MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR fifteenth quære is, "*Did not the English army lay out its pay in America? At how much can the yearly benefit be calculated? Are not the prisoners provided for in America? Who has the care of their maintenance? How was Burgoyne's army supplied?*

WHEN the English army was in Boston, they bought all that they could, and left considerable sums there in silver and gold. So they did at Rhode-Island. Since they have been in New-York, they have purchased every thing they could of provisions and fuel, on Long-Island, Staten-Island, New-York-Island, and in those parts of the States of New-York, and New-Jersey, where they have been able to carry on any clandestine traffic. When they were in Philadelphia, they did the same; and Gen. Howe tells you, that he suspects that Gen. Washington, from political motives, connived at the people's supplying Philadelphia, in order essentially to serve his country, by insinuating into it large sums of silver and gold. They are doing the same now, more or less, in South Carolina and Georgia; and they cannot go into any part of America without doing the same.

The British prisoners, in the hands of the Americans, receive their cloathing chiefly from the English; and flags of truce are permitted to come out from their lines for this purpose. They receive their pay also from their master; and spend the most of it where they are; they also purchase provisions in the country, and pay for it in hard money.

I am not able to ascertain exactly the yearly benefit; but it must be considerable: And the addition now of a French fleet, and army to supply, will make a great addition of cash and bills of exchange, which will facilitate commerce and privateering. And the more troops and ships Great Britain and France send to America, the greater will this resource necessarily be to the Americans. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

From the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

MR. PRINTER,

I WAS highly gratified by the short observations of your correspondent Agricola, in the Herald of Tuesday last. He discovered in his address to the "wise," so candid and good a temper, so much real judgment, and such a zeal for the liberty of my country, that I long to know him, that I may thank him. I must, however, content myself with expressing, in this manner, my gratitude to him, and my cordial agreement in his sentiments. I do not generally approve of condemning whole professions of men at once, or determining upon the motive by which they are governed, but these clergymen are fair game, and are not entitled to the common rights or charity of mankind. Much has been said of their good behaviour during the revolution, but your correspondent has found a motive which at once sweeps off all their merit in this affair, and frees us from the obligations which some foolish people supposed we were under to them on this account. Certain it is that they cannot be friends to freedom, because they pray against anarchy; nor can they truly love liberty, because they are averse to licentiousness! They have proved that they are not genuine whigs, in your correspondent's sense and mine, for they were, to a man almost, united against that high and glorious friend to liberty, Gen. Shays; and what is far worse, they appeared as unanimously to approve of our new federal constitution, which destroys the liberty of paper money and tender acts forever, and will prevent that anarchy, without which your correspondent and I shall never be noticed or honored. They have also had the confidence to discover a great affection and regard for President Washington, who, notwithstanding his pretended zeal for liberty during the revolution, appears to have as great an aversion to "licentiousness and anarchy," as these black coated gentry, by which means he has lost his merit with your correspondent and myself, and all others like minded.

If there had been proper guards against the oppressions of our rulers and to preserve the consequence of the people, established by our constitutions, I should not have joined so fully with Agricola in his brilliant observations, but every body knows that our rulers possess absolute power:—That the people cannot turn them out of their places, nor elect others in their room, and that our great men have been remarkable for acting directly contrary to the sense and will of their constituents for many years past. Our government is so far from being democratical, that we are in the utmost danger from monarchy and despotism, and every man ought to do all he can to weaken the force of government and increase the consequence of the people.

I am also gratified to find that your good correspondent is cautioning the public against the encroachments of these ministers, for if we do not soon take the alarm, they will soon overrun and enslave us. They are, Mr. Printer, so very rich; they have such monstrous overgrown livings, that they will soon be able to buy out all the country; and then they are so independent too! Every body knows that they are under no restraint or controul from a fear of incuring the displeasure of their hearers. They cannot be removed from their places, nor punished if they do amiss, but amidst their pomp, their power and their riches, they bid defiance to all around them.

I cordially hope that my friend Agricola will continue his humorous publications, until our liberty shall be thoroughly established, and we shall be no more troubled either with religion or government.

IRONICUS.

RETIREMENT.

NOT him I praise, who from the world retir'd,
By no enliv'ning gen'rous passion fir'd,
On slow'ry couches slumbers life away,
And gently bids his active powers decay;
Who fears bright glory's awful face to see,
And shuns renown as much as infamy.
But blest is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leisure public virtue bears;
Who, tranquil, ends the race he nobly run,
And decks repose with tropies labor won;
Him honor follows to the sacred shade,
And crowns, propitious, his declining head;
In his retreats their harps the Muses string,
For him, in lays unbought, spontaneous sing;
Friendship and truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with state;
And round the bower, where humbly great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, and verdant laurels rise.

