

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 10.

Mr. BOWEN,

However interesting and important your Herald is reputed for your happy selection of literary and political communications, I have been surpris'd at the silence of our citizens on the zeal of the Intendant and Wardens to erect a mansion for the orphan—to shelter the helpless from the gripe of famine, and to rear up, in virtue, the female, who otherwise unsupported, might fly to the covert of dishonor for support; while the youth, thus preserved and educated, may be expected to shine in some mechanic art, acquiring subsistence with honor, instead of seeking precarious support by depredations on the public.

To what a torrent of scribbling malignity against official characters, we have submitted last winter, and yet no pen has been occupied to bestow just praise on the noblest extension of the soul, which the candid have observed with admiration these few weeks past. We have seen the head of the corporation, and a number of respectable members, supplicants for charity and advocates for the raiment and education of the destitute and exposed. We have heard holy men cooperating with their endeavours, and in the language of their heart, and in the name of the Sovereign of all Mercies, supplicating the wealthy to defend and succour the needy and the innocent. Their prayers were nor in vain; and for the honor of human nature, if any heart was cold or contracted, it animated and expanded by their divine eloquence. How delicious the scene to the pathetic pensioner of an hour. The hand that gave was instantaneously rewarded by the extatic raptures of the soul.—Gracious Benevolence, how delicious is thy draught!—As this sacred function is congenial with the soul, no wonder the flame should be diffusive. This subject will be resumed to-morrow at the Synagogue, where, doubtless, we may have an opportunity to observe a mixed assemblage of men opposed in religious tenets, perfectly united in this divine attribute of God, without which, profession is mockery and religion unsubstantial.

BOSTON, August 29.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated August 6, 1791, to the Editors, brought by Capt. Joseph Howland, who arrived here on Friday last, in 18 days from the Cape.

“Some of the members of our new *Assemblée Coloniale*, have met at Leogane, near Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of executing the legislative part of the government of this colony. As soon as the body is formed, they will fix on a place to hold their sessions in future. Whether they will decide in favor of this place, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark, the Mole or Leogane, is as yet uncertain.*

“The decree of the National Assembly, respecting the entire freedom of the Mulattoes, is very ill received in the colony. The provincial assembly at this place, have written to the King, the National Assembly, and the people of France, in different addresses on the subject.—Other bodies, of merchants, officers of the volunteers, &c. &c. have had meetings likewise; and have voted and resolved similar to the meetings in New-England, previous to the commencement of the last war.

“These things portend future disturbances here; and the measures already adopted speak the troubles at no great distance. The forts in and about the town are putting in order. At the Pacoler, a fort which commands the entrance into the harbour, commissaries are appointed to keep an eye upon the garrison stationed there.—At the entrance of the town by land, the forts have been put in order; and others in different places are not neglected: All these preparations are making on account of the expected arrival of a considerable fleet, with 5,000 troops from France, which is looked for daily, and which, almost unanimously, the colony are determined to oppose, should they attempt to enforce the decree above mentioned;—and it is certain this is the errand of the fleet from Bourdeaux, To prevent their entrance here, a chain is preparing to put a cross the channel, which will serve at least as a momentary check to their passage, while the fire from the Pacoler will do it effectually.—I can say nothing decisive what else will be done to prevent the execution of the decree, which every one is enthusiastically enraged at.”

* They have adjourned to Cape-Francois.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

An opinion has too much prevailed with women who suckle their children, that indulging themselves in the use of fruits and vegetables has a tendency to gripe their infants, and generate wind in their bowels. It would be a good rule for them, on this occasion, to consider, that on the preservation of their own general good health, the health and thriftiness of their infants will materially depend, and that, if I judge right, the free and judicious use of ripe fruits and vegetables are most likely to procure these happy advantages to both, and the suspicion of their disagreeing with either is founded in error.

Philadelphia, September 7.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 25.

“I have seen the publication signed a ‘‘real friend to public credit,’’ it is a judicious calculation, and a truly sentimental performance, and may be of real service to the people in general. It is extraordinary that your *Quaker City* should dash beyond the Yorkers; however this spirit has certainly raised public funds, and tended to strengthen the general interest and the government; the excess will find its own cure. It is the opinion of some of our wise men that our funds will in a few months be equal to the British; that the operation of the bank, the increasing emigrations, sale of lands—growing imports and exports, extending navigation, &c. &c. must all greatly contribute to this point. The navigation of this port has greatly exceeded this year, what it was the last, it is said nearly forty per cent.”

Emigrations from England to France, as from tyranny to freedom, would be a novelty in the history of the world—and yet, strange as it may appear, the idea is contemplated by some persons in England, as an event not the most distant or improbable. One good turn deserves another; it is about a century only, since Great Britain was the asylum of thousands of Frenchmen, who fled from the despotism of Louis le grand. At present the emigrations from France are a new thing under the sun, they consist of refugees from a country, now said to be the most free of any in Europe.

