

POLITICAL SKETCH.  
[CONTINUED.]

IT is within the recollection of every person, how generally the conduct of the state of Rhode-Island was reprobated for the inveterate opposition which she made to the five per cent. impost proposed by the Congress under the old confederation. Similar principles induced that state to recede for a time from an adoption of the new constitution. The imperfection of human wisdom and foresight was perhaps never more strikingly exemplified than on this occasion—what was denominated obstinacy, in respect to the five per cent. proved, perhaps, the salvation of our liberties.

Had the Congress of the old confederation been invested with general powers to raise a revenue, the people of the United States, and their posterity after them, would have been under the government of an uncontrolled elective aristocracy—a single assembly, without any check but the remote, discordant voices of thirteen distinct, independent sovereignties. Instead of which, thro the favor of Providence, we are now blessed with a free, just, and equal government, founded on a constitution that will stand the test of ages—a constitution possessing in itself a progressing principle of perfection, wisely providing for such amendments as a more refined state of society, and the greater security of civil liberty shall dictate to be necessary. Jealousy, which is always laudable when controlled by reason, prevented the people of Rhode-Island from feeling the force of argument in favor of the new constitution for a time—but difficulties of various descriptions rapidly increased upon that people in an alien state—these, in conjunction with the indefatigable exertions to diffuse federal principles and information on the part of the friends to their peace and credit, at length effected a revolution of sentiment—The ratification of the constitution followed—on that joyous event party became extinct—public affairs assumed a new face—and every impending cloud began to dissipate. The state appears now to be tranquil and happy—their trade increasing, and a spirit of enterprize in various branches is displayed.

Some recent transactions in regard to education indicate a just sense of the importance of learning to the securing and perpetuating freedom; while, at the same time, the distinguished benevolence of the more wealthy part of the citizens, in patronizing institutions, that will prove a perpetual tax upon their estates, merits the highest eulogium.—May knowledge and freedom ever be the characteristics of this small, but spirited and independent member of the union. The decided and prompt sentiments of attachment to the general government, which distinguish the political publications of this state from time to time, must have been recognized by, and given pleasure to every friend to our country.

Among the numerous advantages consequent on the re-union of these confederated states under the new constitution, we may justly reckon the almost total extinction of local prejudices, and contracted state-policy—for although some persons are yet haunted with the frightful idea of such an inveterate incompatibility of interests, as will eventually disturb, if not dissolve the Union, yet adverting to facts, we find that there is no reason to suppose that a spirit of illiberal jealousy will ever disgrace our councils, or disturb the peace of our country.

The state of Vermont had for several years been an independent republic, previous to the late recognition of the fact on the part of the general government. Several propositions had from time to time been submitted to the old Congress, respecting her being acknowledged as an integral branch of the Union—but all these applications proved ineffectual—there were so many private views to contravene the wishes of the Vermontese, that it was very problematical whether they would have been ever cordially conceded to under the old confederation. But their prospects became bright at the moment of ratifying the new constitution; and a fair discussion of the merits of the subject, aided by the universal reprobation of local policy, caused every obstacle to vanish. Vermont is now a constituent member of the confederacy—and there can be no doubt of her proving a valuable link in the federal chain. Since that happy event, the most cursory observers must have seen the pleasing effects resulting from her new situation—her views are expanded—various objects, of great importance to her interest, arrest the attention of her citizens—her agriculture, arts and manufactures, have imbibed an invigorating principle—and the great business of education is duly appreciated by the people. These subjects appear to be discarded on with new spirit by the writers in their weekly Gazette—a paper that disseminates republican, federal sentiments. Vermont is, and will be, chiefly inhabited by a hardy race of freemen, and independent owners and tillers of the soil—among which she has her proportion of men of genius, science, and professional abilities.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACT FROM THE TEARS OF HUMANITY.

A P O E M.

