

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, on the day of his inauguration, appeared dressed in a complete suit of HOMESpun CLOATHS; but the Cloth was of so FINE A FABRIC, AND SO HANDSOMELY FINISHED, that it was universally mistaken for a foreign manufactured superfine-Cloth. This fact, the Editor hopes, will apologize for his not having mentioned, in his last papers, a CIRCUMSTANCE, which must be considered as not only flattering to our MANUFACTURERS in particular, but interesting to our COUNTRYMEN in general.

His Excellency THE VICE-PRESIDENT, appears also in a suit of American Manufacture—and several Members of both Houses are distinguished by the same token of attention to the manufacturing interest of their country.

From this bright Era, see Columbia rise! Her Empire prop'd by him who arch'd the Skies! Freedom and Independence—ARTS, and Peace, Shall crown the Scene till Time and Nature cease.

By accounts from Boston it appears, that the Tradesmen and Manufacturers of that metropolis, are following the patriotic example of their Brethren of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; in associating for the promoting of the Manufactures of the Union: They all are turning their attention to the Grand Council of the Nation, as the only adequate source of relief—the prop of their hope, and from whose power alone, such great NATIONAL OBJECTS can receive competent encouragement, support and protection.

The Duck Manufacture in Boston, is patronized by gentlemen of the first character and fortune in that place; and there is the greatest probability, that the navigation of that State, will in a few years, be wanted to every quarter of the globe, by canvas from the American Looms.

The Manufacturing House for Duck in Boston, is pleasantly situated at the South West part of the town.

The building is 180 feet long—two stories high—the upper part is improved by the spinners of the chains, or warp of the Duck—sixteen young women, and as many girls, under the direction of a steady matron, are here employed.

In the lower part there are twenty-eight Looms, which can turn out two pieces of Duck, of 40 yards each, per week.

This Manufacture is a very great public benefit, as it employs a great number of the poor.

Yesterday the Company at THE PRESIDENT'S house, was extremely numerous and respectable.

The late intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE, will not expect suits on Sundays, has received the applause of all orders of citizens: The serious part of the community feel highly gratified in this mark of respect to what they consider a DIVINE INJUNCTION—while those, who do not reflect upon the subject in so solemn a point of view, yet, as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance as sanctioning a wise and political institution.—Happy talent! of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes, and give offence to none.

The public addresses presented to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, wear a different complexion from productions on similar occasions, heretofore offered to distinguished characters: It has been remarked, that these addresses are replete with the impressive sentiments of the heart, and produce corresponding sensations in the minds of every reader.

A National Spirit distinguishes and adorns the present age—It is discovered in private circles, in villages, in towns, and cities—It shines in the acts and doings of the associated bodies of mechanics, farmers, and merchants, by their emulation, industry, and enterprise, by their improvements in arts, agriculture, manufactures and patriotic contributions and exertions, to promote plans of public utility; but the full force and glory of this SPIRIT blazes with meridian lustre in the great national council, where, even local interests are advocated only upon NATIONAL PRINCIPLES, and as they may ultimately advance the happiness and prosperity of the Union.

The last Post brought us the first number of the COURIER DE BOSTON, a paper, published at Boston, in the French language, By M. J. P. DE NANCREDE.

The utility of such a paper, properly conducted and supported, will be very generally allowed: The acquisition of the French Language, is now become an object of importance, and to have the news, politics, occurrences, &c. detailed in that language, will prove a medium of acquiring the French tongue, with the happiest facility.

ERRATUM. In THE PRESIDENT'S Speech to both Houses of Congress, published in our last—last col. 3d page, for "concluded," read included.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for BOSTON and New-York Currency. Lists prices for various goods like Wine, Rum, Sugar, Flour, etc.

EXCHANGE

Upon London, Bills 5 per Cent. advance.

ARRIVALS.

Table listing ship arrivals at the Port of New-York, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

In future, this Paper will be printed and published at No. 9, Maiden-Lane, near the Oldwego Market.

Mr. MADISON said, it is expressly declared by the Constitution, that Congress shall have power to regulate trade, but if they cannot oblige vessels to enter and clear, to what purpose is this power given?—Can they be said to regulate trade in any degree whatever?

