

ACCOUNT
OF THE
GRAND FEDERAL
PROCESSION,

Philadelphia, July 4, 1788.



To which is added,

A

LETTER

ON THE

SAME SUBJECT.



[Price 5d. h.]

M. CAREY, PRINTER.

Account of the grand festival
held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

On Friday, the 4th day of July, 1776, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the declaration of independence made by the thirteen united States of America on the 4th of July, 1776, and the establishment of the constitution or frame of government proposed by the late general convention, and now solemnly adopted and ratified by ten of those States.

The rising sun was saluted with a full peal from Christ church steeple, and a discharge of cannon from the ship *Rising Sun*, commanded by captain Philip Brown, anchored off Market-street, and superbly decorated with the flags of various nations. Ten vessels, in honour of the ten States of the union, were dressed and arranged thro' the whole length of the harbour, each bearing a broad white flag at the mast-head, inscribed with the names of the State respectively in broad gold letters—in the following order—New-Hampshire opposite to the Northern Liberties; Massachusetts to Vine-Street; Connecticut to Race-street; New-Jersey to Arch-street; Pennsylvania to Market-street; Delaware to Chestnut-street; Maryland to Walnut-street; Virginia to Spruce-street; South-Carolina to Pine-street; and Georgia to South-street. The ships at the wharfs were also dressed on the occasion; and as a brisk south wind prevailed through the whole day, the flags and pennants were kept in full display, and exhibited a most pleasing and animating prospect.

According to orders issued the day before, the several parts, which were to compose the grand procession, began to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, at the intersection of South and Third-streets.

Nine gentlemen, distinguished by white plumes in their hats, and furnished with speaking-trumpets, were superintendants of the procession, viz. general Mifflin, general Stewart, colonel Proctor, colonel Gurney, colonel Will, colonel Marsh, major Moore, major Lenox, and Mr. Peter Brown.

The different companies of military, trades and professions had previously met at different places in the city

at their own appointments, where they were solemnly formed by their officers and conductors, and marched in order with their respective flags, devices, and machines, to the place of general rendezvous. As these companies arrived in succession, the superintendants disposed of them in the neighbouring streets in such manner as that they might easily fall into the stations they were to occupy in forming the general procession, as they should be successively called upon. By this means, the most perfect order and regularity were effectually preserved.

After a strict review of the streets of the city, it had been determined that the line of march should be as follows: to commence at the intersection of South and Third-streets, thence along Third-street to Callow-Hill-street; thence up Callow-hill-street to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to Market-street, and thence to Union Green, in front of Bull-Hill—William Hamilton, esq. having kindly offered the spacious lawn before his house at Bull-Hill for the purposes of the day.

The Street commissioners had, the evening before, gone through the line of march—and directed the pavements to be swept, the trees to be lopt, and all obstacles to be removed.

About half after nine o'clock, the grand procession began to move; of which the following is as correct a detail as could be procured.

I.

Twelve axe-men, dressed in white frocks, with black girdles round their waists, and ornamented caps, headed by major Philip Pancake.

II.

The first city troop of light-dragoons, commanded by captain Miles.

III.

INDEPENDENCE.

John Nixon, esq. on horseback, bearing the staff and cap of liberty; under the cap, a silk flag with the words, "Fourth of July, 1776," in large gold letters.

IV.

Four pieces of artillery, with a detachment from the train, commanded by captains Morrel and Fisher.

V.

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Thomas Fitzsimons, esq. on horseback

A

... carrying a flag of white silk, having three fleur-de-lys and thirteen stars in white over the words, "17th of February, 1776," in gold letters. The horse in rode belonged formerly to count Rastamban.

VI.
Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain A. C. ... with the standard of the first regiment.

VII.
DEFENSIVE TREATY OF PEACE.
George Clymer, esq. on horseback, carrying a staff adorned with olive and laurel. The words, "13th of September, 1783," in gold letters pendant from the staff.

VIII.
Col. John Shee, on horseback, carrying a flag, blue field, with a laurel and an olive wreath over the words: "Washington, the friend of his country," in silver letters; the staff adorned with olive and laurel.

IX.
The city troop of light dragoons, captain William Bingham, commanded by major W. Jackson.

X.
Richard Sachs, esq. on horseback, as a herald, attended by a trumpeter, proclaiming a new era; the words "new era," in gold letters, pendant from the herald's staff, and the following lines:

*Peace e'er our land her sword
extends, [descends];
And with innocence from heav'n
The spirit of frauds of anarchy shall
fall,
Returning justice lists again her scale.*

XI.
CONVENTION OF THE STATES.
The hon. Peter Muhlenberg, esq. on horseback, with a blue flag; the words "seventeenth of September, 1787," in silver letters.

XII.
A band of music, performing a grand march, composed by Mr. Alexander Reinagle for the occasion.

XIII.
THE CONSTITUTION.
The honourable chief-justice M^r Keen, the hon. Judge Adee, the honourable judge Ruth (in their robes of office) in a lofty, ornamental car, in the form of a large eagle, drawn by six horses, bearing the constitution, framed, and fixed on a staff, crowned with the cap

of liberty. The ...

The car was driven by George and William Hunter; the carriage painted light blue, twenty feet long, and wheels eight feet, and the front six feet and a half in diameter; the body, fixed on springs, was thirteen feet high, in the shape of a bald eagle; from head to tail, thirteen feet long; the breast emblazoned with thirteen silver stars, in a sky-blue field, and underneath, thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. The dexter talon embraced an olive branch, the sinister grasped thirteen arrows.

XIV.
Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Keyham, with the standard of the third regiment.

XV.
Ten gentlemen, representing the states that have ratified the federal constitution; each bearing a flag with the name of the state he represented, in gold letters, and walking arm in arm, emblematical of the union, viz.

1. Duncan Ingraham, esquire;
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
2. Jonathan Williams, jun. esquire;
MASSACHUSETTS.
3. Jared Ingersol, esquire;
CONNECTICUT.
4. Samuel Stockton, esquire;
NEW-JERSEY.
5. James Wilson, esquire;
PENNSYLVANIA.
6. Colonel Thomas Robinson,
DELAWARE.
7. Honourable J. E. Howard, esquire;
MARYLAND.
8. Colonel Febiger,
VIRGINIA.
9. W. Waid Burrows, esquire;
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
10. George Meade, esquire;
GEORGIA.

XVI.
Colonel William Williams, on horseback, in armour, bearing on his left arm a shield, emblazoned with the arms of the united states.

XVII.
The Montgomery troop of light-horse, commanded by captain James Morris, esquire.

XVIII.
The consuls and representatives of foreign states in alliance with America.

Peter Baynton, esquire, as a citizen,
 and colonel Isaac Melchor as an In-
 dian chief, in a carriage, smoking the
 calumet of peace together. The fa-
 cions magnificently dressed, according
 to the Indian custom; his head adorn-
 ed with scarlet and white plumes;
 jewels of silver hanging from his nose
 and ears; two strings of wampum
 round his neck; the broad belt of
 peace and brotherly love in his hand;
 an ornamented vest and other deco-
 rations suitable to the character,

XXIX.

The honourable Francis Hopkinson,
 esquire, judge of admiralty, wearing
 in his hat a gold anchor pendant on a
 green ribbon, preceded by the re-
 gister's clerk, carrying a green bag fil-
 led with rolls of parchment, and hav-
 ing the word "admiralty" in large
 letters on the front of the bag.
 James Read, esquire, register, wear-
 ing a silver pen in his hat.
 Clement Bledsoe, esquire marshal,
 carrying a silver ear, adorned with
 green ribbons.

XX.

The wardens of the port and ten-
 nage officers,

XXI.

Collector of the customs and
 naval-office.

XXII.

Peter Baynton, esquire, as a citizen,
 and colonel Isaac Melchor as an In-
 dian chief, in a carriage, smoking the
 calumet of peace together. The fa-
 cions magnificently dressed, according
 to the Indian custom; his head adorn-
 ed with scarlet and white plumes;
 jewels of silver hanging from his nose
 and ears; two strings of wampum
 round his neck; the broad belt of
 peace and brotherly love in his hand;
 an ornamented vest and other deco-
 rations suitable to the character,

XXIII.

The Berks county troop, consisting
 of thirty dragoons, commanded by
 captain Philip Strating.

XXIV.

The new roof, or grand federal edi-
 fice, on a carriage drawn by ten white
 horses; the dome supported by thir-
 teen Corinthian columns, raised on
 pedestals proper to that order; the
 frieze decorated with thirteen stars;
 (all of the columns complete, and three

feet complete) in the pediment of
 the edifice were inscribed, in gran-
 deurful characters, the initials of the
 thirteen American States. On the
 top of the dome, a handsome cupola,
 surmounted by a figure of Plenty, bear-
 ing her cornucopia, and other em-
 blens of her character. The dimen-
 sions of this building were as follow:
 ten feet diameter, eleven feet to the
 top of the cornice, the dome four feet
 high, the cupola five feet high, the fi-
 gure of Plenty, three feet six inches;
 the carriage on which it was mounted,
 three feet high; the whole thirty-six
 feet in height. Round the pedestal of
 the edifice were these words, "in uni-
 on the febric fande firm." This plea-
 sant building was begun and finished
 in the short space of four days, by Mr.
 William Williams and co.

