

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

A motion was introduced and adopted, that the committee which had reported the bill for collecting the revenue, should be instructed to prepare a bill, or bills, providing for the registering of vessels, ascertaining their tonnage, regulating pilotage, light-houses, &c.

—Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 3, 1789.

ORIGINAL, AUTHENTIC, and RECENT ACCOUNTS from EUROPE.

THESE stare—That the change in France is such as we can form no idea of. The frivolities of conversation have given way entirely to politics. Men, women, and children talk nothing else:

That the press groans with daily productions, which in point of boldness, make an Englishman stare, who has hitherto thought himself the boldest of men. A complete revolution in the government of that country, has, within two years (beginning with the Notables of 1787) been effected, merely by the force of public opinion; and this revolution has not cost a single life:

That the assembly of the States General was to begin the 27th of April, in which the representation of the people will be perfect, but will be alloyed by an equal number of the Clergy and Nobility. The first question they will have to decide will be, Whether they shall vote by orders, or by persons. It is supposed, upon good grounds, that the majority of the Nobles are already disposed to join the Tiers Etat—in deciding that the vote shall be by persons; this is the opinion a-la-mode at present, and mode has acted a wonderful part in the present instance: all the handsome young women, for example, are for the Tiers Etat—and this is an army, more powerful in France, than 200,000 men of the King; add to this, that the court itself is for the Tiers Etat, as the only agent that can call forth resources which have hitherto lain dormant in the hands of the non-contributing orders:

That the King has engaged to relinquish the power of laying, continuing, or appropriating taxes—He has engaged also to call the STATES-GENERAL periodically—to submit Letters de Cachet to legal restriction—to consent to the freedom of the press; and that all this shall be fixed, by a fundamental Constitution, which shall bind his successors:

That a participation in the Legislature will be insisted on—the public mind being so ripened upon all these subjects, that there seems now to be but one opinion: That the Clergy, however, have an opinion of their own, and different from this—also the old men among the Nobles; but their voice is suppressed among the general one of the nation:

That the writings which have been published on this occasion, are some of them very valuable, because unfettered by the prejudices under which the English labor. They give a full scope to reason, and strike out truths as yet unperceived, and unacknowledged in Britain: An Englishman, dozing under a kind of half-reformation, is not excited to think, by such gross absurdities as stare a Frenchman in the face wherever he looks, whether it be towards the throne, or towards the altar.

It appears upon the whole, that France will have as full a portion of liberty dealt out to her as she can bear at present, considering how uninformed the mass of her people is: This circumstance may prevent an immediate establishment of the trial by jury.

The palsied state of the executive in England, is a fortunate circumstance for France, as it affords them time to arrange their affairs internally: The consolidation and funding of their debts, will give France a credit which will enable them to do what they please.

It is pretty certain, that the war, for the present year, will be confined to the two Empires and Denmark, against Turkey and Sweden: Prussia may be engaged: The disturbances of Poland may break out into overt acts; but it will be a power divided in itself, and so of no weight. France and England may be ready to take the field next year.

The English papers, and the English ministry say their King is well. He is better; but not well. No malady requires a longer time to ensure against its return, than insanity: Time alone can distinguish accidental insanity from habitual lunacy.

That nation, however, has in its own true stile, run into all the extravagance of expensive rejoicings on this event: How far this spirit has been aided by the reflection, that Mr. PITT, in consequence, is to continue at the head of affairs, may not be difficult to determine; certain it is, no minister was ever more popular—nor held that popularity upon more independent principles.

The Emperor of Germany has made immense preparations for prosecuting the ensuing campaign; but the people are heartily tired of the war, and anxiously waiting for peace, which by recent accounts from Turkey there is reason to expect the Porte is disposed to sue for.

[The Humour of the following, will please those who know the subject; especially as it evinces that wit and good nature are perfectly compatible]

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

On the Departure of MICHAEL DENNISON,* (for some years Master of the George Inn, Philadelphia) for England.

