

Proves how above to Americans with the Commerce
Bowling Green (—29—) Price of wheat in England

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1791.

[Whole No. 216.]

TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,
Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 6 of this Gazette.)

BUT in truth, it is idle to debate, whether liberty is natural since we cannot hold any one in servitude, without doing him wrong: and there is nothing in the world so contrary to nature, which is all reasonable, as injustice. It remains then to say that liberty is natural, and for the same reason in my opinion, that we are not only born in the possession of our freedom, but also with affection to defend it. But if you are in doubt of this and are so far bastardized, that you cannot recognize your property, nor indeed your natural affections, I must do you the honor which belongs to you, and raise up the brute beasts into the pulpit, to preach to you, your own nature and condition. The brutes (God bless me) if men are not deaf, cry out to them, 'Liberty forever!' Several among them die as soon as they are taken; as the fishes which lose their lives as soon as their water, quit the light and will not survive their natural liberty. If the animals had among them their ranks and preeminences, they would make their nobility, in my opinion, consist in freedom. The others from the greatest to the least, when we take them, make so great a resistance with their nails, their horns, their hoofs and their bills, that they declare, loudly enough, how dearly they hold that which they lose. Being taken, they give us so many apparent signs of the knowledge they have of their misfortune, that it is beautiful to see that from that time, it is rather languishing than living; and that their lives are continued more to bemoan their lost liberty, than to take pleasure in servitude. What less than this is the language of the elephant, who, having defended himself, as long as he could, seeing no longer any remedy, and being on the point of being taken, he seizes a tree with his jaws, and breaks out his teeth: His great desire to remain free, as he was born, gives him wit and invention, and instigates him to bargain with the hunters, to be quitted for his teeth, and to pay with his ivory the ransom of his liberty. We pamper the horse as soon as he is born, in order to tame him to the service: and although we know the art of flattering him, and succeed in taming him, yet he champs at the bit, and he flings at the spur, as if to shew his nature, and testify at least by this impatience, that although he serves, it is not with his consent but by our constraint. What shall we say then? Even the oxen groan in the yoke and the birds complain in the cage, as I have said heretofore elsewhere in some of my amusements in French rhymes, for I am not afraid, in writing to you (O'Longa) to intermix my own verses, which however I never read but when you make me vain by pretending to be pleased with them. Since therefore all things which have sentiment, or sensibility, feel the evil of subjection and pant after liberty: Since the beasts, which are made for the service of man, cannot accustom themselves to service, without frequent protestations of a contrary desire: What marvellous absurdity, is that which has been able so to unnaturalize man, who in truth was alone born to live in freedom, as to make him lose the memory of his primitive condition, and the desire of regaining it?

There are three sorts of tyrants. I speak of wicked Princes. Some have their Kingdoms by the election of the people—others by force of arms, and others by succession of consanguinity. Those who have acquired it, by the right of war, we know very well how they behave in it. They are, as we say, in the land of conquest. Those who are born Kings, are not commonly much better: being born and nourished in the blood of the tyranny, they draw in with their milk the nature of the tyrant, and make a property, an estate of the people who are under them, as of their hereditary vassals: and according to their complexions, by which they are more inclined to be avaricious or prodigal, they behave in their kingdoms as in their inheritances. He to whom the people have given the State, ought to be, I should think more supportable: and would be so, as I believe, were it not that, as soon as they see themselves elevated above others, flattered by something, I know not what which is called grandeur, he deliberates on the means of holding his preeminence. Commonly such an

one makes an estate of the power which the people have deposited in him to transmit it to his children. But, from the time that these have taken such an opinion, it is a strange thing, how much they surpass in all sorts of vices, and even in cruelty, the other tyrants. They see no other means, of assuring the new tyranny, than by extending far and wide, the servitude, and estrange their subjects so far from liberty, even while the memory of it, is still fresh, as to make them wholly lose it. Thus to the truth, I see very well that there is some difference between them; but I see no choice—and although the means of arriving at kingdoms are different, still the manner of reigning, is very much alike. The elected as if they had taken bulls to tame, treat them accordingly. The conquerors think they have a right, as to their prey: The successors, think they have a right, as to their natural slaves.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO HENRY.