The grand edifice was followed by
 architects and house-carpenters, in
 number four hundred and fifty, car-
 rying insignia of the trade, and pre-
 ceded by messrs. Benjamin Loxley,
 Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevel,
 Levi Budd, Joseph Ogilby and Wil-
 liam Roberts, displaying designs in
 architecture, &c. Mr. George In-
 gels bore the house carpenters' stand-
 ard—the company's arms properly
 emblazoned on a white field—motto,
 "justice and benevolence." To this
 corps, the saw-makers and file-cutters
 attached themselves, headed by messrs.
 John Harper and William Cook,
 and carrying a flag, with a hand and
 sawmill-saw, gilt on a pink field.

On the floor of the grand edifice,
 were placed ten chairs, for the accom-
 modation of ten gentlemen, viz. messrs.
 Hillary Baker, George Latimer, John
 Wharton, John Nesbitt, Samuel
 Morris, John Brown, Tench Fran-
 cis, Joseph Anthony, John Chaloner,
 and Benjamin Fulier. These gen-
 tlemen sat as representatives of the
 citizens at large, to whom the federal
 constitution was committed previous
 to the ratification. When the grand
 edifice arrived safe at Union Green,
 these gentlemen gave up their seats
 to the representatives of the states,
 enumerated above in article XV. who
 entered the temple, and hung their
 flags on the Corinthian columns to
 which they respectively belonged. In
 the evening, the grand edifice, with
 thirtee flags now in union, was brought

back in great triumph, and with loud
huzzas, to the Free-house, in the South-
Street.

XXV.

The Pennsylvania Society of Cincin-
nati, and militia officers.

XXVI.

Company of light infantry, commanded
by captain Kote, with the standard of
the fifth regiment.

XXVII.

The agricultural Society, headed by
their president Samuel Powel, esquire.
A flag borne by major Samuel Fiedg-
den, on a buff-coloured ground in an
oval compartment. Industry repre-
sented by a ploughman, driving a
plough drawn by oxen, followed at a
small distance by the goddess of Plenty,
bearing a cornucopia in her left and
a sickle in her right hand: in the
back ground, a view of an American
farm—motto, "*venerate the plough.*"

XXVIII.

Farmers, headed by Richard Pevens,
Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith,
Isaac Warner, George Gray, Wil-
liam Peltz, — Burkhan, and Charles
Willing. Two ploughs, the one drawn
by four oxen, and directed by Richard
Willing, esq. in a farmer's dress, Mr.
Charles Willing, in the character of
a plough boy, driving the oxen; the
other drawn by two horses, and direc-
ted by Mr. — Burkhan—followed by
a sower, sowing seed, farmers, mil-
lers, &c.

XXIX.

The manufacturing society, with the
spinning and carding machines, looms,
&c. Mr. Galland bearing a flag,
the device of which was, a bee-hive,
with bees issuing from it, standing in
the beams of a rising sun; the field of
the flag blue, and the motto—"in its
rays we shall feel new vigour"—
written in golden characters.

Robert Hare, esquire.

Manager of the society.

Subscribers to the society.

Committee for managing the
manufacturing fund.

Subscribers to the manufacturing fund.

The carriage of the manufacturers is
in length thirty feet, in breadth thirteen
feet, and the same height; neatly co-
vered with white cotton of their ma-
nufacture, and was drawn by ten large
bay horses; on this carriage was placed
the carding machine, worked by two

persons, and carding cotton at the rate
of fifty pounds weight per day; next
a spinning machine of eight spindles,
worked by a woman (a native of and
inhabited in this city) drawing cotton
suitable for fine jeans or federal rib;
on the right of the stage was next
placed a lace loom, a workman weav-
ing a rich scarlet and white livery
lace; on the left, a man weaving jeans
on a large loom, with a fly shuttle;
behind the loom, was fixed the appa-
ratus of Mr. Hewson, printing mus-
lins of an elegant chintz pattern, and
Mr. Lang designing and cutting prints
for shawls; on the right were seated
Mrs. Hewson and her four daughters,
penciling a piece of very neat sprig'd
chintz of Mr. Hewson's printing; all
dressed in cottons of their own manu-
facture; on the back part of the car-
riage, on a lofty staff, was displayed
the calico printers' flag; in the centre,
thirteen stars in a blue field, and thir-
teen red stripes in a white field; round
the edges of the flag were printed
thirty-seven different prints of various
colours (one of them a very elegant
bed furniture chintz of six colours) as
specimens of printing done at Phila-
delphia.—Motto—"May the union
government protect the manufactures
of America."

Then followed the weavers' flag, a
rampant lion in a green field, holding
a shuttle in his dexter paw—motto—
"may government protect us;" behind
the flag walked the weavers of the
factory, accompanied by other citizens
of the same trade, in number above
one hundred; the cotton card makers
annexed themselves to this society.

XXX.

Corps of light infantry, commanded
by captain Robinson, with the stan-
dard of the sixth regiment.

XXXI.

The marine society.

Captain William Greenway, carry-
ing a globe, supported by captains
Heytham and Alderson, with spy-
glasses in their hands.

Ten captains, five a-breast, with quad-
rants representing the ten states that
have joined the union: viz,

John Woods,	Robert Bethel,
John Ashmead,	William Allen,
William Miller,	William Tanner,
Samuel Howel,	Leeson Simons, &
John Souder,	George Atkinson,

Members of the society, for a small, with trumpet, spy-glass, chairs, and every other implements of their profession, wearing badges in their hats, representing a ship: Eighty-nine in number.

XXXII.

The  federal Ship Union,

Mounting twenty guns; commanded by John Green, esq. Messrs. S. Smith, W. Belcher and Mercer, lieutenants; four young boys in uniform as midshipmen; the crew, including officers, consisted of twenty-five men. The ship Union is thirty-three feet in length, her width and depth in due proportion. Her bottom is the barge of the ship Alliance, and the same barge which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of captain Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard with the Serapis. The Union is a master-piece of elegant workmanship, perfectly proportioned and complete throughout; decorated with emblematical carving. And what is truly astonishing, she was begun and completed in less than four days, viz. begun at eleven o'clock on Monday morning the thirtieth of June, and on the field of rendezvous on Thursday evening following, fully prepared to join in the grand procession. The workmanship and appearance of this beautiful object commanded universal admiration and applause, and did high honour to the artists of Philadelphia, who were concerned in her construction. She was mounted on a carriage made for the purpose, and drawn by ten horses. A sheet of canvas was tacked all round along the water line, and extending over a light frame, hung to the ground, so as entirely to conceal the wheels and machinery. This canvas was painted to represent the sea; so that nothing incongruous appeared to offend the eye. The ceremonies in setting sail, receiving the pilot on board, trimming her sails to the wind, according to the several courses of the line of march, throwing the lead, her arrival at Union Green, casting anchor, being hailed and welcomed with three cheers, and the captain forward-

ing his dispatches to the president of the united States, &c. &c. were all performed with the strictest maritime propriety; but neither time nor the space allotted for this account, will permit such a detail as would do justice to the conduct of captain Green and his crew, and to the architects and several workmen concerned in this beautiful feature in our grand procession. The ship was followed by the pilots of the port,

With their boat, (named "the Federal Pilots,") under the command of Isaac Roach; who sheared a-long side the ship Union at the place appointed, and put Mr. Michael Dawson on board, as pilot; then took his station with his boat in the procession, and on her arrival, attended and took the pilot off again.

Ship carpenters, Headed by messrs. Francis Grice and John Norris, with the draft of a ship on the stocks, and cases of instruments in their hands; a flag bearing a ship on the stocks, carried by Manuel Eyres, esq. supported by messrs. Harrison, Rice, Brewster, and Humphreys; followed by mast makers, caulkers and workmen, to the amount of 250, all wearing a badge in their hats, representing a ship on the stocks, and a green sprig of white oak.

Boat builders. A frame representing a boat builder's shop, eighteen feet long, eight wide, and thirteen high, mounted on a carriage. On the top of the frame, the ship Union's barge, elegantly finished, an ensign staff and flag, blue field, quartered with thirteen stripes, and bearing an axe and an adze crossing each other—motto, "by these we live." The barge ten feet long, manned with a cockswain and six little boys as bargemen, in a beautiful uniform of white, decorated with blue ribands. On the platform underneath, seven hands building a boat thirteen feet long, which was set up and nearly completed during the procession. [It will be manifest the numbers above mentioned have reference to the 13 states of America, the 12 states represented in the late general convention, and the 10 states now united under the new constitution.] The whole machine was contrived with great skill, and drawn by four bright

they having, belonging to and under the conduct of Mr. Jacob Fox, of the Northern Liberties, followed by Livery men, headed by Messrs. Bowyer, Brooks and Warwick Hale.

Soil makers.

Flag, carried by Captain Joseph Rice, representing the inside view of a mill-loft, with millers and men at work; on the top thirteen stars; in the sky, five vessels. — Motto, "my commerce flourish, and industry is rewarded." Followed by a number of millers, journeymen and apprentices.

Ship joiners.

Nicholas Young, conductor; his feet carrying a cedar staff before him; Robert M'Mullen, master workman; William M'Mullen and Samuel Ormer, carrying the company's arms on a flag, viz. a binnacle and hexagon, crossed planes and other tools of that profession, proper; thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, ten in full splendor. — Motto, "by these we support our families." Followed by twenty-five of the trade, wearing cedar branches in their hats.

Rope makers and ship chandlers.

