

productive of greater revenue than high duties, as the latter held out a powerful temptation to evade the laws: The public voice it was contended, was in opposition to high duties, and accounts received from mercantile characters in various parts of the Union, confirmed the truth of this observation: That as the operation and success of the laws, in the first instance, must depend upon the general opinion of their eligibility, it was rash to risk the popularity of the government in a case where no risk was necessary: That the duty on spirits, in particular, was beyond all precedent, and would undoubtedly be evaded, as it was a premium to smuggle.

On the other hand it was said, that the duties were in general conformable to the sentiments of the people—particularly on distilled spirits—that on bulky articles, high duties could be realized with some degree of certainty—that the probable amount of the proposed duties would fall short of the exigencies of the Union—the proposed deduction in some cases would curtail it 50 per cent.—that it yet remained to be ascertained whether high duties in many cases could not be collected with as great facility as low—the prompt collection of both being matter of speculation at present—that it was conceded on all hands that a revenue must be obtained, or the country be ruined.—Direct taxes could not be thought of; and even the excise would be unpopular.—That the opinion of respectable commercial characters was in favor of the proposed duties: particularly the duty on spirits, agreeably to their ideas could be easily collected, even if it had been set at a higher rate.

JUNE 16, 1789.

House met agreeably to adjournment. A motion was made by Mr. WHITE, and adopted, that seats be provided for such members of the Senate as please to attend the debates, within the bar of the House.

The House then proceeded to consider the remainder of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Import Bill—when the following being read, were acceded to.—viz.

To insert Playing Cards at a duty of 10 cents pr. pack.

Cotton, at 3 cents, pr. lb.

To allow a drawback on Brandy and Geneva, exported from the United States.

After the words "exported out of the limits of the United States" to add the following, viz. as settled by the late treaty of peace.

To strike out the sentence which provided for allowing a drawback of 5 cents, pr. gallon, on Spirits, distilled from Molasses in the United States, and exported out of the same.

The discount of 10 per cent on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in vessels built in the United States, and owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, was extended to goods, &c. imported in vessels not built in the United States, but which were owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, on the 16th May last, and continued to till the time of the importation of such goods.

The House did not concur in the time fixed by the Senate for this act to be in force, viz. The first of July next—and substituted the first of August.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for the establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. WHITE proposed that this clause "To be removeable by the President of the United States" should be struck out.

This brought on an interesting debate, which continued till near half after three o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A sketch of this debate in our next.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

LONDON, MARCH 17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales met with very considerable indignity from the crowd on Tuesday night last, in going from Carleton-house to the Opera, and was more than once obliged to hold up his stick in his defence. His Royal Highness had, in a manner, anticipated what might happen, and therefore very prudently went on foot. We sincerely hope that the Prince will not consider this event as any want of respect of the public at large for his person and character.

The Duke of York having heard what his brother had related of his adventure in reaching the opera-house, was prudent enough to avoid any disagreeable consequences in going home; for hearing the mob cry out "Pitt for ever," on his getting into the street, and feeling himself jostled about, he, with a spirited exertion, forced himself through the crowd back again, and reached the house, where he pulled off his star, which enabled him to make his second retreat successful.

DUBLIN, MARCH 21.

#### CONTRASTS.

The Pool of Siloam, at Jerusalem, so celebrated in Jewish story—now a Tan Pit.

The superb columns which once graced the Temple of Diana, now placed at one of the gates of the Saraglio, inverted. The gardens of Nero, formerly watered with the blood of the first Christians, butchered by that inhuman tyrant—now adorned with a temple which far outshines the ancient glories of the capitol, and dedicated to the service of the same persecuted religion.

Greece, once the native land of liberty, the birth-place of genius, the school of heroes and patriots.—Greece, in whose hemisphere the fun of science flamed with unusual splendor, for upwards of 700 years, now the land of ignorance, superstition, and the most abject slavery; religion and politics united to fetter both the mind and the body, to repress injury, and inspire a sovereign contempt for every book except the Koran.

