

The amendments to the impost bill inflicted upon by the Senate, were then taken into consideration.

The diminution of the duties on spirits of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 12 cents, and on all other foreign spirits from 12 to 8 cents, occasioned some debate; but terminated in not acceding to the amendment of the Senate.

It was then proposed, that the House should request a conference with the Senate upon the subjects of their disagreement: This proposition was adopted, and a committee on the part of the House chosen; which consisted of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Madison.

The House proceeded next to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill imposing duties on tonnage: These were not acceded to, and the bill was referred to the committee of conference.

The House then in committee of the whole, took into consideration the bill for establishing an executive department to be denominated the department of war: This bill after several amendments was agreed to; the committee then rose; and the bill as reported by the chairman was taken up by the House, but without coming to a full decision an adjournment was called for.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. WYNKOOP introduced the petition of GRIGGS, of Pennsylvania; stating, that he had invented a machine for the more speedy manufacturing of nails; and praying for an exclusive right to the benefit of his invention for a term of years—laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the war department, as reported by the committee of the whole, was taken into consideration, and the several amendments being agreed to—it was voted that the bill as amended should be engrossed, in order for a third reading, and to-morrow was assigned for that purpose.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish a treasury department.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

This bill provides, that there shall be the following officers in this department, viz. A Secretary of the Treasury, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and principal Clerks to the Comptroller and Auditor. Several amendments were proposed and agreed to: But one proposed by Mr. PAGE, viz. To strike out from the second clause these words, "to digest and report plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of the public credit" referring to the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, brought on an interesting debate, which ended in substituting the word prepare, for report. The debate continued till three o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

The House met this day pursuant to adjournment, but the committee of conference being assembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

[[3]] The public will please to take notice, that in our last Gazette there was an error, in asserting that Mr. GERRY was in favor of Mr. CARROLL's motion for limiting the duration of the act for establishing a department of foreign affairs. Mr. Gerry had no objection to the object of Mr. Carroll's motion, which he thought might be better attained by a clause providing, "that the secretary of foreign affairs shall be appointed for a term not exceeding years," but he was against the motion itself, because it would put the legislature under the necessity of making a new law for the restoration of the department, whereas the act might continue and the officer be dismissed, when he was no longer useful. Mr. G. also thought the motion had a tendency to invade the rights of the executive; for at the expiration of the act, however necessary it might be to renew it, a party in the house may defeat it, from a dislike to the officer who had been before appointed, and may thus controul the constitutional authority of the executive.

Also, in the last page of this paper, 2d. col. line 42 from bottom, in this sentence, "power and liberty are most complete," instead of which read, power and liberty are not most complete.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

The Assembly of the States-Generaux is still fixed for the 27th inst. The members are in general chosen; and notwithstanding the novelty of popular elections, they were conducted with the utmost harmony.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The war in the northern part of Europe will be carried on with great vigour; and much "bloody work" may be expected this summer.

There are great bets laid, that this country will be involved in a war, from her Prussian and Dutch connections, in less than one year.

His Majesty's health continues sound; his assiduity in business increases, and no dangers are entertained of relapse. The King's physicians are all to be pensioned, by parliament.

A day of general thanksgiving has been ordered on account of his Majesty's recovery.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) JUNE 2.

Wednesday last came on in the court of general sessions, before the Hon. Judge Drayton, the trial of Mr. Wescott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen.

It appeared in evidence, in proof of the prosecution, that Mr. Bowen in passing the defendant, at the door of Mrs. Dewees, in King-street, brushed against his arm, which he considered as an affront, pushed him so violently that he fell down, and in getting up struck the defendant with a small whip he held in his hand. Wescott then threw him down again, got upon him, and gouged out one of his eyes. He then took the whip out of his hand and beat him violently with it. Persons who saw the affray interposed, the eye was replaced in its socket, but the light entirely extinguished, and the other one at times much affected by it.

In defence of the defendant, three countrymen were produced. The evidence of one of whom went to prove, that the assault was first begun by the prosecutor; and the other two were of opinion, that the wound was received from some kicks which the defendant gave Bowen when he was down on the ground.

The attorney-general observed to the jury, that this offence was in itself a capital one, and if the offender had been treated as he ought, for what he had done, his life must have been taken away; and his lenity was by no means owing to any lenity in himself, but from the tender humanity of the aged prosecutor, who prevailed upon him, by repeated solicitations, to lay the indictment in the manner in which he had done.

