

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SNOWHILL, (Worcester County, Eastern Shore of Maryland) July 26, 1791.

ON the 4th ult. being the sixteenth anniversary of American Independence, the *Franklin Society of this place met at the Court-house, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to celebrate the return of that auspicious day. The Society on this occasion, anxious to promote that spirit of friendship and general intercourse so necessary to social happiness, and actuated by a laudable desire of communicating that glow of enthusiasm, that ardor for liberty, and inspiring those sentiments of benevolence towards each other, and gratitude to the divine Being, so congenial to a happy and free people; impelled by these philanthropic motives, they departed from their usual privacy, and emblematic of the expansion of their feelings on this happy day, they opened their doors to the mass of their fellow citizens. A respectable audience having assembled, the President announced the intention of the meeting in a short address suitable to the occasion; after which the Declaration of Independence, and Act accompanying it, being read, WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Esq. a member of the Society, rose and delivered a very learned, judicious and patriotic Oration.

The Society then proceeded to the discussion of a political question—which being debated and decided agreeably to the regulations of the institution, the audience were addressed in an elegant and animated Valedictory Oration, by Mr. JOHN DENNIS, another member of the Society.

The Society then adjourned at 4 o'clock, P. M. to dine and spend the evening at Mr. SMITH'S Tavern; where the spirit of friendship, social mirth and good humour, so legibly depicted in every countenance, united to heighten the joys of this happy meeting. After dinner the following patriotic Toasts were drank, succeeded by the discharge of cannon after each respectively.

1. The Day. May the memory of it be cherished in the bosom of every true American, and transmitted with applause to the latest posterity.
2. The President of the United States. May the mild lustre of his declining sun prove no less glorious than the effulgence of his rising, or the transcendent splendor of his meridian greatness.
3. The Governor and State of Maryland.
4. The Congress of the United States. May all party and local views, inconsistent with the good of our common country, be forever banished from that august assembly.
5. The memory of our illustrious countryman B. FRANKLIN—while we revere his name, may we emulate his character.
6. The Vice-President of the United States.
7. The Agriculture of the United States—as it is most useful, so may it always be considered the most honorable occupation.
8. The Commerce of the United States. May its extended operations connect us with every quarter of the habitable globe.
9. The Manufactures of the United States. May the work-shops of America rival and excel those of Europe.
10. The Arts and Sciences of the United States. May the genial influence of liberty establish and perpetuate their empire in this happy land.
11. The memory of those heroes who sealed with their blood the glorious cause of liberty.
12. The Freedom of Elections. May every free man have discretion enough to judge of the merits of legislative candidates, and spirit enough to resent any attempt to influence his free and unbiased vote.
13. The Heads of Departments. May they approve themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by their country.
14. Our first and best friend and ally the French Nation. May the fabric which they have raised to Freedom, defy the malice of its enemies, and extend its influence throughout the world.
15. Peace and Happiness to all the World.

* This institution originated with a few respectable characters of this village; who, from frequent experience, found that in social and virtuous intercourse, the most laudable objects were pursued; that mutual aid contributed much to perfection in all arts and sciences; contemplating and anticipating their advantages, a committee was appointed to draw up such rules and regulations as might be necessary to the good order and interest of the institution, and agreed to assume the name of the Franklin Society, in honorable memory, and as a testimony of the grateful respect they entertain for the late venerable American Patriot, Philosopher and Politician, Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; and as a short memento of the primary object of the institution, they adopted the following Motto, Dulce et Fac.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN your Gazette of last Wednesday, after observing that the Editor of the National Gazette receives a salary from government, I enquired "whether this salary is paid him for translations; or for publications, the design of which is to vilify those to whom the voice of the people has committed the administration of our public affairs." In his paper of this day, he intimates that he "receives a small stipend for services rendered as French Translator to the Department of State, and, as Editor of a free newspaper." This excites my curiosity still farther, and I shall hold myself obliged to any of your correspondents, or to the Editor of this really National Gazette (as it now appears to be) if either of them will inform me what inducement our rulers can have to hire a man to abuse them, and whether they do not hereby unnecessarily squander the public money. I have often heard that authors in England, or their book-sellers for them, when they find their books do not sell according to their wishes, hire some garret-keeper to write against them—then publish a reply to his own lucubrations—and so go on, objecting and replying, until the attention of the public is drawn towards the book, and thus it is brought into demand. If there were as many pieces in the National Gazette in favor of government and public characters, as there are against them, I should be apt to conclude that Congress and their officers were playing us the same trick, in hopes of keeping their seats and places for life; but when all the publications are against them, and none in their favor—when this "free newspaper" is always

