From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno.

A settled course of manners long established in a country, so as to become in the best company, a test of decency and good breeding, is a great security for good conduct in Society. A stranger in travelling through the United States, if he is their friend, will feel some occasion to regret that they have less of this advantage to secure their good conduct than most other countries in the same state of civilization. They are yet in their revolutionary state on that subject. Every reputable stranger of a good share of wealth and address, introduces a little revolution in the manner of the society where he establishes himself. They who are not fond of being often in a revolutionary state, would do well to enquire in the first instance, whether he is a man of a family; if he is not, there may be some reason to fear, that, like some politicians, he is for introducing the revolutionary state, to get rid of some established order, which opposes the indulgence of his own licentiousness. This enquiry will be more interesting to those who have families, in whose prosperity they feel their pride and their happiness deeply concerned. Licentiousness of conversation always accompanies, and very commonly introduces licentiousness of conduct. Let a child, particularly let a daughter be brought up in a family, or in a small society, where much licentiousness of conversation is indulged, and her mind will not long have very strong sentiments of virtue or modesty: What a wife—what a mother must she be, who has very feeble, or no sentiments of virtue or modesty! This reflection is frequently important to ladies and their friends;—there is no danger of their carrying it to an extreme, it is impossible. An affectation of virtue and modesty, where it does not exist, may be disgusting, the reality never is disgusting. They who cultivate them to the most refined perfection, find every step of the progress, attended with increasing respect and success. A lady never disregards them for a moment, even in her most intimate society, without real injury to herself. They are the ornament of all her other good qualities, and are the diamond of her embellishments: good sense, wit, beauty, good humor, without these lose half their lustre.

Any person who is impressed with the justice of these observations, and whose pride leads them to suppose that they have any influence at all over others, would do well at once, to establish it as a maxim for themselves, that they will always pay respect to the subject of these observations, in their own families, and in the societies which they most frequent, and that they will, as far as possible, frown out of countenance, all intruders who dare attempt to disgrace them; this is the only way of legislating on the manners of society.

SOPHRONIA.

NEW YORK February 6.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, held in Tammanical Hall, on Monday Evening the 2d February, 1795.

WHEREAS in consequence of a Resolution of the Tammany Society, passed at their meeting on the 19th Jan. last, there has been published a Political Address to the Citizens of the United States signed by the Grand Sachem and countersigned by the Secretary.

And whereas this Society acknowledges neither political principles for its *establishment*, nor political objects for its *pursuit*, but is founded on the broad basis of natural rights, and is solely designed to "Connect American Brethren in the indissoluble bonds of Patriotic Friendship."

And whereas, if it be not strictly against the Tammanical Constitution, it at least militates against the spirit and tenor of that Constitution for this society to intermeddle in political questions either by their actions, or the publication of their sentiments as a society, and tends directly to defeat its object, by interrupting Harmony, and destroying Friendship.

And whereas, the meeting before mentioned, considering the importance of its object was very thinly attended, (owing to the total neglect of any public notification respecting the business depending,) and still notwithstanding the objections of a respectable minority order'd the address to be immediately published, without waiting for the decision of a full meeting, which might easily have been called.

And whereas the authors of the *address*, among *many other exceptionable things* decidedly approved of the Denunciation of the President of the United States against *self created societies*; But also becoming a *party* against the House of Representatives in Congress, the best friends and firmest supporters of the rights of the People.

And whereas the address in question conceived *in a hurry so mysterious*, and ushered in the world with a *precipitation so unprecedented*, cannot in reason, and does not in *fact* express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of this Society, and is therefore *condemned as officious, inconsiderate, impolitic* and unconstitutional.

Be it therefore Resolved, as the sense of this Society, that the Address to the People of the United States, under the name of the Tammany Society, published on Wednesday the 21st January 1795. does not express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian Order.

On motion ordered, That the preceding Resolution and Preamble, adopted by the Society at two successive meetings, (viz. on the 26th January last, and also at the present meeting) be signed by the President, Sachem and Secretary for the Evening and published, and that the Printers who published the **late Address* be requested to insert the same in their Papers."

By order of the Society,
COERTLAND VAN BEUREN,
Grand Sachem, pro. tem.

Attest, JOHN S. SEARS, Secretary pro. tem.

*Public Constitution.

