

Written on the Hills of the NEVERSINK, near Sandy-Hook, July, 1791.

THESE heights, the pride of all the coast, What happy Geniuses plann'd, Aspiring o'er the distant wave, That sinks the neighboring land!

The lapse of time and change of lords, Beholds you still the same; You saw the angry Briton come, You saw his blasted fame.

In early days, and vanish'd years, To rougher toils resign'd, You saw me rove in search of care, And leave true bliss behind:

Your shaded springs of azure blue, What luxury to sip; As from the mountain's breast they flow To moisten Celia's lip!

Proud heights! with pain so often seen I quit your view no more; And see, unmov'd, the passing sail, Tepacious of the shore:—

SINBAT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Lover of useful knowledge, in London, having some time ago offered, as a donation to the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge, the sum of two hundred guineas, to be by them vested in a secure and permanent fund, to the end that the interest arising therefrom should be annually disposed of in premiums, to be adjudged by the society, to the author of the best discovery, or most useful invention, relating to navigation, astronomy or natural philosophy (mere natural history only excepted); and the society having accepted of the above donation, hereby publish the conditions prescribed by the donor, and agreed to by the society upon which the said annual premiums will be awarded.

1st. The Candidate shall send his discovery, invention or improvement, addressed to the president or one of the vice-presidents of the society, free of postage or other charges; and shall distinguish his performance by some motto, device or signature, and subscribed with the real name and place of residence of the author.

2. Persons of any nation, sect or denomination whatever, shall be admitted as candidates for this premium.

3. No discovery, invention or improvement shall be entitled to this premium which hath been already published, or for which the author hath been publicly rewarded elsewhere.

4. The candidate shall communicate his discovery, invention or improvement either in the English, French, German or Latin languages.

5. All such communications shall be publicly read, or exhibited to the society, at some stated meeting, not less than one month previous to the day of adjudication, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of such members as shall desire it. But no member shall carry home with him the communication, description, or model except the officer to whom it shall be intrusted: nor shall such officer part with the same out of his custody, without a special order of the society for that purpose.

6. The society having previously referred the several communications, from candidates for the premium then depending, to the consideration of the twelve counsellors and other officers of the society, and having received their report thereon, shall, at one of their stated meetings in the month of December, annually, after the expiration of this current year (of the time and place, together with the particular occasion of which meeting, due notice shall be previously given, by public advertisement) proceed to the final adjudication of the said premium; and after due consideration had, a vote shall first be taken on this question, viz. "whether any of the communications then under inspection be worthy of the proposed premium?" If this question shall be determined in the negative, the whole business shall be deferred till another year: but if in the affirmative, the society shall then proceed to determine by ballot, given by the members at large, the discovery, invention or improvement most useful and worthy; and that discovery, invention, or improvement, which shall be found to have a majority of concurring

At present, David Rittenhouse, Esq. is president of the society. The Rev. Dr. JOHN EWING, The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, } V. Pr. And THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. }

name of the author announced as the person entitled to the said premium.

7. No member of the society who is a candidate for the premium then depending, or who hath not previously declared to the society, either by word or writing, that he has considered and weighed, according to the best of his judgment, the comparative merits of the several claims then under consideration, shall sit in judgment or give his vote in awarding the said premium.

8. A full account of the crowned subject shall be published by the society as soon as may be, after the adjudication, either in a separate publication, or in the next succeeding volume of their transactions, or in both.

9. The unsuccessful performances shall remain under consideration, and their authors be considered as candidates for the premium, for five years, next succeeding the time of their presentation, except such performances as their authors may, in the mean time, think fit to withdraw. And the society shall, annually, publish an abstract of the titles, object or subject matter of the communications so under consideration; such only excepted as the society shall think not worthy of public notice.

10. The letters containing the names of authors whose performances shall be rejected, or which shall be found unsuccessful after a trial of five years, shall be burnt before the society, without breaking the seals.

11. In case there should be a failure, in any year, of any communication worthy of the proposed premium, there will then be two premiums to be awarded in the next year. But no accumulation of premiums shall entitle an author to more than one premium for any one discovery, invention or improvement.

The premiums shall consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of ten guineas. On one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a short Latin motto, suited to the occasion, together with these words, 'The premium of \_\_\_\_\_ of London, established in the year 1786. And on the other side of the plate shall be engraved these words, 'Awarded by the A. P. S. to \_\_\_\_\_ for his discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_'

And the seal of the society shall be annexed to the said golden plate, by a ribbon passing through a small hole near the lower edge thereof. Republished by order of the society, at Philadelphia, this 7th day of October, 1791.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, ROBERT PATTERSON, SAMUEL MAGAW, JONA. WILLIAMS, } Sec'ys.

votes in its favour shall be successful; and then, and not till then, the sealed letter, accompanying the crowned performance, shall be opened, and the

[The following POLITICAL STRICTURES and Animadversions are collected, and translated from French papers, to August 31st.]