The flag carried in front by Richard Tittermary; representing a rope-yard, with ten men spinning, and three standing idle, with their hemp around their waists; emblematical of the present situation of the thirteen states; with a motto, "my commerce flourish." Next in front, as leaders, were John Tittermary, sen. and George Goodwin, being the oldest belonging to the calling; followed by the other gentlemen of the profession, with a piece of rope and hemp in their hands; and the journeymen and apprentices in the rear, with hemp around their waists, and their spinning clouds in their hands—about sixty in number.

Merchants and traders.

Their standard was the flag of a merchant ship of the united states—in the union were ten illuminated stars, and three traced round in silver, but not yet illuminated—on one side of the flag a ship, the Pennsylvania, with an inscription, "4th July, 1788." On the reverse of the flag a globe, over which was inscribed, in a scroll, "for our interests." The staff, on which the flag was displayed, terminated in a silver cone, on which was a ring sus-

pending a mariner's compass. The standard was borne by Mr. Jonathan Nelbit, preceding the mechanics and traders:

Thomas Willing, esq. attended by the committee, Messrs. Charles Peters, John Wilcocks, John Ross, and Trench Coxe.

The body of the merchants and traders.

Next followed the clerks and apprentices of the merchants and traders, preceded by Mr. Saintonge, bearing a large ledger.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain Spear, with the standard of the fourth regiment.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

N. B. The order of the several trades, except house carpenters and those concerned in the construction and fitting out a ship, was determined by lot.

XXXIII. Cordwainers.

A carriage drawn by four horses, representing a cordwainer's shop, in which six men were actually at work; the shop hung round with shoes, boots, &c.

Mr. Alexander Rutherford, conductor.

Mr. Eliza Gordon, and Mr. Martin Beila, assistants, followed by a committee of nine, three a-breast.

Mr. James Koney, junior, standard bearer.

The standard—the cordwainers' arms, on a crimson field; above, the arms, CALEPIN, holding a laurel branch in his right hand, and a scroll of parchment in his left.

Three hundred cordwainers following, six a-breast, each wearing a white leather apron, embellished with the company's arms, richly painted.

XXXIV. Coach painters.

With a flag, ornamented with the insignia of the art, carried by Mr. — followed by ten of the profession, carrying palettes and pencils in their hands.

XXXV. Cabinet and chair-makers.

Mr. Nathanael Goselow, carrying the rules and dividers; Mr. Jereidias Snowden, with the rules of architecture; four of the oldest masters; Mr. James Lee, attended by three masters, bearing the standard, or cabinet makers' arms, elegantly painted and gilt on a blue field, ornamented with thirteen stars, ten of which were gilt, the other three unfinished; below the arms, two

hands united—motto—“*By unity we support society.*” The makers, six a-breast, wearing linen aprons, and bucks’ tails in their hats.

The work-shop, seventeen feet long, by nine feet eight inches wide, and fourteen feet high, on a carriage drawn by four horses—at each end of the shop ten stars—two signs, inscribed, “*federal cabinet and chair-shop,*” one on each side. Mr. John Brown, with journeymen and apprentices at work in the shop. The shop followed by journeymen and apprentices six a-breast, all wearing linen aprons, and bucks’ tails in their hats—the aprons of American manufacture—one hundred in train.

XXXVI. Brick-makers.

Carrying a large flag of green silk, on which was represented a brick-yard, hands at work, a kiln burning—at a little distance, a federal city building—motto—

“*It was found hard in Egypt,*

“*But this process makes it easy.*”

Ten master brick-makers, headed by Mr. David Rose, sen. and followed by one hundred workmen in frocks and trowsers, with tools, &c.

XXXVII.

House, ship, and sign painters.

Arms, three shields argent on a field azure; crest, a hand holding a brush, proper; motto. “*Virtue alone is true nobility.*” The stage fourteen feet long by seven; on it a mill for manufacturing colour, a glazing table, with a stone for grinding paint; stage furnished with pots, sashes tools, &c. The business on the stage, conducted by messrs. Stride, Wells, Cowen, Devester, and M^r Elwee. Flagborne by Mr. Fausburg, as eldest painter, supported by messrs. Flin and Fullerton: the rest of the company marching six a-breast, with gilded brushes, diamonds, gold hammers, glazing knives, &c. Sixty-eight in procession.

XXXVIII. Potters,

Led by John Lawrence and George Green; on each side a porter, dressed with a silk sash, leading a horse and dray, the horse richly decorated with blue, white, and red ribands—on the dray, five barrels of superfine flour, the words, “*federal flour*” painted on the heads of the barrels; followed by John Jacobs and forty porters—a light blue silk standard borne by Da-

vid Sparks, on which were exhibited ten stripes and thirteen stars, three of them clouical, the rest in full splendor; also a horse and dray, with four barrels on the dray, and a porter leading a fifth—motto—“*may industry ever be encouraged.*” The standard followed by a number of men, and the rear closed by Andrew Dwyer and Joseph Grefwold. The officers all dressed with silk sashes, and officers and men wearing white aprons, tied on with blue silk ribands, and carrying in their hands whips ornamented with blue, red, and white ribands.

The five barrels of federal flour were, after the procession, delivered to the overseers, for the use of the poor.

XXXIX.

Clock and watch makers.

The company’s arms neatly painted on a silk flag.—Motto, “*time rules all things.*” Headed by Mr. John Wood, and followed by twenty-three members of the company.

XL.

Fringe and riband weavers.

Mr. John Williams, bearing a blue staff, capped with a gilt ball, across the staff ten wires, to which were suspended implements, and a great variety of specimens of the art. The fringe, lace and line shuttles were each filled with a quill of lute, to shew that they were in employ; the riband shuttle empty, to shew that it is, as yet, unemployed. In the gilt ball was fixed a wire eighteen inches long, from which flowed a riband of ten stripes. Immediately below the cross wire, a paper inscribed with verses, composed by Mr. Williams on the occasion.

XLI. Bricklayers,

Headed by messrs. Nicholas Hicks, William Johnson and Jacob Grass, with their aprons on, and trowels in their hand—a flag with the following device: the bricklayers’ arms; the federal city rising out of a forest, workmen building it, and the sun illuminating it. Motto, “*both buildings and rulers are the works of our hands.*” The flag carried by messrs. Charles Souder, William Mash and Joseph Wilds, with their aprons, and supported by messrs. John Robbins, Peter Waglom, Thomas Mitchell, John Boyd, Burton Wallace, Michael Groves, John Souder, Edward

representing the federal blacksmiths', whitesmiths', and nailors' manufactory, being a frame of ten by fifteen feet, and nine feet high, with a real chimney extending three feet above the roof, and furnished for use. In front of the building three master blacksmiths, messrs. Nathaniel Brown, Nicholas Hess and William Perkins, supporting the standard, elegantly ornamented with the smiths' arms.—Motto, "*by hammer in hand, all arts do stand.*" The manufactory was in full employ during the procession.—Mr. John Mingler, and his assistant, Christian Keyser, blacksmiths, completed a set of plough-irons out of old swords, worked a sword into a sickle, turned several horse-shoes, and performed several jobs on demand. Mr. John Goodman, jun. whitesmith, finished a complete pair of plyers, a knife, and some machinery, with other work, on demand. Messrs. Andrew Fessinger and Benjamin Brummel forged, finished and sold a considerable number of spikes, nails, and broad tacks. The whole was under the conduct of messrs. Godfrey Gebbler, David Henderson, George Goddard, Jacob Eiler, Lewis Prah and Jacob Eckfelt, and followed by two hundred brother blacksmiths, whitesmiths and nailors.

XLIX.

Coach maker.

Preceded by mr. John Bringham, in a phaeton drawn by two horses, and bearing a draft of a coach on a white silk flag. A stage nine feet high, sixteen feet long, and eight feet wide, on a carriage drawn by four horses, representing their shop, with mr. George Way, master-workman, a body and carriage-maker, a wheelwright, a trimmer, and a harness-maker, all at work, and a painter ornamenting a body; on each side of the stage, the words, "*no tax on American carriages!*" in the centre the standard of yellow silk, emblazoned with the arms of the profession, viz. Three coaches in a blue field, the chariot of the sun appearing through the clouds.—motto—"*the clouds dispell'd, we shine forth!*" the staff decorated with the implements of the trade; ten masters, each bearing a yellow silk flag, with the names of the states that have adopted the new federal constitution, in letters of gold,

on a blue field, five walking before and five behind the stage; the whole followed by workmen in the different branches of the trade, to the number of one hundred and fifty.

L. Potters.

A flag, on which was neatly painted a kiln burning, and several men at work in the different branches of the business—motto—"*the potter hath power over his clay.*" A four wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, on which was a potter's wheel, and men at work: a number of cups, bowls, mugs, &c. were made during the procession; the carriage was followed by twenty potters, headed by messrs. Christian Piercy and Michael Gilbert, wearing linen aprons of American manufacture.

LI. Hatters.

Led by mr. Andrew Tybout.

The standard borne by mr. John Gordon, viz. on a white field a hat in hand, on each side a tassel band; the crest, a beaver.—Motto, on a crimson garter, in gold letter—"*with the industry of the beaver, we support our rights!*" followed by one hundred and twenty-four hatters.

LII. Wheelwrights.

A stage drawn by two horses, with five men working upon it; making a plough, and a speed for a waggon wheel. The standard a blue flag—motto—"*the united wheelwrights!*" Followed by twenty-two of the trade, headed by messrs. Conrad Rohman and Nicholas Reep.