Mr. SYLVESTER observed, that the article was explicit as words could make it, to his apprehension these words "in another" plainly indicated, that the duty had been paid at some one port, to entitle to an exemption from duties in another.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative, so that Mr. BLAND'S amendment was lost.

The first article was then put and carried.

The second article was also voted, with this amendment, the insertion of the word NOW, before owned—

as it now stands.

The third article came next in course, viz. Upon all vessels owned by the subjects of powers with whom the United States had formed treaties, &c.

Mr. LAWRENCE proposed, and was seconded, that the words, with whom the United States had formed treaties, should be struck out of the report.

This produced a debate, which was supported with spirit and ingenuity on both sides.

Mr. LAWRENCE observed, that the present situation of the United States, should lead her to observe a perfect neutrality with respect to all foreign nations whether in treaty with us or not—that we had not shipping sufficient to export the produce of the country—consequently, we must employ foreign vessels—nations in treaty could not furnish us, and therefore we were under the necessity to employ the British, those of our allies, and American, to transport our produce, or else it must perish on our hands: This necessity places us in the power of foreigners, and gives them every advantage.—Freight will be increased in proportion to the tonnage, so that this discrimination operates as a bounty to foreigners, and a tax upon our own produce: But I appeal to gentlemen, (Mr. Lawrence said) whether the produce of the country can bear any addition to its price—with respect to rice and tobacco, gentlemen from the southward must determine—as to the produce of the eastern and northern States, it was well known it could not—the eastern fisheries, it had been plainly proved were in a declining situation already—This discrimination will be considered as a retaliating measure.—It is fact that no commercial treaties now exist between the United States and Spain, Portugal and Great Britain—we carried on a great trade with those countries; we might form such treaties; but such regulations as were now proposed, would produce similar on their part—and in that case our condition, bad as it is, will be changed for the worse.—As the fish from the eastern States will be incumbered with duties in Spain and Portugal.—As the measure respected Great Britain, the gentleman thought it was better to negotiate, than to wage a war of regulations—it would be better to try this mode at the present, the other would always be in our power—This discrimination will have a disagreeable effect—Great Britain is rich, old and powerful—we now derive advantages, great and many in our intercourse with them—their ports in India were open to us, a trade that was considered of immense importance, and which the influence of that nation in India could materially affect, either in our favor or against—the gentleman hoped we should therefore adopt negotiation before we tried the proposed expedient.

Mr. MADISON considered the subject as involving a general question—how far any discrimination should be made: Gentlemen had observed, that our shipping was not sufficient, he believed that was the fact at present, and if we did not want a maritime power, if the United States did not need a navy, he should be for opening our ports to the whole world—But it is, Sir, (the gentleman observed) necessary to provide for our security—and though we may be obliged to pay a temporary advance and make some sacrifices to obtain it, yet it would prove a saving in the end, and may prevent the horrors of war.

Nothing essentially different, from what had before been offered, has been now said—I shall therefore reserve myself to make a motion, that time may be given for the operation of this duty.

It is evident, that the sentiments of the people are in favor of a discrimination, evidenced by the separate attempts of the respective governments, and if in the first act of Congress this distinction should be abolished we shall certainly disappoint our constituents. The gentleman last speaking contends, that we enjoy advantages in our connections and trade with Great Britain. But sir, it is evident, that the object of that nation has been an universal monopoly: selfish in her commercial regulations, we derive no benefits from her, but such as are extorted by her attention to her own necessities, and our peculiar advantages: There was a moment when Great-Britain would have negotiated, but reverting to her narrow policy, the want of power on our part was objected to. The executive of that country, have the power to regulate their commerce as the state of things here may dictate, varying their systems so as to promote their own interest. I do not fear their retaliating, they have no new expedients to try: If necessary, the people will associate, and it is very certain that since the resources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures ascertained; an association against their manufactory, will now produce a greater consternation than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but supposing the worst, what grievous wound can Great-Britain inflict? Restrictions on the trade to the West-Indies would soon bring them to reason, they must depend for the necessaries of life in those islands, on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great-Britain? we may make them depend upon us, and she would very soon sacrifice her pride rather than sacrifice the essentials of her trade and manu-

