

AN EXTRACT.

To a Young Gentleman—dissuading him from poetical pursuits.

AND would'st thou then in talks of verse engage?
Throbs thy young bosom with poetic rage?
Oh, trust th' experienc'd; trust me, dearest boy,
The walks of Pindus seldom lead to joy.
In those green paths, while yet 'tis morning play;
Cull the wild flowers that rise along the way;
In chasing butterflies consume thy prime,
Adorn thy temples with the shoots of rhyme:
A while thou may'st, if thus thy fancy leads
But range not long in those enchanting meads.
To grave pursuits and serious tasks retire,
Ere manhood rises to meridian fire;
Lest thou should'st see (the noon in trifling past,)
Thy sun descend in poverty at last.
Yet Wisdom's voice, thy soul did wisdom sway,
Would instant turn thy self-deceiving way;
Not one short moment given to youthful heat,
One pause of dalliance, in the Muses' seat:
Within their bowers a thousand demons bide,
A thousand snakes within their flow'rets hide.

A plastic God informs the Poet's mind,
He makes the beauteous which he does not find,
Displays th' ideal paradise around,
And smiles the barren heath to fairy ground;
His Midas hands ennobled objects hold,
And feel and touch the meanest dross to gold.
Ah fatal gift, what comfort canst thou bring?
Lest to the Bard than to the Lydian king.
Attendant Fancy, from the wilds of air,
Convokes the smiling families of Fair,
The beauteous elves that o'er creation rove,
Delightful children of almighty Love:
Prompt at her call, the bright ideas throng,
And rush profusely through the bloomy song.
At Fancy's side, the young-eyed Passions stand,
Sweet blushing boys, in form, a cherub band;
The foul expands, to lodge the smiling train,
Ah, little fearful of the future pain!
Beneath his wings each veils a barbed dart,
Till deep it quivers in the bleeding heart,
Then marks, with cruel pride, his guilty skill,
And flutters round, in wantonness of ill.

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

The bill this day received such further discussion, as to ascertain the general sentiment of the committee; agreeably to this, several amendments were introduced. Many observations were made respecting the most eligible mode of realizing the duties in to the public treasury, in cases of bonds, insolvency, and non-payments: But previous to any decision, Mr. FITZSIMONS moved, that the committee should rise—and that the bill with the amendments should be referred to a select committee, who should report a new bill.—This motion was adopted, and Messieurs GOODHUE, FITZSIMONS, LAURANCE, BURKE, LIVERMORE, SHERMAN and JACKSON were elected. Mr. GERRY proposed a resolution, that it should be a standing order of the House in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday—laid on the table.

Mr. LEONARD proposed a resolution, that the constitution, should be prefixed to the first volume of the laws to be printed—laid on the table.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Mr. BROWN, member from Virginia, and Mr. SEDGWICK, member from Massachusetts, appeared in the House, had the oath prescribed by the Constitution administered to them, and took their seats.

Upon motion of Mr. GOODHUE it was voted, that two members be added to the committee appointed to bring in a new bill to regulate the collection of the Impost throughout the United States.—Mr. SMITH of Maryland, and Mr. PARKER of Virginia were accordingly appointed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee to consider the state of the unappropriated lands in the western territory, reported—this report contained a very particular geographical account of that country. Voted, that this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, which had been proposed by the Senate, to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States.

The enacting stile of the bill, viz. THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, was amended by the Senate, by proposing to insert "THE SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES—this amendment was non-concurred.

We have changed the place of meeting from that of last year; so that none of you should have reason to complain: It is your own ground, and on that land we wish to renew our former trade and friendships, and to remove every thing that has blinded the path between you and us.

We are now governed by a President, who is like the old King over the Great Water. He commands all the Warriors of the Thirteen Great Fires. He will have regard to the welfare of all the Indians; and when peace shall be established, he will be your father, and you will be his children, so that none shall dare to do you harm.

We know that lands have been the cause of dispute between you and the white people; but we now tell you that we want no new grants; our object is to make a peace, and to unite us all under our Great Chief Warrior and President, who is the Father and Protector of all the white people. Attend to what we say.

Our traders are very rich, and have houses full of such goods as you were used to get in former days; it is our wish that you should trade with them and they with you, in strict friendship.

Our brother George Galphin will carry you this talk; listen to him, he will tell you nothing but truth from us. Send us your answer by him.

ANDREW PICKENS, } Commissioners of the United States
H. OSBORNE. } for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.

April 20, 1789.

[A true copy from the original.]

CHARACTER OF THE NEAPOLITAN.

From Sherlock's Letters.

Travellers are often mistaken in judging of the Italian, especially the Neapolitan. They think he has no sense, because he wants ideas. A man can have but few ideas when he has never been out of his own country, and when he has read nothing; but examine the Neapolitan on all the subjects with which he is acquainted, and you will see whether he wants natural capacity. He resembles the soil of his own country: a field well tilled in Naples produces the most plentiful crops; neglected, it yields but briars and thistles. It is the same with the genius of the inhabitants: cultivated, it is capable of every thing; untilled, it produces only folly and vice.

ON MRS. SIDDONS.