LIII. Tin-plate workers.

Preceded by Joseph Finaur and Martin Riser, carrying by turns, a flag, bearing the arms of the company properly emblazoned—followed by ten workmen in green aprons.

LIV.

Skinner, breeches-makers, and glovers.

Headed by messrs. John Lisse and George Cooper; one carrying in his hand a beaming knife, and the other a pring knife: the standard borne by mr. Shreiner, viz. on one side a deer, and below it a glove; on the other, a golden fleece, and below a pair of breeches—motto—"*may our manufacture be equal in its consumption to its usefulness.*" Followed by fifty-eight of the trade in blackskin breeches and gloves, and wearing bucks-tails in their hats. To these mr. Joseph Rogers,

parchment and glue manufacture, attached himself.

LV. Tallow chandlers.

Mr. Richard Porter, master. Two standards: first, the company's arms, on a blue field, trimmed with white, three doves with olive branches; over the arms, an angel bearing St. John Baptist's head; on each side two blazing lamps.—Motto, "let your light so shine." Second standard, a representation of a chandelier of thirteen branches, a lighted candle in each, and thirteen silver stars in a half circle. Inscription—"the Stars of America, a light to the world." Motto, at the bottom of the chandelier—"united in one." The uniform, blue and white cockades, blue aprons bound with white, and a dove painted in the middle of each; a white rod surmounted by an olive branch, in each person's hand. Twenty in number.

LVI. Victuallers.

A flag, with this inscription—"the death of anarchy and confusion. We feed the poor and hungry." Two axe-men preceding two stately oxen, weighing 300lbs. Ten boys dressed in white, five on the right, and five on the left of the oxen, carrying small flags, with the names of the states that have ratified the federal constitution; two cleaver men; a band of music. Conductors—messieurs Philip Hall, George Welper, Philip Odenheimer, and Conrad Hoff, followed by eighty-six master-victuallers, all dressed in white. The oxen were killed, and the hides and tallow sold for bread, which was given with the meat to the poor.

LVII.

Printers, book-binders, and stationers. These united professions had the federal printing press erected on a stage nine feet square, which was drawn by four grey horses; there were also, a frame, cases, and all other implements necessary for the business. On the stage were two pressmen and a compositor at work. Mercury, the god of intelligence, was personated by Mr. Durant, who was dressed in character, having wings affixed to his head and feet, a garland of flowers round his temples, and a caduceus in his hand. He distributed among the spectators, some thousand copies of the following ode, written for the occasion, by

the hon. F. Hopkinson, esq. and printed before and during the procession at the Federal Press.

O H for a muse of fire! to mount
the skies,

And to a list'ning world proclaim—
Behold! behold! an empire rise!

An era new, Time as he flies,
Hath enter'd in the book of Fame.

On Alleghany's tow'ring head
Echo shall stand—the tidings spread,

And o'er the lakes, and milly floods
around,

An era new resound.

See! where Columbia sits alone,
And from her star-bespangled

throne,
Beholds the gay procession move along,

And hears the trumpet, and the cho-
ral song—

She hears her sons rejoice—
Looks into future times, and sees

The num'rous blessings heav'n de-
crees,

And with her plaudit, joins the
gen'ral voice.

"Tis done! 'tis done! my sons,"
She cries,

"In war are valiant, and in council
wise

"Wisdom and valour shall my rights
defend,

"And o'er my vast domain those
rights extend;

"Science shall flourish—genius stretch
her wing,

"In native strains Columbian muses
sing;

"Wealth crown the arts, and justice
clean her scales,

"Commerce her pond'rous anchor
weigh,

"Wide spread her sails,
"And in far distant seas her flag dis-
play.

"My sons for freedom fought, nor
fought in vain;

"But found a naked goddess was their
gain:

"Good government alone can shew
the maid,

"In robes of social happiness array'd."

Hail to this festival! all hail the
day!

Columbia's standard on her roof
display;

And let the people's motto ever be,
"United thus, and thus united, free."

An ode, in the German language, fitted to the purpose, and printed by Mr. Steiner, was also thrown amongst the people, as the procession moved along. Ten small packages, containing the English ode and the list of toasts for the day, were made up and addressed to the ten states in union respectively; these were tied to pigeons, which at intervals rose from Mercury's cap, and flew off, with the acclamations of an admiring multitude.

Mr. William Sellers, sen. bore the standard of the united professions; arms, —azure, a chevron argent, charged with an American bald-eagle volant, and two reins of paper (corded, over blue covers) between three books closed; and in chief, perched on the point of the chevron, a dove with an olive branch; all proper. Supporters, two Fames, blowing their trumpets, clothed with sky-blue flowing robes, spangled with stars, argent. Crest, a bible displayed, proper, on a wreath azure and argent. Under the escutcheon, two pens placed saltier ways, proper. Motto—“*we protect and are supported by liberty.*” After the standard, masters of the combined professions, followed by journeymen and apprentices, each carrying a scroll tied with blue silk binding, exhibiting the word “*typographer,*” illuminated by ten stars in union. Fifty in the train.

LVIII. Saddlers.

A saddler's shop dressed with saddlery, and a variety of ready made work, elegant American plated furniture, &c. drawn by two fine horses. In the shop Mr. Stephen Burrows and a number of hands at work, one of whom (having the different parts in readiness) completed a neat saddle during the procession. The standard, carried by Messrs. Jehosaphat Polk and John Young, was of green silk, with the company's arms elegantly painted and gilt.—Motto, “*our trust is in God.*” The company was headed by Messrs. John Stephens and John Marr. Mr. William Healy, silver-plater, joined himself to this corps, carrying a federal bit, of his own workmanship.

LIX. Stone-cutters.

Three apprentices before with tools, and two with the orders of the operative lodge, one with the standard,

in mason's order: the rest followed with pieces of polished marble. Twenty in number.

LX. Bread and biscuit bakers.

A standard bearing the bread bakers' arms, properly emblazoned—motto—“*may our country never want bread.*” Uniform, white shirts and full plaited aprons, quite round the waist, with a light blue sash. A stage, with a baker's oven six feet in diameter, and three hands at work as the procession went on, directed by a master baker, who distributed bread to the people as it came out of the oven. Headed by Mr. George Mayer.

Biscuit bakers' standard—a white flag with the representation of a bake-house and several hands working in the different branches of the business—motto, “*may the federal government revive our trade.*” Messrs. Thomas Hopkins and Mathias Landenberger in front of twelve masters. Messrs. John Peters, senior, and William Echart, closed the rear; each master carrying a small peale. The number of bakers in procession one hundred and thirty.

LXI. Gunsmiths.

A stage erected upon a four wheel carriage, drawn by four horses, being in length fourteen feet, and in breadth eight feet, with a motto in large letters on each side, “*federal armoury,*” with a number of hands thereon at work, employed in different branches of the trade, conducted by two senior masters, viz. John Nicholson and Joseph Perkins; Abraham Morrow bearing a standard at the head of the company, in rear of the carriage, the standard decorated with sundry devices representing the arms belonging to the trade. The standard, a large white silk flag, with cross guns in the middle, at the top of the cross guns the cap of liberty, with the letters CP. (city proof); underneath the guns, the cross pistols, with the letter V (viewed); at the end nearest the staff, a powder cask; at the opposite end, the representation of three balls. The uniform of the company, green baize aprons with green strings.

LXII. Coppersmiths.

A car fourteen by seven feet, drawn by four horses, with three hands at work at stills and tea kettles, under

the direction of Mr. Benjamin Harbison.

A standard with the arms of the trade, and other things emblematical, surrounded with thirteen stars, borne by two masters; seventeen masters of the profession following.

LXIII.

Gold-smiths, silver-smiths and jewellers.
William Ball, esq. senior member, with an urn.

Standard bearers, messrs. Joseph Gee and John German, carrying a silk flag with the silver-smiths' arms on one side of it—motto—*justitia virtutum regina.* And on the reverse the genius of America, holding in her hand a silver urn, with the following motto: *the purity, brightness and solidity of this metal are emblematical of that liberty which we expect from the new constitution: her head surrounded by thirteen stars, ten of them very brilliant, representing the states which have ratified; two of them less bright, representing New York and North Carolina, whose ratifications are shortly expected: one with three dark points and two light ones, an emblem of Rhode Island, and one of equal lustre with the first ten, just emerging from the horizon, near one half seen, for the rising state of Kentucky; after which followed the rest of the masters, with their journeymen and apprentices: in all thirty-five.*

LXIV. Distillers.

On a standard of light blue silk a still, worm, tub, and other implements of the business, neatly painted: the standard borne by Mr. Michael Shubert, and followed by twelve distillers.

LXV. Tobacconists.

Headed by Mr. John Riley: the standard of white silk; a tobacco plant with thirteen leaves, ten in perfection, three not finished, a hoghead of tobacco on one side of the plant, a roll of plug tobacco, bottle and bladder of snuff; over the plant on the other side are thirteen stars ten silvered, and shining bright, the other three not finished—carried by Mr. Thomas Leiper:—motto—*Success to the tobacco plant.* Each member with a green apron and blue strings, a plume of the different kinds of tobacco leaves in his hat, and different tools of his profession in his hands.

Conductors—messrs. Hamilton, Few, Stimble and Murphy. Seventy in number.

