

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 38, of Vol. III.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1791.

[Whole No. 246.]

PHILADELPHIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27th Feb. 1791.

SIR,
THE contents of your letter, which we received with the enclosed *Magnetic Atlas*, and its explanation, in due time, were the more interesting and agreeable to the *Imperial Academy of Sciences*, that the same matter is the subject of a premium, even now proposed by our academy; as you will see by the printed advertisement, which I send you herewith.

The progress you have already made, gives me a pleasant hope, this important matter will derive no small increase from your ingenious works; and I make no doubt, but your labours will greatly contribute to the final solution of this question.

By the communication of your further enquiries and discoveries (especially relating to the southern hemisphere, the calculation of the universal set of tables, and the ascertaining the exact revolutions of the two magnetic points round the poles of the earth, by a greater number of observations) you will very much oblige

Your humble servant,
PRINCESS OF DASCHKAW.

To Mr. John Churchman, }
North-America.

SIR,
THIS Royal Academy has received by two different ways, nearly at the same time, your explanation of a *Magnetic Atlas*. Commission was instantly given to gentlemen of the profession and mathematicians, members of the society, to examine it accurately, and to bring in their advice in some of the ordinary academical meetings. This they have performed, and I am directed to send you in this letter the result of their examination and advice.

They acknowledge the originality and usefulness of your ideas and scheme, and that both highly deserve to be encouraged, but think the observations are not yet so much, nor so fully established, as to enable impartial readers to form an absolute judgment of the matter.

They believe indeed, that when the propositions you enunciate will be demonstrated, a great step will be made towards the perfection of magnetic knowledge. These demonstrations they expect from you, and in the mean while they readily accept the invitation of giving you what magnetical observations it will be in our power to afford you.

As for my part, I am,
with sentiments of esteem, and respect,
Sir, your most obedient,
humble servant,

JOSEPH CORREA DE SERRA,

Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.
To Mr. John Churchman.

To the FRIENDS OF LIBERTY and RELIGION in the City of PHILADELPHIA.

The ADDRESS of the Representatives of the African Church of said City.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT a number of Africans, and the descendants of Africans, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, have associated for the purpose of establishing religious worship and discipline among their brethren: thereby hoping to produce more order and happiness among them, than could be introduced, while a majority of them are ignorant and unknown to any religious society; and while the few who worship God, are the scattered and unconnected appendages of most of the religious societies in the city—That men are more influenced in their morals by their equals, than by their superiors, where they exceed a certain rank, and that they are more easily governed by persons chosen by themselves for that purpose, than by persons who are placed over them by accidental circumstances. That the attraction and relationship which are established among the Africans, and their descendants, by the sameness of colour, by a nearly equal and general deficiency of education, by total ignorance, or only humble attainments in religion, and by the line drawn by custom as well as nature, between them and the white people, all evince the necessity and propriety of their enjoying separate and exclusive means and opportunities of worshipping God, of instructing their youth, and of taking care of their poor. To enable them to carry these important objects into execution, they are under the necessity of applying to the friends of liberty, and religion, in the city of Philadelphia, for assistance to erect a Church for the benefit of their society. They recollect with heartfelt gratitude the many acts of kindness they have received from the citizens of Philadelphia. By patronizing the present undertaking, they will convert their numerous favors into substantial and durable blessings, and perhaps by this fresh act of charity, they may lay a foundation for similar churches, being established among the Africans, and their descendants, in other States, as well as for the same success in extending the Gospel of Jesus Christ to their brethren in Africa, which the descendants of Europeans in America have had in extending freedom to the nations of Europe.

Subscriptions for the purpose of building a Church are received by

Abraham Jones, }
William White, } Representatives of the
Mark Stevenson, } African Church in Phila-
William Cavaler, } delphia.
William Wiltshire,
Doras Jennings,
Henry Stewart, &
William Gray,

Also by Robert Ralston, No. 127, South Third-Street, who has kindly undertaken the office of Treasurer of the said African society. August 27.

FROM THE BEE.

LET those who feel a predilection for verse, be informed, that among all the trifling acquirements a young person can aim at, that of making rhimes, is one of the easiest and at the same time the most insignificant. Young people, in general, think it a proof of extraordinary genius, if they can put two or three lines together, that shall run, in any measure, like verses; and whenever they can do this, they think so much of it, as never to be satisfied, till they see it in print. In this respect, they judge erroneously. The faculty of measuring a few syllables, is a thing that any person, with a tolerably just ear, can easily attain. But a poetic talent, which consists in a lively imagination, an ardent vigour of mind, a quickness of perception, and a faculty of combining ob-

jects together, so as to form new and striking images, is as rare as the other is common; but it is this last alone, which forms the poet. Would our youthful rhimers attend to this distinction, it would check their vanity in some degree, and make them hesitate, before they became candidates for the title of poets, merely because they had made a few smooth and uninteresting lines.

A PICTURE OF GOVERNMENT, A LA MODERNE, DRAWN BY AN OLD MASTER.

IN the commonwealth I would by contraries
Execute all things; for no kind of traffic
Would I admit, no name of magistrate;
Letters should not be known; poverty and riches,
And use of service, none; contracts, succession,
Bourn, bond of land, tilth, vineyard, olive, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil;
No occupation, all men idle, all,
And women too, but innocent and pure;
No sovereignty:
All things in common, nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavour; treason, felony,
Sword, pike, knife, gun, or need of any engine,
Would I not have; but nature should bring forth
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.
I would with such perfection govern, Sir,
To excel the golden age.

SHAKESPEAR.

TO NIGHT—A SONNET.

