praise—but you will perceive also, that its true merits are totally misunderstood by those who consider it in any other view as favorable to the landed or manufacturing interests, or look to it as a source of pecuniary gain to the nation:—On the contrary, you will be convinced that although it has extended our navigation, yet it has operated as a heavy tax upon trade and industry—which however has been cheerfully borne, because essential to the national defence. That most of our lawgivers, as well as some of our ablest writers, have not supposed it to be favorable to commerce or beneficial to the People in any other respects, may be inferred from the motives and circumstances which have occasioned the forming this extraordinary law. After the slight provisions made in the time of Richard II. you will find the first regulations of sea-carriage were in the time of Elizabeth, and that these were made expressly with a design to "increase and maintain the navy;" that about 90 years afterward, in the time of Cromwell, the more extensive outlines of the plan were drawn "partly from a jealousy of the Dutch, and partly to punish the Colonists in the Sugar Islands who sided with King Charles;" and that you will discover that the Restoration Parliament in filling up the outlines have attempted to combine other purposes with the original intention, yet you will see that the first object has been the only one attained, and that the expectation of aiding commerce by such preposterous means has been, as it always will be, disappointed; you will discern that the English, with all their success, have acquired less than they might have done—and that by grasping at shadows they have sometimes lost the substance; that by systems of exclusion and monopoly, they have raised prices artificially above their natural level to the prejudice of the consumers and loss of the trade to the nation; you will be convinced that "cheapness in a fair competition is the best security of any branch of trade," and that in some cases it is the "only one;" and you will find that the British Government by despising this maxim have in fact lost some valuable parts of trade which, if they had respected it, they might have retained.—A review of the effects of her system will prove to you that it has occasioned to Great-Britain the final loss of nearly all the carrying trade she once enjoyed within the Mediterranean and Archipelago, and on the Atlantic coasts of Europe; and that in reality she has now remaining very little carrying trade, except what is properly her own.

* With the exception of impressing seamen, and a few other cases. (To be concluded in our next.)

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Accounts from Boston, informs us, that a large double decked brig, was seen off St. George's Banks, with her sails all handed, and the crew dead on the quarter, supposed to have been killed by lightning. She had four feet water in her hold, and on her stern (part of which was missing) was wrote the Betsey of St. John's.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E S.

O D E III.

YET OTHER HINTS TO REVIEWERS.

UPON my word—do what I will,
This troublefome, and restless quill,
Will scarce permit my fingers to be still.
My soul too, urges, to pursue
The Hints that I have promised you,
And all engagements to fulfill.
Come then thou Spirit, whose extended reign
Shall draw Messiah to this Earth again,
Heavenly Compassion hight!
Thou thy mild scepter ne'er inclines
Where the reviewing goose-quill shines,
Yet, to my bosom kindly prest'st,
Thou art an inmate of my breast,
When Fancy's hand upon my soul imprints,
This tho't—"Reviewers stand in need of Hints,"
Come heavenly Sprite, on airy wing,
And, sternly moving, with thee bring
Advice, whose grey, and falling hair,
Wakes to fear the fons of care.
Let him lift his squinting eye,
Wide surveying earth and sky;
Stretch his logic-bearing hand;
Strain out his wicket hem and haw;
With earnest chin o'er-bending stand,
And forth his budget of ideas draw.
With such assistance, do ye think,
Most noble pluckers of the Gander's wing,
My spirit from the talk will shrink?
My tongue neglect to sing?
My dear, dear Sirs! pray rest assured
No such misfortune e'er shall happen.
Sublime I fit with thinking-cap on—
Sage Cap! with much address procured.
—When'er you wish in ridicule to shine,
And with Your Wit to strike an author dead;
Ne'er mind the clipping off of one poor line,
Or more; they're never read.
But take two periods from a different page,
Place them together; and, exulting, cry—
"To make this false Creation we defy."
Then, tho' the Author should run mad with rage,
Or boldly write, spirited reply,
Severely proving that You roundly lie;
No matter—laugh—Your purpose is obtain'd:
Or, you may answer—"Nothing good is gain'd"
"By all this talking; and a point we make it"
"To shun newspaper wars with studious care,
"Where We, who judge of Books, are ne'er used fair;
"A good resolve, and we will never break it."
A fine Reply because contempt it shows,
And lifts You gratefully o'er the vulgar throng;
Beside, it screens You from an Author's blows,
And bears Your wit triumphantly along.
—Again, with melancholy voice, I cry,
To you, terrific Sons of Science, ah! adieu!
Once more to strike the Jew's-Harp I may try,
Sweet, long-ear'd Judges! I may try for You.
J O H N.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

T O E L L A.

