

boundless plains--and each majestic stream is covered with the produce of our land; our flag is displayed in the remotest harbors, and the choicest productions of either Indies is wafted to our happy shores; the ignorant and unpolished peasant's offspring, from the bountiful earnings of his labour, is enabled to acquire the secret of philosophy--the mystery of the sciences, and the knowledge of history and civil police; the equal rights of man are secured; no petty lordling can deprive laborious indigence of the hard earned morsel of industry; nor can the ambitious nor the rich domineer with impunity over the poor and humble; the acts of the government are mild and favorable, and the excellent constitution of our country is permanently established; cities are raised in the desert waste, and well constructed edifices ornament our social abodes--whilst art and nature conspire to elevate us to opulence, elegance, and power. To contrast this description with that of any other nation which now exists, is a task unnecessary, and foreign to the purpose of this, notwithstanding, I am well assured, the obvious difference in our favor would appear evident to the most uninformed of my audience, upon even a superficial discussion of the afore-mentioned particulars. It is our business as a nation, to profit by the experience of past ages, to avoid the causes of former revolutions, and to enjoy the blessings bestowed upon us, with a virtuous temperance, and a due regard to the public good.

It may not be improper here to observe, that I have it from reputable information, that this very tract of land upon which the Federal City is to be erected, was recorded by the original proprietor by the name of Rome, and that a stream which runs through the same is in that record, called Tyber; that prophetic spirit that saw the glories of a second Rome rising in the wilderness, and the beauties of a Tyber winding amongst these surrounding hills, would surely now, with increasing ardour, pronounce the future splendor of this favored place; Romulus first founded Rome (afterwards the imperial mistress of the world) upon the ruins of violence and conquest, and amidst the tumult of internal dissention; Columbia rears her metropolis under the fostering hand of the father of his country, and with the united encouragement of peace, liberty, and unity.--The Romans were an inconsiderable people for a series of ages, and arrived by slow degrees to the empire of the world; America has already made rapid advances to a distinguished place amongst the nations--her commerce and alliance is courted by those very people, who a few years past considered her as only an insignificant colony; well may these cultivated fields and luxuriant pastures, soon be compared to those celebrated plains of Ausonia, and the Campanian lawns--yonder rich stream may soon vie with the famed Tyber, in elegance, ornament and beauty; this will shortly be the seat of the arts and sciences; of eloquence and the muses; other Virgils may here arise to celebrate the beauties of cultivation, and Horaces to pour forth the polished song--a future Cato, a Brutus--a Cassius may here display the resolution and fortitude of the patriot--and a second Tully may here exhibit to the listening multitude, the irresistible charms of his eloquence, whilst all around is but one continued scene of elegance, civility, and grandeur.

And thou first of sciences--most useful art--and noblest effort of genius--divine architecture, may we make mention of thee--divine in thy origin as coming from the supreme source of wisdom and order--useful to mankind as contributing to our safety, preservation, ornament and convenience--and noble as to beauty, order and perfection.--It was a plan of thee which existed in the ideas of the supreme architect, when first he laid the solid basis of this immense universe, when he reared the orderly fabric of creation, and decorated it with those innumerable ornaments, which shine conspicuous throughout the goodly structure--it is agreeable to thy proportions, we are fashioned from the womb--and an idea of thy beauty is infused into man, with that celestial spark of immortality, which comes from the great Father of order and harmony--our civilized abodes confess the use, and rise up under thy fashioning hand, to elegance and magnificence--every useful or ornamental structure owes its beauty and stability to thee--what else is nature arrayed in all her splendour, and throughout all the incessant changes that vary her appearance, but so many different forms and combinations of thee--Thou endest, boundless source of order, harmony, and proportion.

I would conclude this address, with an attempt at displaying the many and peculiar advantages which this district manifestly enjoys over any other place in the Union, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government--but from the favorable situation of the place, which is I presume already sufficiently known to every person who has taken even a cursory view of it; I shall not transgress further upon the attention of this respectable audience--it only is requisite, that a due encouragement be given to genius and industry, in the first improvement of this metropolis, which must beyond the shadow of doubt, increase with unequalled rapidity--the uncommon fertility of the surrounding country--the facility of access to the western settlements--and the favorable situation of the place for trans-atlantic commerce, all evidently designate it for the future Emporium of the Western World.