I. FAR be it from the enlightened people of France to establish any general principle tending to keep those persons at a distance who wish to become French citizens, or that they should cast an eye of jealous suspicion upon the community of strangers that do actually reside among us. Such a procedure would effectually deprive us of the knowledge and assistance of a great number of men of ability, who altho' not born upon our soil, may nevertheless be considered as an acquisition to the nation.

There are, however, and must be some exceptions, that appear necessary to be made in regard to that class of strangers who are busied in instituting what they are pleased to call patriotic societies, or societies in which our national affairs are made the subject of debate. These are found to be productive of intrigues, and from the contrary interests and views of the members, they seem to bode no good to the establishment of a rational liberty in France.

The time is at hand, when the people of any country whatever, that come to France, shall be considered as Frenchmen, and enjoy every privilege. This is the broad basis we go upon: this is what the enlightened philosophy of the age has taught us that we owe to mankind and to ourselves. But for the present, let us be upon our guard. No one can blame us for keeping a strict eye upon certain characters, who having no visible interest in coming among us, are yet too very officious in rendering us their services:

"Timeo Danaos, et ædon ferentes."

If we consider England and her citizens in a collective view, we shall find, that it is to their public spirit alone the nation is indebted for all the superior advantages it enjoys. We shall also perceive that these advantages, for the most part, arise from causes external and artificial. What an example, then, is Great-Britain for France!—A country that contains all her resources within herself, and who surpasses all her neighbours in the natural means of rendering herself happy! Whenever France shall have brought her agriculture to a certain degree of perfection, and given that energy to her manufactures, of which a free nation is capable, she will find herself nearly without taxes, and in a situation to ensure her own tranquility, without a dependence upon her neighbours.

At concluding the peace in 1763, England owed seventy millions sterling more than when the war began, in 1756. This peace was, apparently the most glorious for England that ever she had made, because she dictated the terms, and forced France, Spain, and the Emperor to accede thereto. In addition to this fantastical glory, England retained her possessions in India, insisted upon the cession of Canada, and appended several Islands in the West-Indies to her former possessions in those parts. The peace that succeeded this war, so disastrous to France, was as glorious to England—but notwithstanding all this glory, and the eclat of conquest, the consequence of their very successes would have been fatal to England, had it not been for the public spirit of the nation, which surmounted all difficulties.

Reckoning, then, that the war preceding this last mentioned peace cost the nation seventy millions sterling, this added more than two and an

half millions to the annual taxes of England, in order to keep down the interest of the war debt. The foreign possessions they required in the war, paid a very trifling part of these taxes, and even what they did pay, was through the indirect medium of commerce. As to Ireland, it never contributed any thing, and it was impossible to get any thing worth mentioning from Scotland. The taxes, however, must be paid.—It was then that they opened a mine, which was found to be an abundant source of wealth, that is to say, their manufactures. These have enabled them to extend their trade, and the extension of their trade since the year 1763, has enabled them to bear up against every calamity and conquer every difficulty.—Since that period the national debt has increased one hundred and eighteen millions, sterling, and yet they still find means to pay such impositions on commerce, &c. as will pay the interest.

III. In the succeeding twenty-eight years, Britain was raised to a pitch of greatness, which would be wholly incredible to those who had not been eye-witnesses of the fact. It is true, the vessel of state suffered many severe buffetings during that long interval, but the public spirit of the nation always brought her safe into port, notwithstanding the unskilfulness of the pilots; and the same, we will venture to predict, will always be the case, if the nation is not again caught napping, as in the American war.—In the fatal 1783 it required every exertion of the people to prevent the total dissolution of the empire; but it is remarkable, that public distress in England has at all times kept an even pace with individual prosperity: while the people were enriching themselves, the most exorbitant ambition and childish projects of the ministry swallowed up all the resources which national industry had called into being.

But still the public spirit of the nation was never abated by public misfortune. While the ministry were consulting the point with America, whether she should be taxed against their consent or not, the nation finding its commerce greatly diminished, turned its attention to interior objects. They fell upon new modes of agriculture, to render their lands more productive than formerly, and extended the art of manufacturing by machines to an unprecedented degree of perfection. The ministry lost America, but the public spirit of the nation saved England. By falling upon means to double the production of the soil, and exporting ten times the former quantity of some important commercial articles, they at least doubled their yearly revenue.

However ambitious a nation may be, and however arrogant its ministers, they well know that it is impossible for them to compass any sinister purpose, unless they can first deceive the people. This deception of the people was the great point with the British ministers during the whole American war. They exerted themselves to inspire the nation with that vain love of glory, that for so many ages, has made more nations than one, slaves to the schemes of those who governed them. The resentment of the nation was to be roused, and as a means to kindle this resentment, they were persuaded that their interests and glory were equally concerned in the success of the American war. The intrigues of ministerial agents, the avarice of bankers and money-lenders, and above all, the prevailing hope that the Americans, in the end, would be compelled to pay a share of the heavy taxes, of which they were held up as the ostensible cause, enabled the ministry to keep up the popular delusion, and drain from the nation subsidies sufficient for the carrying on a seven years war.

