

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the Treasury department: several amendments were proposed to this bill, and adopted; among others,
That the Treasurer should on the day of every session of Congress, lay before the House, copies of all accounts settled with the Comptroller, also the state of the Treasury.
Bonds, to be given by the several officers, are to be deposited in the Comptroller's office, and registered in the office of the supreme court of the United States.
The discussion of this bill being finished by the committee, Mr. BURKE introduced his additional clause, which provides that none of the officers in this department, shall be concerned, either directly, or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loss of their places, and other heavy penalties: This amendment occasioned some conversation, when Mr. BURKE withdrew it for the present. The committee then rose, and the Chairman made his report. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, the House took up the bill as amended, and accepted the same, with some further alterations.
Mr. SCHUREMAN asked leave of absence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

STOCKHOLM, March 12.

Major Morian, who had been sent in the capacity of a courier into Finland, returned here the 7th inst. We are assured he has brought advices, that the army in that province has consented to the act of union and surety resolved on by the orders of the clergy, citizens and peasants, and part of the nobility.

HAMBURG, April 7,

Letters from Stockholm of the 27 of March inform us, that the equestrian order still refuses to consent to the act of union and guarantee, but has joined the other three orders in presenting an address of thanks to the King, which was sent to his Majesty by a deputation from the four estates.

PARIS, April 16.

A deputation, it is said, is arrived from the French American colonies, to demand a discussion of their rights, by the Etats Generaux. This deputation consists of thirty two members, who will be reduced to a more convenient number.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The merchants of this city have received upwards of 50,000l. from their correspondents in New-York the week past.

A loan of eight millions of livres has been opened at Genoa, for the service of the King of Sweden at an interest of four and a half per cent. to be repaid in eight years, beginning from the year 1800.

By private letters from Smyrna we learn, that, instigated by the Porte, the Tartars of the Crimea have risen up in rebellion against their Russian masters. They have cut in pieces several detachments of her Imperial Majesty's forces. The number and audacity of the rebels increase daily, and there is every reason to believe, that the Russians will be forced to abandon the Crimea.

At a meeting of the States General of France, no person can be represented by proxy.

Every Nobleman of 25 years of age, and an inhabitant of Paris, has a right to vote for an elector to that city.

The University of Paris sends four Members to the States.

The election began on Monday last, and to prevent any outrages or tumults, the guards about the town are treble in number.

A gentleman who arrived on Monday from the Continent says, that when he left the Hague last Tuesday, they were in hourly expectation of hearing that the Emperor was dead. As that is a place of the first political information, it may be supposed that the Emperor is really in a very critical situation.

So extensive are the revenues of some Polish noblemen, that Count Potocki, Grand Master of the Artillery, and Commander in Chief in the Ukraine, will alone pay to Government, as his share of the 10 per cent. on his lands, the annual subsidy of 30,000 florins.

There never was known in the history of France such tumults as have arisen within the last few weeks, throughout almost all the Provinces. We may suppose, that from the frenzy which has seized the people, that the scarcity of grain must have been nearly equal to a famine, or that there has been gross neglect in the inferior offices of government.

All hopes of peace between their Imperial Majesties and the Porte, are entirely dissipated; on the contrary, every thing announces a bloody campaign, from the preparations that are making by each of the contending powers.

The Turk is assembling his forces; and the city of Constantinople, as well as all its environs, swarm with troops, which are continually joining the armies of the Grand Vizier, and of the Pacha de Romelle; nevertheless, our letters say, that among that immense multitude, there are very few cavalry. The Emperor of Germany, on the other hand, is very diligent. His army assembled in the Banau, to oppose that of the Grand Vizier, will consist of 48 battalions, and of the same number of squadrons, besides Hussars. The corps of Prince Hohenlohe, and Prince Saxe Cobourg, are already on their march, the first from Transylvania, the second from Moldavia, intending to penetrate into Wallachia, in order to act in concert with the Russians.

ERRATUM.

The following error, which escaped notice in a number of our papers of this date, our readers will please to correct, viz. in last col. last page, 66 lines from the top, "£.90"—instead of which, read £.90,000.

An O D E

For INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4th. 1789.

By DANIEL GEORGE.

'TIS done!—the edict past, by Heav'n decreed,
And Hancock's name confirms the glorious deed.

