

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

SAVANNA, MAY 28.

Extract of a letter from Col. Maxwell to Lieut. Col. Fishbourn, dated Midway (Liberty-County) May 24.

Last Tuesday there was a train of Indians discovered, making for this settlement, by a few men employed as spies. I immediately issued out orders for embodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wednesday morning, as soon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the negroes discovered the Indians, they made back for the fort, and the Indians pursued them; there were some negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the Doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out armed them retreat, with some loss, to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort, for some time, without effect. They carried off three negroes. Several parties of men soon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack them. Capt. Frazer, with a small party, came up with them on the side of a swamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts, that there are at least fifty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of Capt. Sander's, just below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a small guard within a mile and a half of me, the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed. They carried off a negro wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in, but is not expected to live. Yesterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. An attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's on Friday, but the negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seem to have separated into small parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been discovered since, that there are other parties come into the settlements besides that which attacked Le Conte; if so, there is no telling what their numbers are." The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were, Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

WINCHESTER, JUNE 3.

[From a Correspondent.] "A great majority of the House of Representatives in Congress, appear to be a band of patriots: It may be observed in the Debates, however, that some gentlemen who pass for men of sense, are against a discrimination on tonnage. This is a matter of astonishment to a person who sees that the sale of American oil and rice in France, is superior to all advantages in commerce that Britain can give the United States. Britain displays such rapacity for self-interest and monopoly, that no American of liberal sentiments can hesitate to make a discrimination between her and France. They who do, appear to be ignorant of the interests of the United States, or fail to pursue it.

"Do these gentlemen intend that we shall be as passive in our traffic with Europe as the Turks are? The Dutch, English, and French, carry their commodities, and sell them in the Turkish dominions, and bring back the commodities of Turkey in the same bottom: Hence arises the great difficulty which the Porte labours under to man and maintain a navy, notwithstanding the absolute power of this Court. Such men discover a timid diffidence which borders on meaness—they are afraid to do what is absolutely necessary, to establish a revenue, and consequently, the credit of their country, least the British should do something to counteract it: Such pusillanimous conduct will never command respect in commerce or in war.

"It is observed by some gentlemen, that Britain takes our flax seed—It is not to oblige us; it is because it answers far better, and with more certainty of a crop than seed from Holland, or any part of the European continent—that they take our potato and naval stores. If the bad blood which originated in the armed neutrality, should get a little more inflamed, Britain would be obliged to depend on us in a great measure for pitch, tar, turpentine, and other naval stores. Russia and Denmark will not supply her, and so many of the Swedes will be employed in arms, that they cannot furnish her with a sufficient quantity. In this situation, I would use the Britons with civility, and establish more of a reciprocity in trade, than their short sighted policy, and interested selfish views would permit them to grant to America.

"Besides the other great obligations which the United States lie under to France, we owe them a large sum of money; and notwithstanding the unfortunate situation of their own finances, they forbear to press us: Our ingratitude to France would be next to our ingratitude to Heaven: She was an instrument in the hand of Providence, to bring us to what we are.

"A great deal has been said on the scarcity of shipping to carry the bulky commodities of America to market. It is generally allowed, that the States to the eastward have more shipping than is necessary for their own carriage: Let them by all means have the preference—What they get is all in the family. They are an industrious enterprising people—and knowing their interest, and being attached to it, will prevent their being exorbitant in their demands for freight, as it would operate against them, and induce every state to provide themselves in shipping as fast as possible, to serve their own purposes.

"Let a person of judgment, acquainted with shipping and materials for building, consider the immense quantities of live oak and cedar in the Southern States; and pines so lofty, that it tires the eye to look at the top; many of them four feet diameter—and he will see, that an active enterprising people will, in a short time, not only supply the United States with shipping sufficient for their own carriage, but will carry on a profitable commerce by building, freighting, and selling the ships in Europe.

"It is disagreeable to observe some men insist on lowering the impost, before they know the amount of it, or are informed of the sums of money necessary for the support of government, the payment of the interest of our debts, and for establishing a sinking fund to pay off the principal debts by installments: The speeches of such persons serve only to expose them to ridicule, and prove how incompetent they are to establish a revenue, and make laws for a great and rising empire.

"America has great reason to thank Providence that a large majority of the House of Representatives discover greater abilities and more knowledge of the Times.

BOSTON, JUNE 13.

Yesterday the joint committee of the legislature reported to the Hon. Senate, the address to THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

That firm reliance on Heaven—that spirit of piety, and moderation—which breathes in every line which has come from THE PRESIDENT, will remain a record to posterity, as honorable as his brilliant achievements both in the field and the cabinet—and will perpetuate his fame more than the song of the poet—the page of the historian—the marble monument, or studied inscription.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20, 1789.

A FEDERAL SONG.

For the Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. To the tune of "RULE BRITANNIA."

I. YE friends to this auspicious day! Come join the federal, festive band, And all Columbia—homage pay To him who freed thy happy land. Hail Columbia! Columbia's Genius, hail! Freedom ever shall prevail.

II. Brave, just, and generous, wise, sincere, Thy virtues cheer each drooping Son; And thy proud Rivals—half-revere Columbia's Genius, WASHINGTON. Hail Columbia! &c.

III. No more shall Envy blast our fame, Or Jealousy our hearts divide, The BAND OF BROTHERS—now proclaim The knot indissolubly ty'd. Hail Columbia! &c.

IV. No more shall Discord cloud the day That gave to INDEPENDENCE birth, Henceforth we'll spurn the—Fiend away, And drown our fears in wine and mirth. Hail Columbia! &c.

V. Now LIBERTY, by HEAVN's command, Returns to bless Columbia's shore; Well pleas'd, she views the—happy land, And cries, I'll wander now no more. Hail Columbia! &c.