A CELEBRATED ACTRESS IN LONDON.

WHAT art thou! Thou who canst steel soft pity's tender breast, and at thy feign'd revenge, teach her to greet the agonizing groan, and eye the reeking dagger with a smile!

Thou, who canst soothe the rooted anguish of the smarting soul, and turn its trickling streams to bathe thy painted wounds!

Thou, who canst arrest the callous thief*—suspend his pilfering rage—teach him to feel—and drop an honest tear on thy fictitious grief!

Thou, who canst wring the Stoic's stubborn heart, and force the maiden tear!

Thou, who canst melt the Miser's flinty soul, and make him weep and give!

What art thou! the dazzling meteor of a flint-ed day! A splendid transient wonder! great, but confin'd; and where unseen, unknown; for alas! thine is a trackless path, where no vestige can direct to trace thy glory: The unseen Beauty feebly thrills in story; and as when radiant Phœbus disappears, the pale-face Moon comes forth, and faintly cheers us for the loss of day—so some less brilliant light, not risen, or now lost in thy superior blaze, when SIDDONS sets, shall glitter in its turn, the idol glory of a darker hour. E. C.

* It was said that a thief was so much affected with Mrs. Siddons's acting, that he was detected in the act of picking a pocket, by neglecting to withdraw his hand.

ON SCANDAL.

"Hæret lateri lethalis Arundo."

AGAINST Slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe: It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile: It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid: It is the heart-searching dagger of the dark Assassin: It is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable: It is the mortal sting of the deadly adder: MURDER is its employment: INNOCENCE its prey—and RUIN its sport. E. C.

LAW and PHYSIC.

IT has been a subject of enquiry, how it comes to pass that the professions of law and physic appear to have preserved a decided pre-eminence of all others, in all the variation of principles and manners, that have obtained among mankind?—This may be accounted for from this consideration, viz: That their object is the security of the health and property of individuals. The most selfish and effeminate of mankind will always be more attentive to the preservation of those, in proportion as they are less attentive to the public welfare, and lost to all generous affections and regards.

That clause of the bill which made a discrimination between States and Kingdoms in alliance with the United States, and those which are not, with respect to the duty on distilled spirits; the Senate proposed should be struck out—A recapitulation of arguments used in the former progress of the bill on both sides of the question, with little variation took place—the result was, non-concurrence with the Senate.

The following amendments proposed by the Senate, were also non-concurred by the House, viz.

A reduction of the duty on spirits of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents—on other spirits from 12 to 8 cents.

The amendment which provides for the reduction of the duty on the following articles was acceded to, viz.

Molasses from	5 to 2 1-2 cents.
All Wines except Madeira	15 to 10 cents.
The next amendments were to reduce the duties, on the following articles, viz.	
Madeira Wine from	25 to 18 cents.
Beer, Ale or Porter in casks, from	8 to 5 cents.
Cider, Beer, Ale or Porter in bottles, from	25 to 16 cents.
Cables from	75 to 60 cents.
Tarred Cordage from	75 to 60 cents.
Twine or Pack Thread from	200 to 150 cents.
On Coal per bushel from	3 to 1 cent.

These reductions were non-concurred. The Senate introduced the article Indigo, with a duty of 16 cents per pound—this the House concurred in.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph respecting Teas, viz. On all Teas imported from China or India in ships built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof—this clause, viz. "or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation."

This was agreed to.

The next amendment was to enhance the duty on all Green Teas other than Hyson, imported as aforesaid from 10 to 12 cents per pound.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the following clause—

On all Teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel, whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On Bohea Tea, per pound	10 cents.
On all Souchong or other Black Teas	15
On all Hyson Teas,	30
On all Green Teas,	18

and to substitute—

"On Teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, to wit:

On Bohea Tea, pr. lb.	8 cents.
On Souchong, or other black Teas,	13
On Hyson Teas,	26
On other Green Teas,	16
"On Teas imported in any other manner,	
Bohea Tea, pr. lb.	15
Souchong, or other black Teas,	22
Hyson Teas,	45
Other green Teas,	27

The following clause was proposed by the Senate—"On all other goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half pr. cent. ad. valorem. This was adopted.

The next amendment was to insert, "On gunpowder, and paints ground in oil," ten pr. cent. ad valorem.—Adopted.

Another amendment was to enhance the duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, from seven and an half pr. cent. to 10 pr. cent. and to add thereto gold and silver lace, and gold and silver leaf—this was agreed to.

There were several other amendments to raise the duties on articles enumerated, from seven and an half pr. cent. to ten pr. cent.—which were non-concurred.

A general concurrence with the Senate in their amendments to the bill, was urged by several gentlemen.—They observed, that much time had already been expended in the discussion of the subject—that further delay would be sacrificing the benefit of the fall importations—that the high duties which had been voted by the House, were contrary to the opinion of a large minority; having been carried by a very small majority—to the minority, was now added, the almost unanimous voice of the Senate, therefore to reject the amendments of the Senate was hazarding the fate of the present bill.—The sentiment in favor of low duties, was sanctioned by the invariable experience of the commercial world—they were always