

ful prop? Can he dare to cancel the most sacred ties of society, and audaciously trample on the Laws of God, and his Country? Can any man impudently presume to rush unbidden into the presence of an offended God, by a voluntary act, in conscious violation of Laws, human and divine? It must be so—It is the epidemic madness of the age, which no Laws, wisdom, or power, but that of a Prussian Monarch, have yet been able radically to cure.

E. C.

FROM THE SAME.

THE LONDON CIT.

LONDON is the world in miniature! thrice happy Cockneigh! who can't safely see those horrid monsters, which erst prowled the dreary deserts of remotest regions, led captive to thy Tower; there, thou may'st approach, fearless of their dire fangs, and dreadful rage, and equally secure from the more baneful influence of those barbarous climes, which them engendered: There, dry-shod, thou may'st see trophies of bloody fields, and all the glittering implements of war, in brilliant order ranged: There, thou can'st view a Crown, decked with the richest spoils of distant shores:—Thou too once more can'st boast a native King; but here description fails: Crimes lose their color when applied to Kings: A King can do no wrong: MURDER IS ROYAL SPORT: Great GEORGE the Third! (a) let the ghosts of murdered (b) Millions, whose putrid carcases have stained pure Ganges' sacred stream; or fed the Vultures, on the desert plains of the once fertile Asia, speak to thy feeling mind, paternal praise: Let RAVAGED AMERICA preserve her monumental bones, sacred to Thee, and Kings: Let the loss of an immense Empire, and the price of Kingdoms lavished in vain, to obtain a Pepper-Corn, proclaim thy wisdom: Let the brave and virtuous surviving sons of victorious, independent America, declare thy Power.

Stupendous London! where brutes are taught to act like men, and men like brutes; where the learned Pig (c) gives wholesome lessons to the unlettered Lord; and the staunch Dog (d) upbraids the bashful Soldier; and shews the stall-fed, panper'd Cit, how hardly earned, and dearly bought, the bread and laurels of the brave.

Thou too, blest Cockneigh! hast a magazine of wonders cycled Muscum! There thou may'st see the harmless native coats of beasts, and birds, and quondam, noxious, frightful, creeping things, of multifarious kinds! rare insects too! fossils, and other strange, and curious things! and thou exulting, can'st behold, towering o'er thy lofty spires, the "cloud-capt" Dome of thy St. Paul's, as Rome her great St. Peter's: Thy pretty modern Obelisks peep forth—humble epitomes of the aspiring pyramids of Egypt! And thou can'st boast, at thy Vauxhall, of thy little, curious, gently-murmuring, glittering, tin Cascade; sweet, modest emblem, of the roaring, thundering, deafening, cataracts of Niagara, in the savage wilds of America; these allay thy temperate thirst, and thus, without toil, or peril, dost thou possess all that the world affords of rich and rare—pleased with the flattering, fond idea, that thy Mother's lap contains them all.

NOTES.

(a) This piece was written some time before His Britannic Majesty's Physicians declared him insane; but years after the Americans thought him so.

(b) Three millions of poor innocent people were said to be starved to death in the kingdom of Bengal, by the monopoly of Rice, contrived by the servants of the East-India company, for the purpose of gain: Their bodies stopped the great river Ganges; and others were strewn over the fields and roads of their native country: And yet, at such a time of horror and distress, if the farmers failed to bring in their taxes to the Company, they were taken without any form of trial, tied fast round the middle, and suspended from a hook in a post—the circulation being thereby totally stopped from all communication with the lower parts of the body, in the course of a few days they rotted off in that climate, while the remainder of the body still retained life!

(c) At some of the Theatres in London, a Hog, called the learned Pig, is introduced on the stage, and required to spell any polysyllable proposed by any one of the company—the letters of the alphabet are written in capitals on separate pieces of paper, and thrown promiscuously on the stage—from these the Hog picks out the letters that compose the word, in regular order, and carries them in his mouth, one by one, to his master.

(d) Dogs are introduced to form a fort—they are dressed in a military uniform, and scale the walls through a very hot fire.