HALIFAX, MAY 16. Sir Richard Hughes is appointed Admiral on this station, in the room of Sir Charles Douglas.

VIRGINIA, June 11. We have received so much pleasure and information from a late publication by Mr. MORSE, giving a geographical description of the United States, that presuming on the growing passion for American manufactures of every denomination, we cannot refrain from recommending it to the notice of such of our countrymen, as begin to set a proper estimate on the knowledge of their own country, its manners and habits.—Most of the information hitherto given respecting America, has been derived from the partial and prejudiced accounts of foreigners, little acquainted with the natural curiosities of our country or people.—Hence, it is no wonder that both should be liable to gross misrepresentations, and the genius of the people so much debased, in the opinion of the literati in Europe, as to have furnished a subject of philosophical inquiry to their most eloquent writers.—We are told by historians, that on the first discovery of America, the Spaniards were considered by the natives as beings of a superior order to themselves; that their frightened imaginations exalted them even into Gods.—Fanciful and accidental distinctions

of superiority have often given birth to the most unjust claims. It appears, that the pride and arrogance of Europe, availing itself of this first impression on an unfortunate race, would willingly believe it founded in nature, and by an easy transition, extend the degrading comparison to those descended from themselves.—Such a delusion inculcated on infant minds, would no doubt facilitate their schemes of tyranny towards us. As it is time our youth should be weaned of their predilections of every fort in favor of Europe, and its manners, we must hope that a book, whose object is to make them intimately acquainted with their country, and the abundant materials of future greatness showered on it by Providence, cannot fail meeting with the patronage of those entrusted with their care.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Patowmack) JUNE 4.

Extract of a letter from a farmer in Washington-county, on Patowmack, to a gentleman of the Patowmack company, dated May 20, 1789.

"Living near the banks of this river, and viewing yesterday thirteen long loaded boats, and seven this morning, pass down under full sail, with colours flying and various music, in joyous train and good order: Under such pleasing prospects, permit me to offer my sincere and grateful thanks, as a just tribute, due to so noble an undertaking, in establishing the navigation at present upwards of 150 miles above tide-water, through a rich and fertile country—which, from its various useful branches, draws the produce into the main channel, from 40 to 50 miles on each side, exclusive of the near and convenient communication it has with the Ohio, which in all human probability will bring on commercial connexions, that will unite a tie of lasting interest and friendship. The advantage of carriage in the present infant state of the river, already saves from 250 to 300. on the flour I annually export: compare this with the community in general—what will it be when fully accomplished? And it must lead us into many pleasing reflections on your laudable undertaking. Long may you all live to receive toll—particularly your leading members who have for many years used their exertion and influence to bring it on."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POLITE ARTS.

Extract of a letter from London to a gentleman in this city.

"I am now engaged in a work that will cost more than one hundred thousand pounds; have now at least forty pictures finished, some of which cost 500 guineas each, many 300 to 200. Am now building a gallery in Pall-Mall, in order to shew the pictures to the best advantage: It will cost above five thousand pounds—is nearly completed, and will be opened this spring. The front is of stone, ornamented with three statues in a large niche of 11 feet high and 10 broad.—In the middle is a fine figure 7 feet high of Shakespear seated upon a pedestal, on his right hand a beautiful female figure, representing Poetry, with the tragic and comic masques upon her head, a lyre in one hand, the other crowning Shakespear with a crown of laurel. On his left hand Painting represented likewise by a beautiful female figure, in her left hand a pallet and pencils, the other presenting Shakespear to the public. Shakespear has his left hand on the shoulder of Painting, as if instructing her to exert her utmost abilities to represent his works to the greatest advantage."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 5.

