

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A REPUBLICAN government is of all modes undoubtedly the best. The essential mark and principal characteristic of such a government, is, that the people are governed by laws enacted by their own representatives. Under this character, all men surely will agree to prefer a republican mode. My education, habits and reflections, have so riveted my attachments, that it would be difficult for me to subdue them so far as to live contentedly under any other. I should feel a want of that firm ground of security which an American treads on. Like an inhabitant of Calabria, which is often shaken by earthquakes, I should think myself on a thin crust of earth, walking over caverns of sulphur. For a despotic government can neither enjoy safety, nor give it. Accordingly, the zeal of patriots and philosophers to preserve republican government, is not less rational than ardent and universal. The good sense and virtue of the world seem to be all on the same side. The means which tend to perpetuate this blessing to the citizens of the United States, cannot be too diligently sought, nor too firmly established. Knowledge among the great body of the people, is worth every other security of liberty. It is not only the first and best security, but it is absolutely essential. There is no safety without it. An ignorant free people! a solecism. Banish knowledge from a republic—the soul leaves the body—the inert mass will soon corrupt. It is the strength of the body politic—without it, like Sampson shorn of his hair, it is bound by the weak, and despoiled by the profligate. Every school-house protects liberty more effectually than a fort, or a regiment guards the frontiers.—Why then is it not the first care of every American patriot to provide for schools. Year after year passes away, and this work, which it takes a generation to accomplish, is neglected. O mighty ignorance, that hast erected empires and levelled republics with the dust, we fear thou wilt outlive all thy enemies! PHIL.

BOSTON, May 12.

[The following extracts from letters of Mr. John Parker Boyd, of this town, now in India, evince the genius and enterprise of that young gentleman, and shew much of that spirit of adventure so peculiar to Bostonians.]

"Being well assured that whatever relates to me, will in some measure be interesting to you, I shall therefore just inform you of my present situation.

"Fourteenth June last, after having procured recommendatory letters to the English consul, residing at the court of his Highness the Nizam, I proceeded to this capital, Hyderabad, being 450 miles from this place. On my arrival I was presented to his Highness, in form, by the English consul: My reception was favorable as my most sanguine wishes had anticipated.

"After the usual ceremony was over, he presented me with the command of two Ransolars of infantry (each consisting of 500 men) with the commission of Buxy and paymaster of my soldiers.

"I am also indulged with the cloathing: my pay at present only 500 rupees per month; but my other emoluments will make it 1200 per month, equal to about 200. lawful money.

"The Nizam is in alliance with the English company, and had, when I arrived, taken the field against Tippoo Sultan with about 50,000 infantry, 60,000 horse, and 500 elephants. This was the noblest sight I had ever seen; each elephant supporting a large castle, containing a nabob or commander, and four servants; the size of the animals, the glittering of the castles, and elegance of their equipage, was the most brilliant sight that the eye can behold.

"I am now down to this place purchasing arms for his Highness; the method of travelling in this country is very luxurious, as you must have heard; my servants and escorts in all consist of fifty men, 16 bearers to my palanquin, the other domestic servants, runners, &c. all but the 20 are paid by the prince, who is supposed the greatest in India; his capital, Hyderabad, as I have already informed you, is an ancient walled city, within four miles of the diamond mines of Golconda,—it is 450 miles from Madras, and 225 miles inland from the coast, and a most luxuriant place.

"I do, as you suppose, keep a journal of my travels, and intend, when more at leisure, to give you some extracts from the same, which I flatter myself will afford you some amusement."

PETERSBURG, May 17.

Several alarming accounts have been received in this town, of a very dangerous insurrection among the negroes on the Eastern Shore of Virginia; the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain:—Reports state, that about two weeks ago, the negroes in that part of the state, to the amount of about 900, assembled in different parties, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, &c. and committed several outrages upon the inhabitants. A favorite servant of Col. Savage's, who had joined them, met his master on the road, took his horse and some money from him, and treated him in a very insolent manner. Caleb, a negro the property of Mr. Simpkins, was to command this banditti; he was also a favorite servant of his master's, and had long lived with him in the capacity of an overseer. A barrel of musket balls, about 300 spears, some guns, powder, provisions, &c. have already been discovered and taken; the spears it is said were made by a negro blacksmith on the Eastern Shore. A considerable number of the negroes have been taken,

ations allowed to the Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register of the Treasury, by the "act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, their assistants and clerks," and to the Attorney General by the "act for allowing certain compensations to the judges of the supreme and other courts, and to the Attorney General of the United States," the said officers respectively shall be allowed the following yearly sums, viz. the Comptroller four hundred dollars; the Auditor four hundred dollars; the Treasurer four hundred dollars; the Register five hundred dollars; the Attorney General four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to have two principal clerks, each of whom to have a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum; and that the salary of the chief clerk of the department of war, be at the rate of eight hundred dollars per year.

