

MR. FENNO,

As I have been long absent from America, it happens that an ignorance of many modern improvements, especially in language, subject me to some very odd mistakes. I lately called, on a visit of friendship, at Mr. MODEL'S; being ushered into the parlour, I found his oldest daughter, Miss Sally, sitting in one of the windows, with a very pensive countenance, hemming a ruffle: With a freedom, which is natural to me, and being an old acquaintance, I enquired how all the family did. We are all very well, said Miss Sally, except my dear Mare. — Your Mare! What ails her pray? O Sir, said Sally, she is very sick, you would hardly know her—she is so fallen away—she is a mere skeleton—she has lost her appetite—can eat scarcely any thing, and if her complaints do not soon take a more favorable turn, I fear the worst consequences may happen; and what would become of me, if I should lose her—and here the poor girl sobbed and cried sadly. I never was more surprized in my life, than on this occasion; for tho' it is difficult to account for the strength of many incidental attachments, even to cats, dogs or horses; yet as I supposed from Mr. MODEL'S circumstances, and his affection to his dear girl, that if she should lose the pretty Nag, which it seems he had lately presented her, he would very readily give her another, I was exceedingly puzzled at the excess of her grief—accordingly I attempted to soothe and moderate her affliction, by saying, that such a loss could be easily made up—that ten or a dozen guineas would buy just such another: She started with amazement, and exclaimed, sir, you astonish me! What do you mean? Can all the gold in the universe purchase me so kind, so affectionate a parent? Here I was, in my turn, equally surprized and confounded—Parent, said I—you puzzle me Miss Sally, beyond expression: was you not just now speaking of your Mare? No sir, said she, of my Mamma: What confusion of terms! replied I.—Pray never lead me into such a mistake again by using what I now suppose is a modern pronunciation; the absurdity of it must be very apparent, when I assure you, Miss Sally, that I answered you in the simplicity of my heart: My young friend felt very forcibly the impropriety of sacrificing utility to fashion—and declared she would never subject herself to a similar misapprehension. I have since learnt that Pare is the modern pronunciation for Pa: A very ludicrous scene occurred in consequence of a mistake in the supposed meaning of this word; but the above may suffice for the present.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

P. S. I was mentioning this incident to a friend—on which he observed, that I did not understand French.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

If you think the following hint can be of any advantage to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, I request you to insert it in your paper.

THE uncommon dryness of the season, will very likely cause a scarcity of hay; I propose an expedient that has perfectly succeeded in France, under the same circumstance. As there is time yet to make use of it, I offer it earnestly to the public.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryness of the spring has stopped the growth of the grasses, the husbandman has reason to apprehend a scarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment:

About the end of this month, or the beginning of June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground in size proportionable to his wants. He must then choose the Indian corn of the smallest size, in order to sow it thick; and sow at the rate of three bushels to three bushels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he sows the grain, he must let it soak during 24 hours in water, to hasten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by the birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the blossom begins to come out of the capsule: The plant is then full of juice, and its stalks and leaves are exceedingly succulent; if it was mown later, it would lose this good quality. It ought to be dried as quick as possible, and housed for fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be given green, and proves a good substitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed immediately after this mowing, and sown with any winter grain. As the forage stands very little on the ground, it has not time to impoverish it, but enriches it rather, by the immense quantity of tender roots that are buried by the ploughing.

I am, Sir, &c. Du PLAINÉ.

Kensington, May 12, 1791.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) May 3.

This city was yesterday gratified with the arrival of the President of the United States. A twelve oared barge, manned by thirteen Captains of American vessels, attended him at Hadrill's point, and rowed him over; the Amateur Society, with a number of young gentlemen of considerable vocal powers, placed in boats, hailed him with the music of instruments and voices, which lasted during his passage to town.

He was accompanied by several gentlemen of considerable rank in the State, and a very beautiful and grand procession of boats in the river.

The President was received at his landing by His Excellency the Governor, the Intendant and Wardens of the city, the battalion of artillery, the company of fusileers, a number of respectable citizens, the militia officers and the Society of the Cincinnati; all of whom attended him in procession, amidst the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the people, first to the Exchange, and then to the House prepared for his reception.

PORTSMOUTH, May 5.

We hear with pleasure that our worthy statesman and patriot, the Hon. JUDGE SULLIVAN, has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be enabled to walk abroad.

LANSINGBURGH, May 6.

The manufacture of Hard Metal Buttons has become no inconsiderable a branch of business: the perfection to which it is brought does honor to the workmen while it renders essential benefit to the community: Mr. Mix's manufactory, of the firm of Mix, Barney, and Co. of New-Haven, produces a supply of 160 different kinds, sizes and palshes—the goodness, beauty and reduced prices of which, must give their goods a decided preference to any European whatever.