FROM THE SAME.

THE FEDERAL SHIP

Is now ready for sea, let us therefore proceed on our voyage without further delay, and with the help of able navigators we may expect ere long, to establish a due confidence at home and abroad, and to reap the rich fruits of an extensive commerce and credit: If we should want to borrow, there will not be wanting those who will lend, when there is a fair prospect of being repaid.

And as it is impossible to ascertain, before our ship is afloat, whether she will sail exactly upon an even keel, it is palpably absurd to keep her longer in dock, through fear that she may possibly have a list to port, or starboard. We have, alas! lost many of our best and ablest hands, who for want of employ at home, are gone into foreign

service: The French and English exult in the acquisition, and as it strengthens them, and weakens us, the policy of nations cannot point out two stronger motives to give them all possible encouragement: There are many more who will soon be obliged to follow them, urged by the same distresses, unless we can speedily find employment for them: This may be considered not only a great, but an irreparable loss, as they are such men, as cannot be replaced. Let us therefore seriously reflect, before it be too late, that though our Ship may not be quite so perfect as the might possibly have been constructed, yet there appears no defects, but what may be mended on the voyage; but by keeping her too long out of employ, we may become so exhausted, and impoverished, that we may at last find ourselves unable to fit her out, and shall then be driven to the hard necessity either to CHARTER her, or let her perish by the walls.

TACITUS says: *Nihil in discordiis civilibus festinatione tutius, ubi factio magis quam consulto opus esset.* And again: *Nullus cunctationi locus est in eo consilio, quod non potest laudari nisi peractum.* *Nec cunctatione opus, ubi perniciosior sit quies, quam temeritas.*

E. C.

[The following cannot require an apology for its re-publication.]

TO THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

OF times, when rapture swells the heart,
Expressive silence can impart
More full the joy sublime:
Thus WASHINGTON, my wond'ring mind,
In every grateful ardor join'd,
Thy words were out of time.

The muse of *****'s peaceful shade,
Gave way to all the gay parade
For transports of her own;
She felt the tear of pleasure flow,
And gratitude's delightful glow
Was to her bosom known.

Triumphal arches—gratulating song,
And shouts of welcome from the mixed throng,
Thy laurels cannot raise.
We praise ourselves; exalt our name,
And in the ferret of time, we claim
An int'rest in thy bays.

But 'erft on Hudson's whit'ned plain,
Where the blue mists enshroud the slain,
And Hero's spirits came;
Anxious to seal thy future fate,
Each on his cloud, in awful state,
Pronounc'd thee good as well as great,
And fill'd thy cup of fame.

While we the favorites of Heaven,
To whom these western climes are given,
And halcyon days await,
May bless ourselves, and bless our race,
That God by his peculiar grace
Close thee to rule the state.

Fame as the flies, her trump shall found,
To all the admiring nations round,
And millions yet unborn,
Will read the history of this day,
And as they read will pause—and say
HERE NATURE TOOK A TURN.

For in the annals of mankind,
Who ever saw a compact bind
An empire's utmost bound;
Who ever saw ambition stand,
Whitout the power to raise her hand,
While ONE the people crown'd.

New-Jersey, May 1789.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1789.

The bill regulating the collection of the impost, was read a second time.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill, for laying certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandise.

Mr. TUCKER proposed a reduction upon distilled spirits Jamaica proof, introductory to a general deduction from the sums annexed to the specified articles in the bill—This was supported with great spirit by several Speakers—High duties, it was contended would operate unequally and oppressively—would produce smuggling and defeat the views of Government by lessening the revenue—they would contravene the ideas and expectations formed by the people, under the administration of the new constitution—upon the danger and disagreeable consequences of smuggling much was urged—that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to prevent it to a very great degree, as must be obvious to those who contemplated our local conveniences for it—that to calculate upon the virtue, and patriotism of individuals, when powerful temptations were presented to disregard both, would be found fallacious.—Moderate duties lessened the inducements to fraud, would make smuggling infamous, and make the collection less expensive, and supercede the necessity of an unpopular, and rigorous system.

