

A CARD.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. WILLIAM COOPER and ARTHUR NOBLE, present their respects to the President of the United States, and request his acceptance of some samples of *Maple Sugar* manufactured at Cooper's Town, in the state of New-York—they beg leave to congratulate the President upon the imminence acquisition of this manufactory to the interests of patriotism and humanity, being well convinced, that a sufficient quantity of this sugar may be made in a few years to supply the whole United States.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1791.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following Reply.

THE President of the United States is much obliged by the polite attention of Messieurs Cooper and Noble—he thanks them for the present of *Maple Sugar*, and learns, with great pleasure, the progress of that promising manufacture.

August 8, 1791.

COMMUNITY OF GOODS.

[EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF JUDGE WILSON.]

IN the early settlement of America we find two experiments on the operation and effects of a community of goods: the issue of each was very unfortunate. Virginia was the scene of the first; an instruction was given to the colonists, that during five years next after their landing, they should trade jointly—that the produce of their joint industry should be deposited in a common magazine, and that from this common magazine, every one should be supplied under the direction of the council! What were the consequences? I relate them in the words of the historian of Virginia.

“And now the English began to find the mistake of forbidding and preventing private property; for whilst they all laboured jointly together, and were fed out of the common store, happy was he that could slip from his labour, or slubber over his work in any manner. Neither had they any concern about the increase; presuming however the crop prospered, that the public store must maintain them, even the most honest and industrious would scarcely take so much pains in a week, as they would have done for themselves in a day;”

The second experiment was made in the colony of New-Plymouth. During several years, all commerce was carried on in one joint stock—all things were common to all; and the necessaries of life were daily distributed to every one from the public store. But these regulations soon furnished abundant reasons for complaint, and proved most fertile sources of common calamity. The colonists were sometimes in danger of starving; and severe whipping, which was often administered to promote labour, was only productive of constant and general discontent. This absurd policy became, at last, apparent to every one; and the introduction of exclusive property immediately produced the most comfortable change in the colony, by invigorating the pursuits of its inhabitants.

The right of separate property seems to be founded in the nature of men and things; and when societies become numerous, the establishment of that right is highly important to the existence, to the tranquility, to the convenience, to the elegancies, to the refinements, and to some of the virtues of civilized life.

INTEMPERANCE.

[EXTRACT FROM THE NEWPORT HERALD.]

LAW-GIVERS, and men in authority, should consider themselves, as they are, the guardians and protectors of the public health and economy for the time being, and that they are accountable at the tribunal of conscience and reason, for the good or bad use they make of their power: they should say to themselves, as a Trojan said to himself when he was Emperor, “Now I am Emperor, I will do what I wished Emperors to do before I was Emperor.” Fifteen years experience has taught us that the earth will bring forth its fruits, and that men may eat, drink and sleep, as much and as well, without Nobles and Kings, as they did with.—Let us next depose the tyrant Rum—let the privilege of selling rum be confined to Apothecaries, and let a dollar a gallon duty be paid on every gallon consumed in the government, it will then be sufficiently cheap for medicinal purposes.—A tyrant so mischievous and cruel, cannot be too strictly confined.—How many wives and children have been obliged to leave the desirable mansion-house and homestead, with all its delightful yards, gardens, walks, meadows, springs and orchards, occasioned by the loss of time and expence of the husbands drinking rum.—The wretched set so constantly drenched in rum, as never to afford time to superintend his own ground, or his own team—when all is spent, we see late in life, compelled by hard necessity, cultivating his neighbor's field, for a part of the crop, which he wheels home in a barrow.

PARIS, June 16.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, May 20.

THE King has ordered the President of Castile to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Las Cortes*, to express their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, still keeping in view the ancient Spanish constitution.

“The Captain General of Catalonia still fears insurrections near the frontiers bordering on France, he has in consequence written to his Majesty, that if a single one of the soldiers stationed on the frontiers of Spain to preserve tranquillity was withdrawn, he should send his resignation, as he could not possibly answer for the consequences, without a very respectable force to oppose the manœuvres of the mal contents.”

LONDON, June 12.

A jealousy is arising against Prince Potemkin in Russia, similar to that entertained, towards the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, against the Duke of Marlborough, in England. The splendid successes of both have drawn down this shaft of envy upon them.

The Elector of Saxony, at the same time that he accepted the reversion of the Crown of Poland, either for himself or his daughter, expressly made this reserve; that according to the Saxon constitution, he must first consult his faithful subjects; and obtain the consent of the State of his Electorates.

The state of the humbled nobility of France has been thus whimsically described—that some of them have been compelled to sell their coats of arms to purchase arms for their coats.

The mark of King Tom, to a grant which was produced in the House of Commons on Wednesday last in the debate on the Sierra Leona Bill, by which he made over a tract of land in Africa to King George the 3d, produced an hearty laugh in the House, and reminded a stranger in the gallery of the dark ages when Kings and Prime Ministers in Europe, unable to sign their names, ratified public instruments by affixing the sign of the cross. Should civilization take place on the continent of Africa, future inhabitants of that part of the globe will read with as much astonishment of the mark of their King Thomas, as of the simple X of our ancient Princes.

Phillips the *Maniac* was on Saturday questioned by Sir Sampson Wright, as to the cause of his visit at Buckingham House.—He replied, that it was love, all powerful love, for the Princess Royal, and discomfited the gravity of the Magistrate by saying—“And pray don't you think I have a good taste Sir Sampson?”

