

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Mr. SHERMAN, upon the general principle of opposition to drawbacks, and to prevent a diminution of the Revenue, which he apprehended from the proposition should it be adopted, thought that it would be more eligible to enhance the duties on goods imported in foreign vessels.

Mr. SYLVESTER observed, That as these drawbacks will place the Treasury of the United States in a very awkward and uncertain situation, by taking away with one hand what is put in with the other, he must be opposed to the measure.

Mr. LAWRENCE was in favor of the clause—He pointed out a number of instances in which it would prove salutary—The discrimination which the State of New-York had made, had produced a very sensible increase in her shipping.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Port charges, Sir, are against this country all foreign ports: The American shipping pays from 50 to 100 per cent. more in those ports than foreigners pay in ours: We certainly, in justice to ourselves, ought to place this matter more on a par; and as the proposition before the House will conduce in some degree to that object, I wish it may be adopted.

Mr. JACKSON: I took it for granted, Sir, that this subject of a discrimination on tonnage, had been sufficiently attended to—I thought Sir, that the interest of the southern governments, had been fully burthened to encourage the northern navigation.—Sir, the situation of Great-Britain and America, are quite different—That nation, situated on a little island, has need of all the encouragement possible to encrease her navy, and extend her commerce—How is it in America?—We Sir, are a nation of farmers, agriculture is the great support of this country, on that we must depend—but Sir, how is it neglected? how is it sacrificed in favour of navigation and manufactures.

This proposition Sir, tends to the lessening of our revenue, and encourages ship-building at that expense, as this drawback is taken directly from it—This, Sir, will operate most unjustly and oppressively, for the revenue paid by the southern States, will be as a bounty to the northern shipping—What Sir, may we not expect—a dry tax will come next—this is a most odious discrimination—Our agriculture and produce, are already sufficiently burthened—a navy is but a secondary consideration in comparison with agriculture—But admitting it to be of ever so great importance, it is already sufficiently encouraged—This will prevent the ships of foreign nations, from coming to our ports—we have not sufficient of our own—What is not to be apprehended? let gentlemen but consider, how the States of Georgia, South and North-Carolina, must be affected and injured—We are willing to give a preference to our brethren to the eastward: but for God's sake do not rest the whole of that encouragement on us—we are but children yet—do not require that we should run before we can walk—I call upon the justice of this House, that we may not have our essential interest, the agriculture of the southern States, totally sacrificed—I hope Sir, the proposition will not be adopted.

Mr. GERRY observed in answer to Mr. JACKSON, that Great-Britain is justly tenacious of her navigation laws: As to their salutary and extensive operation, she owes the flourishing condition of her agriculture and commerce—navigation gives a spring to agriculture, to industry and manufactures; and the most effectual method to promote the increase and sale of the southern produce, is to encourage and extend the American shipping.

Mr. BLAND was opposed to the clause, as it would operate demonstratively to the lessening of the revenue—which he endeavored to shew by stating the following instance, as an example, viz. A vessel of 300 tons will pay—say 300 Dollars tonnage—one hundred thousand pounds value in goods, may be imported in a ship of that burthen—the import on such a cargo at 5 per cent. is £5,000; a drawback of 10 per cent. on the sum is £500—which will prove a very great deduction from the revenue.

Mr. SMITH (of Maryland) stated a variety of facts, respecting the difference of the impositions on foreign and American vessels in foreign countries.

Mr. LIVERMORE—I was, Sir, in favor of a discrimination between our own shipping, and that of foreign nations, as a wife and just encouragement to our own navigation; but I cannot consent to the proposition before the House, as it would operate very unequally against those parts of the Union who are obliged to import their goods chiefly in foreign bottoms.

Mr. LAWRENCE observed, that notwithstanding it had been said, that the agricultural interest was sacrificed, yet in his opinion, much had been done for its encouragement, as was evident from recurring to the list of duties articles in the bill.—The proposed clause will encrease our navigation, on which depends in a great measure the encouragement of agriculture: It will operate to decrease the aggregate amount of the duties, which gentlemen contend are too high: It will have a twofold operation, as it will benefit the merchant, while it encourages the ship-building branch: Merchants should be considered as manufacturers—they are eminently so, as contractors and proprietors in shipbuilding. The loss of revenue apprehended, is inconsiderable, compared with the great, solid and lasting advantages to be derived from the encrease of our navigation and seamen.—I am heartily, Sir, in favor of the proposed clause.