So many dangers attend the perpetuation of any office whatever, by hereditary succession, that the people of America ought to tremble at the idea of seeing a law passed, to establish even hereditary Bailiffs or Constables; left, in the course of a few years, those officers should, like Pharaoh's magicians, convert their wands into serpents, and claim the privilege of stinging their fellow-citizens to death, by hereditary right. *Amer. Dai. Adv.*

MANUFACTURES.

“In every country where perfect freedom is allowed to individuals to follow what business they please, every inequality between the employer and the employed, will eventually find its natural level, without the regulating efforts of any man, or any civil authority.”—This remark peculiarly applies to manufactures in this country.—It has been insinuated that the establishment of manufactures will tend to make menials of our citizens, while they are immured in the factories constructed for carrying on the works.—But let it be remembered, that we are all under the protection of just and equal laws, that every man is free to chuse what occupation he pleases, and that our boundless western territories will forever afford a retreat from domestic imposition, as they now do from foreign tyranny.

It is highly probable that much higher wages can be afforded to manufacturers and artists, than are usually paid to those descriptions of persons in Europe, particularly in Great Britain—for it is very evident that while the great body of manufacturers continue poor and dependant, the proprietors amass immense fortunes.

The establishment of manufactures in this country has long been a very desirable event—This will afford a new source of employment for the poor, which will be constantly increasing; it will open a new demand for the productions of agriculture, and increase the consumption of our raw materials, which are now exported, and sold to foreigners almost upon their own terms.—It will enlarge the consumption of provisions in proportion to the number of hands which might otherwise be employed in Agriculture, and thus furnish a steady market for the surplus of our fields, when disappointed by the flourishing crops, or the caprice of European countries.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

All circumstances seem to concur to raise our national importance; but the greatest prospects may be over-rated, and no doubt our's will be;—however this has not been the case hitherto, for there have been ten whose calculations have fallen short, to one, whose anticipations have gone too far. When the whole monied capital of this country is brought into active circulation, (as it will be by the establishment of public credit) aided by the bank, money will be much plentier with men who have real property; the holders of public stock may then put their whole capital into the funds, and hire money for their necessary purposes in business—this will enable them to be much greater stock holders than otherwise they could be.—Many will be further induced to do this from a prevailing opinion that money in the funds at 4 per cent. is preferable to 6 per cent. on loans made to individuals. There is a universal desire to hold stock in the public funds—this is the spirit and sentiment of the present times—these circumstances have conducted to raise the value of stock, and will continue to raise it, much more than all the foreign speculations. But foreign purchases are not to cease because the stocks are high.—It is with men of great capitals in Europe as it is here; they like to have property in different funds, and in different countries—they justly suppose it is a greater security against the contingencies which happen to men and nations. At this period Europe is convulsed, revolutions follow revolutions, monarchies are overturned, property rendered insecure. America, the young, has a name for unexampled prospects—her progress in raising her credit is unparalleled; the men of great fortunes therefore in Europe, may wisely place part of their property in the funds of these States, that if their old foundations shake, they may have a supporting hope from the rising empire in the western world.

From a Correspondent in North-Carolina.

In this State there is not such a flow of national ideas, as there is in the Northern and middle States; we are over-run with English and Scotch adventurers, factors, and settlers, who engross the trade and corrupt the morals of the people by their examples; while our old citizens are too apt to be servile imitators of the manners and customs of these Europeans, so much so that we can't think for ourselves, nor spurn the chains with which they cramp our trade. There are upwards of ten thousand Scots in one county only. The government as a State is not upon so respectable a footing as I think it ought to be; the Governor's salary is low, and all the appointments in the State are on the same scale.—We do not see that form and order in doing public business which prevails elsewhere, and which is necessary to inspire that decent respect for each other which should subsist between rulers and people. We have no schools—no provision is made by law for the support and encouragement of learning. The last session, efforts were made by the eastern members to establish a seminary, but it could not be done—the house would not grant more than £50 when 3000 was necessary. As to business, since the establishment of the new government it is much altered and increased—the goods brought into the country have been to an immense amount, to what were heretofore imported—money has grown scarce—silver nearly as plenty as paper. The bank system must extend the influence of the general government; it is a wise and politic measure.

How it happens I will not pretend to say, but so we think the fact is, that some of the Southern members of Congress have been more truly republican in their speeches, than the Eastern: There is one idea however in which the people of this State agree with the Northern States, and that is respecting being the carriers of our own produce to market. It is a general opinion that the shipping owned by the citizens of the United States is at this time sufficient to carry off all our exports. The federal interest will and does encrease here—notwithstanding there is too much of a disposition to depreciate our national character and importance, owing principally to the foreign influence before mentioned.