HIS bulk increas'd by ale and venison, Alas! we soon must lose good Dennison. City of Penn! the loss deplore, Although with pain his bulk you bore; And England! haste thy son to hail, Who, after weathering many a gale Eager thy glories to behold, Returns, improv'd in flesh and gold. Ah! had it, Michael! been thy lot, To boast the virtue of a Scot, That land, where thou to great hast grown, Might still have claim'd thee for her own. But England, with pernicious smiles, Those sons, whom once the loit, beguiles, Beckons them fly'ng to her shore, If worthy to be wafted o'er; And by her soft, alluring strains, Whate'er the loit in war, regains.

Soon as the planks beneath you crack, The market shall be hung with black; Michael! her stores might well content ye; In Britain none boasts greater plenty. The bank shall with the market join, To weep at once thee and thy coin. Thy dollars, rang'd in many a pile, Shall swell the pride of Britain's isle, Whilst England's bank shall smiting greet, The wealth which came from Chestnut-street.

Michael, farewell! Heaven speed thy course; Saint George take with thee, and his horse; But to our hapless city kind, The watchful dragon leave behind. Michael! your wealth and full-spread frame Shall publish Pennsylvania's fame More loudly, than the pens of those, Who long have puff'd in verse or prose. Few in mysterious science deal; But all men either see or feel. Michael, farewell! When in Carlisle,† I laugh to think how thou wilt flit At all the dangers thou hast past, Moor'd in safe anchoring ground at last.

NOTES.

* The counterpart in size of a Fellow-Citizen, Mr. S. † Carlisle in Great-Britain.

INSCRIPTION.

There are now laying in the War-Office, waiting the orders of the Heirs of the late General GREENE, two brass FIELD PIECES, six pounders; on each of which is the following Inscription, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and the arms of the United States, finely executed in relievo—by Mr. Andrew Billings, of Poughkeepsie.

TAKEN from the British army, and presented, By Order of The United States in Congress assembled, to MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE, as a monument of their high sense of the WISDOM—FORTITUDE—AND MILITARY TALENTS, which distinguished his Command in the Southern Department; and of The eminent Services, which, amidst complicated Dangers and Difficulties, He performed for HIS COUNTRY, OCTOBER the 18th. 1783.

OF MACHINES AND MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North-Britain, to a gentleman residing in one of the middle States of the Union, dated 9th of February, 1789.

Notwithstanding the immense bankruptcies in Britain last year, yet Britain to my surprize, is in a very flourishing way—Ireland is also rising fast, and never was in a more flourishing condition, owing to her extended and increasing manufactures, which she has encouraged, not only by bounties, but by heavy protecting duties. The Dublin society give at least £. 25,000 sterl. per annum in premiums and bounties; and the trustees for encouraging fisheries and manufactories in Scotland, distribute about £. 15,000 per annum.

Mills for spinning long and combed wool have been erected at Derby, Glasgow, &c. and go by water—and a mill for spinning flax and hemp by water, is erected at Darlington in the north of England—When this last comes to be general, I don't know what the spinners of linen yarn in Scotland will do.

Cotton and flax mills, &c. are erecting, where there is no water to drive them, they are to go by steam engines. There are just now models of jennies, or little hand machines, to spin 40 or 50 threads at a time of linen yarn, laid before the trustees office here.—Cloth now can be wove by one man, seven yards wide and an attempt is just now trying to make looms weave by water.

The improvements making in machinery in Britain, for the reduction of labour, are very many. In a country so full of hands, I think must be hurtful at last, but in America such machines would be a great benefit.

Your duties upon imported goods of 2½, 5, and 7½ per cent. are scarcely equal to our custom-house fees.—I am hopeful, however, that your new government will be the means of making you more respected in Britain, where, though you are their very best customer, their papers are continually loading you with opprobrious names, and describing you as in a very miserable situation.

The Sunday schools have been of great benefit in England and Scotland.—The long peace, and no account from the fleet that sailed two years ago for Botany Bay, make the number of vagrants, robbers, &c. in Britain very great.—The prisons are full.