---HAIL favored place! Columbia hail!
All splendid rising 'midst the western vales,
I see with joy thy future glories rise,
And fame wide-spreading to the western skies.
---Thy fabrics rear'd magnificent and grand,
While shouts of freemen reach the distant land,
---Thy beautiful plains with lofty buildings crown'd,
And the wide stretching landscape smiling round;
Rich laden barks shall crowd thy harbor's side,
And leave their treasures on thy happy shore:
Innumerable sails will on thy waters ride,
And swell thy own Potomac's lofty tide.
---Here wealth, power, empire fix their steadfast throne--
Give thee unbounded sway--and make the subject world thy own.

George-Town, July 4, 1792.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

At a meeting of a large and respectable number of citizens at Corre's hotel, in the city of New-York, on Monday evening, the 16th instant, pursuant to public notice given in several newspapers and hand-bills, a number of resolutions were passed approving of Governor Clinton's election, as constitutional. A respectful address, it was also agreed, should be presented to the Governor by a committee named at the meeting.

Pursuant to these resolutions, several of the committee, accompanied by a very respectable number of their fellow citizens, waited upon his Excellency yesterday, at the government house, and presented him with the following address:

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the State of New-York.

May it please your Excellency, A respectable number of our fellow citizens, met in consequence of certain violent and inflammatory measures now pursuing by a party in this state, have deputed us to address your excellency in their behalf, to express their satisfaction on your re-election; their reliance on your fortitude, patriotism and perseverance, in opposition to an attempt upon the constitution and laws of your country, and their determination to unite with you in preserving the peace we now so happily enjoy, and in defending a constitution so well calculated to preserve that tranquility from violation.

In offering you our warmest congratulations on your re-election, to an office you have so long filled with integrity and reputation, we are persuaded we speak the sense of a large majority of the free and unbiassed electors of the state. When we rely on your fortitude and patriotic courage, that confidence is justified by an experience of their exertion in the most perilous times; and when we tender our assistance and support to maintain the constitution and tranquility of the state, we do it from the melancholy conviction, that both will be endangered by the efforts of party zeal, and disappointed ambition.

By order of the committee,
SAMUEL OSGOOD, Chairman.
H. C. Sleight, Secretary.

To which his Excellency returned the following Answer:

Gentlemen, I receive, with great sensibility, your congratulations on my re-election to the chief magistracy of this state: Ever happy in being favored with the approbation of my fellow citizens the time at which your's is bestowed, enhances my esteem of the obligation it confers.

When I reflect on the good sense and patriotism which has ever distinguished the people of this state, I cannot but entertain a hope, that the measures to which you allude, will be discontinued, as soon as they shall be found inconsistent with good order and a regard to the constitution and laws under which we have the happiness to live. In this enlightened period, when the rights of man are so well understood, and the blessings of liberty and peace so highly prized, a spirit of free enquiry should not only be permitted, but encouraged upon every question in which the constitutional privileges of the people may be concerned. While the discussion is conducted with temper, and by an appeal to the reason, not to the passions of our fellow citizens, those who have done right need not fear the investigation; a good cause will ever find its best and firmest support in its own merits.

From the moderation you have already evinced, I cannot think it necessary to recommend a perseverance in such temperate measures, as will not only satisfy the public that you are actuated by principle and a sincere regard for the welfare of your country, but must, in the end, be attended with success.

After thanking you, with sincerity, for the very obliging terms in which you express yourselves in my behalf, permit me to assure you, and the gentlemen whom you represent, that inclination, as well as duty, will ever prompt me to co-operate with my

fellow citizens, in every legal and necessary measure to maintain inviolate the constitution and tranquility of the state.

GEO. CLINTON.

July 17, 1792.

After presenting the preceding address, his Excellency favored with his company, at a public dinner, above one hundred of his friends, who had assembled at Corre's Hotel, to celebrate his re-election. The day was spent with great conviviality, and the following patriotic toasts were drank:

1. The constitution of the United States.
2. The constitution of the state of New-York.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The French revolution.
5. The friends of liberty and good order throughout the world.
6. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.
7. La Fayette, the asserter of freedom in both hemispheres.
8. The seven firm and patriot cavaliers [three cheers.]
9. The clergy of all denominations in the state.
10. May a respect for the constitution and laws ever distinguish the citizens of this state.
11. A speedy return of peace, good will, & harmony throughout the state.
12. May the sacred name of liberty never be prostituted in promoting aristocratic or licentious views. (His Excellency the Governor's toast) The republican interest throughout the union.
13. The continuation of a wise and upright administration to the state of New-York.
14. The memory of Warren, Montgomery, and the other heroes who fell in defence of American freedom.
15. May the sons of America never draw a sword but against a foreign foe.