"Respecting two of the three great departments or Secretaryships, little has been said, as a general supposition prevails that the present incumbents will be continued. The other is much more a topic of conversation and conjecture. The eyes of many would be turned towards Mr. Morris if it was not thought incompatible with his Senatorship; but if this objection did not exist, there would be others raised which would require attention from other circumstances if not from their merits. There are prejudices against as well as for him. Three persons have been a good deal talked of: Mr. Osgood, Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Hamilton. Which of these would be the most proper, or whether either of them, I do not undertake to determine, as I have but little personal knowledge of them.

"The first is deemed what is commonly called a good fort of a man, but it is thought that a sphere of less extent would be more suitable for him.

"The second is supposed to understand the subjects which belong to the Treasury department better than either of the others. His talents and his integrity are well spoken of by many; but I find others, especially some from Pennsylvania, do not seem to like his political opinions and conduct, though they will allow him merit and understanding in other respects. If he must be in Office they would rather see him one of the Judges or a Commissioner of the Customs than Financier. This perhaps may be accounted for from your state politics, as he is said to be not of the party with your members now in Congress.

"The third is certainly a man of considerable talents for his years and experience; but it is thought that his present qualifications are better adapted to the law department than that of the treasury. He has obtained a high degree of popularity in this city, and if he has skill to manage it properly, his consequence must increase. But when the pulse of party beats so high as it has lately done, the tide of popularity is liable to great changes. At present the people of this city think no office too high for him, and hence he is the most talked of among us for the head of the treasury.

"The appointment of the judges is also a matter of great expectation. We are told your State expect to furnish a chief. What your reasons are for this expectation I shall not now enquire; but this I can tell you, that some of you think more highly of the man you propose than the people of other States do. Perhaps you will make a like remark respecting our popular character; but remember he is yet but in the morning of life, and has not been long enough above the horizon to have extended his rays so far as one that has reached if not passed his zenith."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lebanon, to his friend in this town, dated May 24.

"The extraordinary cures performed by the Rev. Mr. William Stoy, minister of the German congregation in this town, on persons bit by mad dogs, will no doubt remove your anxiety for the recovery of your friend. He has saved the lives of at least 300 persons within these four years past, 60 of whom were cured since Christmas last; some of them were brought with all the symptoms of the horrid disorder; in particular a Mr. B——, a reputable merchant from New-York, come to this town last fall, in the height of the hydrophobia, and in fact raving mad—the medicines had the most miraculous effect; it restored him to his senses in the small space of twenty-four hours. This perhaps will appear fabulous to some, but the fact can be proved by thousands, who saw the unfortunate object before and since the experiment took place. Mr. Stoy is about laying his discovery before Congress, on condition of being allowed a reward."

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

On Thursday 28th ult. arrived at Providence, the brig Ranger, Capt. Bagoon, from a whaling voyage, with 500 barrels of oil.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated June 6, 1789.

"The period is at hand, when the appointment of officers for the executive branch of Government will commence. We all have perfect confidence in the judgment and impartiality of our illustrious President. If in any instance it is supposed better men might be appointed, it should not occasion complaint; because we are led to believe, that the candidates for office must produce unequivocal credentials of their merit. No difficulty is apprehended from appointment of characters who are not meritorious; but our only fear is, that some modest men, who are eminently deserving, will not offer themselves as candidates, merely because they are unwilling to be seen in procuring testimonials in

their own favour.—Under such circumstances, is it not rather criminal for men, who have reason to believe their services will be useful, and who should not doubt the success of an application, to hold themselves aloof, and by that means keep back their abilities from promoting the public good?"

While we suffer our lands to lie waste and useless, which ought to be appropriated as sheep-walks—while we cut off the prospect of a large and plentiful supply of wool, by killing the lambs, to pamper our appetites—while we neglect the raising of hemp and flax, and spend our time idly, and in unavailing complaints; say, are we taking the necessary steps to establish a solid independency, or to raise and support our national character?

While we feel ourselves dependent on any foreign country for the very cloaths that we wear, can it be said that we are an independent people.