We are told that the probable amount of their business this year to be done by 15 hands only will be 10,000 dollars.

Messrs Silas Peppone and Edward Edwards, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, have contracted with the commissioners of the land-office of this state, to explore, lay out and complete a road from the west barnch of the Mohawk-river (in the vicinity of the cook-house) to the south end of the Cayuga-lake.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

At the anniversary of the Sons of Tammany, or Columbian Order—after dinner the thirteen following Toasts were echoed round the tables:

1st. The Grand Sachem of the Thirteen United Fires—may his declining sun be precious in the sight of the Great Spirit, that the mild lustre of his departing beams may prove no less glorious than the effulgence of his rising, or transcendent splendour of his meridian greatness!

2d. The head men and chiefs of the Grand Council of the Thirteen United Fires—may they convince our foes not only of their courage to lift, prudence to direct, and clemency to withhold the hatchet, but of their power to inflict it in their country's cause.

His excellency the Sachem of the New-York tribe—may his happiness in private life be as great as that which we have long enjoyed under his public administration.

4th. Our Brethren of the Cincinnati—may they, and the memory of their fellow chiefs and warriors, whose patriotic blood enriched their native soil, be ever dear to American freemen.

5th. All societies in this Country which speak peace and good will to it.

6th. The memory of our immortal countryman, Benjamin Franklin, whose Philosophy drew electric fire from Heaven, and whose Patriotism cherished the first sparks of that freedom which now blesses his native land.

7th. Lewis the sixteenth, and all our Gallic Brethren—may the glorious empire of reason and liberty they have reared, attain that summit of excellence which its auspicious establishment predicts.

8th. The memory of the renowned Columbus—may our latest posterity inherit the goodly land which his intrepidity explored and his sagacity discovered.

9th. May the cap of liberty ever refuse its office, when the unhallowed brow of our country's foe would tully its purity.

10th. May the sons of Tammany ever esteem it their greatest glory to keep alive the sacred flame of Liberty.

11th. Continual peace to all the nations of the earth—may the fragrant American plant ever ensure them a calumet of peace.

12. May the calumet of peace have the magic power of cementing us in the chair of love, by evaporating jealousy in smoke.

13th. The Day—may the Good Spirit grant the sons of Tammany life and freedom, to enjoy many more.

BOSTON, May 7.

On Thursday his Excellency The GOVERNOR gave an elegant entertainment to a number of the principal characters in this town, and the officers of his His Britannic Majesty's ship *Alligator*. His Excellency was so well as to be able to preside at table.—After dinner, among other judicious and liberal toasts, the following were given:—

HAPPINESS TO ALL MANKIND.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

His Majesty GEORGE the IIIrd. King of Great-Britain.

His Most Christian Majesty the KING of FRENCHMEN, &c.

Philadelphia, May 18.

It is with pleasure we learn, that a sum of money has within a few days been collected, which is more than sufficient to make good all the damages sustained by the poor families who have suffered by the late fire in Dock-treet.

In addition to the above, the Mayor has inform'd the citizens that 178 dollars have been raised by the Old American Company, at the theatre, for the relief of those unfortunate people.

A correspondent observes that the opinions of the minority, both in politics and religion, have in all ages been considered as Heresies—and the fate of Heresy is very well known. It was the influence of that wisdom which comes from above, that led the citizens of these States to the adoption of a Constitution, which guards the minority from the tyranny of the majority, by dividing the powers of government into three branches, and making each a check on the other.—Heresies are the growth of every climate—our ancestors were persecuted as Heretics in Europe—the intolerant spirit of the age, produced this Western Empire—and strange to relate, what some consider as the Heresies of the National Assembly of France, have been the cause of the emigration to the wilds of America, of a considerable number of Frenchmen: From whence it appears, that political and religious heresies may be productive of some advantages.—About the year 1787, there were many political Heresies rise in this country—whether the knowledge of them reached France or not, is nothing to the purpose—certain it is, that some of our best citizens supposed we were at that time, very near realizing the sailor's advice, "to divide the world over again": This was a very prevailing Heresy; another was, that government was unnecessary, or at least the expense of supporting it: Taxes had been so long out of fashion, that it was considered a most abominable imposition to levy them: Another prevailing Heresy at that time, and perhaps not yet entirely extinct, was, that the words *public credit* were entirely useless; the creditors, it was said, were in the power of the majority, and must abide their decision. Other Heresies might be mentioned, but the above may suffice.—

These Heresies, like the Heresies of old, were productive of quite different events from those expected—and that form of government, which, so far as respects our political state, has, in a manner, annihilated human evil, was the blessed consequence.

It has been said that the people of England have no constitution—but what, according to some systems of politics, are constitutions? Bits of parchment, which the people may at one period consider as the palladium of their rights; and at another period, annihilate as useless, and worse than useless repositories of absurdities.