VI. In this my last asylum blest, Columbia shall my Empire own, And HE who won me—stand confest The faithful guardian of my throne. Hail Columbia! &c.

VII. COMMERCE shall rear her drooping head, And open all her copious stores, Her ships their lofty—pinions spread, To wait them to remotest shores. Hail Columbia! &c.

VIII. Ye FAIR who grace Columbia's plains! To you my Sons shall homage pay, And though they scorn a—tyrant's chains, Shall bow to Beauty's sov'reign sway. Hail Columbia! &c.

IX. On this bright dawn of HALCYON days, Let federal friends in concert join To pour, while they the—flask can raise Libations to the God of Wine. Hail Columbia! Columbia's Genius, hail! Freedom ever shall prevail.

THE PRESIDENT has been indisposed with a slight fever, for a few days past; but the public anxiety may be abated, by the assurance that he is now much better.

We are informed, that His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, has requested leave to visit America: and that THE PRESIDENT has granted him permission accordingly.

We further learn, that this event was made known to the Senate on Wednesday last by a message from THE PRESIDENT, who at the same time was pleased to nominate WILLIAM SHORT, Esq. Charge des Affaires for the United States, at that Court, during the absence of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the Senate.

Every friend to the happiness and freedom of America, contemplates with pleasure, the increase and diffusion of learning in these rising States.—A laudable spirit pervades the various societies and associations of citizens, to extend the means of knowledge and information. Schools and other seminaries of learning, are continually increasing—the inhabitants of this city discover a laudable ambition on this account—and the public papers are daily announcing the literary improvements, and exhibitions of the youth, taught at the several academies.

The exhibition of the pupils of Mr. HARDIE, at the city-tavern, on Wednesday evening, was attended by a very large and respectable company. The performances of the several parts assigned to the young gentlemen, gave great pleasure to the spectators. The grace, the animation and propriety, of the action and pronunciation of the several scholars, were honorary to themselves, and reflected great credit upon their preceptor.

THE 11th inst. being the day for the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island, agreeable to a resolve passed at their late session, to take into consideration a motion made for calling a convention, to adopt the new constitution—the same was accordingly taken up, and after the matter was discussed, the vote was taken, and there was a majority of eleven against calling a convention. The motion made for repealing the tender law was also taken into consideration, and it also passed in the negative, by a majority of seven.

The diminution of the majority against the Federal Constitution in the State of Rhode-Island, is indicative of the complete triumph of reason and common sense over the power of anarchy, selfishness and party views: Rhode-Island and North-Carolina will undoubtedly soon be restored to the Union, when there will be more joy over two returning wanderers, than over eleven dutiful sons, who have never strayed from the Temple of Union.

The friends to the constitution of the United States, may rejoice in every circumstance that has attended its progress, from the beginning: The opposition to it, called forth in its defence and support the noblest faculties of the human mind: The full, free and unbounded discussion of its merits and defects, has served to emblazon its preponderating excellencies in such manner, that its foundation is extended, and made more firm and durable, than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated.

In proportion as knowledge diffuses itself, liberty spreads its genial rays. The French now make themselves happy in the idea of a free press: Those generous spirits who are burning with the flame of liberty, are now engaged in forming a scheme for the more equal representation of the people in the Etats Generaux; which they justly consider as the first gleam of liberty. An enlightened people collected into an assembly by equal representation, will soon acquire through their means every right that belongs naturally to man.

OUR COUNTRY.

WHAT an happy asylum does America present to the wretched inhabitants of the old world! Here—where vast tracts of country boast a soil, and climate equal to the most fertile kingdoms of Europe! Here—where no lordly despot usurps the land to dispossess the swain—where laws, and equal liberty are the lot of all—Here are they invited! Industry! especially in the United States, calls for an accession of artists; and agriculture alone is capable of maintaining those thousands and tens of thousands, who perish in supporting the false claims of Princes. The men, who must lose their lives in a single battle, accompanied with some of those damsels, who sacrifice their days in convents to family pride under the mask of devotion, would easily find that provision in any of our States, whether new or old, which would induce them to exchange a life of rapine or of celibacy, for the comforts of domestic life. Profligacy, which ranges at large in courts, camps, cities, and villages, would here be rendered useful to society. Religion, instead of being confined to a convent, like a candle under a bushel, might illuminate regions as yet in Pagan darkness; large districts where the foot of man has scarcely trod, might be turned into Edens; and the golden age, which never existed but in the brains of enthusiasts, might in some degree be realized in the American republics.

Of STYLES and TITLES.

HOW is it, if titles are not consistent with the genius of the people of America, as is asserted by some—that in almost all the Constitutions of the several States, there are express provisions made, for titles of distinction for the Supreme and other magistrates? And how is it, that common consent in every State, so readily agrees to the style of Honorable being given to various officers—such as Counsellors, Judges of various tribunals, Presidents of political bodies, Generals, &c. if they are really repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the people? Mass. Centinel.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Ship/Arrival. Wednesday, Packet Telemaque, L'Hotelier, Bourdeaux. Thursday, Ship Flora, Sinnolt, Newry, 36 days. Schooner Rebecca, Gale, Nova-Scotia, 24 days. Friday, Schooner Dove, Riggs, Baltimore, 15 days. Sydney, Todd, do. 11 days. Sloop Polly, Sowers, Philadelphia, 3 days.

The important decision on the motion, for striking out a clause in the bill which had been for several days before the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, has quieted the fears of many friends to the Union, who had been uneasy, lest the blending of the Legislative and Executive Powers of Government, should at some future period have produced dissensions, corruption and debility, in the Legislature of the United States. His Most Christian Majesty's Packet Le Telemaque, L'HOTELIER commander, will sail for Bourdeaux the first of July next.