

ON ANTHONY BENEZET.

LET roses deck and franklinia\* shade
The hallowed spot where EENEZET is laid—
Let cruelty at awful distance tread,

Wilmington, June 10, 1789.

\* Franklina Alatomaha—a beautiful flowering tree-like shrub discovered on the Alatomaha river, in Georgia, by John Bartram, and named after the patron of sciences, Dr. Franklin.

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS. In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

MR. PATRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled Bill laying a duty on Tonnage, reported, That they had found the same correct—the Speaker then affixed his Signature.

MR. CLYMER requested leave of absence till next Monday se'nnight—which was granted.—The Committee on the Petition of Andrew Ellicot brought in a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In Committee of the whole on the Bill to regulate the collection of the Impost, further progress was made in the discussion this day—and the committee permitted to resume the subject again to-morrow. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

Mr. PATRIDGE reported, That the Committee appointed for that purpose had waited upon THE PRESIDENT with the Tonnage Bill, and presented the same for his approbation and signature.

Mr. GERRY, of the committee appointed to prepare estimates, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Collection Bill. Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

Upon the Article providing for allowances to the COLLECTORS &c. of the Revenue—several propositions were offered—1 pr. cent.—half pr. cent. and one quarter pr. cent. upon the amount of the duties collected, were mentioned; but a clause proposed by Mr. LAURANCE to the following report, was finally adopted, viz. That the Collectors of the following ports, viz. Salem, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth in Virginia, and Charleston, South-Carolina, should receive one half pr. cent. on the amount of the duties by them respectively collected—and the Collectors of all other districts mentioned in the act, 1 pr. cent.

The following fees were likewise agreed to by the committee:

- For each entry of a ship or vessel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, 6
For each entry of any other ship or vessel of 100 tons burthen or upwards, arriving from any foreign port, having on board goods, &c. subject to a duty, 4
For each entry of any vessel under 100 tons burthen from a foreign port, having on board goods, &c. subject to a duty, 3
For each entry of all other vessels, 1

- For every permit to unlade goods, 20
For every bond to secure payment of the duties, 40
For every permit to export goods on which a drawback of duties is allowed, 30

The aforesaid fees to be divided between the Collector and Naval-Officer.

To each Surveyor, for services on board any vessel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. subject to a duty, 4

For services on board any other vessel, 2
For services on board any vessel wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. subject to a duty, 3
For services on board all other vessels, 1

These fees to be paid by the master or owner of such vessel.

To each Inspector while employed, 1 Dol. pr. day, (to be paid out of the revenue,) 25 cents

Measurers, Weighers, and Gaugers are to be allowed, for measuring every 100 bushels of salt or grain, 18
For every 100 bushels of Coal, 25

All the towns which send deputies, give them, on their election, a book of instructions relative to the questions they propose to be agitated in the assembly. These are nearly the same from all quarters; and it appears, in general, that the English constitution is taken as a basis. The principal points are, a fixed revenue for the King; responsibility of the ministers; a state of the national debt; a fund for the payment of part, and for a national security for the rest; a periodical assembly of the States; the liberty of the press; personal freedom, and an assurance of property of the press; the repair of the highways; habeas corpus, and ty; turnpikes for the repair of the highways; goods brought from trial by jury; abolition of custom duties, for goods brought from one province to another; the receipt of taxes by means less bur- some than those by which the privilege and rank of no- non of those small offices by which the privilege and rank of no- bility are now purchased; an equal participation of all taxes. There are the principal objects recommended from all parts; but it is supposed, that such a variety of important matter will be taken into consideration during the first session, and that those articles only, which immediately relate to the finances, will be the objects of discussion at this meeting; the rest will be referred to a future assembly.

But, though every thing is thus quiet respecting political affairs, the dearth of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marfaillies, and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a very great height.

Friday night as two young ladies were in deep conversation in viewing the transparent paintings, &c. at Mr. Bellingham's, Great Tower Hill, a youth that stood by them was observed to stoop to rub his legs at different times; he removed three of their buckles, and got clear off; in moving the other buckle he was felt.