The Printers throughout the United States who have published the late address are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

FOR SALE, BY

John Williams, & Co.

A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED, Who have on hand, a general assortment of

GOODS

For sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or short credit.

They have lately received a few Vellom Modes and Ribbons.

Conway, Feb. 12, 1795

For Sale,

A FARM in the west part of *Westhampton*, containing 140 acres, with two houses, one barn and 100 of it under good improvement, with 300 APPLE TREES and many other fruit trees—the farm is well watered.—Whoever wishes for a good bargain, may have the whole, or one house and 20 or 30 acres.—For particulars—Enquire of

SOLOMON EDWARDS.
Living on the premises.

Take Notice,

ALL persons who were indebted to the subscribers by book or note, the first day of December last and have not since that time settled and paid their respective balances, are indiscriminately called upon, to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of April next.

Produce of all sorts—Ashes, Butter, Tallow and Bees Wax, old Pewter and clean comb'd Hogs Bristles will be received in payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, and Co.
Conway, Feb. 12, 1795.

50 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscribers at Millers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* last, one piece of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.

7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 3-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 ½ do. of Brown do.—16 ½ do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second hand low crown'd cock'd Bever Hat—1 Ladies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack-Knives—1 doz. of Pen-Knives.

Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Justin Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elias Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.

Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the shipper should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.

They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75,000 dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of Twelve and an half per cent. for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dol.		Dol.
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5837 Prizes.				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

*** The above Class will *positively* commence drawing, in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on *Thursday* the 9th of April next, and will continue from day to day, and be *completed with all possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid *on demand*.

The strict punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory assurance to every class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the drawing of this; and afford, to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing prospect of effecting, at an early season, the desirable object for which the Lottery was granted.

Benjamin Austin, jun.
George R. Minot,
Samuel Cooper, } Managers.
Henry Warren,
John Keesland,

A few of the above tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and SAMUEL CLARKE, Jun. Northampton.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

ALL persons indebted to said company, are requested to call and settle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town soon.

ALSO,

For Sale, a small farm, containing about twenty-eight acres consisting of Woodland and pasturing, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blacksmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stage road—said farm will well accommodate a Mechanic or Trader, and might be improved to advantage as a tavern.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers on the premises.

CALVIN BURR,
JONA HARDING.
Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward!

ON the night of the 20th inst. the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. one gold French watch, two English silver do. one almost new, *John Kewsler* Dublin, maker, one silver tankard in three parts, (handle and lid off,) arms borne by the name of *Pitkin*, engrav'd in front, two reefed shirts, two pair of stockings, one patent worsted, the other silk and worsted, one vest Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark coating. Whoever will apprehend said thief or thieves and lodge them in safe custody, with the articles, shall receive the above reward, or 5 dollars for either separately, with necessary charges paid, by

SAMUEL STILES.
Windsor, *(Connecticut)* Jan. 21, 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices

to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNEYMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him.—Enquire of

POMROY and WRIGHT.
Northampton, Feb. 7, 1795.

To be sold very cheap,

a farm of about 225 acres, lying in Sunderland, one third part of the purchase being paid, a generous credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars —Enquire of SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1795. 438 6w.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE for sale,

300 bushels coarse Salt,

by the Tierce or single Bushel. Also, a small assortment of Hollow Ware.

Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

CASH GIVEN for

Shipping Furrs, Bees-Wax and good well dressed FLAX—by

LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, Feb. 2, 1795.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Morcens, Durants, Velvets and Thickins, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanno and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rapper Sonff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Said Hutchens wants immediately 36 doz. of MATS, made of bulsks, about 30 inches over, for which he will pay a generous price in GOODS.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Take Notice,

THE co-partnership of NATHANIEL BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be dissolved the first day of April next.

Those indebted to said Company, are requested to call on the Subscriber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the same by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Flax, Butter and most kinds of the produce of this Country, and at the highest prices will be received in payment.

Those who have demands on said Company, may receive their dues by calling on the Subscriber at their Store in Hartford aforesaid.

In behalf of said Company,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Hartford, January 7, 1795.

Take Notice,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by book or note where time of credit is out of contract, are informed that unless they settle the same by the 15th of February, they will be put in suit without further notice.—He also informs that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, among which is plenty of Iron Hollow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar-Kettles,—together with a few warranted Spinning Wheels,—he has also a few stray Sheep that the owner may have, by proving property and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.
Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DARIUS RICE, late of Belchertown, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate—also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same.