After his Excellency had retired--GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, was given with three cheers.

Volunteers from the chair. The virtuous citizens of Otsego, who opposed the corrupt practices at the late election--[three cheers.]

The chancellor of the state--[three cheers.]

JULY 20. Yesterday upwards of two hundred Friends to Liberty in this city, gave an elegant entertainment at the City-Tavern, to the Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief Justice of the United States, at which several gentlemen, as well from the city as the country, who were particularly invited, were also present.

It was the feast of Freedom and Friendship--each eye sparkled with pleasure, in beholding the distinguished patriot whom a free people had lately honored with their suffrages--while an honest indignation rose in every bosom, when the thought occurred, of the vile attempt to rob him of that honor to which those suffrages entitled him.

A band of music played at intervals during the entertainment, and the following toasts were drank under a discharge of cannon, accompanied by the shouts and huzzas of the people.

1. The constitution of the United States--the wise and virtuous who formed and adopted, and all who support it.
2. The American nation, and their illustrious President.
3. The state of New-York--may its virtuous citizens ever maintain its free and republican constitution inviolate.
4. The blessings of peace, liberty, and good government to the French nation.
5. The rights of man--may they be revered and enjoyed in every part of the globe.
6. The right of suffrage--may every violation of it experience the indignation it merits.
7. The honest minority of the late canvassing committee--(three cheers)
8. May no power exist unless derived from the people, and exercised for their benefit.
9. The patriots of every age and country.
10. Republican principles--may they resist the arts of pretended friends, & the force of open enemies.
11. A virtuous and enlightened Legislature.

12. May the voice of the people ever command respect and obedience.

13. A complete remedy for every wrong.

14. Our injured fellow citizens in the counties of Otsego, Clinton, and Tioga.

15. May the Friends of Liberty and Justice ever be united and happy.

Mr. Jay then gave the following toast.

May the people always respect themselves, and remember what they owe to posterity.

Mr. Jay then retired, saying, gentlemen, I wish to you all prosperity and happiness.

He was escorted to his house by a committee.

Volunteer.

After Mr. Jay had retired, the company drank,

JOHN JAY, GOVERNOR BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE--(Three cheers.)

Our virtuous and beloved Fellow Citizen, Baron STEUBEN: May he ever enjoy the honor and esteem due to him for his eminent services to the United States.

When the committee returned, the whole company broke up, and went in procession to Mr. Jay's house; and after giving him three cheers, they dispersed.

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Massachusetts)

Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement since the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette from commencing its operations: they write that his army is under the best discipline, and request that those who have assassinated General Dillon, may be brought to punishment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deserted. They put great confidence in the National Guards, and each corps are burning with desire to distinguish themselves. They say that Ostend is to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, and Anvers by Prussian, and that the King of Prussia had declared himself against the French Nation, had sent into Austrian Flanders 42,000 men, and had set off for Colbert. Private persons had demanded permission to fit out privateers from Ostend, which was refused them; by which it appears that the merchant ships would not be interrupted by either party. In consequence, the premium of insurance in France and in England, was the same as before the commencement of the war. Accounts direct from India confirm the capture of Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis. The French King's letter to Rochambeau appears to be fabulous, as no mention appears to be made of it."

BOSTON, July 14.

Thro'out the Kingdom of our allies of France, this day is consecrate to the DIVINE BEING, to Liberty and to Festivity.--It is the anniversary of their regeneration! On this day they renew at the Altar of Liberty, their vow "TO LIVE FREE, OR DIE."

May it be to them, and all mankind, a happy day, and may each succeeding year present thereon the homage of accumulating numbers, until all the inhabitants of the earth shall with one voice, aspirate "WE ARE FREE."

The famous Col. Tarleton, has left England, and joined the army of M. de la Fayette.

Capt. Flag, in the brig Betsey, is arrived at Portsmouth, (N. H.) from Ostend, after a passage of 45 days. He informs, that there had been several small actions between the troops of France and the Austrians--the issue of none of which was deemed of any consequence.

The latest European intelligence received in this town, is by the ship Ann, Capt. Morse, from Dunkirk; which is arrived at Bedford. Capt. Morse left Dunkirk the 29th May--and informs, that no material engagement had taken place since Gen. Dillon's defeat; that several persons, accessory to his death, are held for trial, and are expected to suffer, as it was generally believed the suspicions of his treachery were groundless--That the inhuman massacre of this officer was much reprobated, and had greatly discouraged the other officers,