Mr. BOUNDNOT—As I came, Sir, from an agricultural State, it will not be thought reasonable, that I should advocate measures that may contravene the farming interest: It has been my opinion from the beginning, that the proposed duties are too high, as they will operate directly reverse from the design in imposing them—they will defeat the object of revenue, by holding out temptations and inducements to smuggling, which all the powers of old and rigorous governments could not prevent.—This idea will naturally lead to the adoption of the proposed clause, for as the subject of revenue is arrived to this advanced period, some plan that will produce a general and sensible diminution of the duties, will be thought more eligible, than to descend to particular articles; this proposition is in point.

I do not therefore with its adoption, merely as an encouragement to navigation, although a very essential point—but as it will in its effects encrease the revenue and promote agriculture and manufactures.

I should not be in favour of the clause, did it appear to me that it would have an unequal operation: the general idea is, that the duties are too high.—This sentiment, I find is entertained by the first mercantile characters—I have taken pains to acquire the most accurate information upon the subject, and from the whole, am firmly persuaded, that a deduction will be in favour of the revenue.

The southern States will be particularly benefited by this clause, as it will hold out the strongest inducements to American shipping, to carry the produce from foreign countries to those States, and will greatly encrease our domestic navigation.

This will prevent smuggling, as it will interest the Americans who enjoy the advantage of it, to be vigilant in detecting breaches of the law, and thus they will become watchmen over foreigners, and be guardians of the revenue.—The gentleman added many more observations, and concluded by saying, that he hoped the proposition would be acceded to.

Mr. JACKSON, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. SENEY and Mr. SINNEKSON, severally spoke upon the question; when the vote being taken, it passed in the affirmative—30 to 16—The blank was then filled up with 10 per cent.

The committee then rose—and the Speaker having resumed the chair, The several amendments and insertions of the bill were read and excepted: It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. MADISON of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the subject of titles, reported, that the committee of the Senate had informed them, that the Senate would for the present, address THE PRESIDENT under the same style and title that the House of Representatives had adopted.

Adjourned.

Mr. BLAND from the committee appointed on the part of the House, to confer with a committee of the Senate, upon devising an arrangement for the passing and completing bills &c. made a report, which was read.

This report being lengthy and important, it was voted that on Monday next, the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking it into consideration—Upon motion of Mr. THATCHER, it was ordered, that 100 copies be printed for the inspection of the members.

A committee consisting of Mr. SYLVESTER, Mr. WYNKOOP and Mr. SMITH, of South-Carolina, was appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, upon the subject of newspapers—The same committee was also authorized to receive proposals from Printers, for performing the public business in that line.

Petitions from JOHN SWAIN and FRANCIS CHILDS, and SAMUEL and JOHN LONDON, Printers, were read—and referred to the above committee—also the petition of A. McLEAN, read yesterday.

A petition from Lieutenant HINDS, of the corps of Invalids, of Massachusetts, was presented by Mr. PARTRIDGE.

Another petition from the inhabitants of New-Jersey, on the subject of their election of Representatives, for the Congress of the United States, was read, and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. SHERMAN asked leave of absence for ten days, which was granted.

Mr. BOUNDNOT moved that the House should now come to a vote—That on Tuesday next, the House would resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the arrangement of the Executive Department. Which was done.

Mr. WHITE introduced a resolve of the legislature of the State of Virginia, by which a tender is made to Congress of ten miles square, in any part of that State, which they may think proper to choose.

The impost bill as engrossed was then read; but an amendment being moved and seconded, it was after some debate recommitted—The SPEAKER then left the chair, and the House formed into a committee of the whole—the amendment provided for extending the duty on distilled spirits, Jamaica proof, and all other spirits imported from any other country whatever.—This amendment being adopted, the committee rose when the same was accepted by the House, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MADISON then introduced a clause to be added to the bill providing for a limitation to the existence of the act—This brought on a very interesting debate, which continued without coming to any decision, till the adjournment.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

Yesterday, agreeably to the Constitution, the Senate of the United States was called.