LXVI. Brass-founders.

Mr. Daniel King, in a car drawn by four grey horses, with emblematical colours, and a furnace in blast during the whole procession. He furnished a three-inch howitzer, which was mounted and fired with the artillery on Union Green; his journeymen and apprentices also heated several other articles in that ingenious branch. The motto of the colours, *in vana terra her treasure hides.* The whole was executed by Mr. King, at his own expence.

LXVII.

Stocking manufacturers.

Headed by Mr. George Freytag; thirty in number: their colours white, with a pair of blue stockings across, a cap above, finger mitt below, encircled with a gilded heart, a gilded crown with ten horns or points; on each, a blue star; above all—Motto—*the union of the American stocking manufacturers.*

LXVIII.

Tanners and carriers.

Tanners twenty five in number, led by Mr. George Leib, carrying the flag with the company's arms.—Motto, *God be with us.*

Carriers, led by Mr. George Oakley, carrying the flag with the company's arms. Motto, *Spes nostra Deus.* Followed by thirty-four of the trade, each carrying a currying knife, and wearing a blue apron and jean coat of our new manufactory.

LXIX. Upholsterers.

Headed by messrs. John Mason and John Davis. In front, a cushion with its drapery, on which fluttered a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, and on its head a double scroll. Motto, *be liberty thine.* Followed by a cabriole sofa decorated.

LX. Sugar refiners.

Conducted by the honourable Christopher Kucher, captain Jacob Lawerswyler, messrs. Benjamin Pennington, John Morgan, David Miercken, Adam Cornman and Henry Clause, wearing black cockades, blue sashes and white aprons, with a blue standard: Arms—on a staff, erect in pale, proper, a cap of liberty, azure, turned up ermine;

placed between two sugar loaves in fess, covered with blue paper; on a chief of the third, thirteen stars argent: crest, a lighted candle, in a candlestick inscribed on the foot with the word "proof," proper—motto, in a scroll over the crest, "double re-
-fined." The whole ornamented with sugar canes; two of which are placed, saltier ways, under the escutcheon, and extending up the sides thereof. Under the arms, the words "American manufacture." The standard was followed by thirty-six persons of the trade; with white aprons, (on which were painted sugar-loaves, marked ten) and bearing the various implements of the business.

LXXI. Brewers.

Ten in number, headed by Reuben Haines, with ten ears of barley in their hats, and stalks of hop-vines, carrying malt-shovels and mashing oars; one dray loaded with malt and hops, and one loaded with two hog-heads and a butt, marked, "beer, ale, porter," with the following inscription, "proper drink for Americans;" a standard carried by Luke Morris, decorated with the brewers' arms: motto, "home-brewed is best."

LXXII.

Peruke-makers and barber-surgeons, preceded by messrs. Perrie and Fautwine, full dressed. The standard, a white field with the arms of the company, and other devices suited to the occasion, viz. a pillar, the emblem of strength, with a cap of liberty, supported by twelve hands, in gules, representing the twelve concurring states that called the grand convention; a pelican and her young, in a field, azure, the arms of the barber surgeons; a goat rampant, in full coat, argent, in a field, sable, the arms of the peruke-makers; with two arms extended at top, hand in hand, the emblem of union and friendship; supporters to the arms, a land and river horse, with ornaments. Motto, "united we stand."

The treasurer of the company—the trustees—the company by seniority, hand in hand, six abreast, consisting of seventy-two, each wearing a white sash, with a black relief down the middle, and cockades of the same, in honour of the first and great ally of the united states.

LXXIII. Engravers.

Their armorial insignia (devised for the occasion) were—Or, on a chevron engrailed, gules (between a parallel ruler sable, barred and studded of the first, and two gravers saltier ways, azure, handle of the third) three plates: the crest, a copper plate on a sand bag proper, inscribed underneath, in large capitals, ENGRAVERS.

LXXIV. Plasterers.

(No return.)

LXXV. Brush-makers.

A white flag, with a wild boar, and a bundle of bristles over him; the motto, "federal brush manufactory." The flag carried by mr. Roger Flatman, jun.

LXXVI. Stay-makers.

were represented by mr. Francis Serre, with his first journeyman carrying an elegant pair of lady's stays.

LXXVII.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Rees, with the standard of the second regiment.

LXXVIII.

The civil and military officers of congress in the city.

LXXIX.

The supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. [His excellency the president was too much indisposed to attend.]

LXXX.

The justices of the common pleas and the magistrates.

LXXXI.

Sheriff and coroner on horseback.

LXXXII.

Board of city wardens.

City treasurer, and secretary to the board.

Clerks of the markets, with standard, weights and measures.

Constable of the watch, with his two assistants, bearing their staves.

Music.

Twenty watchmen, with their staves decorated, and in their proper dress.

Twenty silent watchmen, with their staves.

Watchmen, calling the hour ten o'clock and a glorious star light morning.

The hour and stars alluded to the ten states who have adopted the constitution.

LXXXIII.

The street commissioners.

LXXXIV.

The gentlemen of the bar, headed by the honourable Edward Shippen, esq. president of the common pleas, and William Bradford, esq. attorney-general, followed by the students of law.

LXXXV.

The clergy of the different christian denominations, with the rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm.

LXXXVI.

The college of physicians, headed by their president, dr. John Redman, and followed by the students in physic.

LXXXVII.

Students of the university, headed by the vice-provost, and of the episcopal academy, and all of the schools in the city, preceded by their respective principals, professors, masters and tutors; a small flag borne before them inscribed with these words, "the rising generation."

LXXXVIII.

The county troop of light horse, commanded by major W. Macpherson, brought up the rear of the whole.

Major Fullerton attended the right wing, and col. Meniges the left wing of the line.

Messrs. Stoneburner, Hiltzheimer and Jonathan Penrose, furnished and superintended the horses for the carriages.

This grand procession began to move from the place of rendezvous about half past nine (as was before mentioned) and the front arrived at Union Green, in front of Bush Hill, about half past twelve. The length of the line was about one mile and a half; the distance marched through about three miles. As the procession came into Fourth-street, captain David Zeigler and lieutenant John Armstrong had drawn up their company of continental troops, and saluted the procession as it passed, according to military rule.

A very large circular range of tables, covered with canvas awnings, and plentifully spread with a cold collation, had been prepared the day before by the committee of provisions. In the centre of this spacious circle the grand edifice was placed, and the ship Union moored. The flags of the consuls and other standards were planted round the edifice.

As soon as the rear of the line had arrived, James Wilson, esq. addressed the people from the federal edifice in the following oration:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOUR candid and generous indulgence I may well bespeak, for many reasons, I shall mention but one. While I express it, I feel it in all its force. My abilities are unequal—abilities far superior to mine would be unequal—to the occasion, on which I have the honor of being called to address you.

A people, free and enlightened, ESTABLISHING and RATIFYING a system of government, which they have previously CONSIDERED, EXAMINED and APPROVED! This is the spectacle, which we are assembled to celebrate; and it is the most dignified one that has yet appeared on our globe. Numerous and splendid have been the triumphs of conquerors. But from what causes have they originated?—Of what consequences have they been productive? They have generally begun in ambition: they have generally ended in tyranny. But nothing tyrannical can participate of dignity; and to Freedom's eye, *Suzorais* himself appears contemptible, even when he treads on the necks of kings.

The senators of Rome, seated on their curule chairs, and surrounded with all their official lustre, were an object much more respectable; and we view, without displeasure, the admiration of those untutored savages, who considered them as so many gods upon earth. But who were those senators? They were only a part of a society: they were vested only with inferior powers.

What is the object exhibited to our contemplation? **A WHOLE PEOPLE exercising its first and greatest power—performing an act of SOVEREIGNTY, ORIGINAL, and UNLIMITED!**

The scene before us is *unexampled* as well as *magnificent*. The greatest part of governments have been the deformed offspring of force and fear. With these we deign not comparison. But there have been others, which have formed bold pretensions to higher regard. You have heard of SPARTA, of ATHENS and of ROME; you have heard of their admired constitutions, and of their high-prized freedom. In fancied right of these, they conceived themselves to be elevated above the rest of the human race, whom they marked with the degrading title of *Barbarians*. But did they, in all their pomp and pride of liberty, ever furnish, to the astonished world, an exhibition similar to that which we now contemplate? Were their constitutions framed by those, who were appointed for that purpose, by the people? After they were framed, were they submitted to the consideration of the people? Had the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments concerning them? Were they to

stand or fall by the people's approving or rejecting vote? To all these questions, attentive and impartial history obliges us to answer in the negative. The people were either unfit to be trusted, or their law-givers were too ambitious to trust them.

The far-famed establishment of LYCURGUS was introduced by deception and fraud. Under the specious pretence of consulting the oracle concerning his laws, he prevailed on the SPARTANS to make a temporary experiment of them during his absence, and to swear that they would suffer no alteration of them till his return. Taking a disingenuous advantage of their scrupulous regard for their oaths, he prevented his return by a voluntary death, and, in this manner, endeavoured to secure a proud immortality to his system.

Even SOLOON—the mild and moderating SOLOON—far from considering himself as employed only to propose such regulations as he should think best calculated for promoting the happiness of the commonwealth, made and promulgated his laws with all the haughty airs of absolute power. On more occasions than one, we find him boasting, with much self-complacency, of his extreme forbearance and condescension, because he did not establish a disposition in his own favour, and because he did not reduce his equals to the humiliating condition of his slaves.