DANIEL SMITH, Jun.
REBECCA RICE.
Belchertown, Jan. 30, 1795.

Take Notice,

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last—two SHEEP, one marked with a halfpenny in the left ear, a crop and hole through the right ear, the other with a half penny on the left ear—with a hole in the right ear—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL GRAVES.
Williamsburgh, 9th Feb. 1795.

LEWIS S. SAGE,

INFORMS the public, that he still carries on the CABINET and WINDSOR CHAIR business, a few rods north of the Meeting House, Northampton, where all kinds of furniture may be had on short notice.

N. B. He is in want of most all kinds of timber, for house building. Also is wanting a small active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

January 5, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1795. [NUMB. 444.]

From a late English publication.

"THE utility of inland navigation is now so generally acknowledged, and so satisfactorily provided by the beneficial effects of those which have been already completed, that it seems scarcely needing to say any thing on the subject. The great progress by the duke of Bridgwater in 1759, has so evidently shewn the great advantages to be derived from such works, and given birth to so many similar projects, that hence that time more than twenty of parliament have been passed for making and improving canals, so far improving the inland navigation of this country; and several more petitions, for the same purpose, are now before parliament.

Inland navigation is highly beneficial in agriculture, in trade and commerce, by increasing the communication between wide distant parts of the kingdom, reducing the price in carriage, and thus enabling the manufacturer to obtain his materials, fuel and necessaries of life, at a less rate, and the farmer to convey his produce to market at a less expence than by land carriage. In countries which have the advantage of canals, the old monopolies are rendered more flourishing, new ones established from day to day, in situations where long ago they were of little value, and but very inhabited. They render the countries through which they pass more rich and fertile; since every trickle or pulse that which they flow, deposits a verdure never seen in the withered and scorched spots that are at a distance from the banks of rivers and running waters. The merchants who reside in towns where they terminate, must also derive very considerable advantages from them, as they are enabled by them to export greater quantities of goods from places situate from the sea, and to supply with ease, a greater extent of inland country with the commodities they export from foreign nations.

There are perhaps few of jects of internal policy, which have so much called forth the powers and resources of the country as canals. They have not only been the means of enlarging our foreign commerce, but of giving birth to an internal trade, which with all the advantages attendant on foreign commerce, has far exceeded it in extent, value and importance. Suppose it been the effect which these canals, and the trade to which they have given birth, has had on our industry, population and resources, that in many instances they have entirely changed the appearance of the country through which they pass.

The reasons of this change are evident. As consumers, by means of canals, we are enabled to import more cheaply; as producers, we export with greater facility. Do the materials of a manufacture lie dispersed, canals unite them, and at the same time supply the fuel to employed in it, with every necessary at a cheaper rate; and the land owner, who was formerly the farmer of the soil, to the mines and materials in its bowels, certainly find his advantage from new markets, and from having a cheaper carriage for his produce and his manure.

The experiment has been now made for some years, and canals have been cut to an extent of near 2000 miles, to the advantage of the public, even where they have not been gainful to the individual concerned in them.

To the cheapness of conveyance, compared with land carriage, may be added the advantages attended on an easy and free communication of the different parts of the country, during tempestuous seasons and times of war, by which merchandize can be imported and exported with perfect safety from boisterous weather or alarming enemies. Besides, though they be very little experienced in the first, yet accustomed with the art of managing and leading vessels in rivers and canals; and however little inland navigation may be supported to form mariners, no lives are lost in the peaceful element on which they are employed; the difficulty of hot exercise is distinctive to seamen, are also to others; and there is no danger of desertion, either in peace or war, to the fields of battle or battle, rivals or enemies. These are considerations on which the patriotic and philanthropic mind will dwell with pleasure, and the veteran mariner who has experienced nothing of life but its hardest and most brutalized toils, and its most dismal and frightful perils, will have a retreat in his old age, where neither storms nor famine, nor burning thirst, nor fearfulness from societies, nor want of natural rest, the spring of life, can more annoy him.