On this auspicious morn
Was INDEPENDENCE born:
Propitious day!

Hail! the United States! of blest America!

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame,

The news proclaim:

From shore to shore,

Let cannons roar;

And joyful voices shout COLUMBIA's name.

See haughty Britain, sending hosts of foes,
With vengeance arm'd, our freedom to oppose;

But WASHINGTON the Great,
Dispell'd impending fate,

Americans, combine to hail the god-like man!

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Let Saratoga's crimson plains declare

The deeds of GATES, that "thunderbolt of war:"

His trophies grac'd the field:

He made whole armies yield—

A vet'ran band:

In vain did Burgoyne strive his valor to withstand.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now York-Town's heights attract our wond'ring eyes,

Where loud artill'ry rends the lofty skies:

There WASHINGTON commands,

With Gallia's chosen bands,

A war-like train;

Like Homer's conquering Gods, they thunder o'er the plain.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Pale terror marches on, with solemn stride;

Cornwallis trembles, Britain's boasted pride:

He, and his armed hosts,

Surrender all their posts

To WASHINGTON,

The friend of Liberty—Columbia's favourite son.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now from Mount-Vernon's peaceful shades again

The Hero comes, with thousands in his train:

'Tis WASHINGTON the Great

Must fill the chair of state,

Columbia cries;

Each tongue the glorious name re-echoes to the skies.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Now shall the useful arts of Peace prevail,

And Commerce flourish, favor'd by each gale;

Discord, forever cease!

Let Liberty, and Peace

And Justice reign;

For WASHINGTON protects the scientific train.

CHORUS.

Fly, swift-wing'd Fame, &c.

Portland, (Massachusetts) June, 1789.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Providence, (Rhode-Island) dated June 16, 1789.

"To obviate the difficulties that have occurred to you, and which indeed have been an objection with the majority to the repealing the tender laws, the minority would readily fall in with making an installment act, also to allow the paper to continue a tender for all executions, and would even be willing to enter so far into a compromise, as to put it upon the same footing with gold and silver, that is to say, a tender should not cancel the debt, but the interest should cease from the time such tender was made; but they declare they will not repeal, or make any alteration in the present law, till such time as all the State notes are carried into the treasury and cancelled; and they hold out to the people at large, the moment they break in upon the present system they will be ruined, and that by their continuing firm, they will bring the others to terms: From this you will judge we have little or nothing to expect from our present rulers, as at the rising of each session they hold up the idea to the minority, that something shall be done at the next to satisfy them in either repealing or suspending the tender, or calling a convention; but when met in their nocturnal convention, it is always determined to continue in their iniquitous measures.

"We are informed, that the members of Congress are in general pleased with our new revenue act, and look upon it as a favorable symptom of federalism; but I can assure you this is not the case, and it is done with a view to amuse the people, and continue themselves in office a little longer, with the hopes it will be in their power to oppress the federalists, and embarrass the new government, which they are determined to do as much as possible; and unless Congress will adopt some decisive measures, there is little or no prospect of their calling a convention, as you may observe by their conduct in the last session, which rose last Saturday, without altering the tender or giving any encouragement for calling a convention; They are adjourned till next October, when there will be a new choice.

"From the above statement of facts, you may judge, as we have nothing to hope from our present rulers, so we have nothing to dread from their resentment, were we to withdraw ourselves and claim the protection of the new government."

Extract of a letter from Ringwood, (in England) dated March 30, 1789.

"This day I spent, I was in spelling a patent mill for making blocks for shipping; and a flour mill adjoining to it, both belonging to the same proprietors. The works are large; and, what is singular, not a cog is fixed in any one of the wheels, which are all turned by rubbing one against the other, alias, by friction.

"We are apprehensive, that the rage of the belligerent powers on the continent will at length draw Great Britain into a war: If so, it will be good policy in America to observe a strict neutrality, and succeed the Dutch in milking the cow.

"The present poor prospect as to a future harvest, and the quantity of wheat that has been exported, has induced parliament to prepare a bill to prevent exportation for a certain period, which will probably pass into an act, especially should the war be likely not only to continue but spread. Many Europeans, in different places, will certainly be fed this year with American wheat and flour, if you have enough and to spare. The average price of wheat, best, middling, and the most inferior, at the Corn Exchange, London, was, on the 21st ult. five shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling, per bushel, and has been rising since."