At Clerkenwell felloons, on Tuesday, Mr. King's coachman, who drove against the Brentford stage, and thereby assaulted the passengers, was tried, found guilty, ordered to be publicly whipped, and imprisoned for six months.

There is at present living, and has resided in the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, these forty nine years, one John Craig, carrier, aged 105. He bore arms in the North British dragoons in the year 1715, and was in the service sixteen years. He still earns his daily bread by his own labour, never complaining of a fore head, and remains a bachelor; he takes his bottle freely at night with his old companions, and hopes to live many years longer.

AMERICAN ARTICLES.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

This forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, before the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-Street meeting house; the President and Supreme Executive Council of the State—the officers of the militia of the city and liberties—the uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, and light infantry, and a large body of citizens were present.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz. the commemoration of liberty and independence; and a modest consideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati: The Day, the Speaker represented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM. The revolution (not less extraordinary in its consequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he spoke of as one of the greatest earthly blessings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reason suggested opposition to tyranny, and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a just sense of injury, was the great characteristic of the revolt, which quick as electric flame, spread from breast to breast throughout the continent.

The institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, he represented as founded upon a basis the most honorable, with views the most friendly, humane, and patriotic; this was done by adverting to the origin of the various orders which have been established in Europe, and drawing a very striking line between them and that society to which the glorious independence of America had given birth—even that independence which was felt, in some degree in every quarter of the globe: For the rights of mankind which heretofore were a theme of mere speculation, America had furnished a practical lesson to the world. Here the milder administration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that spirit which had excited to universal a detestation of the African slave trade.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration, is not our intention, even if it were in our power; but the manner in which he introduced the federal government, deserves particular notice.—Without tumult and without intrigue, under the impression of prudence and necessity, the united wisdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the best means of perpetuating the fruits of freedom and independence. The kingdoms of Europe have since seen with wonder and applause, the voluntary and peaceful adoption of a system of government, the traits of which are power with responsibility, and liberty without licentiousness. That an event so extraordinary should have been thus speedily and happily accomplished, he ascribes, with all the glow of piety, to the interposition of that BEING whose Throne is exalted in the highest Heavens.

We hope we shall be excused in thus descending on a performance which has given much satisfaction, and made an abiding impression on our mind.

Towards the close of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of the Cincinnati, observed, If the experienced worth, the honor and wisdom of its members, can sanction an institution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of association was ever necessary to blazon the merits of our ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, the admired President of these United States.—Whom God long preserve! In this short petition every tongue is ready to shout AMEN! The name of our lamented GREENE was mentioned, with those of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the course of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a host of heroes, who sacrificed their lives in the service of this country.

The whole was delightfully closed with a fervent wish that no one, on this anniversary, would prove himself unworthy of the freedom he enjoys, by a line of conduct incompatible with the purest pleasures, by any thing, unbecoming the character of men or of christians.

Time, and the room allotted to this article, prevent our enlarging; though we are sensible that to dwell longer on the subject would be no small gratification to our readers, especially to those who were not able to attend on the occasion. The oration no doubt will be published; as the manner of its delivery and the sentiments it contained met with universal applause.

NEWBURY-POR, JULY 1.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the southern States, to his friend in this town, says, "A young woman, in a passion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruise by the fall occasioned a lock jaw—No force could open her mouth—A large vial was highly charged with electrical fluid, and discharged upon her jaws—infantly her mouth flew open, and she recovered."

HARTFORD, JULY 4, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Mansfield (Connecticut) dated June 18.

"The losses sustained here by the late extraordinary flood, were two fulling mills, seven bridges, fundry mill dams, &c. besides fences which were entirely swept away on every considerable stream, of which we have many in this place.—The whole damage cannot be ascertained, but believe it to be in public and private property, to the amount of near one thousand pounds."

Weighing every 112wt. 2
Gauging every cask, 6
To be paid by the holders of the goods.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

In committee of the whole on the Bill to regulate the collection of the Impost.