Did NUMA submit his institutions to the good sense and free investigation of ROMANS? They were received in precious communications from the goddess EGERIA, with whose presence and regard he was supremely favoured; and they were imposed on the easy faith of the citizens, as the dictates of an inspiration that was divine.

Such, my fellow-citizens, was the origin of the most splendid establishments that have been hitherto known; and such were the arts, to which they owed their introduction and success.

What a flattering contrast arises from a retrospect of the scenes which we now commemorate! Delegates were appointed to deliberate and propose. They met and performed their delegated trust. The result of their deliberations was laid before the people. It was discussed and scrutinized in the fullest, freest and severest manner—by speaking, by writing and by printing—by individuals and by public bodies—by its friends and by its enemies. What was the issue? Most favourable and most glorious to the system.—In state after state, at time after time, it was ratified—in some states unanimously—on the whole, by a large and very respectable majority.

It would be improper now to examine its qualities. A decent respect for those who have accepted it, will lead us to presume that it is worthy of their acceptance. The deliberate ratifications, which have taken place, at once recommend the system, and the people, by whom it has been ratified.

But why, methinks I hear some one say—why is so much exultation displayed in celebrating this event? We are prepared to give the reasons of our joy. We rejoice, because, under this constitution, we hope to see just government, and to enjoy the blessings that walk in its train.

Let us begin with PEACE—the mild and modest harbinger of felicity! How seldom does the amiable wanderer choose, for her permanent residence, the habitations of men! In their systems, she sees too many arrangements, civil and ecclesiastical, inconsistent with the calmness and benignity of her temper. In the old world, how many millions of men do we behold, unprofitable to society, burdensome to industry, the props of establishments that deserve not to be supported, the causes of distrust in the times of peace, and the instruments of destruction in the times of war? Why are they not employed in cultivating useful arts and in forwarding public improvements? Let us indulge the pleasing expectation that such will be the operation of government in the UNITED STATES. Why may we not hope, that, disentangled from the intrigues and jealousies of European politics, and unmoled with the alarm and solicitude to which these intrigues and jealousies give birth, our councils will be directed to the encouragement, and our strength will be exerted in the cultivation of all the arts of peace?

Of these, the first is AGRICULTURE. This is true in all countries: in the UNITED STATES, its truth is of peculiar importance. The subsistence of man, the materials of manufactures, the articles of commerce—all spring originally from the soil. On agriculture, therefore, the wealth of nations is founded. Whether we consult the observations that reason will suggest, or attend to the information that history will give, we shall, in each case, be satisfied of the influence of government, good or bad, upon the state of agriculture. In a government, whose maxims are those of oppression, property is insecure. It is given, it is taken away by caprice. Where there is no security for property, there is no encouragement for industry. Without industry, the richer the soil, the more it abounds with weeds. The evidence of history warrants the truth of these general remarks. Attend to Greece—and compare her agriculture in ancient and in modern times. THEN, smiling harvest bore testimony to the bountiful boons of liberty. Now, the very earth languishes under oppression. View the Campagna of Rome. How melancholy the prospect! Whichever way you turn your afflicted eyes, scenes of desolation croud before them. Waste and barrenness appear around you in all their hideous forms. What is the reason? With double tyranny the land is cursed. Open the classic page: you trace, in chaste description, the beautiful reverse of every thing

you have seen. Whence proceeds the difference? When that description was made, the force of liberty pervaded the soil.

But is agriculture the only art, which feels the influence of government? Over MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE its power is equally prevalent. There the same causes operate—and there they produce the same effects. The industrious village, the busy city, the crowded port—all these are the gifts of liberty; and without a good government, liberty cannot exist.

These are advantages, but these are not all the advantages that result from a system of good government.—Agriculture, manufactures and commerce will insure to us plenty, convenience and elegance. But is there not something still wanting to finish the man? Are internal virtues and accomplishments less estimable or less attracting than external arts and ornaments? Is the operation of government less powerful upon the former than upon the latter? By no means. Upon this as upon a preceding topic, reason and history will concur in their information and advice. In a serene mind, the SCIENCES and the VIRTUES love to dwell. But can the mind of a man be serene, when the property, liberty, subsistence of himself, and of those, for whom he feels more than he feels for himself, depend on a tyrant's nod. If the dispirited subject of oppression can, with difficulty, exert his enfeebled faculties, so far as to provide, on the incessant demands of nature, food just enough to lengthen out his wretched existence, can it be expected that, in such a state, he will experience those fine and vigorous movements of the soul, without the full and free exercise of which, science and virtue will never flourish? Look around you to the nations that now exist. View, in historic retrospect, the nations that have heretofore existed. The collected result will be, an entire conviction of these all-interesting truths—where TYRANNY reigns, there is the COUNTRY of IGNORANCE and VICE—where GOOD GOVERNMENT prevails, there is the COUNTRY of SCIENCE and VIRTUE. Under a good government, therefore, we must look for the accomplished man.

But shall we confine our views even here? While we wish to be accomplished men and citizens, shall we wish to be nothing more? While we perform our duty, and promote our happiness in this world, shall we bestow no regards upon the next? Does no connexion subsist between the two? From this connexion flows the most important of all the blessings of good government. But here let us pause—unassisted reason can guide us no farther—she directs us to that HEAVEN-DESCENDED SCIENCE, by which LIFE and IMMORTALITY have been brought to light.

May we not now say, that we have reason for our joy? But while we cherish the de-

lightful emotion, let us remember those things, which are requisite to give it permanence and stability. Shall we lie supine, and look in listless languor, for those blessings and enjoyments, to which attention is inseparably attached? If we would be happy, we must be active. The constitution and our manners must mutually support and be supported. Even on this festivity, it will not be disagreeable or incongruous to review the virtues and manners that both justify and adorn it.

FAUCALITY and TEMPERANCE first attract our attention. These simple but powerful virtues are the sole foundation, on which a good government can rest with security. They were the virtues, which nursed and educated infant ROME, and prepared her for all her greatness. But in the giddy hour of her prosperity, she spurned from her the obscure instruments, by which it was procured; and, in their place, substituted luxury and dissipation. The consequence was such as might have been expected. She preserved, for some time, a gay and flourishing appearance; but the internal health and soundness of her constitution were gone. At last, she fell a victim to the poisonous draughts, which were administered by her perfidious favourites. The fate of Rome, both in her rising and in her falling state, will be the fate of every other nation that shall follow both parts of her example.

INDUSTRY appears next among the virtues of a good citizen. Idleness is the nurse of villains. The industrious alone constitute a nation's strength. I will not expatiate on this fruitful subject. Let one animating reflection suffice. In a well-constituted commonwealth, the industry of every citizen extends beyond himself. A common interest pervades the society. EACH gains from ALL, and ALL gain from EACH. It has often been observed, that the sciences flourish all together: the remark applies equally to the arts.

Your patriotic feelings attest the truth of what I say, when, among the virtues necessary to merit and preserve the advantages of a good government, I number a warm and uniform ATTACHMENT to LIBERTY, and to the CONSTITUTION. The enemies of liberty are artful and insidious. A counterfeit steals her dress, imitates her manner, forges her signature, assumes her name. But the real name of the deceiver is treachery. Such is her effrontery, that she will charge liberty to her face with imposture; and she will, with shameless front, insist that herself alone is the genuine character, and that herself alone is entitled to the regard, which the genuine character deserves. With the giddy and undiscerning, on whom a deeper impression is made by dazzling impudence than by modest merit, her pretensions are often successful. She receives the honours of liberty, and liberty herself is

treated as a *tray* or *paper*. Generally, however, this bold *tray* or *paper* is only a secondary part. Though the slave appear upon the stage, her motions are regulated by dark *Ambition*, who has concealed behind the curtain, and who knows that *Despotism*, his or her favourite, can always follow the footsteps of *Lucifer*. Against these enemies of liberty, who act in concert, though they appear on opposite sides, the patriot citizen will keep a watchful guard.

A good constitution is the greatest blessing which a society can enjoy. Next to order, that it is the duty of every citizen to use his best and most unremitting endeavours for preserving it pure, healthy and vigorous? For the accomplishment of this great purpose, the exertions of no one citizen are unimportant. Let no one, therefore, harbour, for a moment, the mean idea, that he is and can be of no value to his country: let the contrary manly impulsion animate his soul. Every one can, at many times, perform, to the State, *useful services*; and he, who steadily pursues the road of patriotism, has the most inviting prospect of being able, at some times, to perform *eminent ones*. Allow me to direct your attention, in a very particular manner, to a momentous part, which, by this constitution, every citizen will frequently be called to act. All those in places of power and trust will be elected either immediately by the people, or in such a manner that their appointment will depend ultimately on such immediate election. All the *derivative* movements of government must spring from the *original* movement of the *people at large*. If to this they give a sufficient force and a just direction, all the others will be governed by its controlling power. To speak without a metaphor, if the people, at their elections, take care to choose none but representatives that are wise and good, their representatives will take care, in their turn, to choose or appoint none but such as are wise and good also. The remark applies to every succeeding election and appointment. Thus the characters proper for public officers will be diffused from the *immediate elections* of the people over the *remotest parts* of administration. Of what *immense consequence* is it, then, that this *primary* duty should be *faithfully* and *skillfully* discharged! On the *faithful* and *skillful* discharge of it, the public happiness or infelicity, under this and every other constitution, must, in a very great measure, depend. For, believe me, no government, even the best, can be happily administered by ignorant or vicious men. You will forgive me, I am sure, for endeavouring to impress upon your minds, in the strongest manner, the importance of this great duty. It is the first *conclusion* in politics; and if an error is committed here, it can never be corrected in any subsequent process: the certain consequence must be

disaster. Let no one say, that he is but a single citizen; and that his ticket will be but one in the box. That one ticket may turn the election. In battle, every soldier should consider the *public safety* as depending on his single arm: at an election, every citizen should consider the *public happiness* as depending on his single vote.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE is necessary to the happiness and perfection of man. Whatever attainments are already reached, attainments still higher should be pursued. Let us, therefore, strive with noble emulation. Let us suppose we have done nothing, while any thing yet remains to be done. Let us, with fervent zeal, press forward, and make *unceasing advances* in every thing that can SUPPORT, IMPROVE, REFINE, or EMBELLISH society. To enter into particulars under each of these heads, and to dilate them according to their importance, would be improper at this time. A few remarks on the last of them, will be congenial with the entertainments of this auspicious day.