Published in the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

YE glorious guardians of Britannia's fame!  
Warm'd with the brightest ray from Virtue's flame,  
To You torn slavery's rending eyeballs roll,  
For You ascends his eloquence of soul!  
Thou SON OF CHATHAM\*, whose all pow'ful hand,  
Guides the deep councils of thy native land,  
To whom protect'd millions bend the knee,  
While all thy godlike father beams in thee,  
Ah! yet thy heaven-instructed voice extend  
To HIM, WHOM ANGRY FATE DENIES A FRIEND.  
Thou too, GREAT PATRIOT†, whose restless art  
Plays round the purple eddies of the heart,  
And, like the sacred lightning's liquid ray,  
Fills the whole breast and melts the foud away,  
Or, darting thro' the breast's mysterious rounds,  
Spreads light, where "Darkness visible" abounds,  
Again that thund'ring eloquence dispense,  
Pierce the hard head and thrill the torpid sense,  
Confirm the holy vow‡, by virtue made,  
DESTROY OF BLOOD THE PRICE—OF MAN THE TRADE.

Illustrious BURKE, on whose enchanting tongue,  
Applauding Senates wrapt in passion hung,  
Whose ardent soul burns o'er oppression's deeds,  
Whose feeling heart at every sorrow bleeds,  
Whose boundless pen through wide creation flows,  
Here mourns the monarch's wrong's, the people's woes,  
And here, to philosophick truths a guide,  
Celestial VIRTUE, smiling at thy side,  
Claims all thy powers, and bends her view to thee,  
Patron of truth! light of humanity!  
Still all the charmer in thy voice display.  
THO' THE DEAF ADDER TURNS HIS EAR AWAY.  
BRITANNIA'S PATRIOTS! Guardians of her laws!  
Unite in MERCY'S, HONOR'S, VIRTUE'S, cause!  
Ah! yet the just benignant act renew,  
Which the good Barclay's great disciple drew,  
For whom from broken hearts, and delug'd eyes,  
Shall many a grateful pray'r like incense, rise.  
UNITE, ye patriot bands, redeem the SLAVE,  
On you he calls, and claims your power to save;  
As round the pole th' electric fluid spreads,  
And gives a twilight to the sunless meads,  
So glimmering hope o'er wilder'd bondage flows,  
And sheds mild radiance thro' a night of woes;  
Then, still auspicious, wait the reluctant strain,  
Nor pour the heav'n descended ray in vain;  
Soon shall the ling'ring ORB OF JUSTICE rise,  
Warm the cold waste, and light the cheerless skies,  
Bid the fell despot's dark oppression cease,  
Give the chain'd victim LIBERTY and PEACE.

P H I L E N I A.

Boston, July 24th, 1791.

\* Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† The Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

‡ See his last speech in favour of the abolition of this infamous traffick.

§ See his pathetic speech on the distresses in India.

¶ Mr. Wilberforce, of the Society of Friends.

The most approved debates of the National Assembly are taken in Paris in a new and singular manner. Six persons are engaged in the performance. They sit round a circular table, and each, as a sentence is uttered, in his turn, writes one word out of six, giving a jog with the knee while occupied in writing the word which falls to his share; then counts the words that follow, one, two, three, four, five, six, and at the seventh the operation returns to him to be repeated. The result of their labour, collected in proper order, forms the complete speech in a more perfect manner, we are informed, than short-hand on any other contrivance, hitherto thought of, can effect it. Gen. Adv.

We are informed that a plan to promote American Manufactures is now on foot, which will embrace this important object upon a scale hitherto unattempted in this country. We are assured that upwards of one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards carrying the plan into execution.

A situation in the Jerseys, we are also informed, is contemplated as the most eligible for the prosecution of the business.

These are characters in the United States who are indefatigable in their labours for the public good—favored by the author of nature with comprehensive powers of investigation, and having their minds strongly impressed with patriotic views, the force of their genius is constantly exerted to devise such plans as may encrease the objects of profit and employment, strengthen our public credit, and reduce the public debt.—May their labors be crowned with success—their exertions, at all events, must receive the approbation of their country.

The President of the United States has appointed TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. Post-Master-General.