It was almost unnecessary for him to expatiate on the barbarity of the action—the birds of the air and the savages of the desert employed their talons in the destruction of their prey; but for man, whose mind was endowed with the light of reason, barbarously to take away the sight of one of his own species—for a young man thus to employ his hands upon an aged person, whose years and quiet deportment entitled him to respect, was such a crime that he felt himself extremely sorry in not having gone as far as the law allowed. This indictment was laid for a maim, which, according to the law laid down by Judge Blackstone, was punishable by fine and imprisonment, or otherwise, as the court think fit. The measure of punishment did not lie with the jury all they could do was to find him guilty, for which they had very satisfactory grounds, and he did not doubt but that when the court came to pass sentence the punishment inflicted would be of such a nature as to raise in the country a monument of justice

that would deter others from the perpetration of such an unmanly, savage action.

The judge summed up the evidence, and laid down the law upon the occasion.

The jury having retired, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner will be brought up on adjournment day to receive sentence.

JUNE 9. Yesterday the court of general sessions passed the following sentence on Mr. Wescott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen: That he should stand in the pillory, on the green, near the goal, a quarter of an hour; be imprisoned for four weeks, pay the sum of fifty pounds, and be kept in confinement till the fine is paid.

JUNE 11. On Thursday the 28th ult. in Camden district, a duel with pistol was fought between Mr. Jacob Brown, and Capt. Baker, in which the latter was killed, and the former so badly wounded, that he died in 12 hours.—This duel was fought in a public house, the parties firing at each other across a table; perhaps it terminated as all others should.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 20.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable Member of Congress, to his friend in this State, dated June 13.

"Most persons here will not believe that your people will be long held in error with respect to their best interests. They consider the speedy accession of your State as a matter of certainty. With that idea, the duty on time and barley was stricken out of the impost bill. It was thought unnecessary to take any measures to effect a purpose which of itself was so nearly accomplished. The separation of your State is not contemplated as a possible event. It need not be said, how much it would affect the union at large. The means which the government possesses to make the separation undesirable to your people, are equally obvious. Let your merchants, farmers and manufacturers, consider well how much they have prospered in a state of union with their brethren, and what may be expected to ensue the continuance of their prosperity, whenever Congress shall be compelled to resort to those means. Every government must enforce its own revenue laws, and provide for the public safety and tranquility, as circumstances may require. I do not pretend to say what would be the line of conduct, if your State should finally renounce the union; but let a thinking Rhode-Island man weigh in his own mind, what prudence and justice will require to be done.

"I have not a doubt that your State will finally accede to the union. Nature, compact, interest, the ties of honor, and those of blood, bind us indissolubly together. Of all political curses, the most formidable is disunion; for I do not know another, which that would not draw after it. I am shocked to argue upon such a topic. Yet, if it is only probable that some party men intend a separation, it would be very proper to warn your people of the consequences.

"Of all conditions, that of fear and distrust is the most painful. The reason why men submit to bear the burthen of government, is to be actually safe, and to feel secure. What security against external force can your people have? The sea is open to the fleets of foreign nations, and an imaginary line divides you from your neighbours. Either the States will be friendly, or they will not. If laws and oaths, and the aid of all good men, who will make common cause of any violation of their rights, will not induce you to unite with the States as brethren, on how much worse security will you not trust them as neighbours? Suppose them hostile, encroaching neighbours, what will protect your State? Not its own strength. Will they seek foreign protection? The idea is delusive. No nation in Europe would consent to afford it, and all Europe would not long be able. Would all your property recompense them, if they should? Would a nation of slaves—would armies and fleets respect your liberties, more than your own servants?

"What is to become of your proportion of the public debt? If that should be adjusted without the voice of your representatives, and prompt payment demanded, would the burthen fall lightly upon your citizens? The taxes on consumable articles will almost imperceptibly relieve the States in the union from the effects of the war.

"Supposing the idea of a separation to be disclaimed, as it will be by every true American, then the people of your State must consider the government as their own. If they are to live under it, and it is clear that they must, prudence will dictate that they should not lose time in acceding to it. The news-papers will show, that almost every debate in Congress has involved the most precious interests of Rhode-Island. The interests of their eastern brethren are inseparably united with their own. The aid of your State in Congress has been needed, and earnestly desired. Surely there is no profit in delay. On the contrary, you endanger your own cause—you may defeat your own wishes.