The Classes were determined by Lot, and are as follows, viz.

First Class—for Two Years.

TRISTRAM DALTON, GEORGE READ,
OLIVER ELSWORTH, CHARLES CARROLL,
JOHN ELMER, WILLIAM GRAYSON,
WILLIAM MACLAY,

Second Class—for Four Years.

PAINE WINGATE, RICHARD HENRY LEE,
CALEB STRONG, PIERCE BUTLER,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, WILLIAM FEW,
RICHARD BASSETT,

Third Class—for Four Years.

JOHN LANGDON, JOHN HENRY,
WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, RALPH IZARD,
ROBERT MORRIS, JAMES GUNN.

The mode adopted on this occasion was as follows:

A Committee of the Senate was chosen to divide the whole number into Three Classes.—Three Lots, marked No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, were put into a Box—a Member from each Class was appointed to draw one of the Lots—and the Lot drawn determined the Rotation of the Class to which such number belonged.

Yesterday Mr. F. P. VAN BERCKEL had an audience of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in which he delivered his Credentials of Resident from THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES THE STATES GENERAL of the UNITED NETHERLANDS, having been introduced by the Hon. JOHN JAY, Secretary of State for the Department of foreign affairs.

Yesterday the VICE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, the Heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, together with a numerous Circle of Citizens and Foreigners, visited THE PRESIDENT at his House.

Last Thursday evening, His Excellency THE MINISTER of FRANCE, gave a Ball to THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, which was uncommonly elegant, in respect both to the company and the plan of the entertainment. As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of Cotillion Dancers in complete uniforms; one set in that of France, and the other in Blue and Buff: The ladies were dressed in white, with Ribbands, Bouquets and Garlands of Flowers, answering to the uniforms of the Gentlemen.—THE VICE PRESIDENT—many Members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States—THE GOVERNOR of this State—THE GOVERNOR of the Western Territory, and other characters of distinction were present.

A PHILOSOPHIC SCRAP.

THE city of New-York, furnishes a just Epitome of the inhabitants of no inconsiderable part of the globe.—It must be a grateful idea to a liberal mind, to observe such a variety of people collected from different nations; harmonizing in all points that are essential to the happiness and welfare of the whole. The spirit of toleration, that has always characterized the citizens of this State, the various methods taken to render subsistence easy and certain to the honest and industrious, have operated as a powerful means to draw to a center, people diversified in their attachments, prejudices and manners.—The eye of the curious, may be gratified by tracing the peculiarities of those who came from different countries, so far as to distinguish from what original they sprang; while the eye of philosophy is delighted in observing the accommodating spirit, and liberal views, that are gaining an ascendancy over local feelings and opinions.—Those sharp points of peculiarity, that have rendered the people of different States and nations hurtful or disagreeable to each other are wearing off. At the same time, they retain a sufficient degree of former attachments and customs, to shew that they have not lost all love or pride for their native country, or that they wish to deny from whence they came.

HINT TO THE IMPORTERS.

A correspondent, who observed the citizens on Sunday last leaving the several churches after service, was extremely sorry to find the ladies so incommoded by the rain. This inconvenience was occasioned by the small size of most of the Umbrellas that are at present in use. In several instances he observed, that a considerable part of the hats and bonnets of the ladies were without any shelter against the rain, as the Umbrellas, from their smallness, were insufficient to cover them. It is therefore hoped, that the next importation of umbrellas will be of a larger size. No person who is fond of feeling variety and elegance of taste, can wish to deprive the ladies of so fair an opportunity as they now find in the extensive dimensions of their hats. But it is greatly to be feared, unless some better expedient is fallen upon to secure them against rain than the present umbrellas can afford, that they will be obliged to curtail the one to the size of other.

MR. FENNO,

The following ODE was written and inscribed to General WASHINGTON, a short time after the surrender of York-Town.

The VISION.

'Twas in a beauteous verdant shade,
Deck'd by the genius of the glade,
With Nature's fragrant stores;
Where Fairy Elves light trip'd the green—
Where Sylvan Nymphs were often seen
To strew the sweetest flowers.