Some persons have expressed an apprehension that the interests of trade and commerce would suffer, and consequently the public revenue be diminished by speculations in the funds; but there is no just foundation of fear on this head. The commerce of this country is keeping pace with our other improvements, and must on every principle of calculation continue to encrease. This consideration affords the most pleasing reflections on our prospects—the increase of the revenue from the present duties, while it will enable administration more rapidly to diminish the public debt, agreeable to the law enacted for that purpose,—will also entirely preclude the necessity of any additional burthens on the people. While the funds are on the rise, the excess of private capitals will be attracted towards it—but this must necessarily be a temporary business—a casual stream diverted from the broad deep channel of the commerce of our country, “which as it flows, forever will flow on.”

By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, English papers are received to the 15th July; they inform that the Avignon army continue to commit great devastation in that country—that Carpentras is yet besieged—that an earthquake has been felt at Rochelle in France—that hostilities have recommenced between the Turks and Austrians; that a fire had consumed the Admiralty building in Amsterdam, with naval stores sails cordage, &c. enough for 13 ships of the line.—That favorable accounts had been received by the British from India; that no fleet was to sail for the Baltic this season; that Vienna and all Hungary exhibits nothing but an appearance of war; that the Russians made an attempt to surprize Brahlrow, but without effect—and that the Captain Pacha had failed in search of the Russian fleet on the Black Sea.

Agreeably to the late act of Assembly, empowering the Governor to appoint Notaries Public, the following gentlemen have been commissioned as Notaries for the City of Philadelphia: CLEMENT BIDDLE, LEWIS WEISS, EDWARD FOX, ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, PETER STEPHEN DU PONCEAU,

TOASTS drank at the Hotel of the Minister* Resident of the United States of America, in Lisbon, on the 4th of July, 1791.

- 1. The DAY, and the remembrance of those who had an agency in making it memorable.
2. The President.
3. The Queen of Portugal and friendly powers of Europe.
4. An extensive, happy, and durable intercourse between the subjects of her Most Faithful Majesty and the Citizens of the United States of America.
5. May the prejudices of nations give place to universal benevolence.
6. The Legislature of the United States,
7. The different branches of the Executive of the United States.
8. The Agriculture of the United States.
9. The Commerce of the United States.
10. The Manufactures of the United States.
11. The Literature and Arts of the United States.
12. May Americans whersoever dispersed remember their country, and do credit to it.
13. The fair Daughters of America.
14. Additional prosperity from the accession of States.
15. Happiness to mankind.
* Col. HUMPHREYS.

Died in New-York on Thursday last, after a short illness, WILLIAM MALCOLM, Esq. Brigadier-General of the militia, of that state. A citizen who has left a large family to deplore the loss of an affectionate father.—A citizen who united in his character, the amiable qualities of an unshrinking patriot, a steady and sincere friend, and an honest man.

OUR City Boys are grown so bad,
All admonitions scorning,
That Andrew whips them over night,
And Johnny in the morning.
The pavement cannot rest in peace,
With iron'd tops they peg it—
They squib our women in the streets,
And then like heroes leg it.
French, Spaniards, Irish emigrants,
They mal-treat as they're walking;
They stare them out of countenance,
Or mock them while they're talking.
What shall be done to these vile boys
To keep them in due order?
Let them be taught by broken bones,
Or any thing, but murder—
Let Carlisle with his myrmidons,
Seize on the raggamuffins;
And pack them off to jail like rogues,
Street robbers, thieves or ruffians.
For such another plaguy gang
I'm sure there's not in Dublin,
Who in the Gazette, night and morn,
The world itself are troubling.
Ye boys and lads, both great and small,
These dreadful threatenings ponder,
Left on your heads great paragraphs*
Should fall like claps of thunder.
“Ye parents who have children dear,
O think what ills may come;
To have them safe and sound abroad,
They must be kept at home.”

* See American Daily Advertiser of yesterday.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, Destination. Includes Brig James, Roe, Cape-Francois; Ceres, Cheeseman, Boston; Sacra Famiglia, Lando, Havana; Schooner Friendship, Welsh, Charleston; Sloop Fame, Bofden, Turk's-Island; Swallow, Guandell, New-York; Ranger, Barrett, Boston.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Security Type, Price, and other details. Includes FUNDED DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Settl. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts, Bank Subscriptions).

LOUISIANA.

ALL those persons who have an inclination to settle on the rich lands of the Mississippi, can have a passage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each single man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee simple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the number of his family. For further particulars, enquire of Messrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street. Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791.