The people of England have however high ideas of personal, social and political freedom—and these ideas are inseparably connected with certain great principles, which they wisely suppose form the great outlines of a constitution. This constitution is written on their hearts—it there has an existence, an influence, an operation which are superior to effects produced by perishable manuscripts or parchment declarations. This constitution like the immutable principles of *common law*, approves itself to the reason and conscience of every free born Englishman—and hence we find the natives of that country, like the free citizens of the United States, have a high sense of the superior rank they hold in the community of mankind. If the English nation has no constitution, what volumes have been written by some very wise men, on a nonentity!

On the 31st March, there were subscribed in Massachusetts, agreeable to the act for funding the debts of the United States, 1,411,552 doll's. 80 cents. at 6 pr. cent. per annum, 1,505,466 doll's. 47 cents. at 3 pr. cent. per annum,

2,917,018. 27.

Amount of deferred stock subscribed, is probably about one half of the amount of the 6 pr. cents.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Esq, is appointed to command the Revenue-Cutter, building at Newbury.

Capt. JOHN MALTBIE, is appointed to command the Cutter now building at New-London.

Mr. DANIEL TILTON, is appointed Ensign in the 2d U. S. Regt. vice Mr. J. S. GILMAN, declined.

Accounts from New-York say—that vessels now lying at the wharves in New-York, and within a few miles of the city, have upwards of thirty thousand bushels of wheat on board; besides which, great quantities are still remaining in the country.

The Legislature of this State has voted the following sums for the laudable and patriotic purpose of promoting the intercourse and navigation, in the interior parts of the State.

Table listing amounts for various river improvements in Delaware, such as 'For the river Lechawaxen', 'The river Lehigh', etc., with amounts in dollars and cents.

SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

Boston, May 10.

Yesterday morning Messrs Edward Esty, and Oliver Johnson, of Westmoreland, in the county of Cheshire, and State of New-Hampshire, presented the Ticket No. 6052, which drew the capital prize of Ten Thousand Dollars, in the first class of the above Lottery, to the Manager who signed that fortunate Ticket—who immediately paid them their money.

We can now congratulate (says a correspondent) our country Brethren of N. Hampshire State, on the success two of their citizens (among many others) have met with in the Massachusetts State Lottery.—It is to be hoped that after having experienced such liberality from the goddess who has presided over the rich wheels we have turned in this Town, the People of N. Hampshire will not again tolerate a proscription against Persons selling our *wealth dispensing* Tickets in their government.

Extract from Mr. Paine's pamphlet.

When a man reflects on the condition which France was in from the nature of her government, he will see other causes for revolt than those which immediately connect themselves with the person or character of Louis XVI. There were, if I may so express it, a thousand despotisms to be reformed in France, which had grown up under the hereditary despotism of the monarchy, and became so rooted as to be in a great measure independent of it.—Between the monarchy, the parliament, and the church, there was a rivalry of despotism; besides the feudal despotism operating locally, and the ministerial despotism operating every-where. But Mr. Burke, by considering the King as the only possible object of a revolt, speaks as if France was a village, in which every thing that passed must be known to its commanding officer, and no oppression could be acted but what he could immediately controul. Mr. Burke might have been in the Battle his whole life, as well under Louis XVI. as Louis XIV. and neither the one nor the other have known that such a man as Mr. Burke existed. The despotic principles of the government were the same in both reigns, though the dispositions of the men were as remote as tyranny and benevolence.

Copy of a letter from Lord MANSFIELD, to an eminent Law Character in this city—which is published as an evidence of the reputation of our courts of justice in Europe, and of the liberal mind of the venerable judge from whom it was received. KENWOOD, Feb. 14, 1791.

To the Honorable

SIR,

I AM not able to write with my own hand, and, therefore, must beg leave to use another, to acknowledge the honor you have done me, by your most obliging and elegant letter, and the sending me DALLAS'S Reports.

I am not able to read myself, but I have heard them all read with much pleasure: They do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter; they shew readiness in practice, liberality in principle, strong reason, and legal learning: the method too is clear, and the language plain.

I undergo the weight of age, and other bodily infirmities; but, blessed be God! my mind is cheerful, and still open to that sensibility, which praise from the praise-worthy never fails to give. Laus laudari a Te: Accept the thanks of,

Sir, your most obliged, And obedient, humble servant, MANSFIELD.

The beautiful Lines on Judge Hopkinson in the Federal Gazette, prepared for re-publication this day, shall be preserved in our next.

Securities as in our last.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL Lottery Tickets, Class SECOND, sold at the Office of SAMUEL ANDERSON, Chestnut-Street.

May 18, 1791.

(1f)