

officer whatever, who should desert from that State, could persuade so many as half a dozen soldiers to go with him.

Is it necessary to put the supposition, that General Washington should be corrupted? Is it possible that so fair a fame as Washington's should be exchanged for gold, or for crowns? A character so false, so cruel, so blood-thirsty, so detestable as that of Monk, might betray a trust; but a character so just, so humane, so fair, and amiable as Washington's, never can be stained with so foul a reproach.

Yet I am fully of opinion, that even if Mr. Washington should go over to the English, which I know to be impossible, he would find none, or very few, officers or soldiers to go with him. He would become the contempt and execration of his own army, as well as of all the rest of mankind.

No, Sir! the American cause is in no danger from the defection of any individual. Nothing short of an entire alteration in the sentiments of the whole body of the people, can make any material change in the councils or in the conduct of the arms of the United States: And I am very sure that Great-Britain has not power or art sufficient to change essentially the temper, the feelings, and the opinions of between three and four millions of people, at three thousand miles distance, supported, as they are, by powerful allies.

If such a change could ever have been made, it would have been seven years ago, when officers, employments, and power, in America, were in the hands of the King. But every ray of royal authority has been extinguished now between four and five years, and all civil and military authority is in hands determined to resist Great-Britain to the last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. CAIKOEN.

MR. EDITOR,

In your last you gave us the export of Furs from Canada: I now send you an account of the EXPORTS in general from that Province.

In 1786	In 1787	In 1788	EXPORTS from QUEBECK in 1786, 1787, and 1788	
203824	227931	200358	buishels Wheat, Ster. J. 40071	12
10476	12709	9886	berrels Flour, 1b. 39.	15
9317	11060	15779	each, pr. bbl. 22/6	11121
314	6172	881	ct. Bicket, 12/6.	9859
4615	1025	1779	buishels Peas, 3/4.	146
10171	4445	11972	do Oats, 1/3.	110
			do. Flax Seed, 4f.	2394
	993	5987	pine and oak Planks, 20 feet, 3d.	1496
76794	30979	69000	pr. hd. 35f.	1207
			oak Staves and Headg. pr. Long M. f. 20	6696
138647	144015	401792	Shingles, pr. M. 10f.	105
112306	44780	211310	Hoops, pr. hd. 10f.	41
44800	19000	13700	shaken Casks, pr. P. 3f.	229
2065	866	1528	ps. oak Timber, 1/4.	541024
1632	610	1229	liqua'd, 40 feet ea. p. ch. f. 5d.	3
			Malts and Bowspits, pr. piece, f. 16	1280
43	4	80	Tierces Salmon, 50f.	1650
253	251	660	Horfes, f. 8	192
67		24	casks Canada Balsam, 40	
2		7	casks & boxes El. of Spruce, 800	
141	102	77	Ginseng, 2/6.	1078
24casks	22536lb	8629	Adiantum Nigrum, 6d.	1104
		44186lb	Scal Oyl, pr. ton, f. 18	7119
185		395136	Potand Pearl Ashes, f. 22	2335
1724ct.	1622ct.	2123ct.	Whalebone, 2f.	116
171.	19. 16l.	29. 12l.	buishels Potatoes, 20d.	7
		1166lb	do. Cras, 3f.	30
885		98	Onions, pr. thousand, 8/6.	9
41000	705000	22000	Handspikes, fay doz.	221
	182	295	pr. doz. 15f.	5

Bills of Exchange, supposed to be about

N. B. The annual Remittances from Quebec, Sterling, £. 400000 at least.

Exported from Gaspee and Labrador, annually, About 60000 C. wt. Codfish, 5000 tierces Salmon, 2300 tons Oyl from Labrador.

Also, a very considerable quantity Furs, and some Whalebone. Imported, 2 a 3000 puncheons Rum, 2000 do Molasses, 2 a 3000 hds. } Wines. 500 pipes, } 100 gr. casks }

NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1788.

MR. LAWRENCE introduced a petition from the Mechanics, and Manufacturers of the city of New-York, praying the attention of Congress to their interests—referred to a committee of the whole.

The committee of Elections reported, that the Certificates of the Members attending had been examined by them, and were sufficient to entitle the gentlemen to their seats. The Hon. Mr. SMITH's case was however postponed.

In Committee of the whole

The state of the Union was resumed, by taking up the Resolve upon Revenue.

An Impost was voted upon the following articles, viz.

- On Anchors, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
- Wool Cards, 50 cents, pr. dozen.
- Wrought Tin Ware, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
- Coal, 3 cents, pr. buishel.
- Every barrel Salmon, do. Mackarel, } 75 cents.
- do. Shad, } 50 cents.
- Quintal Fish, 50 cents.

Teas imported direct from India or China, in American ships. Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 6 cents. Souchong and Black do. 20 cents.