ALIGHTED from the azure sky,
A Seraph stood before my sight,
And checked awhile the anxious sigh,
And pointed to the Realms of Light.
Celestial Youth his Features fired,
His Eye the Breast with Hope inspired,
Virtue's own Hand his Temples crown'd,
And Glory shed her Day around.
'Twas ELLA!—wrapt in awe I stood,
And thrill'd with joy the Vision viewed.
Soft as the gentlest shower descends,
His soothing accents flowed,
And, winding thro' the maze of Song,
In playful eddies poured along,
Till Nature sighing—sinking bends,
And Life a pause bestow'd.
Cease, ELLA, cease thy witching Song,
Nor lure me from the earthly throng;
Too frail to shine in Virtue's Train,
Too weak to wake the heavenly Strain,
In vain with borrowed Art I soar,
For fickle Fancy smiles no more.
The feeble Meteor's transient blaze
Unnoted sinks in Night;
But Nature lives in Sol's bright Rays,
And Nations blebs his Light.
H E N R Y.

The address of David Campbell, one of the judges of the Western Territory of the United States, south of the River Ohio, to the Magistrates of the said Territory.

GENTLEMEN,
PREVIOUS to your qualifications, I beg leave to make some preliminary observations. In the first place, permit us to bid his excellency a hearty welcome to the exercise of his government in this county. His appointment as chief magistrate over a free and magnanimous people, inhabiting a fertile country, is singularly agreeable to us, who have had the pleasure of being acquainted with his great merit. To you who have not had the happiness of being personally acquainted with him, let it be a sufficient recommendation, that he was appointed to his high office over us, by George Washington, Esq. President of the United States of America, whose merits are above all praise, by and with the advice of the illustrious senate, who are his Counsel. While I repeat those strong motives to induce the attachment of this country in general to the person, and interests of his excellency. I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge in this place, his friendly interposition and aid to individuals in this country in a very cri-

tical moment. Any man who can so disinterestedly serve, nay, I may say, save others, I will venture to say possesses a greatness of soul approaching the last stage of human perfection. All who are friends to our present system of government, are under equal obligations to his excellency, who early patronized our cause, fostered it in its infancy, and conducted it by his friendly aid to a happy issue.

The enlarged prospects of happiness in such a country, so fortunately circumstanced, ought to fill our minds with gratitude. Now is the time to give such a tone to our territorial government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution. It is his excellency's earnest wish to consolidate into one, the different interests of discordant parties. Let me encourage you to urge such a pacific and friendly disposition among the people, as will induce them to love order, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

Let your hearts be inclined to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to the laws. You may take this as a certainty, gentlemen, that the public can never have a firm existence unless all the different ranks of men co-operate to its preservation, not faintly, but with the utmost spirit and energy.

We are now under the immediate guardianship of Congress, who in all their transactions manifest a great degree of magnanimity and justice, let us then in our public and private characters, unite with them, and with his excellency our governor, in making this country great and flourishing.

As your court is approaching, you may be at some loss about the admitting attornies. It is necessary, I suppose, they should all obtain new licences. The law and ordinance have directed the mode. I would remind you of the necessity of confining the attornies to special pleadings. It will be your duty, gentlemen, to communicate to the people at large, the principles of our new mode of government, as far as they have, or shall come to your own knowledge. Any person who attempts to counteract so valuable an institution, will merit the punishment, that awaits him, and the severest censure from the people. Let me conclude with urging you to cultivate harmony, to love order, and do the law.

L O N D O N.

MONSIEUR Mirabeau has declared his intention of producing an answer to Mr. Burke's celebrated pamphlet. It will be, at least, a work of eloquence, and may prove what is proverbially denominated, lightning before death.

Madame de la Motte's return to Paris forebodes no good. She has been several times in the company of Mirabeau. Some say, she was sent for thither by M. Orleans, in order to depreciate the Queen of France's character on the famous necklace business, and to fix that transaction wholly on her Majesty. For this purpose, she has produced five letters written to her by that personage.

The real cause of her visit it is difficult to ascertain. She surely cannot have gone to Paris to have the *Fleurs de Lis* impressed on her shoulders, erased by a decree of the National Assembly.—But she has been offered 100,000 crowns as the price of her absence, and still refuses to depart!

The Cherokee chiefs having made us an offer of 20,000 men, gratitude obliges us to make them some acknowledgment, whether we accept the offer or not. We can very well spare them the members of the *Halter Club*—all our house-breakers, highwaymen, pick-pockets, and swindlers, Faro and Eo table keepers, and all their accomplices, to an amazing number. Such a collection would be a truly valuable present. Among them are found dispersedly all the qualities of able generals, skilful financiers, able negotiators, active citizens, and men highly expert at a *Coup de Main*.

Were Mr. Burke to appear in Paris, the French would probably honor him with a *lantern*, for the light he has thrown on their revolution.

Lord Kenyon's refusal to grant an information for a libel, to a plaintiff who complained that a defendant had published a hand-bill reflecting on his character, does that learned Lord the highest degree of credit; and his directing the injured party to apply to a grand jury by way of indictment, proves that he does not consider, as other judges have done, that informations are constitutional in all criminal processes. We want a few more such men as Lord Kenyon to sit upon our benches in Westminster-Hall—Men who respect a jury, and who consider them as the properest judges between man and man. Informations were intended for the benefit of the subject—that is, in cases where the prejudice of grand juries refused to find a bill.

An authentic miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, painted by Isaac Oliver, from the beautiful and unfortunate original, has been recently discovered. It is said to be in wonderful preservation, as well as an admirable piece of workmanship.

The Theatres at Naples and Milan are said to