The following is an ADDRESS of the TRUSTEES of Dartmouth College, *and presented by the* President *of said College, on the 14th inst. at New-York,*

To THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

A PROVIDENCE, that overrules the affairs of men and of nations, has made in every age of the world some extraordinary display of power and goodness in favor of the human race. Greater events have been assigned for the eighteenth century than ever before took place in the annals of time. Among these events the revolution of our day in North-America may be recorded as the most important. The discovery of the new world was made by a spirit of enterprise and perseverance; the advancement of it in people, in arts, and in wealth, was effected by prudence, economy, and industry: But a revolution from a state of oppression to that of freedom and independency; and a political resurrection from a state without harmony, dispatch and power, to that of order, vigour and glory, have been the achievments of all the combined virtues, which can adorn the statesman and the hero. Through these most interesting scenes the eyes of mankind were turned to you, and in you they confided. Guarded and directed by the auspices of our Divine Parent, you have justly merited those sublime and endearing epithets—*The Saviour of your Country, and the Founder of a New Empire.*

Influenced by those ideas, and impressed with a sense of that duty and gratitude which are claimed by services for humanity, and arts unrivalled in the annals of fame, we embrace the first opportunity, as a Corporation, to express those feelings of obligation, which can never be erased through the devastations of time. We beg, Sir, of you to accept our sincere desire, that the Father of mercies may protract your life and health to a remote period of time, before you are invited to angelick joys and sublimer triumphs. We pray, that you may uninterruptedly experience all that felicity, which the virtuous, wise and beloved Chief of milions has reason to expect or desire; and that every blessing may be extended to your illustrious family.

In the sincerest sentiments of duty and gratitude, we use the liberty of subscribing ourselves,

Sir, your most obedient
And very humble servants.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, at their annual meeting at said College, this 22d day of August, 1789.

JOHN WHEELOCK.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the BOARD of TRUSTEES of DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN assigning so important an agency to the endeavors of an individual, as mentioned in your address, you render a tribute to my services which a sense of propriety forbids me to assume. For the flattering terms in which you are pleased to express your sentiments of those services, and for the kind wishes which you prefer in my behalf, I thank you with grateful sincerity.

To the animated spirit of freedom that pervaded our country, and to the firm temper of our citizens, which braved all dangers in defence of their privileges (under the protecting care of Divine Providence) are we indebted for the blessings of political independence: To the enlightened policy which has directed our public councils, we owe the reform and establishment of our federal constitution: Under its auspicious influence, aided by the industry of those citizens, who compose the great family of our Union, we may hope for the substantial enjoyments of individual happiness and national honor. From your superintending care, Gentlemen as the guardians of a seminary and an important source of science, we are to derive great assistance in accomplishing these desiderata.

That your labor may be crowned with success, and render you happy in its consequences, is my sincere prayer.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

LORD CAMDEN had enclosed part of a common and stopped up the thorough fare: seeing a country fellow go up through the ground, he called and told him he had no right to go thro' that ground. The man told his Lordship, he had gone that way ever since he was a child, and did not know any reason why he should not go then: scratching his head he begged to ask his Lordship a question: "Suppose a man should steal some of the geese that were feeding there, what would they do to the person who took them?" He would, replied his Lordship, be carried before a justice;—"And pray, what would be done to the man who stole the common from the geese?" His Lordship made him no answer; but the man was never interrupted in passing that way afterwards.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *to allow the* Baron de Glaubeck *the pay of a Captain in the Army of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the pay of a Captain in the army of the United States be allowed to the Baron de Glaubeck, from the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, to the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, to be paid in the same manner as other foreign officers in the service of the United States have been paid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT *to alter the time for the next* Meeting *of* Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in January next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

RESOLVED, That the Survey directed by Congress in their act of June the sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the secretary of the treasury without delay; and that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a fit person to complete the same; who shall be allowed five dollars per day whilst actually employed in the said service, with the expences necessarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE 26, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their gaols, to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by the due course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such States respectively; the United States to pay for the use and keeping of such gaols, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each prisoner that shall, under their authority, be committed thereto, during the time such prisoners shall be therein confined; and also to support such of said prisoners as shall be committed for offences.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 23d, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to procure from time to time such of the Statutes of the several States as may not be in his office.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 23d, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That John White, late a commissioner to settle the accounts between the United States and the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and his clerks, John Wright and Joshua Dawson, be considered as in office until the fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTEER.

ANECDOTE.

THE late honorable Judge *Sewell*, went into a hatter's shop, one day, in order to procure a pair of second-handed brushes, for the purpose of cleaning his shoes; at which the master of the shop presented him with a couple, which were become unfit for his own use. "What is your price," says the Judge: "If they will answer your purpose," replies the other, you may have them and welcome." The Judge hearing this, laid them down on the plank, and with a graceful bow, he went out at the door. At which, the mechanic saith to him, "Pray Sir, your Honor has forgotten the principal design of your visit." "By no means," replies the Judge, "if you will please to set your price, I stand ready to purchase: but ever since it has fallen to my lot to occupy a seat on the bench, I have studiously avoided receiving a single copper, by way of donation, lest in some future period of my life, it might have some kind of influence in determining my judgment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *MR. ADAMS's LETTERS which have appeared in the Gazette, are part of a series, 26 in number, wrote by his Excellency in Holland—the whole are published in a pamphlet of 64 pages, which is to be sold by Messrs.* Berry & Rogers, *Hanover-Square,* Mr. Robert Hodge, *Queen-Street, and by the Editor hereof.*

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