Lethan air from Tempe's vale,
Wafted an aromatic gale,
And lull'd my soul to rest:
I saw, or musing seem'd to see,
The future years of Destiny,
That brighten'd all the West.

The Muse array'd in heav'nly graces,
Call'd up each actor in his place
Before my wondering eyes;
The magic of the Aonian Maid,
The world of Vision wide display'd,
And bid the scenes arise.

I saw great FABIVS come in state,
I saw the British Lion's fate,
The Unicorn's despair;
Conven'd in Secrecy's Divan,
The Chiefs contriv'd the fav'rite plan,
And York-Town clos'd the war.

Nor could the dazzling triumph charm
The friends of faction, or its rage disarm—
Fierce to divide, to weaken and subvert:
I saw the Imps of Discord rise—
Intrigue, with little arts, surprise,
Delude—alarm—and then the State desert.

My soul grew sick of human things—
I took my Harp, and touch'd the strings,
Full often set to woe;
Conjur'd the gentle Muse to take
The power of future knowledge back—
No more I wish'd to know.

Rash Mortal stop! She cried with zeal,
One secret more I must reveal,
That will renew your prime:
These storms will work the wish'd for cure;
And put the State in health so pure,
As to resist old Time.

The free born mind will feel the force,
That Justice is the only source
Of Laws concise and clear;
Their native rights, they will resign
To Men, who can those rights define,
And every burthen bear.

The SACRED COMPACT, in a band
Of brothers, shall unite the land,
And Envy's self be dead;
The Body one, and one the soul,
Virtue shall animate the whole,
And FABIVS be the head.

Rous'd from the enthusiastic dream,
By the soft murmur of a stream,
That glided thro' the meads,
I tun'd my lyre to themes refin'd,
While Nature's gentle voices join'd,
To sing the glorious deeds.

When lo! HIMSELF, the CHIEF rever'd,
In native elegance appear'd,
And all things smil'd around,
Adorn'd with every pleasing art,
Enthron'd the Sov'reign of each heart,
I saw the HERO crown'd.

New-Jersey, May 1789.

MR. FENNO.

IN answer to the decently-expressed interrogation of an AMERICAN CITIZEN, inserted in your last paper, Your former Correspondent begs leave to observe, that from CUSTOM or COURTESY the title of EXCELLENCY is given (he believes in all the Countries of Europe) to AMBASSADORS; and, therefore, he was apprehensive that FOREIGNERS might be induced to consider the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, if denominated by the same appellation, upon a level with a SUBORDINATE PUBLIC OFFICER. Your former Correspondent neither asserted, that "any Officer under the American Government, in the Diplomatic or in any other Line, is entitled to the style or title of Excellency;" nor is he an Advocate for titles distinct from the descriptive ones conferred by the CONSTITUTION. But as he conceived it would not be practicable to prevent the People of any European Country, where an American Ambassador shall reside, from styling him, as they do all Ambassadors, HIS EXCELLENCY; the principal object was to obviate a possible confusion of ideas in Foreigners, who might not be extremely capable of discriminating in regard to the relative powers and functions of Persons holding Offices under the American Government.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES is devoted to the cause of Truth and the Public Good; and Speculations wrote with propriety, candor, and decency, which have that object, and the general Welfare for their basis, will always meet with a ready insertion.—Our two Correspondents upon the subject of Titles, came within this description, and their favors merit our thanks.

Future Communications from the person who favored us with the beautiful ODE inserted this day, will be gratefully received.

PRICE-CURRENT.

NEW-YORK.

	New-York Currency.
Superfine Flour,	44/ per barrel.
Common do.	40/
Wheat,	3/
Country refined Bar-Iron,	30/ per C. wt.
Do. Bloomy,	28/
Pig-Iron,	9/
Pot-Ash,	44/ per ton.
Pearl-Ash,	46/
Pimento,	1/8. a 1/9. per lb.
Chocolate,	11d. a 13d.
Cocoa,	70/
Pork Connecticut,	72/
Muscovado Sugar,	50/ a 70/ per cwt.
Jamaica Spirits,	4/6. a 4/9. per gallon.
Windward Island Rum,	4/ a 4/2.
Country do.	2/7.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Final Settlements,	5/
Indents,	3/3.