"The reasons why your State should join the government. The only reason why it should not, is drawn from the supposed tendency of some parts of the constitution. That very reason will be found a very strong one why they should accede to it, and that with all possible expedition. The business of amendments is now before Congress. If your people are in earnest, let them send their representatives to unite with those who are endeavouring to introduce them. They would be very arrogant and uncandid to suppose, that a majority in Congress are not as zealously disposed to guard the freedom of America from violation as the people of Rhode-Island. But if they are the only people who love liberty, and who know how to secure it, the federal constitution, if it is as defective as they pretend, will furnish scope for their talents. Congress is the body in which such people may do good. If they are anxious to improve the government, why absent themselves from New-York? If amendments are not made, who will be less excusable than they? If they object, perhaps the amendments will not be agreed to. The answer is plain, they must live under the government as it is. Surely the chance of their adoption is less, if Rhode-Island should be unrepresented. North-Carolina has even rejected the constitution yet they have called another convention, and will accede beyond question. Why has that State been blind to the very different policy of yours? The example of North-Carolina should be allowed some weight. The confidence that some amendments will be made, has guided them in twice calling a convention. I trust that the discussion of the amendments will be liberally managed, and such as are proper will be inserted. A motion for the purpose has been made, and it was urged that it was proper to delay the consideration for some time, in order that the States which have been most dissatisfied might be represented. Rhode-Island was particularly alluded to, and it was said to be impracticable for the members of your State to be chosen and sent in a short time. The motion contains a bill of rights, and many explanations which cannot fail to satisfy any reasonable man. Accordingly the business was allowed to subside. You may be assured, however, that it will be resumed as soon as the government is organized, the revenue bill in operation, and the great departments arranged. At present, the House is too closely occupied with those objects to attend to any other. It will not be evaded or delayed a moment, and it is my sincere belief that the amendments will prevail.

"Thus, Sir, the people of your State have the alternative plainly before them. An honorable opportunity presents to join the union. Either they will accede, or they will not. If they accede, the sooner they do it the better. I defy any man to point out, even upon antifederal principles, an advantage that will ensue by delay. There is proof, equal to demonstration, of many disadvantages and dangers that will attend it. On the other hand, if they renounce the union, they prefer danger to safety, poverty to opulence. It is thus that fear makes men blind: To avoid one danger, they often rush upon another; and to escape pain, suffer death."

An exact account has lately been taken of our navigation, by which it appears that there are now belonging to this port, 8 ships, 33 brigs, 40 sloops, and 20 schooners—total 101 sail, amounting to 9914 tons. These are exclusive of river packets and boats. Of the said vessels more than three quarters are employed in distant voyages, and the whale fishery. It may be observed, says a correspondent, that it is out of the power of our merchants to fit one of the above vessels (with a suitable cargo) either for Europe, the East or West-Indies, or even on a whaling voyage, without the assistance of the United States; our own produce and manufactures being insufficient for the purpose.

Thursday afternoon the Lady and Son of His Excellency the Vice-President of the United States arrived here from Boston, and this day sail for New-York. On their arrival here they were visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the town, and yesterday dined with a large company at the house of John Brown Esq. every attention being paid them which the shortness of their stay would admit.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1789.

The 24th inst. the feast of St. John (the Baptist), was celebrated by the ancient Society of Free Masons in this city, with a degree of magnificence and liberality, highly honorable to the craft: A well adapted discourse was delivered by the Rev. Brother Dr. BEACH, at St. Paul's, to a crowded auditory; and a very handsome collection received for the relief of poor debtors in jail. The procession on this occasion was equal if not superior, in respectability, numbers and appearance, to any ever before seen in America.

ODE to CHARITY.

Composed by brother Low, of Holland Lodge, sung on the above occasion.

RECITATIVE.

From regions of immortal bliss above,
Impart thy genial emanations, Love!
Soul of our Order! Patron of this day!
Inspire our hearts, and prompt the solemn lay.

AIR.

Come, BEAUTY of th' eternal Sire!
Whole Justice we adore,
Whole power and wisdom we admire—
Thy smile attracts us more!