One of the most important topics of political conversation, at the present hour, is the refractory opposition of the State of Rhode Island against joining the general government. In whatever light the subject is viewed, no reasonable man can find any apology for such obstinacy and perverseness. Perhaps no part of the United States is so illy situated to maintain a separate independence. The hour is approaching when Congress will be under the necessity of some kind of interference; and though we entertain the most exalted ideas of the justice and moderation of that illustrious body, we still believe they will not quietly suffer the Revenue to be defeated by the iniquitous conduct of a State, which they can so easily controul.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that for several days past the business of Congress has progressed in such a degree, that several very important bills have arrived nearly to completion. The public expectation, which has been so long awake, will soon be gratified with the arrangements that are to put our government into respectable operation. When the various and complicated objects are examined, which were necessary to be brought into view, the liberal temper of our countrymen will readily acquiesce in the delays that have happened; and it must afford great satisfaction to all patriotic men, that the public impatience hath not manifested itself, considering the ardor of hopes they entertained of advantages from the origination of the executive departments. We indulge the pleasing anticipation, that the President may soon commence his appointments, and that our affairs will be put into a state of prosperity and dignity.

If men contemplated the advantage and happiness that resulted from industry, we should find that the public regulations would prevent idleness by instituting modes of employment for citizens of all ages, and descriptions. The establishment of such manufactures as can employ children, and infirm, aged people, will produce the greatest utility. It would snatch many a vicious youth from the paths of perdition, and make them useful and virtuous. Perhaps no circumstance marks so much the defective state of society in this country as to behold such numbers of inhabitants unemployed, merely for the want of suitable objects about which they can be engaged. Humanity no less than patriotism calls for legislative attention, as well as for the efforts of monied men, to bring about a reformation in this respect, and to invent and adopt methods for giving employment and bread to the idle and indigent of every possible denomination.

Frequent allusions are made to the period, when the people of the United States shall realize the importance, dignity, and security of an independent nation: The prospect only of this event has excited more respectful ideas of the union, than all the partial, temporary, regulating commercial systems of the individual States put together; and if we have magnanimity as a people, to carry into prompt execution, those acts and regulations, which will receive the fiat of our National Legislature, we shall evince that we merit the station, to which, by the favor of Heaven, we are exalted.

To inspire the people with confidence in the new government, it seems necessary that those who are destined to administer it, should discover this confidence in the first instance: This can be done in no way so effectually, as by a firm and decisive avowal of principles congenial to the spirit of the Constitution, and bringing those principles into view by enacting laws, which shall have a prompt, independent, and energetic operation.

"If we may judge from their writings and their conduct, the French seem determined to regain a part, at least, of that liberty which their forefathers enjoyed in so much plenitude as to be distinguished by the appellation of the Franks. There is a time when old fashions, even in politics, become new again!"

The Procession of the King of Great Britain on the 24th April, to St. Paul's Church, to return thanks for his recovery, was the most splendid exhibition ever beheld in London.

The most agreeable part of the late Procession in London, was five thousand six hundred children, belonging to the Charity Schools.—A noble specimen of humanity and benevolence!

A Bill has passed the House of Commons to allow the importation of grain from the United States into Canada.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Saturday,	Schooner Hercules, Comeran, Kingston, 21 days.
	Sloop Two Friends, Hopkins, Edenton, 7 days.
	Sloop Peggy, Shaw, Oxford, Maryland, 5 days.
	Sloop Nenus, Morgett, Norfolk, Vir. 5 days.
Sunday,	Brig Friendship, Paddock, Liverpool, 70 days.
	Brig Trinity, Moore, London, 63 days.
Monday,	Ship Paragon, Nichols, Liverdool, 70 days.
	Schooner Sally, Patterson, Shelburne, 14 days.
Tuesday,	Schooner Charming Polly, Bowen, Aux Cayes.
	Sloop Dolphin, Burnett, Baltimore, 7 days.
	Sloop N. Y. Packet, Baily, Philadelphia, 5 days.
	Sloop Mary, —, St. Augustine, 8 days.
	Sloop General Green, Godfrey, Baltimore, 7 days.
	Sloop Sally, Hall, Charleston, 8 days.
	Sloop Virginia Packet, Andrews, Rhode-Island.
	Sloop Two Friends, Chapple, Alexandria, 8 days.