The discussion of the Bill was completed this day—when the committee rose.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report should be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. THATCHER it was voted, That 100 copies of the estimate of supplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, should be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. PARKER had leave of absence for one month, and Mr. TRUMBULL for a fortnight.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1789.

On Thursday last, the Address of the Honorable Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, was presented by the two Senators and eight Members of Congress, from that district: The committee was most graciously received, and the Address answered with sentiment, animation, and politeness.

THE PRESIDENT (thanks to kind Providence) is now restored to his usual health.

ANNIVERSARY of INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration of the 14th anniversary of INDEPENDENCE has been attended with such testimonials of public pleasure as fully evince that the people consider the present as the most auspicious period, since the commencement of the glorious declaration.

The town of Boston, as usual, exhibited every demonstration of joy and festivity: The ORATION, instituted by the town for this occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN.

The ORATION to the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI by Dr. SAMUEL WHITWELL, both of which were introduced by prayers. There was a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the Stone Chapel.

The military parade was not so extensive as usual, owing to the unpromising appearance of the weather; Several Independent Corps were however under arms.

The CINCINNATI, CADETS, LIGHT INFANTRY, and FUSILIERS dined at the public places, where elegant entertainments had been prepared for them respectively.

Among other toasts on this occasion we cannot but notice the following:

BY EACH PARTY.

THE PRESIDENT, (with three cheers.)
The Vice President, and the Congress of the United States.
Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY THE CINCINNATI.

Our fair country women, (three cheers.)
Non-commissioned officers and privates of the late American army. (three cheers.)

A restoration of the two stray sisters of the American Family.
May ambition never invade, nor licentiousness destroy the liberties of America.

May the mantle of peace and friendship cover the world.

BY THE CADETS.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN.
Gen. LINCOLN, and the Fraternity of the Cincinnati: May we emulate their virtues as citizens and soldiers, (three cheers.)

May the last sigh of nature attend the expiration of American Freedom.

BY THE FUSILIERS.

The Cincinnati of Massachusetts, and their veteran President, LOUIS XVth, and the army and navy of France.

May our rulers be endowed with wisdom to form, and our citizens with virtue to obey laws, calculated to promote the general good.

We are informed that on Wednesday se'nnight, a heavy thunder squall passed over Red-Hook, from the west or south west; and that the lightning struck the top of a tree on the farm of Judge Hoffman, and killed three valuable horses that were under it.

We hear from Boston that the three Ships which were set up in that town, soon after the ratification of the Constitution, upon the most laudable and patriotic motives, are nearly completed—and will in a few weeks be ready for Sale.—These Ships are as good Vessels as can be built, and are of a suitable burthen for the Southern Trade.—we also hear that the Ship building business has received a spring at Philadelphia of late;—A permanent government will in due season set every wheel in motion.

Current cash price of Provisions, &c. in Bermuda.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Fresh Butter, Corn, Superfine Flour, Common do., Rice, Pork, Ship Bread, Rum, Mufcovado Sugar, Hyson Tea.

Price-Current at Brandywine Mills.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, Superfine flour, Common do., Middling do., Shipstuf, Indian-corn.

Three months have now elapsed since the commencement of this publication: Our patrons will please to notice the terms of subscription: Those at a distance who can cause payments to be made in this city will greatly accommodate and oblige THE EDITOR.

DEATHS,

At his palace in Savern, near Strasbourg, in France, Cardinal DE ROHAN, the Exminister of that kingdom.
In India, ZOFFANY, a celebrated painter—who acquired by painting Nabobs and Nabobinis, 40,000l. in a short time.

ARRIVALS—NEW-YORK.

Thursday. Sloop Sally, Laurence, St. Croix, 15 days.
Sloop Harlequin, Landen, St. Martin's, 15 days.
Sloop Nancy, Patton, Savanna, 8 days.
Friday. Brig Union, Dishong, Port au Prince, 9 days.
Sloop Godfrey, Millar, Norfolk, Virginia, 4 days

The IMPOST LAW of the United States may be had at the office of the Editor.