free to defame, but never free to praise, it does not appear easy to account for this branch

of national expence. If none of your readers can do it, we must wait with patience 'till the treasury accounts are published, as the Constitution of the United States requires, and then, perhaps, the mystery will be explained.

July 28.

T. L.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

"Republican distribution of Citizens," with remarks.

THERE appeared not long since, in the National Gazette, a short essay, with the above quoted title. It begins—"A perfect theory on this subject would be useful"—it would at least be an original—but taking it for granted that such a production is possible, we are favored with the happy effects naturally to be expected.—"It would be a monitor against empirical experiments by power"—that is an infallible standard of political orthodoxy—perfection, for conscience sake, is a damnable doctrine—but a perfect theory of citizenship would gradually approximate the order of society to the true standard of philosophical equality.

"The life of the husbandman is pre-eminently suited to the comfort and happiness of the individual." This is not leaving that order of men to judge for themselves; few will acknowledge the position, and it is sanctioned by the conduct of a less number.—"Health, the first of blessings, is an appurtenance of his property and his employment—Virtue, the health of the soul, is another part of his patrimony, and no less favored by his situation." Virtue has long since been considered by some as a secondary consideration—Labor is the patrimony of the poor, and the parent of health—but Virtue is an active principle—the fewer its objects, the less apparent its effects; and from these alone can we determine the reality of its existence, or the degree of its power. But is it a fact that Virtue is favored by the situation of the husbandman?—let experience testify.

Virtue was ne'er confin'd to dwell, In cloisters drear or hermit's cell— She seeks as her supreme delight, The heart that wishes to do right; And scorns the vicious mind to own, In shady groves, or smoky town— For grant that ignorance confines The farmer's views in narrow lines, Afford them power, knowledge choice, And idleness will nurse each vice— With all the gaudy scene of things, Which envy round the village sings.

It is true that the more any description of citizens depend on their own exertions, the less dependent they must be of course on others—but do facts warrant the assertion, "that the greater the proportion of the class of husbandmen to the whole society, the more free, the more independent and the more happy must be the society itself?" This is certainly no farther true, than that a savage life is capable of rendering mankind more happy than a civilized; not that the life of a husbandman is savage, but the reasoning goes to shew that the farther we are removed from the variety arising from civilization, the better—for if there is no medium in respect to the proportion between the farmer and all the other classes, the sooner all others are absorbed in the first, the better—this fully accounts for the idea which led a gentleman to suggest the superior policy of transforming our fishermen into back-woodsmen.

In cities pamper'd—what a puny race, Live on their incomes—or immured in shops, Plod on from year to year—industrious slaves, To fortune, pleasure, honors, fame! While the firm hind, who turns the teaming soil, With nerve of brass, snuffs the free air, and ranges unconfin'd, The happy landlord of his well-earn'd farm— But say—does freedom there exert her force, That shock electric—which trills from man to man— And rouses all his latent powers to action— In Cities she delights to dwell—her impulsive thence— Diffus'd—soon wakes to life the hardy yeoman band.

"In appreciating the regular branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry, says the essay, their tendency must be compared with the principles laid down, and their merits graduated accordingly. Whatever is least favorable to vigor of body, to the faculties of the mind, or to the virtues or the utilities of life, instead of being forced or fostered by public authority, ought to be seen with regret as long as occupations more friendly to human happiness lie vacant."

"The several professions of more elevated pretensions, the merchant, the lawyer, the physician, the philosopher, the divine, form a certain proportion of every civilized society, and readily adjust their numbers to its demands and its circumstances."