And be it further enacted, That the restriction on the clerks of the department of the treasury so far as respects the carrying on of any trade or business, other than in the funds, or debts of the United States or of any state, or in any kind of public property, be abolished, and that such restriction, so far as respects the funds or debts of the United States, or of any state, or any public property of either, be extended to the commissioner of the revenue, to the several commissioners of loans, and to all persons employed in their respective offices, and to all officers of the United States concerned in the collection or disbursement of the revenues thereof, under the penalties prescribed in the eighth section of the act, intitled, "An act to establish the treasury department," and the provisions relative to the officers in the treasury department, contained in the "Act to establish the post office and post roads," shall be and hereby are extended and applied to the commissioner of the revenue.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT relative to the compensations to certain officers employed in the collection of the Duties of Impost and Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, in addition to the fees and emoluments which may accrue to the officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage, by the provisions already made, they shall severally have, and be entitled to the respective allowances following, to wit: The surveyors of Newburyport, Salem, Saint Mary's, and Wilmington in North-Carolina, the yearly sum of one hundred dollars, each; the surveyors of Beverley, North Kingston, East Greenwich, Warren, Bristol, Pawcatuck river, Providence, Patuxet, New Haven, Lewellenburg, Alexandria, Beaufort, Hertford, Winton, Bennett's-creek, Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarkey, Murrfreeborough, Nixonton, Indian-town, Carrituck-inlet, Pasquotank-river bridge, Newbiggen creek, the yearly sum of eighty dollars, each; the surveyor of Portsmouth, the yearly sum of sixty dollars; the surveyors of Ipswich, Portland, Newport, Stonington, Middleton, Bermuda-Hundred, Peterburg, Richmond and Savannah, the yearly sum of fifty dollars, each; the surveyors of Gloucester, New London and Swanborough, the yearly sum of thirty dollars, each; the surveyors of Hudson, Little Egg-harbor, Suffolk, Smithfield, Urbanna and Fredericksburg, the yearly sum of twenty dollars, each; the collector of the district of Wilmington in North Carolina, the yearly sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Gloucester, Albany, Annapolis, Vienna, Nottingham, York-town, Dumfries and Louisville, the yearly sum of one hundred dollars, each; the collector of the district of Fairfield, the yearly sum of eighty dollars; the collectors of the districts of Marblehead, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, New Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Bath, Wiscasset, Machias, Newport, New Haven, Perth Amboy, Great Egg-harbor, Wilmington in Delaware, Chester, Cedar-point, Georgetown, Hampton, South-Quay, Washington, Plank-bridge and Georgetown in South-Carolina, the yearly sum of fifty dollars, each; the naval officer of the district of Portsmouth, the yearly sum of one hundred dollars; the naval officers of the districts of Newburyport, Newport, Providence, Wilmington in North-Carolina, and Savannah, the yearly sum of fifty dollars, each; the collector of the district of Salem and Beverley, one fourth of one per centum on the amount of all monies by him received on account of the said duties; and to the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Edgartown, New Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelboro', Portland, Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's-bay, Machias, Newport, Providence, New Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Great Egg-harbor, Wilmington in Delaware, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-point, Georgetown in Maryland, Hampton, Yorktown, Yeocomico, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, South Quay, Wilmington in North Carolina, Newbern, Washington, Ddenton, Plack-bridge, Georgetown in South Carolina, Beaufort, and Savannah, each, one half of one per centum on the amount of all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of June next, the allowance of three fourths of one per centum to the collectors of the districts of Pennsylvania and the city of New-York, on the amount of all monies by them respectively received, on account of the duties of impost and tonnage, shall cease, and instead thereof, they shall, after that time, be entitled to one half of one per centum on all such monies by them respectively received.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of June next, the expense of fuel, office rent and necessary stationary, for the collectors of the districts of Salem and Beverley, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, shall be paid, three fourths by the said Collectors, and the other fourth by the respective naval-officers in those districts.