If we give the slightest attention to NATURE, we shall discover, that with utility, she is curious to blend ornament. Can we imitate a better pattern? Public exhibitions have been the favourite amusements of some of the wisest and most accomplished nations. GREECE, in her most flourishing era, considered her games as far from being the least respectable among her public establishments. The *shows* of the Circus evince that, on this subject, the sentiments of GREECE were fortified by those of ROME.

Public processions may be so planned and executed as to join both the properties of nature's rule. They may instruct and improve, while they entertain and please. They may point out the elegance or usefulness of the sciences and the arts. They may preserve the memory, and engrave the importance of great political events. They may represent, with peculiar tendency and force, the operation and effects of great political truths. The picturesque and splendid decorations around me, furnish the most beautiful and most brilliant proofs, that these remarks are FAR FROM BEING IMAGINARY.

The ornament of our government has been eminently glorious: let our progress in every excellence be proportionably great. It will—it must be so. What an entrancing prospect opens on the UNITED STATES! Placid MRS BARRY walks in front, attended by the venerable plough. Lowing herds adorn our valleys: bleating flocks spread over our hills: verdant meadows, enclosed pastures, yellow harvests, bending orchards, rise in rapid succession from east to west. Plenty, with her copious horn, sits easy smiling, and, in conscious complacency, enjoys and provides over the scene. Commerce next advances to all her splendid

and embellished forms. The rivers, and lakes, and seas, are crowded with ships. Their shores are covered with cities. The cities are filled with inhabitants. The arts, decked with elegance, yet with simplicity, appear in beautiful variety, and well-arranged arrangements. Around them are diffused, in rich abundance, the necessaries, the decorations, and the ornaments of life. With heartfelt contentment, RURALITY beholds his harvest labours flourishing and secure. PEACE walks serene and unaltered over all the unimpeded regions—while LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and RELIGION, go hand in hand, harmoniously, protesting, enlightening, and exalting all! HAPPY COUNTRY! MAY THE HAPPINESS BE PERPETUAL!

The several light companies were then drawn off by captain Heytham to an eminence nearly opposite, where they fired a feu-de-joie of three rounds, also three volleys, followed by three cheers, to testify their satisfaction on this joyful occasion.

After the oration, the company went to dinner.

No spirits or wines of any kind were introduced; American porter, beer and cyder were the only liquors. With these were drank the following toasts, announced by the trumpet, and answered by a discharge of artillery—a round of ten to each toast, and these were in like manner answered by a discharge from the ship Rising Sun, at her moorings.

T O A S T S.

1. The people of the united states.
2. Honour and immortality to the members of the late federal convention.
3. General Washington.
4. The king of France.
5. The united netherlands.
6. The foreign powers in alliance with the united states.
7. The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the united states.
8. The heroes who have fallen in defence of our liberties.
9. May reason, and not the sword, hereafter decide all national disputes.
10. The whole family of mankind.

It should not be omitted, that the several trades furnished the devices, mottoes, machines and decorations themselves, and at the expence of their respective companies—and that by much the greatest part of the work exhibited on that day, was completed between Monday morning and the Thursday evening following.

The military in general, horse, artillery and infantry, were completely dressed and accoutred, according to the uniforms of their respective corps, and made a most martial appearance; being distributed in various parts of the line, they gave a beautiful variety to the whole, and evinced that their soldiers and citizens united in favour of the new government.

The whole of this vast body was formed, and the entertainment of the day conducted with a regularity and decorum far beyond all reasonable expectation. The footways, the windows and roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators, exhibiting a spectacle truly magnificent and irresistibly animating. But what was more pleasing to the contemplative mind, universal love and harmony prevailed, and every countenance appeared to be the index of a heart glowing with urbanity and rational joy. This pleasing idea was much supported by a circumstance which probably never before occurred in such extent—viz. the clergy of almost every denomination united in charity and brotherly love—*may they and their flocks so walk through life!*

It is impossible to be precise in numbers on such an occasion; but averaging several opinions, there were about five thousand in the line of procession, and about seventeen thousand on Union Green. The green was entirely cleared by six o'clock in the evening, and the edifice, ship, and several machines being withdrawn, the citizens soberly retired to their respective homes. The weather was remarkably favourable for the season—cloudy without rain, and a brisk wind from the south during the whole day. At night the ship Rising Sun was handsomely illuminated in honour of this great festival.

Such is the account we have been enabled to give of this memorable exhibition—it is very probable there may be some omissions; if so, the committee can only assure their fellow citizens that no neglect or offence was intended to any individual or company whatever—the shortness of the time, and the complicated nature of the task, they have undertaken, must be their apology.

As the system of government (now

fully ratified) has been the occasion of much present joy, so may it prove a source of future blessing to our country, and the glory of our rising empire.

Published by order,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Chairman of the committee
of arrangement.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE FEDERAL PROCESSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1786, IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN THIS CITY TO HIS FRIEND IN A NEIGHBOURING TOWN.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HEREWITH you will receive an account of our late procession in honour of the establishment of the Federal Government. It was drawn up by Judge Hopkinson, a gentleman to whose patriotism, ingenuity, and taste, our city is much indebted for the entertainment.

To this account I cannot help adding a few facts and remarks that occurred during the day, and which were of too minute or speculative a nature to be introduced in the general account published by order of the committee of arrangement.

The Procession gave universal pleasure. Never upon any occasion during the late war did I see such deep-seated joy in every countenance. Foreigners speak of it in the highest terms, and many of them, who have seen the splendid processions of coronations in Europe, declare, that they all yield, in the effect of pleasure, to our happy exhibition in honour of our Federal Government.

The connection of the great event of Independence---the French alliance---the Peace---and the election of general Washington, with the adoption of the constitution, was happily calculated to unite the most remarkable transports of the mind which were felt during the war, with the great event of the day, and to produce such a tide of joy as has seldom been felt in any age or country. Political joy is one of the strongest emotions of the human mind. Think then, my friend, from the objects of it which have been mentioned, how powerful must have been its action upon the mind on this occasion.

The first thing that struck me in viewing the procession, was, the occasion of it.

It was not to celebrate a victory obtained in blood over any part of our fellow-creatures....No city reduced to ashes---no army conquered by capitulation---no news of slaughtered thousands brought the citizens of Philadelphia together. It was to celebrate a triumph of knowledge over

ignorance, of virtue over vice, and of liberty over slavery. It was to celebrate the birth of a free government, the objects of which were to lessen the number of widows and orphans, by preventing the effusion of human blood; to save human nature from the disgrace and desolations of war, and to establish and extend the blessings of peace throughout the continent of America.

The order of the procession was regular, and kept correspondent order in all classes of spectators. A solemn silence reigned both in the streets and at the windows of the houses. This must be ascribed to the sublimity of the sight, and the pleasure it excited in every mind; for sublime objects and intense pleasure never fail of producing silence.

Perhaps a greater number or a greater combination of passions never seized, at the same time, upon every faculty of the soul. The patriot enjoyed a complete triumph, whether the objects of his patriotism were the security of liberty, the establishment of law, the protection of manufactures, or the extension of science in his country. The benevolent man saw a precedent established for forming free governments in every part of the world. The man of humanity contemplated the end of the distresses of his fellow-citizens in the revival of commerce and agriculture. Even the selfish passions were not idle. The ambitious man beheld, with pleasure, the honours that were to be disposed of by the new government, and the man of wealth realized once more the safety of his goods and rents, against the inroads of paper money and tender laws. Every person felt one of these passions, many more than one, and some all of them, during the procession. No wonder then that it gave so much and such delicate pleasure. But this was not all. The emblems afforded food for the understanding likewise. The history of the most important events of the war, and the inscriptions and devices upon many of the flags gave occasional employment for that noble power of the mind, and added much to the pleasure of the sight. Even the *Jesuit* partook of the entertainment, for the variety of colours displayed in the various ornaments of the machines and flags, and in the dresses of the citizens, together with an excellent band of music, at once charmed the eyes and ears of the spectators, and thereby introduced the body to partake, in a certain degree, of the feast of the mind.