Good roads, canals and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expence of carriage, put the remote parts of the country more upon an equality with those, which are in the neighbourhood of large towns; they are on that account the most beneficial of all improvements. They are advantageous to towns, by breaking down the monopoly of the country in their neighbourhoods; and they are advantageous to all parts of the country; for though they increase some rival commodities, they open many new markets for their produce.

It is not more than 60 years, since some of the counties in the neighbourhood of London petitioned Parliament against the extension of turnpike roads into the remoter counties, under pretence that from the cheapness of labour, the remote counties would undersell them in the London markets. The roads and cultivation of the counties in the neighbourhood of London have, however, been improved since that time.

All canals may be considered as so many roads, on which one horse will draw as much as thirty horses do on turnpike roads, or on which one man alone will transport as much as three men and eighteen horses usually do on common roads. The public, therefore, would be great gainers, were they to lay out upon every mile of canal, twenty times as much as they expend upon one mile of turnpike roads; but a mile of canal can be cut completed at a less expence than a mile of turnpike.

The United States of America possess an immense sea coast, the whole length of which is admirably fitted for trade and abounds with excellent bays and harbors, while the internal parts of the country are interlaced with the noblest rivers, many of which are navigable for the largest ships some hundreds of miles inland, and even to the very doors of the planters; so that her little art of improvement by canals are wanting to render that country the most convenient for commerce and inland navigation of any on the face of the globe.

The noble coasts, bays, rivers and products of America, have invited, for half a century, the maritime countries of Europe to engage in her trade; and the West India islands, labouring under the European states, have, for long, been chiefly supplied with the necessaries of life, and enabled to find some their produce. It may be said with truth, that no part of the world is so well watered with springs, rivulets, rivers, lakes, inlets and thoroughfares, as the territories of the United States. All parts of North America seem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union. The facilities of navigation, render the communications between the parts of Georgia and New Hampshire infinitely more easy, brisk and profitable, than between those of Provence and Picardy, in France, Cornwall and Caithness, in Great Britain, of Galicia and Catalonia, in Spain. The canals proposed at South Key, Susquehanah, and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the western counties of Pennsylvania and New-York. The improvement of the Potomac, will give a passage from the southern states to the western parts of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, even to the lakes. From Detroit on the Erie, to Alexandria, on the Potomac, six hundred and seven miles, there are not two carrying places, which, together, do not exceed twelve miles. The canals to the Delaware and Chesapeake, will open a communication from South-Carolina to New Jersey, Delaware, the most populous part of Pennsylvania, and the midland counties of New-York. The United States of America will hereafter be contracted into compact large and fertile islands, communicating with each other at little expence, and with the uncertainty and danger of sea navigation."

Observations of Mr. SEDGWICK, on the NATURALIZATION BILL.

MR. Sedgwick having stated that his colleagues had prepared a motion with regard to the kind of evidence, that an applicant should exhibit, of the goodness of his moral character and of his attachment to the Government, he requested Mr. Giles to withdraw his motion, on the consideration of the other, which he did, and thereupon, Mr. Brevier moved that no alien should be admitted into the rights of citizenship, but on the oath of two credible witnesses, that in their opinion he was of good moral character and attached to the welfare of this country, which motion was seconded by Mr. Sedgwick who added the following observations.

He said, that the subject under consideration was certainly of great importance, and opened an extensive field of discussion. The present motion, taken in conjunction with that already adopted, had for its object embarrassing the facility with which aliens may be admitted to the rights of citizenship. He would submit to the consideration of the committee, some of the leading ideas which had occured in his mind on this subject.

America, he said, if her political institutions, should on experience be found to be wisely adjusted, and she should improve her natural advantages, had opened to her view, a more rich and glorious prospect, than ever was presented to man: She had chosen for herself a government, which left to the citizens as great a portion of freedom, as was consistent with a social compact. All believed the preservation of this government, in its purity, indispensable to the continuance of our happiness. The foundation on which it rested was general intelligence and public virtue; in other words, wisdom to discern, and patriotism to pursue the general good. He had pride, and he glories in it, in believing his countrymen more wise and virtuous than any other people on earth; hence he believed them better qualified to administer and support a republican government. This character of Americans was the result of early education, aided indeed by discipline of the revolution. In that part of the country with which he was best acquainted, the education, manners, habits and institutions, religious and civil, were republican. The community was divided into corporations, in many respects resembling independent republics, of which almost every one, the qualifications were so small, was a member.—They had many important and interesting concerns to transact. They appointed their town officers, enacted bye laws, raised money for many purposes of use and ornament. Here, then, the citizens early acquired the habits of temperate discussion, patient reasoning, and a capacity of enduring contradiction; Here the means of education and information are instituted and maintained; public libraries are established and read; "whole are," said he, "the proper schools for the education of republican citizens; they are to be planted the seeds of republicanism—If you will cultivate the plants which are to be reaped from these seeds you will gather an abundant harvest of long continued national prosperity."