I LOVE thee, mournful sober-suited night,
When the fair moon, yet ling'ring in her wane,
And veil'd in clouds, with pale uncertain light
Hangs o'er the waters of the restless main.
In deep depression sunk, the enfeeb'd mind
Will to the deaf, cold elements complain,
And tell th' embosom'd grief, however vain,
To fullen furies and the viewless wind.
Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,
I still enjoy thee, cheerless as thou art;
For in thy quiet gloom, th' exhausted heart
Is calm, though wretched; hopeless, yet resigned,
While to the wind and waves its sorrows given,
May reach, though lost on earth, the ear of heaven!

PARIS, June 30.

WHILE the Assembly receive on one hand the congratulatory addresses of various municipalities, districts, departments, and clubs, in different parts of the kingdom, on the other hand, every day brings accounts of officers who quit the regiments, and are retiring into foreign countries, rather than take the oaths lately prescribed by the Assembly. Some of them have been arrested, but a considerable number have escaped.

What will be the final event of all these troubles it is yet too early to foretell. The republican party now declare their sentiments as publicly, and with as little restraint, as they would on any subject of the greatest indifference. The History of Charles I. is in every body's mouth, and the club called "The Brotherly Society," who are a kind of agents to the Jacobins, have formed a petition to the National Assembly, (and by a public advertisement requested the signature of every citizen) the object of which is, without any disguise, to demand the abolishment of monarchy, and the establishment of a republican government. They speak of their majesties under the title of late king and late queen. By the bye, the word *reine* (queen) is effaced from the French language; the term *king's wife* is substituted in its place.

It is remarkable, that though so much is now depending upon the conduct of the Assembly with respect to the king, no decree or motion relating directly to him, took place during the whole sitting of Tuesday last.

His majesty is not at present in the exercise of any public function.

Apartments for the King had been made ready by the order of M. de Bouille, in the Abbey of Orval.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 29.

M. de NOAILLES, after having dwelt upon that grievance in the ancient form of government, which compelled brave soldiers to leave the country from its refusing to give them rank if they were not of noble birth, proposed a decree, the object of which was to invite all French officers dispersed in foreign nations to return to their country, in order to be promoted to military rank, according to their talents and patriotism. The consideration of this decree, the Assembly referred to their Military Committee. M. de Noailles then proposed a decree to secure upon the civil list a pension to the officers, subaltern officers and guards of the company body guards suppressed two days since. This decree also the Assembly ordered to be printed, and adjourned.

M. Duport then made a report in the name of the committees of the constitution and revision, on the labours of the National Assembly.—In a long speech he enumerated what had already been completed by the Legislative Body, and what yet remained to be done. He mentioned the approaching termination of the present Legislature, and the necessity which thence arose, that the constitution should be sanctioned by the people. And in the conclusion, he proposed that there should be appointed at Paris, on the 4th of August, a Federation General, composed of the National Guards, and the Mayors of the Municipalities.

M. Rewbell was of opinion that this idea had been drawn up in a paper distributed this morning by M. Bacon, Elector of 1789, in which, after having invited his fellow-citizens to give up all views of republicanism, and to restore the pilot to the helm, he remarked, that Paris would lose twenty-five millions, if we had no longer a King, and that this capital subsisted only by the tribute of the Provinces.

M. Buzot took this occasion to demand that they should withdraw the decree, which suspends Electoral Assemblies, which he regarded as calculated to retard their labours. He added, that it was impossible that, during the harvest, the Departments should send to Paris their men and their money, and that every one ought to be allowed to take their oath to the Constitution into partial confederation.

M. D'Andre opposed the reserving of the Decree which suspends Electoral Diets. Endeavors, he understood had been carefully set to work to induce these Assemblies to form another constituting body. Of consequence, it would be dangerous to assemble the Electors in the present moment of agitation. What would be the consequence of the King's flight could not yet be known; we were still ignorant of the preparations against us; perhaps war is at our gates; and the only means of safety are a general unanimity of sentiment. M. D'Andre then demanded the adjournment of the plan of confederation, in which M. Duport readily concurred.

M. Camus demanded, that it should be disposed of by the previous question. It has recourse, said he, to adventitious aid, while in circumstances the most critical we have possessed the national confidence. I may affirm, that we have merited the admiration of all Europe. The proposed confederation would be attended with much expence and bustle; if the Assembly act with wisdom and firmness, it is always secure of the ratification of the nation.

M. Desmeuniers endeavored to prove, that this federation was necessary, in order to accelerate their labours, and obtain a still higher share of public favor.

M. Peythion observed, that the measure proposed was puerile and dangerous. If a Federation is requested to deliberate on the Constitution, it is a circumstance of degradation; it is not amidst the noise of arms that a free people deliberates; and a small number of municipal officers cannot pronounce upon the fundamental laws of the kingdom. This constitution has been ratified, it is in the hearts of the people. The Nation will perceive without concern, that the new Legislature cannot be the Constituting Body, for if they reversed all the two years of the Constitution, our government would become the most detestable of all—it would then be in reality an anarchy, all would incessantly be trouble and confusion.

After some formalities, it was decreed, that there was no room to deliberate on the plan of Federation, as at present there would be no room to deliberate on the abrogation of the Decree which suspends the Electoral Assemblies.

LONDON, June 24.

The charities of the late countess dowager of Huntingdon were so unbounded, that, though possessed of a very large fortune, and her domestic expences never exceed 600l. a year, she was always in arrears one quarter of her annual income.

The late countess of Huntingdon, in the winter of 1787, received a cover directed to her, inclosing two *masquerade tickets*. She paid no regard to the insult, but giving them to one of her *Deacons*, bid him send them to some Coffee-House at the west end of the town, and get what money he could for them, and give it to any de-