The situation of the United States is with reason and justice said to be dissimilar to that of all other countries.—We commence our political career at the highest point of improvement in the oldest and most experienced governments—for us the nations of the world display the extensive volume of past events—for us the wars of avarice, ambition and domination are recorded—for us the arts and manœuvres of the cunning politician are developed, and the secret springs and foldings of the human heart are exposed to full view—for us the means by which liberty has been undermined, and the chains of tyrants fixed on the people, with all the cabals of parties, and the rage of factions, are portrayed by the pen of history: Wisely considering that human nature is the same in all ages, and that like causes will

forever produce like effects, we have, as far as possible, in our general and state governments, taken reason and experience for our guide—we have set bounds to the ambition of man, by tempering the ardor of youth with the deliberate gravity of age and experience—and by establishing it as the corner stone of our political fabrics, that all power originates in the people—we have created a monitor that continually reminds the highest in office, that the PUBLIC GOOD is the supreme law of these free States.

" Knowledge by time advances slow and wise,  
" Turns every where its deep discerning eyes;  
" Sees what befall, and what does yet befall,  
" Concludes from both, and best provides for all."

Or, as one of our own writers says—"Blest by Heaven with a concurrence of favorable circumstances, the citizens of these States have been enabled to seize on and profit by the wisdom and experience of ages; and upon an equal and solid base, to erect a splendid and magnificent dome, in which wisdom, strength and beauty are elegantly and usefully blended. It is the aggregate of the active virtues of individuals, cemented by morality: and it is denominated PUBLIC GOOD."

Flatterers are confined to no age or country, and their motives are the same in all situations—they are equally dangerous and detestable under all governments—for those who flatter the people for sinister purposes in free states, would adulterate a tyrant in a despotism; and for the same reason, because they are respectively the source of power and preferment.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The late speculations in Scrip appear to have had no better foundation than fancy; it is well if the result is not something real. The old ballad does not seem to have been duly attended to—

Learn to be wise by other's harm,  
And you shall do full well.

The check which the Scrip balloon received in its ascension, will doubtless prove the salvation of many; for the same fancy which raised it to 300, would very soon have puffed it 100 higher—and in proportion to the elevation, would have been the crash occasioned by its descent.

Captain Hills, the gentleman who has been for some time past surveying the country between the Connecticut and Charles Rivers (Mass.) in order to open a canal communication between them, has completed the business. We understand that he thinks a canal practicable.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Washington, Forte,	Londonderry.
Brig Sally, Cochran,	Oporto.
Keziah, Brown,	Cape-Francois.
Sloop Sally, Eve,	St. Kitts.
Philadelphia Packet, Holden,	New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pr. £.	par.
3 pr. Cents	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pr. cent.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett'l. and other Certificates	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	par.
Indents	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub> .	
Bank Subscriptions,	140 to 150 Dollars.	

Various calculations of the value of Bank Stock appear in the papers—but they are very uncertain—a just estimate must be the result of an accurate statement of the dividends; the dividends will depend in some measure on contingencies, but taking for data those which have been made by the existing State Banks, it may be fairly presumed, that those of the bank of the United States will greatly exceed the per cent. which some have published, tho' it is probable that others have over-rated it.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will begin To-morrow, the 18th of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, should the day be fair. Tickets delivered at one Quarter of a Dollar at the Bar. The Illumination will be very extensive and splendid. Gray's Ferry, August 17. G. & R. GRAY.

Her Most Faithful Majesty's Consul-General to the United States, publishes the following EXTRACT from the Instructions sent him by the Royal Board of Trade at LISBON, for the information of those whom it may concern:—

ALL Mercantile Contracts, Policies of Insurance, Protests, or other Documents, which are to be given in evidence in Courts of Justice, or out thereof, shall be authenticated by the Consuls, and sealed with the royal arms of the respective Consulate, which her Majesty has been pleased to grant the Consuls to affix to papers relating to their office; without which no credit shall be given thereunto in Courts of Justice, or otherwise. Philadelphia, August 12.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the New-Haven Wharf Lottery have met with a rapid Sale;—more than two-thirds are already disposed of. The DRAWING will positively commence on the 13th September next. Those Persons who have received Tickets to sell, are requested, without fail, to return to the Managers what shall remain unsold on the 10th September. Those who intend to become Adventurers in this Lottery, will do well to secure TICKETS immediately, lest, by delay, they lose the CHANCE of making their FORTUNES; as the Managers have no doubt the Tickets will all be SOLD before the 10th September.

A few of the above TICKETS may be had (if applied for soon) of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co. corner of Pine and Front-streets—who are authorized to pay the PRIZES. Philadelphia, August 13, 1791.