Mr. Sedgwick information, he said, might be obtained by the experience of others, if in doubt of it, we were not determined to be guided only by a visionary theory. "The ancient republics of Greece and Rome," said he, "fell with what jealously they guarded the rights of citizenship against adulteration by foreign mixture"—The Swiss nation, he said, in modern times, had not been less jealous on the same subject. Indeed no example could be found in the history of man, to authorise the experiment which had been made by the United States. It seemed to have been adopted by universal practice as a maxim, that the republican character was to be to be formed but by early education. In some instances, to form this character, those propensities which are generally considered as almost irresistible, were opposed and subdued. And shall we, he asked, alone adopt the fall theory, that the subjects of all governments, despotic, monarchical, and aristocratical, are, as soon as they set foot on American ground, qualified to participate in administering the sovereignty of our country? Shall we hold the bigotries of American citizenship so cheap, as to invite, nay, almost bribe, the disorganized, the ambitious and the avaricious of every country, to accept them?

We had he said on this subject not only example but warning——"Will gentlemen," said he, recollect the rage of ages, which existed in the country from which we came, between the Saxon, Danish and Norman emigrants, and the natives of the country? The cruelties, the oppressions, the assassination, in a word, the miseries to which this gave birth? Perhaps it might be said that in this instance the emigrants were hostile intruders—but the same events took place, in the decline of the Roman empire, between the emigrants who were invited to occupy the vacant frontiers and the ancient inhabitants; altho' the former might to have been united to the latter by every principle of affection, and gratitude. By these and almost an infinity of other influences, it would not be difficult to conclude, that by the undeviating principles of human nature, whenever the inhabitants of one country should be permitted to settle in another, by national affections, an union would be formed, unfriendly not only to the ancient inhabitants, but also to social order. Our own experience was not he believed, in opposition to the general observation. Altho' this reasoning was to his mind conclusive against a general and indiscriminate admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship, yet he did not wish it should go to a complete exclusion.

It was said in support of what was termed our liberal policy, that our country wanted commercial capital—that we had an immense tract of vacant territory; and that we ought not, with the avarice of a miser, to originate to ourselves the exclusive enjoyment of our political treasures.

Mr. Sedgwick said he had never been convinced, that we ought to make so great a sacrifice of principle, for the rapid accumulation of commercial capital—He had never been convinced, that by any improvement of our own resources, it would not accumulate as fast as might be for the public benefit. We enjoyed much of equality. Property was in some degree power; and the possession of immense property, generated daring passions, which scorned equality, and with impatience endured the restraints of equal laws. Property was undoubtedly to be protected, as the only fine encouragement of industry, without which we should degenerate into savages. But he had never been convinced that the energies with which he wished an accumulation of capital, in the hands of individuals, was founded on correct republican reflection. The ardent ambition inspired by the possession of great wealth, and the power of gratifying it which it conferred, had in many instances disturbed the public peace, and in not a few destroyed liberty.

The vacant lands which some wish so much avidity wished to foster in the occupation of foreigners, he considered as the best capital stock of the future enjoyment of Americans; as an antidote against the poison of luxury; as the nursery of robust and manly virtue, and as a preventative of a numerous class of citizens becoming indigent, and therefore dependent. Whenever the time should arrive, and might that period be very distant, when there should no longer be pretended to the poor a decent competence and independence, as the effect of industry and economy, which would generally be the case, when lands were no longer to be obtained, on their present easy and real public terms, then, that description of men, now perhaps the most happy and virtuous, would become miserable to themselves, and a burden to the community. Now the man who entered on the stage of life without property, had a reasonable assurance, that a few years of industry and economy, would give him independence, competence and respectability. The prospect gave relish and effect to his labors. He