The manner in which Mr. Fox moved his bill on libels in the house of commons, shewed at once his ability and the nobleness of his mind. Far from seeking to deprive others of their share of honor, he stated the revival of the question by his friend Mr. Erskine, in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, exhibited his argument on that occasion as a matter-piece of eloquence and argument, and held it in his hand, while he called upon the house to assert upon its principles the Liberty of the Press.

The merits of Mr. Erskine on the subject of Libels were felt and admitted by the meeting at the Crown and Anchor, in their fullest extent; but as they properly directed their view to what Mr. Fox had so virtuously, though unsuccessfully attempted to accomplish—an enquiry into the practice of the courts, which would have opened the way to a complete reform of every error, they thought it right to confine their resolution of thanks to his motion only.

Madame du Barre, whose diamonds lately paid a stolen visit to this metropolis, refuses either to pay the reward advertised for stopping them, or to grant an indemnification against any other claimant to the person in whose hands they are. The court of king's bench yesterday staid proceedings on an application to compel their being delivered to her.

The only new illumination of brilliancy on the birth night, was that of the Haymarket Theatre. Their loyalty and taste displayed a magnificent transparency, surrounded by columns of lamps, conceived in a very grand style. The subject was—Justice and mercy exhibiting the medallion of his Majesty, which fortune was crowning with laurel.

Mr. Thomas Paine, author of the “Rights of Man,” was born at Thetford in Norfolk, and is said to have been bound apprentice at Tunbridge, in Kent, to an employment he appears afterwards never to have followed; for he became soon an exciseman, and was many years an officer in the excise at Grantham in Lincolnshire, and Lewes in Sussex: from the station of a supernumerary at the former place, he had the misfortune to be removed, and he then undertook the employment of keeping school. When Dr. Franklin was last in England, Paine was accidentally made known to him from his knowledge of electricity. The Doctor, perceiving his abilities, took him over

with him to America, and procured him the appointment of Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congress, where he presently distinguished himself by an avowed antipathy to the government of his native country, and a more than Roman detestation of the name and office of King.

June 6. Lord Grenville, a relation of Mr. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, quits the interior department, to act in the foreign, which he has been filling in the interim, since the resignation of the Duke of Leeds. Mr. Dundas steps into the place occupied by Lord Grenville.

AMERICAN GRASS.

The new American grass, which was last year praised as possessing the most wonderful qualities, the seeds of which were sold at the enormous rate of 68l. sterling the bushel, has upon trial been found to be good for nothing. Of the seeds sown, few of them ever germinated; but enough of plants made their appearance, to ascertain, that the grass, in respect of quality, is among the poorest of the tribe, and that it is an annual plant, and altogether unprofitable to the farmer.

QUERIES.

What good reason can our modern critics assign for allowing only 24 hours to be occupied from the commencement to the completion of a tragic plot, rather than 25 years?—Cannot that fertile genius that can imagine he sees, in the scenery, the azure canopy, and kings and heroes risen from their graves, after an interval of some hundred years, to stir an hour upon the stage, with equal facility, and much more propriety, suppose a rational time admitted for the fulfilment of the fates of conspicuous personages, and the revolutions of mighty empires?—Why accuse a Shakespeare for carrying his scene, in pursuit of his game, beyond seas? Must the fact submit to the critic, or the critic to the fact? Is it more difficult to suppose that you are now in France and now in Britain, than that you are altogether in France? or that the whole theatrical exhibition is not a mock?

S. T. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 20.

No less than four public duels have been within this few weeks past fought in Guadaloupe, one only was attended with death; another was said to have been fought on Saturday last, said to be by special licence from the Governor.

NEW CANDLE MACHINE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 9.

AS the abridgment of labor by the improvement and use of MACHINERY, is highly favorable to the manufacturing interests of America, a Machine, the nature of which is described below, is offered, with a confidence, that it is founded on the knowledge of its utility.

This Machine is sufficiently large to make one ton Candles per day, without the addition of any other utensils, than those now required in the common mode of making them. A boy, who has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the manufacture, to spread a Cotton, can, from the ease of working, and the neatness of finishing, which appertains to this Machine, make 360 rods of Candles per day, with as much safety and dispatch as a journeyman, to whom the highest wages are paid.

The simple construction of this Machine, is one of its great recommendations. Any ingenious man may easily construct the whole, with a very trifling expence of wood and labour. The great saving occasioned in the article of labour, by using this Machine, cannot be estimated at less than one hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

The terms on which these Machines are offered to the patronage of the Tallow Chandlers, throughout the Union, are these:—

The complete Machine, to be delivered to the subscriber, in this town, at forty-five dollars: Directions, by which the subscriber shall be enabled to erect one himself, at twenty dollars:—The first Machine, or first copy of directions, to be delivered as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for.

As the season for making Candles is at hand, those who are inclined to subscribe are requested to forward their names immediately, that the Machine may be ready for delivery (if the plan is sufficiently encouraged) by the 29th of September next.

Orders for the above Machine, or directions for constructing it, to be forwarded (if by letter, post paid) to the Subscriber, Soap-Maker and Tallow-Chandler, Boston, Massachusetts, or to William Frobisher, jun. Tallow-Chandler, New-York.

WILLIAM FROBISHER, sen.

A L B A N Y, August 8.

On Saturday the 6th instant, the July term of the Supreme Court ended. At this term Whiting Sweeting, late of Stephen Town, in the county of Ranselaer, convicted of the murder of Darius Quimby, received sentence of death, and is ordered to be executed on the 26th day of August, inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day—and his body, after execution, is ordered to be delivered by the sheriff to a surgeon