IV. The repeated ill success of the British arms in the American war, only served to add energy to the national spirit. From year to year they anticipated better luck, while the Americans were imperceptibly stealing their necks from under the British yoke; and although every year added a severe burthen of new taxes to the old list, they were paid without a murmur, the nation being prepossessed with an idea, that the Americans would again become one people with them. Not even the revolt of the German slaves, that were sent to extinguish the liberties of America, fighting under the British standard, could eradicate this false opinion. This event, as well as many others of a fatal nature, were for a time concealed from the people; but it would not do; the matter soon leaked out; peace was impudently demanded; the heads of the ministry were called for; the consequence was, that the ministry abandoned their projects, and, if they kept their heads, it was only because their successors, thinking they themselves might probably be one day in the same predicament, had a fellow-feeling for their brethren, and took their measures accordingly.

Peace was concluded in 1783, with the comfortable reflection to the English, that the war had cost them near one hundred millions of pounds sterling; and that America had become a free and independent republic. The new ministry had the ability to see, that the Americans were slaves to old customs and habits, and had imbibed the prejudices of the English too deeply for them to be easily rooted out: upon which they consoled the nation, by telling them, that "If America was lost to the crown of Britain, she was not so to the treasury of London." This idea was instantly caught at; the merchants began a commercial intercourse with the American states, and although ministerial policy has hitherto prevented the formation of a strict commercial treaty, yet their intercourse is every day increasing, and the connexion no less valid, than if it did exist.

France is not by any means upon the same footing with the United States. But the complete annihilation of despotic power, will be the only means to insure a solid foundation for something of the kind.—We are now upon the point of establishing a free government, although it must be confessed, the principles upon which this free government is founded, are different from the principles of America. A dismemberment of the French Empire, in the person of the King is eagerly looked for by many designing people among us, and our neighbours are anxious to see it effected; but, as a nation, we do by no means possess that kind of public spirit, which could withstand such a sudden revolution, and not be ruined.

V. What could Mr. Paine have meant by endeavouring to persuade us that we have no concern or connexion with monarchy?—As long as our departments are united by a common tie and common interest; as long as their attention is restricted to objects of administration only, so long will the CONSTITUTION, which we now, without blasphemy, call the real monarch, be the central point of our strength; and if in addition to this, the executive power be faithfully administered, the officers of which are responsible for their conduct, the constitution must continue forever in all its original purity.

VI. By declaring the monarchy hereditary, we have secured the empire from the intrigues and plots of designing men, who, if they could, would sell France to foreign powers that hate us, fear us, and are jealous of our natural advantages.—This point ensures our liberty and prevents despotism from creeping into our government. What has become of Poland, with her elective monarch?—Has she not been the sport of neighbours, who have divided her best territories among them?—With such an example before our eyes, and at the moment when Poland is restoring an hereditary monarchy, how is it possible that any true friend to this country, would administer the potion of death, in holding up to us elective monarchy or republicanism? In case of adopting the latter, there would be, in reality, eighty three republics in France; the hopeful fruits of their infernal policy.

Supposing America surrounded by ambitious neighbours; and supposing Rhode-Island, who so obstinately refused her accession to the union—to have effected a separation instead of being reunited to the other states: By this time we should have seen the distinct sovereignties of Kentucky, Vermont, and Rhode-Island, in the several bosoms of which would have appeared a set of turbulent demagogues, or a tyrannical aristocracy, which would have already begun the dissolution of the American empire.—And indeed to speak plainly, we can see nothing that will support their present government upon a solid foundation, except the manners and habits of the people; and this only upon a supposition of uninterrupted pacification.

VII. The political morals of Louis XVI. have been wholly founded upon what his courtiers called the Old Testament of France, meaning the ancient despotic government. It will be happy for him, if he will adopt the New Testament, given him by the people, as the only rule of working out his political salvation, and will consider it as his best title to royalty, and not hesitate to put his name to it, without further delay. His individual happiness is linked with that of France; and he will find his new authority worth far more than that which he has lost.—It will not, indeed, be an omnipotency, which, as having no rational limits, may be called in question at every step he takes. Louis the sixteenth, the constitutional Louis, will now be every thing that he ought to be, since it is certain, that without the law his superior, he is nothing.

ROBERT SMOCK, Woollen Draper & Mercer,

Has just received by the ship Figou, from London, and for sale at his Store, on the north east corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia,

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Striped and grey, twilled and plain Bath coatings. Rose blankets assorted.

ROBERT SMOCK has also for Sale, a great Variety of GOODS of the best quality in their several kinds. He presumes it is unnecessary to be more particular in the enumeration, and that it is sufficient to say the assortment is very general and extensive, consisting of almost every article in his line of business.—Being desirous of giving entire satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom, as well as of meriting a continuance of those customers, whose favours he has hitherto experienced, he flatters himself the cheapness of his Goods will be the best means of effecting his wishes.

A few Copies of the Report of the Secretary of State on the Subject of the Cod and Whale Fisheries—may be had at the office, No. 239, High-street.

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