Faith may command the visual ray,
Futurity to scan;
And Hope, by Fancy led astray,
May picture Heav'n to Man;

But thou, blest CHARITY! can'st give
Compassion's thrill divine;
From THEE we heav'nly joys derive,
For Joy and Heav'n are thine!

CHORUS.

And when Faith and Hope shall fade,
When Heaven's portals are display'd—
When, with transports vast and new,
Things ineffable we view;
Then (Religion's source and aim)
CHARITY shall fan the flame;
Love divine shall be our theme,
Love—eternal and supreme!
This, this alone our constant Heav'n shall prove—
The GOD of Heav'n in everlasting Love!

The world is waiting with anxious expectation to see the operation of the new government: Much is justly expected from the legislature of the United States: The people of America having set an original example by adopting in peace, without force, fraud, or surprize, a Constitution, simple, plain, and competent to their exigencies, a doubt cannot remain, but that all the acts and doings of the legislature, will be such a comment upon its principles, as will give it that complete force and operation, which will crown the wishes of this great people.

The cause of humanity gains ground rapidly among mankind—How absurd the idea that it should ever want a friend among the human race! The abolition of African slavery is a consummation devoutly to be wished—but like other bad habits, it cannot be effected all at once—however, every man who feels the least spark of sensibility glowing in his breast, will never let the subject rest, till a system shall be formed upon a scale however small that shall finally wipe off this foul blot from the annals of civilization.

From various part of the eastward we learn, that there has been the heaviest rains known in the memory of man.

A motion was made and obtained in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, the present session, to appoint a committee to receive proposals from the creditors of government, of the conditions on which they will re-lin. n their demands, in case sufficient funds are provided for a punctual discharge of the interest annually; and the Treasurer was appointed for the purpose.

The government of Rhode-Island has prohibited the exportation of grain from that State.

Last Thursday arrived in this city, in the Hancock Packet, Capt. Brown, via. Newport, THE LADY and SON of His Excellency the Vice-President of the United States.

The publick exceedingly regret the accident by which the Hon. Mr. Huger, member from South-Carolina, was thrown out of his carriage on Thursday last, and unfortunately had one of his legs fractured in a very dangerous manner.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Wednesday,	Brig Lucretia Stray, St. Domingo, 10 days.
	Schooner Tom, Herring, Edenton, N. C. 6 days.
	Schooner Thomas, Jones, Frederickburgh, Vir. 5 days.
	Sloop Nancy, Ventis, Norfolk, 3 days.
	Sloop Nancy, Coffinger, Norfolk, 5 days.
Thursday,	Sloop Caty, Dashwood, Petersburg, Vir. 4 days.
	Schooner Sally, Morgan, York-Town, Vir. 5 days.
	Schooner Kitty, Mead, Charleston, 6 days.
	Schooner Eagle, Coffin, Halifax, 12 days.
	Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Island, 4 days.
	Sloop Pagy, Cahoon, Rhode-Island, 4 days.
Friday,	Ship Lauanta, Docket, Newfoundland, 15 days.
	Brig Christian Benedicta, Euk Glad, Leghorn, 84 days.
	Brig ———, Mosley, York-Town, Vir. 9 days.
	Sloop Triall, Barnard, Port au Prince, 19 days.
	Sloop Polly, Timson, Portsmouth, Vir. 7 days.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

	JUNE 27, 1789.
Jamaica Spirits,	5/6.
Antigua Rum,	5/.
St. Croix, do.	4/8.
Country, do.	2/8. a 2/10.
Molasses,	2/5. a 2/3.
Brandy,	5/6. a 5/9.
Geneva,	5/3.
Do. in cases,	29/.
Muscovado Sugar,	56/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/13.
Pepper,	2/8.
Pimento,	1/9. a 2/.
Chocolate,	1/2.
Cocoa,	75/.
Coffee,	1/8. a 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/.
Rice,	23/.
Superfine Flour,	45/.
Common do.	42/6. a 43/.
Rye do.	26/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. pr. bush.
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. a 4/6.
Beef, first quality,	48/.
— Second quality,	41/6.
Pork, first quality,	81/6.
— Second quality,	76/6.
Lard,	8d. pr. lb.
Butter,	7d. a 8d.
Hams,	6d. a 7d.