WITH what an anxious, trembling joy,
Doth Modesty his powers employ!
While earnest pantings fill his breast,
He shrinks with shadowy tears distressed.
Warm'd with Fancy's glowing fire,
HENRY can thy soul desire
Far from Virtue's aid to fly?
Virtue daughter of the sky.

C I had hoped, with fond delight,
With thee, ambitious, to unite;
With thee to wake the answering lyre;
With thee the strength of truth inspire.
Now thou dost the doubtful field;
Yet untried, I see thee yield;
Shun the stormy face of day,
Which to glory points the way.

We might have join'd, with studious care,
To chase from earth the fiend Despair.
To wake new tenderness and truth,
New virtue, in the soul of Youth.

Might have made true friendship rise;
Love regardless of disguise;
Merit garb anew the mind;
Worth the glory of mankind.

To us the Muse have oped her store
With luxury unknown before;
Our fainting souls with strength have fired;
Our song with energy inspired.

Now a tear her cheek bedews—
"Henry hath forgot the Muse."
"Sights the power whose constant care
"Makes him lovely to his fair.

"Tell him, altho the fires of even,
"Before the Sun, are lost in heaven;
"Like, are the Muse's splendid rays,
"The glory of the latter days.
"Radiance gilds the Poet's sky;
"Heavenly visions fill his eye;
"Time's dominions unconceal'd,
"All Creation lies reveal'd."

E L L A.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) April 30.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The address of the inhabitants of Georgetown, and its vicinity.

SIR,
WE, the inhabitants of Georgetown, and of its vicinity, beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in South-Carolina, and to assure you, that having ever entertained a high sense of the obligations which you have conferred upon your fellow-citizens in general, we are happy to embrace this opportunity of testifying to you our particular sentiments of gratitude and affection: We are no less happy, Sir, at being called upon by the laws to obey, and to respect as first Magistrate of the Federal Republic, that person, whom of all men we were most disposed to revere as our benefactor, and to love as the father of his country. Having shared in the distresses of the war, and been exposed to those calamities, and to that loss of property, which were the consequences of it, we have been taught to set a proper value upon the exertions which were made in our behalf, we have experienced the happy influence of your councils, Sir, and have distinguished you as the guardian of our laws, and of our liberties, as an instrument in the hands of providence to protect our dearest rights, and to save us from oppression. The breath of popular applause is fleeting, but the merit of such illustrious actions can never be effaced; they carry along with them their best reward, and we trust, Sir, that in pursuing your progress through this state, you will have the satisfaction to perceive a spirit of freedom, which your services during the war enabled us to maintain; a degree of order and tranquility, which your administration has diffused, and a growing prosperity, than which no better proof could exist, of the goodness and efficacy of that government, over which you preside.

Such, Sir, are the sentiments with which we approach you upon this occasion, and such the sentiments which we shall in honor, and in gratitude transmit to our latest posterity.

Signed by order of the inhabitants of Georgetown, and its vicinity.

HUGH HORRY,
JOSEPH BLYTH,
E. ROTHMALER,
F. KINLOCH,
GEORGE KEITH,
MATTHEW IRVINE,
R. BROWNFIELD,
SAMUEL SMITH.

THE ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS of GEORGE-TOWN, and of its VICINITY.

GENTLEMEN,
I RECEIVE your congratulations on my arrival in South-Carolina with real pleasure, and I confess my obligations to your affectionate regard with sincere gratitude.

While the calamities, to which you were exposed during the war, excited all my sympathy, the gallantry and firmness with which they were encountered, obtained my entire esteem—to your fortitude in those trying scenes our country is much indebted for the happy and honorable issue of the contest—from the milder virtues, that characterize your conduct in peace, our equal government will derive those aids, which may render its operations extensively beneficial.