Superior Green, do. 20 cents. All other Green do. 12 cents. Teas imported from any other country, or in foreign ships from India or China. Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 8 cents. Souchong and black do. 15 cents. Superior green do. 30 cents. All other green do. 18 cents.

Some of the above articles, it was proposed by particular Members, should be struck out, for reasons which had been assigned to have other articles expunged. Wool-Cards were objected to—but the Members from the Eastward satisfied the committee, that the American Manufacture of that article was carried to great perfection, and there was no doubt but such a supply could be obtained, of every species of cards, made in a superior manner, as was more than adequate to the consumption of the States.

One gentleman observed, that he supposed the preference given to Teas imported in American vessels, was to encourage our shipping. So far as the measure conducted to that object, he was satisfied, and he was ready to hear arguments in favour of the trade to India—the advantages of which were doubted by some persons. The trade it was observed, was flattering to the pride of America—but it was not for revenue—it was not for necessities—not to export superfluities—but to export the specie of our country, &c.

To these remarks it was replied, That since the revolution, the trade to India had commenced, that it had been prosecuted to advantage, and was an extensive mart for a great variety of our superfluous articles—that from our local situation, we were enabled to prosecute the trade with many advantages—that it was evident, that our success had excited the jealousy of European powers, who would avail themselves of every circumstance to ruin our speculations to that quarter of the world—that therefore it was the duty of the National Legislature, to hold out every possible encouragement, to counteract the machinations of our rivals, and prevent the ruin of the trade.

It was further observed, that cash was not the only remittance to India—that immense quantities of produce were shipped, Ginseng, Lumber, Provisions, &c. &c.

Some objections were made to a tax on Coal, but this duty was advocated from the policy of the measure, as conducing to the promotion of Navigation, increase of seamen, and exploring the earth in search of additional mines—for it was highly probable, that the country abounded with that article.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Committee on JOHN CHURCHMAN's, and Dr. RAMSAY's petition, reported.

MR. SHERMAN called for the order of the day—the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union. MR. PAGE in the chair.

The Resolve upon the Revenue was resumed.

On motion, it was voted, that the Impost on all goods imported, not specified in the foregoing enumeration, excepting the following, viz.

Tin in pigs, and Tin Plates, Lead, Pewter, Wool, Raw Hides, Brags, Copper in Plates, Beaver, and other Furs, Dying Woods, and dying Drugs, (other than Indigo,) should be 5 pr. cent. advalorem.

Article of Tonnage was the next in order—previous to entering upon which,

MR. FITZSIMONS moved, that a draw back should be allowed upon all Rum, distilled from Molasses in the States, and exported to any foreign port.

MR. MADISON objected to draw backs, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue—wished the gentleman to offer his reasons for the measure.

MR. FITZSIMONS suggested, among other reasons, that it would ease the minds of our brethren of the Eastern States, who were so largely concerned in the Distilling business—that rum distilled in the country could not be exported, if loaded with a tax—that it would materially affect an important branch of business, in a way, that no other article would be affected. The gentleman further observed, that it was more easy, in his opinion, to provide checks to prevent frauds, than to devise methods to ensure the collection of the duties.

MR. LAWRENCE spoke in favour of the draw back.

MR. MADISON then read a passage from the account of exports from Massachusetts, by which he said it appeared, that but a small proportion of the Rum distilled there, was exported to foreign markets, and of that proportion, the greatest part was sent to the coast of Africa—with the duty, the sale had been great—too great through the States—and if now allowed a draw back, the consequences were to be deprecated. The exportation of it, to the only foreign part that received any considerable quantity, the gentleman reproached.

MR. BLAND observed, that the other day gentlemen were so strenuous for the encouragement of Manufactures, that Commerce appeared an inferior object—now they appeared equally zealous, to extend and protect Commerce—He was opposed to a draw back.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative—so no draw back was allowed.

MR. FITZSIMONS then introduced a motion, that a draw back should be allowed on merchandise that may be exported within a limited time, the impost of which had been paid, or bonded,—the gentleman assigned various reasons for the motion.

MR. HARTLEY, proposed that the vote against the draw back on Rum, should be reconsidered for the present.

MR. WHITE was opposed to a Drawback, it appearing to him, conducive to no advantage, and operating against the Revenue, by affording great opportunities for fraud.

MR. MADISON observed, that when the intercourse between the States should become more intimate and general, it would encrease the opportunities for frauds, and render it extremely difficult to provide a sufficient remedy, upon the most simple plan of Revenue, for the evil.

MR. LEE said something upon the trade to India, which we did not hear distinctly.

MR. WHITE observed, that it was evident the trade to India did not need encouragement—He had been informed, that there were near forty sail in that line only from Massachusetts—an evidence that the trade was flourishing.