In support of the duties as they now stand, it was equally well observed, that the system having had three different discussions, it should seem as if nothing essentially new or important could be offered upon the subject.

That the duties proposed had been the result of much investigation of the subject—that it was hardly probable that a change of sentiments

could take place.—The duties it was allowed were high in some instances, compared to what had been paid by some of the States, but not so high as had been collected in others, and were in no proportion to those collected in other countries—that it was merely matter of opinion whether duties were high or low—that high duties on some articles were easier collected, than low upon others—that it was consonant to the ideas and wishes of the people—that luxuries should be taxed high—that notwithstanding it was so earnestly contended to reduce the impost in general, it would be found that the amount to be produced upon the system now under consideration, it was to be apprehended would prove insufficient for the public exigencies.

The question being put on the proposition of Mr. TUCKER, it was negatived.—26 to 19.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1789.

A message from the Senate, purporting that they had appointed a committee to join with such committee as the House may appoint, to confer upon the subject of a title which it may be proper to give to the President of the United States was read—

Upon which Mr. PARKER moved, that a resolution should be adopted to this effect—That the House, could not concur with the Senate, having already decided upon the subject unanimously.

Mr. PAGE supported the motion—he was fully of opinion, that by the Constitution the House had neither a right to suggest or propose any thing upon the subject: He considered it as anti-republican, and apprehended great evils would result from the measure, should Congress take any steps in it: He conceived that the real honor and dignity of the government, did not consist in, or depend upon titles, and that he had had his feelings hurt, when he heard gentlemen address the members of that House by the title of "The Hon. Member:" He thought that the House had already fully and explicitly declared its sentiments, in the report of a former committee, and was sorry to have the subject again introduced.

Mr. TUCKER was in sentiment with Mr. PAGE, but observed further, That he had always been opposed to the appointment of any committee in the first of the business—and was equally averse from taking it up now: The Constitution was expressly against giving any titles whatever: The introduction of them would bring us back to monarchy, and would justify what had been said upon the Constitution by its enemies.—What could be the design of the Senate? Did General Washington wish for a title? Did he fight for this? by no means.—Real dignity consists not in these distinctions: Titles bring equipage, etiquette, parade, &c. to support these, liberty must be sacrificed: And from sustaining the character of independent freemen, we shall degenerate into servility—we shall no longer be men—we shall depreciate into apes—a baseness of imitation. Mr. Tucker concluded, by wishing the subject might be dismissed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved for a committee, to enquire into the difference which appeared in the votes of the two Houses, upon the report of the joint committee upon this subject, as now held out in the message from the Senate.

Mr. BURKE was opposed to any further proceedings in the business, except it was to express their entire disapprobation—and to that purpose he proposed a resolution against the introduction of any title, more especially all imitations of European titles, or titles, whether given to Emperors, Kings, Princes or any other dignitaries whatever.

Mr. MADISON was in opinion with gentlemen opposed to a title—he was not however, for summary proceedings with the message of the Senate he urged the propriety of a decent and respectful attention to it upon a variety of principles and then observed—that he could not see the advantage of adopting titles, that it was evident that they did not confer power or influence—many of the poorest and most insignificant States had assumed the most pompous and high sounding titles—what greater or more lofty title could be assumed, than that of "High Mightinesses" a title almost bordering upon impiety—what advantages had been derived from it? Had even sanctioned the idea? Titles he considered as unconstitutional and contrary to the general sentiment of the people.—Should it be determined to adopt them, we must either borrow or create old ones we should find inapplicable, and the new ones, he feared, would be absurd and ridiculous.—The true dignity of a republican government, he considered as independent of titles—he hoped that gentlemen would not discover any warmth upon the occasion—had no doubt but the same unanimity would now be shown as before upon this question, and he was therefore in favor of a committee of conference.

Mr. WHITE was opposed to the appointment of a committee of conference, and supposed best to put a period to any further discussion, informing the Senate, that the House had already determined the question; by unanimously adopting the report of the joint committee upon this subject.