So far as the above quotations appear to have any precise meaning, it is this, that mechanics and manufacturers, by profession, are an useless order of men—that they merit no kind of encouragement from government, left an excess in their number should be the consequence, and some individuals should be benefitted by their industry. Every other order, it seems, will regulate itself—but an increase of this, will be the inevitable consequence of encouraging their exertions; for though the farmers can make their own necessary apparel, yet if you put it in their power, they will purchase superfluities, and if they have the means, they will enjoy the conveniences and luxuries of life. It is however pretty evident, that the speculation now under consideration was intended to prejudice the public opinion against governmental encouragement to manufactures. But a comparison between profession and practice may not be improper. We are warned against empiricism in politics and government—and yet the United States are, it seems, to rise to eminence by adopting a theoretic system, not warranted by reason or experience. The people of this coun-

try must either forego their commercial and civilized character, or be dependant on foreign countries for those articles which a superior state of civilization, such as the United States now enjoy, cannot do without. If we are not to be universally transmogrified into tillers of the ground, and back-woodsmen, we shall require for our comfortable accommodation rather more than our families can produce of manufactured articles. If manufactures are necessary, it inevitably follows, that in order to their successful prosecution, they must receive governmental aid—for without it, it is demonstrable we cannot stand a competition with those countries who give their several fabrics the highest support. The touchstone of the whole business of opposition to manufactures, would be a simple proposition for its opponents to give an example of their attachment to retirement, by abandoning all the luxuries of civilized society for the delights of a back-woodman's life.

CRITIC.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.

On Sunday last arrived here from Charleston, the ship Delaware, Capt. Art, with the following passengers:

Mr. W. Smith, and family; Major Butler, and family; Mr. Edward Mitchell; Mr. Byrne; Mr. Lenaw; Capt. Balfet; Rev. Mr. Hollinghead, and lady.

On Sunday 22d ult. Captain Jonathan Lambert arrived at Salem, from the Cape of Good Hope. The British frigate Æolus, which sailed from Calcutta about the 20th of February with dispatches for England, touched at the Cape about the 20th of April. The accounts by this frigate were, that Lord Cornwallis's army had taken several of the out posts of Seringapatam, Tipoo Saib's capital; that the army was in high spirits, and that there was not the least doubt that Seringapatam would soon fall; but that it had not been taken when the frigate sailed. Tipoo, under this apprehension, had withdrawn himself, with many of his principal people, and much treasure, from the place to one of his hill forts.

A powder mill was blown up at Springfield, Massachusetts, the 17th ult. and one man killed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July, 17. "There can be no doubt, from a concurrence of circumstances, but that the British at the posts, as well as the Indian tribes, influenced and directed by them, have been active in recommending peace to those nations adjoining the frontier of the United States more southerly. Nothing seems now to be wanting to make a firm system of pacification with the savages, but a fixed line of honest demeanor towards the hostile Indians, treating them as we ourselves in their circumstances and situation would wish to be treated. As it is more than probable a treaty will be formed ere long, the preservation of it must depend upon the vigor of government in seeing the terms carried into execution, and the infringers thereof punished."

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington, dated July 22.

"The Commissioners attended on the President of the United States the 16th inst. About 26 plans for the Capitol and President's house were presented—viz. from Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina. Several of the Artists were present. A preference was given to a plan of the President's house, made out by Mr. JAMES HOBEN, of Charleston, South-Carolina—there were others of considerable merit.—The house will be about 170 by 90 or 100 feet. The outside walls probably of free-stone. Mr. Hoben brought respectable recommendations of his character and experience, had a regular education in the study of architecture, and possesses honorable testimonials of his success in some competitions of skill in that line. He is employed by the commissioners to superintend the execution of his plan, and such other matters as may be placed under him. The work for the foundation of the President's house was entered on the next day, and the necessary materials are collected and collecting at the spot.

"No choice was made out of the plans for the Capitol—It is expected this will take place in next month."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 27. "With respect to the late election, there is little or nothing said about it, among the people—And as to the late failures of the great luminaries of speculation, they are equally silent—Commerce flourishes, to my view, astonishingly—the wharves are crowded with shipping—and business is proportionably brisk—it is lively to a high degree—Improvements to the city are made and making in every possible direction.—In short, every thing wears so pleasing an aspect, that you would not conceive that credit and confidence had received any recent shock whatever—Surely the federal interest must forever be predominant here—for the new state of things has given unbounded scope to the enterprising disposition of this busy place."