The rage of the present day appears to be experiment—and in the opinion of many persons very improperly, considering the particular circumstances of the Union. Every new project is attended with some surprize, suspension, and relaxation of the human faculties, till the result is known: at a time when every nerve ought to be on the stretch to retrieve our circumstances, by pursuing those objects which a happy and successful experience has taught us, will conduce to the general interest—I say at such a time to be wading in the unexplored regions of experiment, either in enacting laws that shall have a sumptuary operation, or a temporary influence in favor of particular manufactures, is foregoing the certain advantages of Revenue for the uncertain and unproductive effects of a system of Projects.

That a Revenue may be derived from the Import, trade must be encouraged: That our own manufactures may be promoted, prohibitions must be laid upon foreign articles: That these may be made compatible in a series of years, is perhaps true; but it may require consideration whether a brisk Commerce, and a productive Revenue, will be the IMMEDIATE consequence of an attempt to promote trade and manufactures at the present moment.

"To incapacity and demerit is generally added insolence—Every low minded fellow looks upon the man of genius, capacity, and virtue, as his natural enemy. He regards him with an evil eye; and hence undermines or defames him, as one who thwarts his views, questions his title, and endangers his expectations. He must have had little experience in the world, who has not among every order, met with flagrant characters of this kind, and instances of this truth."

"Let it be impressed on the mind of every American, that honest industry, simplicity, frugality and sobriety, with all the social and moral virtues, alone constitute the sacred palladium of our liberties—with these, we never can be enslaved: without them, we must cease to be free—nay, bereft of these we should be too abject—too vile, to retain a relish for heaven-born freedom."

A motion lately made in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to petition Congress to take up the subject of Amendments, fell to the ground, for want of an auxiliary to support it.

Saturday afternoon arrived from Philadelphia, the Lady and Son of the Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURGH, Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States, escorted by Col. Melcher.

His Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN is chosen President of the State of New-Hampshire.

The Legislature of the State of New-York, is, by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, to meet at the city of Albany on Monday the 6th day of July next.

#### ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Sunday.	Brig Resolution, Jenkins, Dublin. 66 days.
	Schooner Charlotte, Townsend, Island of St. Johns, Gulph of St. Lawrence. 20 days.
	Sloop Nabby, Smith, Baltimore. 11 days.
Monday.	Schooner Experiment, Smith, Baltimore. 9 days.
	Sloop Matilda, Burke, St. Croix. 19 days.
	Sloop Peggy, Little, Curacao. 17 days.
	Sloop San Souci, Crozier, Petersburg, Virginia. 4 days.
Tuesday.	Ship Jenny, Thompson, Canton.
	Brig Tom, Hand, Glasgow. 71 days.

#### PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

JUNE 17, 1789.	
Jamaica Spirits,	5/6.
Antigua Rum,	5/6.
St. Croix, do.	4/8.
Country, do.	2/8. a 2/11.
Molasses,	2/3. a 2/3.
Brandy,	5/6. a 5/9.
Geneva,	5/9.
Do. in cases,	29/.
Muscovado Sugar,	56/ a 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/18.
Pepper,	2/8.
Pimento,	1/9. a 2/.
Chocolate,	1/2.
Cocoa,	75/ a 80/.
Coffee,	1/8. a 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/ a 6/.
Rice,	22/6. a 23/.
Superfine Flour,	46/.
Common do.	42/6. a 43/.
Rye do.	26/ a 27/.
Indian Meal,	28/.
Rye,	4/9. pr. bu/.
Corn, (Southern)	3/9.
Do. (Northern),	4/3. a 4/6.
Beef, first quality,	48/ a 50/.
— Second quality,	41/6.
Pork, first quality,	81/6.
— Second quality,	76/6.
Lard,	8d. pr. lb.
Butter,	7d. a 8d.
Hams,	6d 1/2. a 7d.