factures. Their islands depend upon us for subsistence—

at this moment we hear the cry of distress from one of them: We have nothing to fear, the fears are on their side. I have not time particularly to go into a comparison of the commerce of foreign countries, but our OIL is now received upon peculiar advantages in France: our RICE will soon be admitted according to the best accounts. We should not surely discourage our allies at this interesting period; there are between 80 and 90000 hogheads of tobacco exported to England, and but about 16000 are consumed in that kingdom; the rest was re-shipped by the merchants of Great-Britain, to all parts of the continent, and the same may be said of the principal part of our produce sent to that country. Our ALLIES merit some advantages to place their navigation upon more equal terms: It would be pleasing sir, if some distinction could be made in favour of Spain and Portugal, but at present, I do not see how it can be done. Treaties, however, may soon be formed between us and those powers: I rely upon the consistency of conduct, which will be observed by this house. Our constituents are all anxious for some discrimination, and will be disappointed should the words in the report be struck out. I do not contend for a great difference, but a difference is necessary, politic, and just.

Mr. FITZSIMONS observed, that Great-Britain takes exclusively from us, lumber—if 40s. per thousand duty was laid, they must pay it; the same may be said of provisions: This was proved by the rise of these articles, and the rise of their freight—the freight was not in proportion to the tonnage—the rice of Carolina, was another article not to be produced elsewhere—flaxseed and potash also from the eastward—6s. 8d. duty on tonnage had been paid in some of the states, but it did not enhance freight, the charges fall on the consumer. He acknowledged there might be some difficulties on account of Spain and Portugal, but none with Great-Britain, we were their best customers.

Mr. WADSWORTH was opposed to all discrimination—we enjoyed, he observed, great advantages in our trade with G. Britain: Our flaxseed, potash, naval stores and lumber, were carried there upon equal and better terms than from other countries, that they were not confined to our market for these articles was well known, that to deprive ourselves of this market would be the greatest ill-policy as we could find no substitute: it had been acknowledged that the shipping of the States, was not sufficient to transport the productions of the country in this situation, shall we prohibit a competition between the several maritime powers, for our carrying trade, and suffer our produce to perish on our own hands? Policy forbids it—the state of the union forbids it—and he conceived the house would be in favour of the motion to strike out the clause in the report—several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject: Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LAWRENCE and Mr. MADISON, again; but the substance of the whole debate is contained in the foregoing.

The vote being taken to strike out the words "with whom the United States have formed treaties." It passed in the negative, so the motion of the Hon. Mr. LAWRENCE, was lost.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1789.

Rev. Mr. LINN, the Chaplain of the House officiated for the first time.

Mr. BENSON presented the report of the committee, appointed to consider what title, or whether any other than what the constitution points out, should be given to the President and other officers of the national government—which was that it was not proper to give any other title, than what the Constitution contains.—This report was unanimously accepted.

Mr. MADISON, one of the committee appointed to answer the Speech of THE PRESIDENT, introduced the report of that committee, which being read by the Clerk, it was referred to a committee of the whole House—where being read and amended, was unanimously passed, and afterwards accepted by the House.

Mr. BLAND introduced the resolution of the State of Virginia, upon the subject of amendments, which after some conversation, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the House, and the original deposited with the files in the Clerk's office.

That part of the report of the committee of the whole respecting tonnage, was then resumed—upon which Mr. JACKSON proposed, that the sum of 30 cents on foreign tonnage of nations in alliance, should be struck out, and 20 inserted.—This produced a long debate, sketches of which shall appear in our next.—No decision was had upon the proposition, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, MAY 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

WHEREAS, all Servants and others, employed to procure Provisions, or supplies, for the Household of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, will be furnished with monies for those purposes. Notice is therefore given, That no Accounts, for the payment of which the Public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them. SAMUEL FRAUNCES, Steward of the Household. MAY 4th, 1789.

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding Notification, that we understand THE PRESIDENT is determined to pursue that system of regularity and economy in his household, which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, That the Steward is obliged, by his articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair statement of the receipts, and expenditures of monies by him, for and on account of THE PRESIDENT'S Household, to such person as THE PRESIDENT may appoint to inspect the same; together with the several bills and receipts of payment for those articles which may be purchased by him, where such bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewise strongly inculcated upon the Steward, to guard against any waste or extravagance, that might be committed by the servants of the family.