

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

SONNET,

To PHILENIA, on a STANZA, in her ADDRESS to MIRA.

"SINCE first AFFLICTION'S dreary frown, / Gloom'd the bright summer of my days, / Ne'er has my PAINS but bosom known, / A solace, like his perils' piteous." [Feb. Maz.]

Thy "Bosom bankrupt!"—fair Peru divine / Of every mental gem, that e'er has shone, / In dazzled fancy's intellectual mine, / Or ever spangled Virtue's radiant zone.

Thy "Bosom bankrupt!"—Nature, sooner far, / Shall still, exhausted, flowerless springs away; / Leave the broad eye of noon, without a ray; / And strip the path to heaven of every star.

Thy "Bosom bankrupt!"—Ah, those sorrows cease, / Which taught us how to weep, and how admire; / The tear, that falls to soothe thy wounded peace, / With rapture glitters o'er thy matchless lyre.

Ind and Golconda, 'n one firm combin'd, / Shall sooner bankrupt, than PHILENIA'S mind. MENANDER.

EXTRACTS,

Written in 1790.—Translated from the French.

THE expedient of arming the poor against the rich, is as absurd as execrable. Want and necessity have created more ties between the rich and the poor, than philosophy can easily dissolve. It is necessity which makes the multitude of poor perceive, that they could not exist without the few rich; it is the same provident necessity which forbids the ivy from stifling with its thousand arms the oak which supports it and saves it from creeping on the ground.

THE true philosophy of a people is policy;—and while philosophy teaches to some individuals retirement, the contempt of riches and honor; policy dictates to nations to enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbours, to cover the seas with their navies, and obtain by their industry and activity a preference in all the markets of the universe; for two nations are to each other in a state of pure nature, like two savages contending for the same prey.

THE experience of past ages proves, that whenever the people have exercised in themselves the three powers, the democracy is immediately changed into anarchy; violent orators agitate the multitude as the winds toss the waves; and the people flattered by demagogues, have committed all the excesses, abrogated their best laws, condemned their best citizens, and dissipated the public revenues. In Athens, the sovereign was mad, and the state miserable.

This experience of all ages further proves, that if the three powers are united in the hands of a senate or an individual, there is immediately an aristocratical or a monarchical despotism.

To obtain therefore, a tolerable constitution, the sovereignty must divide itself—But slow experience has at length come in aid of reason, and has shewn that whenever only two bodies are established as the depositaries of power, they are necessarily engaged in a combat, which must finish in the extinction of one or the other, and the destruction of the public happiness. When Rome had banished her kings, the senate took their place, and governed like despots—until at length the people by frequent insurrections compelled them to acknowledge the magistracy of the tribunes. From that moment peace was banished from Rome; the tribunes in their turn, having gained the victory over the senate, destroyed liberty, and violently led the Sovereign People to slavery.

THE word Liberty will always be an enigma while we discern in it any thing more than the work of the law, and the fruit of the constitution; while we compound it with natural independence, we are still in want of a good definition of liberty.—To understand it we must enquire what are the elements of liberty. It seems to me that man, when he exchanges the condition in

which nature places him, to become the social being, loses his independence to acquire greater security. Liberty then is the result of a contract between independence and security. Man quits his companions of the woods, who do not disturb him, but who may devour him, to enter into a society which will not devour him, but must necessarily constrain him.—He makes the best bargain he can, and when he enters into a society who have a good constitution, he surrenders as little of his independence, and obtains as great security as possible. It is like a ship, which we get insured on leaving our shores, of which, for the security of the whole, we voluntarily relinquish part of the profits. With this definition of liberty, we may explain all the phenomena presented to us in ancient or modern history. At Rome and Athens, for example, independence prevailed over security. In a monarchy like England, security prevails over independence.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

Commissioners appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

Table with columns for prizes and amounts. Prizes include Superb Hotel, Cash Prize, and various smaller amounts.

By this scheme at least the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expense must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expense will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at something more than par: In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; Thayer & Bartlett, of Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savannah; Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; Mt. Peter Gilman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the City March 6, 1793.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK. THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLECKER.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this State, and in the Gazette of the United States, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

Table with columns: When delivered, To whom payable, When payable, Amount of the Face. Lists names like Sharpo Champlin, Prince Cafe, Stephen Charles, etc.

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most pious proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers

who performed the service, in which the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives of attorneys.

HENRY SHERBURNE, General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, May 27, 1793,

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gantt may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, stout and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown-Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and M'GREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making. Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given. May 1, 1793.

POST-ROAD TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as Locoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit,

"An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania.—With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol, and of the Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lowmce, of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments."—Montefu.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; New-York, by Thomas Allen; Boston, by David West.

Just published, By THOMAS DOBSON, At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,

A C A S E,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question, WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE? Price Half a Dollar.

T I C K E T S

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY, May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.

Wanted to complete files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.