MR. BODINOT—Sir, I am averse to restrictions upon Commerce, and think it found policy, that no duties should be laid, but such as are absolutely necessary—but the present plan of raising a revenue upon importations, renders a deviation from such a System necessary. Articles, however, that are not consumed after importation, should not certainly be subjected to a duty—this would be a fatal blow to Commerce, for it is within my knowledge, Sir, that large quantities of Madeira Wine were imported, for the express purpose of exportation. Not to allow of a Drawback in this and other similar cases, would clog trade excessively. Checks, Sir, may be easily provided to defeat fraudulent designs—I must therefore be in favour of the Drawback.

It was moved, that the Resolution on Drawbacks be postponed. On motion the committee rose—and the Speaker resumed the chair. Took up report on CHURCHMAN's petition.

MR. MADISON expressed a wish, that adequate ideas of Mr. Churchman's Theory might be obtained, not only that full justice might be done him—but that the public approbation and countenance might be bestowed with dignity to government. Public Bodies were liable to be assailed by ignorant projectors. He was aware, however, that unpromising appearances had sometimes issued in important discoveries.

MR. WHITE was in favour of the Report.

MR. HUNTINGDON entered into an extensive examination of the subject, and concluded by giving his opinion in favour of accepting the Report.

On motion the report was divided, and the first part, giving to Mr. Churchman the sole and exclusive right of making and vending his tables, plans, and charts, was accepted—the other, respecting a projected voyage was re-committed.

The Report on Dr. RAMSAY's petition was next taken up—upon which,

MR. JACKSON (of Virginia) arose and objected to the report. Dr. Ramfay, he observed, had given a partial account of some transactions, that respected the State of Georgia; and if so respectable a body as Congress, should sanction the work by making it the subject of a legislative act, it would so far confirm his relation as to deter some other historian from taking up the subject, and do justice to the State of Georgia; he would therefore move for an act upon general principles. A committee was then appointed to prepare a bill upon general principles, to secure to authors, &c. &c.

The bill prescribing the oath required by the 6th article of the constitution was read—after some debate, the committee rose, and came to a determination upon the subject—Chairman reported progress, and Wednesday next is appointed for the committee to set again upon this bill. The Speaker refusing the chair.—The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

House met agreeably to adjournment, and having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took into consideration the State of the Union by resuming the subject of the revenue.

On all vessels built in the United States, and owned by a subject or subjects of the same; it was voted that six cents per ton should be laid.

On all vessels not built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, six cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging to a subject or subjects of any foreign state, with whom treaties had been formed, or partly to such and partly to citizens of the United States, thirty cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging in part, or wholly to the subjects of other powers, fifty cents per ton.

Vessels built in the United States, belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, while employed in the coasting trade; also vessels employed in the fishery to be exempted from tonnage.

No ship or brig built in the United States, to pay tonnage first voyage.

The resolution as amended was then read, and accepted by the committee. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported, that the committee had agreed to sundry resolutions to be submitted to the house. After which the house adjourned.

[The Debates upon the subject of Tonnage were ingenious and interesting, but we have not time nor room to insert them this day.]

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 12.

"THIS day, at 10 o'clock, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Vice-President of the United States, sat out from his seat in Braintree, to take the chair at New-York, as President of the Most Hon. Senate. Previous to his setting out, the Roxbury Troop of Horse, under the command of Col. JOHN TYLER, waited at his house and escorted him into town. On his arrival at the fortification gates, the bells rung a peal, and, amidst the shouts of the assembled citizens, he was escorted to His Excellency the Governour's, where the principal Officers of the State, and gentlemen of the town being assembled, he partook at an elegant Colation, provided by the Governour.—He was saluted on his arrival by a federal discharge from a detachment of Major JOHNSON's Artillery—and also by a discharge on his taking leave of our Chief Magistrate. During the time the Vice-President was at His Excellency the Governour's, the Middlesex Horse, under the command of Capt. FULLER, arrived—which, joining that of Col. Tyler's, formed a very elegant escort—both Corps being in blue, faced with white, and the horses mostly of one colour, and very handsome. By these corps, and better by his fellow citizens, he was accompanied to Charlestown, where, on his arrival at the square, he was again saluted by a federal discharge, from Major CALDER's Artillery, and escorted, by the two companies of horse to Cambridge—where the Roxbury horse took their leave of His Excellency—who, escorted by the Middlesex corps, continued his journey. MR. ADAMS will be met at Marlborough by Col. NEWELL's regiment of Horse, who will relieve Capt. FULLER—and in like manner, will this great and good man be accompanied to New-York—Not with the servile attentions of slaves and subjects—but by the voluntary honours of his fellow citizens."

On Monday last arrived in this city, amidst the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,—The Cavalcade which escorted His Excellency into the city, was numerous, and truly respectable. From the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge, he was attended by the Light Horse of West-Chester county, under the command of Major PINTARD. At Kingsbridge he was met by Gen. MALCOM, with the officers of his brigade, and the City Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain STAKES. Also by Officers of distinction—many Members of Congress—and a large number of Ci-