The effects of the procession, upon the minds and bodies of our citizens, deserve to be noticed.---It forced open every heart, inasmuch that many people provided cooling liquors, with which they regaled their fellow citizens as they walked in the procession. It likewise invigorated the muscles of the body. The company assem-

went at eight o'clock, and were upon foot at the place of parade, and in the procession till one. The distance they marched was three miles, and yet scarcely a person complained of fatigue, altho' there were many old and weakly people in the procession. But this sudden exertment of the vigour of the body left a corresponding debility behind it; for I scarcely met a person in the afternoon, that did not complain of fatigue, and discover a desire to retire to rest early in the evening.

It was very remarkable, that every countenance wore an air of dignity as well as pleasure. Every tradesman's boy in the procession seemed to consider himself as a principal in the business. Rank for a while forgot all its claims, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with the learned and mechanical Professions, seemed to acknowledge, by their harmony and respect for each other, that they were all necessary to each other, and all useful in cultivated society. These circumstances distinguished this Procession from the processions in Europe, which are commonly instituted in honour of single persons. The military alone partake of the splendor of such exhibitions. Farmers and Tradesmen are either deemed unworthy of such connexions, or are introduced like horses or buildings, only to add to the strength or length of the procession. Such is the difference between the effects of a republican and monarchical government upon the minds of men!

I need not suggest to you how much this mixture of the mechanical and learned professions in a public exhibition is calculated to render trades of all kinds respectable in our country. Farmers and tradesmen are the pillars of national happiness and prosperity. It would seem as if heaven stamped a peculiar value upon agriculture and mechanical arts in America, by selecting WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to be two of the principal agents in the late revolution. The titles of farmer and mechanic, therefore, can never fail of being peculiarly agreeable in the united states, while gratitude and patriotism live in American breasts. I wish the different trades in Philadelphia may avail themselves of their late sudden and accidental association, and form themselves into distinct incorporated companies. Many advantages would arise to them from such institutions, especially if part of the objects of their union should be to establish a fund for the relief of the infirm or decayed members of their companies, and of their widows and orphans.---Two and six-pence or half a dollar, thrown into a common stock, by each tradesman every month, would produce a fund sufficient for all these benevolent purposes, and would not be missed out of the ordinary profits of his labour. It is

impossible to tell how much distress might, by these means, be prevented, or relieved.

It would give me pleasure to remark upon the effect of every article that composed the procession. But this would lead me far beyond the limits I have prescribed to myself in this letter.

The triumphal car was truly sublime--It was raised above every other object. The Constitution was carried by a great officer, to denote the elevation of the government, and of law and justice, above every thing else in the United States.

The sight of the ship complete in all its parts, moving upon dry land, conveyed emotions to every heart, that cannot be described. She was a ship of war. I wish the procession could have been conducted without blending the emblems of Peace and War together; but this was impossible, while armies and navies are considered as necessary appendages of the sovereignty of independent states. The United States have taught the nations of the world, that it is possible to terminate disputes by appeals to reason, instead of the sword. I do not despair of this mode of deciding national disputes becoming general, in the course of the approaching century. It will be a less change in human affairs, than has been produced by reason and religion in the course of the last two hundred years.

The plain white dresses of the victuallers and bakers were very happily calculated to excite such ideas of their respective arts, as could not fail of being agreeable to every spectator. The two oxen, with their decorations, made a noble figure. They were destined to the slaughter-house the next day, for the benefit of the poor; but such was the effect of an agreeable association of ideas, that a general outcry was raised, after they had passed by, against the fate that awaited them. The most trifling object derived a value from being connected with this delightful and interesting exhibition.

The large stage on which the carding and spinning machines displayed the manufactory of COTTON, was viewed with astonishment and delight by every spectator. On that stage were carried the emblems of the future wealth and independence of our country. Cotton may be cultivated in the southern, and manufactured in the eastern and middle states, in such quantities, in a few years, as to clothe every citizen of the United States. Hence will arise a bond of union to the states, more powerful than any article of the New Constitution. Cotton possesses several advantages over wool as an article of dress and commerce. It is not liable to be moth eaten, and is proper both for winter and summer garments. It may moreover be manufactured in America, at a less expence than it can be imported from any nation in Europe. From these

circumstances I cannot help hoping, that we shall soon see cotton not only the uniform of the citizens of America, but an article of exportation to foreign countries. Several respectable gentlemen exhibited a parade of these events, by appearing in complete suits of jeans manufactured by the machines that have been mentioned.

The Clergy formed a very agreeable part of the procession.--They manifested, by their attendance, their sense of the connexion between religion and good government. They amounted to seventeen in number. Four and five of them marched arm in arm with each other, to exemplify the Union. Pains were taken to connect Ministers of the most dissimilar religious principles together, thereby to show the influence of a free government in promoting christian charity. The Rabbi of the Jews, locked in the arms of two ministers of the gospel, was a most delightful sight. There could not have been a more happy emblem contrived, of that section of the new constitution, which opens all its power and offices alike, not only to every sect of christians, but to worthy men of every religion.

In the course of the morning, many speeches were made by different gentlemen, that arose out of the incidents of the procession. Mr. P.--- who walked with the farmers, just behind a man who was sowing grain, upon passing by the lawyers, said, "we sow, gentlemen, but you reap the fruits of our labours." Upon the procession being detained for a few minutes, by an accident having happened to the carriage of the black-smiths' shop, it was said, "that this was all in *order*, for it was an emblem of the obstructions and difficulties the constitution had met with in its establishment, from the arts of bad, and the ignorance of weak men."

The remarks of every man partook more or less of his profession, and the constitution received nearly as many new names, as there were occupations in the procession.

The instructors of youth, with a numerous collection of boys of every size and age in their train, formed a most agreeable part of the exhibition. A worthy citizen who served in several battles, during the late war, informed me, that this part of the procession affected him so much as to draw tears from his eyes.

I must not forget to mention that the weather proved uncommonly favourable to the entertainment. The sun was not to be seen till near two o'clock, at which time the procession was over. A pleasant and cooling breeze blew all day from the south, and in the evening the sky was illuminated by a beautiful Aurora Borealis. Under this head another fact is equally worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the haste in which the machines were made, and

the manner in which they were drawn through the streets, and notwithstanding the great number of women and children that were assembled on fences, scaffolds and roofs of the houses, to see the procession, no one accident happened to any body. These circumstances gave occasion for hundreds to remark, that "Heaven was on the federal side of the question."

It would be ungrateful not to observe, that there have been less equivocal signs in the course of the formation and establishment of this government, of heaven having favoured the federal side of the question. The union of twelve states in the form and of ten states in the adoption of the Constitution, in less than ten months, under the influence of local prejudices, opposite interests, popular arts, and even the threats of bold and desperate men, is a solitary event in the history of mankind. I do not believe that the Constitution was the offspring of insigitation, but I am as perfectly satisfied, that the union of the states, in its form and adoption, is as much the work of a Divine Providence, as any of the miracles recorded in the Old and New Testament, were the effects of a divine power.

'Tis done! We have become a nation. America has ceased to be the only power in the world, that has derived no benefit from her declaration of independence. We are more than repaid for the distresses of the war, and the disappointments of the peace. The torpid resources of our country already discover signs of life and motion. We are no longer the scoff of our enemies. The reign of violence is over. Justice has descended from heaven to dwell in our land, and ample restitution has at last been made to human nature, by our New Constitution, for all the injuries she has sustained in the old world from arbitrary governments---false religions---and unlawful commerce.

But I return from this digression, to relate one more fact, from which I derived no small pleasure, or rather triumph, after the procession was over. It is, that out of seventeen thousand people who appeared on the green, and partook of the collation, there was scarcely one person intoxicated, nor was there a single quarrel or even dispute, heard of during the day. All was order, all was harmony and joy. These delightful fruits of the entertainment are to be ascribed wholly to no liquors being drunk on the green, but *BEER* and *CYDER*. I wish this fact could be published in every language, and circulated through every part of the world, where *spiritous liquors* are used. I wish further, that a monument could be erected upon *UNION GREEN*, with the following inscription, with which I shall conclude my letter:

IN HONOUR OF AMERICAN
BEER and CYDER,

It is hereby recorded, for the information of Strangers and posterity, that 17,000 people assembled on this green, on the 4th of July, 1788, to celebrate the establishment of the constitution of the United States, and that they separated at an early hour, without intoxication, or a single quarrel.----They drank nothing but Beer and Cyder. Learn, reader, to prize those invaluable FEDERAL liquors, and to consider them as the companions of those virtues that can alone render our country free and respectable.

Learn likewise to despise
SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, as

Anti-federal, and to consider them as the companions of all those vices, that are calculated to dishonour and enslave our country.

Since writing the above, I have been informed, that there were two or three persons intoxicated, and several quarrels on the green, but there is good reason to believe that they were all occasioned by spiritous liquors, which were clandestinely carried out, and drank by some disorderly people, contrary to the orders of the day.

I have only to beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and to assure you of the great regard with which I am your sincere friend and humble servant,

.....
Philadelphia, 9th July, 1788.
To Elizabethown,
New Jersey.

P. S. I had like to have forgotten to inform you of two important facts that have occurred since the procession. 1st. It

has been the happy means of uniting all our citizens in the government; and 2d. It has made such an impression upon the minds of our young people, that "federal" and "union," have now become part of the "household words" of every family in the city.

A small anecdote connected with the effects of the procession, shall finish my postscript.

A worthy German who carried the standard of one of the trades, when he came home, desired his wife to take care of the flag till the next time he should be called upon to carry it, "and if I die, (said he) before I can have that honour again, I desire that you would place it in my coffin, and bury it with me."