And be it further enacted, That whenever a collector shall die, the commissions, to which he would have been entitled on the receipt of all duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the legal representatives of such deceased collector and his successor in office, whose duty it shall be to collect the same; and for this purpose the said representatives shall deliver over to such successor all the public or official books, papers and accounts of the said deceased.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

and it is expected will be hanged. The militia have turned out, and are obliged to keep constant guard.

It appears by a letter which has been lately discovered in Norfolk, from one of the negroes on the Eastern Shore, that they had concerted a plan with the negroes about Norfolk and Portsmouth, to commit some violent outrages in and about those two towns. The letter states, that 600 of them were to cross over the bay, at a certain time in the night, and when they arrived at these towns, they were to be joined by the negroes in that neighbourhood—they then meant to blow up the magazine in Norfolk, and massacre the inhabitants. Since the discovery of this letter, a guard of fifty men in each of the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, has been regularly kept up; several negroes have been taken up on suspicion, and lodged in jail, and a number of guns have been discovered concealed under houses and other secret places, all loaded, most of which were English muskets with fixed bayonets. It is hoped that a timely check will be given to this alarming outrage.

The present unguarded situation of our country renders the above circumstances more particularly interesting—and it is hoped will be a means of urging our rulers to make some speedy and effectual provision for arming and organizing the militia, which for three years past has been most shamefully neglected, and has left us almost destitute of every means of defence.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.

The Fort begun last winter at this place, stands on the Allegheny river, within about 100 yards of the bank, on a beautiful rising ground, about one quarter of a mile higher up than the old garrison of Fort Pitt. It is completely stockaded in, and one range of barracks built, a block-house in one of the angles finished, and the remainder in forwardness. Capt. Hughes, of the 2d United States regiment, commands the Fort, which, last Saturday, the 12th of May, was named Fort Fayette. The ceremonial was as follows:—About two o'clock, the American flag of fifteen stripes was hoisted on the staff of 92 feet in height. The company assembled, consisting of the principal gentlemen of the town, were invited to a cold collation, and a glass of wine. At the first toast, two pieces of ordnance were discharged, old double fortified twelve pounders, brought to this place originally by the French, then acquired by the British, and from them by us—at these discharges the Fort received its name—then a treble discharge in honor of the President of the United States, and fifteen rounds for the fifteen states.

Thursday last a detachment of troops arrived here from the lower parts of this state, under the command of Capt. Edward Butler.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

On Thursday the 17th inst. Dr. Smith, a deputy sheriff in West-Chester county, was inhumanly assassinated in the execution of his office, by John Ryer, at Delancey's Mills. A gentleman lately from that place has favored us with the following detail of circumstances: That the sheriff having a writ against Ryer, met him in a public house at Delancey's Mills, and took him prisoner—Ryer immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him dead upon the spot; he then presented another pistol, and declared that he would shoot the first person who attempted to lay hands upon him, and notwithstanding a number of persons were present, he made his escape and has not since been apprehended.

The jury sat upon the body of Dr. Smith, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*. We hear that the sheriff of West-Chester county has offered a reward of 100 dollars for his apprehension.

Philadelphia, May 26.

The President of the United States arrived at Mount Vernon on Monday the 14th inst.

We are authorized to inform the public, that the committee of merchants and wardens of the port, who were requested to accompany the superintendant of the Delaware light-house, &c. for the purpose of affixing some leading marks for shipping in the river Delaware, have stationed a boat with a white flag, upon the easternmost part of the shoal called Horse-shoe, in twelve feet water at low tide, and opposite to the upper part of League Island; another boat with a white flag upon the northernmost point of the shoal called Reeves' or Red-Bank Bar, in the same depth of water, between Eagle-Point and Red-Bank, and a buoy upon the lower part of the shoal called Tinnycums Spitt, in about 13 feet water at low tide, and nearest to the canal side of said Spit—this buoy is about 1 mile from the lower part of Little Tinnycum-Island.

We hear that the Pilots who were on Tuesday last in town, after having held some conversation with the merchants, returned to their brethren at Marcus Hook, and persuaded them to disperse: 15 pilot boats went out of the bay to bring in the inward bound shipping, and six other pilot boats came up to this city to attend their duty as usual.