The foregoing letter proves to the people of the United States the increasing advantages of manufacturing by machines; and at this crisis it will be a great public satisfaction, to hear that the ingenious Mr. Robert Leslie, a native of Maryland, has commenced a museum in Philadelphia, for the purpose of collecting every model, drawing, or description, of any machine, implement, or tool, which is employed in foreign countries, in manufactures or the useful arts. Mr. Leslie has been some years a member of the respectable company of watch and clock makers in this city, and has given several proofs of dexterity and skill, in the curious business of mechanism.

OF TITLES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It has been observed, that Titles are not necessary to confer power, or importance: This has been verified emphatically in the East-Indies—where a simple Governour-General has proved as great a terror and scourge to the human race, as the Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Omnipotent Son of Mahomet with a hundred titles ever did.

The distinctions of rank among mankind, necessarily include certain Titles, by which those distinctions may be known: These Titles originate in reason, and are confirmed and arranged by laws, by custom, and common consent: They obtain in every country—in every society—whether savage or civilized: From this original propensity, implanted in our natures for some valuable purpose, mankind have been led (as in many other instances) to gross conclusions—and because order and distinction were necessary, they have most absurdly applied Titles, and Epithets of distinction to their fellow worms, which should be appropriated only to Deity.—May we be so wise as to draw a proper line of distinction, and not leave this important subject to chance, to whim, caprice, or accident, to determine it—by which we may incur a similar character with those we justly despise.

If it be true, that “a free people are the most addicted to luxury of any”—how important is it, that Government should make such arrangements, as should abate the fervor of this disposition, by giving the most favourable direction to the independent impulses of the free born mind:—Literary Institutions—Arts—Industry—Commerce, and Agriculture, form the most happy antidotes to excessive luxury.

It were devoutly to be wished, says a correspondent, that in the arrangement of the great Departments of State, more particularly of the Revenue, we may be so fortunate, as to steer clear of those mistakes, which contributed very much to shipwreck the power of Britain in America:—Every person can recollect the hauteur of deportment, and the insolence of office, which marked the whole chain of dependents, especially in the customs, from the commissioner's board down to the humblest quill-driver at the desk.

It is characteristic of ignorance and coxcombism to affect a contemptuous, overbearing, haughty carriage—and although it may pass with impunity for a time, as twenty despise in silence, where one expresses an open resentment; yet it must be considered as a nuisance, to have such characters in office, as bring government into contempt, and prove highly injurious to the public service.

As the majority of mankind discover their disqualifications for office, by exhibiting certain traits of character that are hostile to the public interest, it is difficult to account for many appointments that take place in various departments—for although great talents may be connected with a vicious mind, yet it will invariably happen, that the former cannot compensate for the mischiefs which may prove the result of temptation to the latter. In this case, how critically poised is the interest of the community.

In Massachusetts, His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, is chosen Governor, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Lieutenant-Governor; and the Honorable DAVID COBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

About eighty members of the House and Senate, returned this, were not in the Legislature of Massachusetts last year.

The Honorable THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States—by this event, the representation from Massachusetts is completed.

The Royal Society of London have lately elected the Honorable JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. of Boston, a member of their illustrious body, and a Diploma, we are informed, was received by Capt. Scott.

ARRIVALS.

At the Port of New-York.

Table with columns for day (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday) and ship names (Schooner Little Joseph, Sloop Maria, Sloop Aurora, Sloop Peggy, Ship Betsey, Sloop Lively, Sloop Betsey, Sloop Betsey) with destinations and arrival times.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns for exchange rates (Bills exchange, London, 90 days; Ditto, 60 days; Ditto, 30 days; Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder; France, 60 days, per 5 livres) and corresponding values.

CURRENT PRICE OF PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for security types (Depreciation funded, militia or state debt, Depreciation unfunded, New loan, Common Land-Office certificates, Land-Office certificates, State money, Continental certificates, Indents or Facilities, Paper money of Pennsylvania) and their respective prices or interest rates.