That your participation of every national advantage, and your prosperity in private life, may be amply proportioned to your past services and sufferings, is my sincere and fervent wish.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To our Illustrious Brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SIR,

AT a time when all men are emulous to approach you, to express the lively sensations you inspire as the father of our country, permit us, the brethren of Prince George's Lodge, No. 16, to have our share in the general happiness, in welcoming you to Georgetown; and the pleasure of reflecting that we behold in you the liberator of our country—the distributor of its equal laws—and a brother of our most ancient and most honorable institution.—At the same time indulge us in congratulating you on the truly honorable and happy situation, in which you now stand, as the grand conductor of the public interest of these United States.

Having by your manly efforts caused the beautiful light of liberty to beam on this western hemisphere, and by the wisdom Heaven has graciously endowed you with, established the liberties of America on the justest and firmest basis that was ever yet recorded on the annals of history, you now enjoy the supremest of all earthly happinesses, that of diffusing peace, liberty, and safety to millions of your fellow-citizens.

As a due reward for your patriotic, noble and exalted services, we fervently pray the grand architect of the universe long to bless you with health, stability, and power—to continue you the grand pillar of the arch of liberty in this vast empire, which you have been so eminently distinguished in raising to the pitch of perfection at which we now behold it.

May the residue of your life be spent in ease, content and happiness—and as the great parent of these United States, may you long live to see your children flourish under your happy auspices, and be finally rewarded with eternal happiness.

We conclude our present address with a fervent wish that you will continue as you have hitherto been the friend of our ancient and honorable order and of all worthy masons.

J. WHITE,
R. GRANT,
A. COHEN,
J. BLYTH,
J. CARSON,

COMMITTEE, from Prince George's Lodge.

Georgetown, April 30, 1791.

To the BROTHERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S LODGE No. 16.

GENTLEMEN,

THE cordial welcome which you gave me to Georgetown, and the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States receive my grateful thanks.

I am much obliged by your good wishes and reciprocate them with sincerity—assuring the society of my esteem, I request them to believe that I shall always be ambitious of being considered a deserving brother.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, May 5, 1791.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE intendants and wardens, representatives of the citizens of Charleston, find themselves particularly gratified by your arrival in the metropolis of this State.

It is an event, the expectation of which they have, for some time, with great pleasure indulged.

When in the person of the supreme magistrate of the United States, they recognize the father of the people, and the defender of the liberties of America, they feel a peculiar satisfaction in declaring their firm persuasion, that they speak the language of their constituents, in asserting that no body of men throughout this extensive continent can exceed them in attachment to his public character, or in revering his private virtues: and they do not hesitate in anticipating those blessings which must ultimately be diffused among the inhabitants of these States, from his exertions for their general welfare, aided by those in whom they have also reposed a share of their confidence.

Go on, Sir, as you have done.—Continue to possess as well as to deserve the love and esteem of all your fellow-citizens! while millions in other parts of the globe, though strangers to your person, shall venerate your name.

May you long be spared to receive those marks of respect, which you so entirely merit from a grateful people, and may all who live under your auspices, continue to experience that freedom and happiness which is so universally acknowledged to have proceeded from your wise, judicious and prudent administration.

ARNOLD VANDERHORST, Intendant.

THE ANSWER.

To the INTENDANT and WARDENS, Representatives of the citizens of Charleston.

GENTLEMEN,

THE gratification you are pleased to express at my arrival in your metropolis, is replied to with sincerity, in a grateful acknowledgement of the pleasing sensations which your affectionate urbanity has excited.

Highly sensible of your attachment and favorable opinions, I intreat you to be persuaded of the lasting gratitude which they impress, and of the cordial regard with which they are returned. It is the peculiar boast of our country that her happiness is alone dependant on the collective wisdom and virtue of her citizens, and rests not on the exertions of any individual. While a just sense is entertained of our natural and political advantages, we cannot fail to improve them; and, with the progress of our national importance, to combine the freedom and felicity of individuals.

I shall be particularly gratified in observing the happy influence of public measures on the prosperity of your city, which is so entitled to the regard and esteem of the American Union.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.