The enemies of freedom, for only such are the enemies of the Union of the United States, will leave no artifice untried to subvert the peaceable principles with which the citizens are impressed towards their own government—lying paragraphs of fabricated letters have been circulated through the medium of newspapers, inland—this may be called the coasting trade of those who deal in falsehoods and deceit—But this domestic commerce of lies is too easily detected—and therefore the sphere of action must be enlarged—hence we see letters from the Islands—yea even from Europe—and when they cannot be readily produced from so great a distance, a man who has been there, must be employed to write a letter here on the spot—Certifying many things which are much better told in the foreign prints.—The letter from St. Lucia (see the Wilmington head, in this Gazette) is a curiosity—An enquiry is made whether the people

of the United States are as free as they are reported to be—this is a flimsy covering for the gross insinuations that follow.—Not to know that the people of the United States are perfectly free, is to know nothing—it indicates a darkness of mind, and a want of intelligence that would incapacitate any human being from the possibility of enjoying civil liberty in any country under heaven.

"By uniting we stand—by dividing we fall."

Clubs, committees and associations, independent of the constitution and the general laws of society, are excellent expedients to destroy a government—but it may be justly queried, whether they have ever formed, created or established any guards for freedom, or any system of laws in lieu of those they have destroyed, for the security of persons or property—How is it possible they ever should?—In the commencement of the American Revolution, these societies answered valuable and important purposes—but power is intoxicating, and it was not till after long and repeated struggles with the powers of those regular governments, which the PEOPLE found necessary to their own preservation should be established, that committees relinquished powers delegated to them for objects which no longer existed.

The clubs and societies in France brought about the late glorious revolution there—but the people, not the clubs, after two years arduous struggle adopted the Constitution.

The letter of M. Andre Chenier, published in the Gazette of this day, exhibits a dreadful portrait of a people whose government is in the hands of two independent bodies—one acting under the laws, and the other superior to law and the constitution.

The people of the United States, happy in their present situation, are alive to every attempt which would rob them of the precious fruits of their labors;—sensible of the uncertainty of all human acquisitions—and realizing that so long as pride, ambition and avarice shall influence the heart of man, their liberty, peace and safety will be assailable by those whose ingenuity and knowledge of the prejudices of the world, always supply them with pretences to disturb the peace of society—they pay a sacred regard to that bond of union which the constitution has formed—Safe from the incroachments of despotism on the one hand, and the billows of anarchy on the other—on the high and firm ground of a free government and just laws, they spurn with indignation the attempts of those who would sever the ties of mutual confidence between them, and those they have deputed to administer their affairs.

A chemist in an inland town of Sweden, has discovered a composition, which being rubbed on the materials used in building a house, will render it fire proof; also a powder, which when sprinkled on any thing burning, will immediately extinguish the fire; an experiment has been made on some houses built on purpose, and filled with combustibles, which proved the beneficial effects of this discovery, to the satisfaction of the governor of the province, and the principal inhabitants of the neighborhood, who were present, and have attested to the success of the undertaking in the most public manner.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	Art,	Charleston
Brig Friendship,	Forrest,	New-York
Columbia,	Campbell,	Coruna
Port Roseway,	Withart,	Barbadoes
Charleston,	Garman,	Charleston
Schoon. Columbia,	M'Comick,	do.
Polly,	Hartford,	N. Carolina
Weymouth,	Tirrell,	do.
Sloop Sally,	Fernald,	Portsmouth
Ranger,	Coffin,	Cape-Francois
St. Joseph,	Domingo,	Leguira
Philad. Packet,	Fanner,	St. Croix
Anna,	Gardiner,	Nantucket
Industry,	Clark,	New-York
Hope,	Huffey,	Sherburne
Merry Andrew,	Ackerly,	New-York

On Friday last a brig arrived at New-Castle, in eight weeks from New-York, with 240 passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21 1/2
3 per Cents,	12 1/2
Deferred,	13 1/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	45 per cent. prem.
3/4 shares,	55

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED, THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED, That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

To be published by Subscription,

THE AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER, OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and original collection of OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c. written during the late war;

AND EXTRACTS from the SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Bookellers, and by the Editor, JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia.