

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE been not a little surprized to find so much opposition by many gentlemen, to the doctrine of discrimination in our laws relating to foreign nations; as it was in order to posse us of this ability, that our late revolution in government was effected. It is said, that Great Britain has made her trade laws upon maxims of interest, and she will not recede; it is true she will not recede, while we suffer ourselves to be made dupes to them—as hitherto our weakness has been their strength.—It is not gratitude to others, but justice to ourselves which requires a discrimination.—It is in our power to place their interest, as relating to their commerce with us, on different grounds, and effect a relaxation of their present illiberal navigation act.—It is in our power to produce the joint exertions of part of their own dominions in bringing about such a relaxation.—Those who have asserted, that the subject of discrimination has never engaged the attention of other governments, could not have thought on the subject: So far from this, I believe there is not a power in Europe that has not discriminations interwoven with all their acts of a commercial kind; and without an attention to this principle in this country, we had better leave trade entirely to its own natural operations—and what proves more than all the propriety of it, is an assertion made by a member in the British Commons, that as our government would soon be different from what it had been, a different mode of treatment towards us would become necessary.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Sir Peter Burrell yesterday gave his final orders to Mr. Leslie, the high constable, to attend Westminster hall on Tuesday the 21st, when the trial of Mr. Hastings will commence again. Orders have likewise been issued from the secretary at war for the horse and foot guards to attend. The doorkeepers and assistants have likewise received final directions. The Lord Chancellor has determined to dedicate three days in each week until the trial is finally completed. There are to be two other charges preferred, namely, the contracts and presents. It is supposed that they will take a week each, and then Mr. Law will open the defence. Mr. Hastings's evidence oral and documentary, will be at least twenty days, and four days more will be necessary to take and record the votes of Peers upon the four charges. It is now generally conjectured, that the whole of this great national cause will be completed in about six weeks; and as the slave trade will have undergone a discussion in the House of Commons, this parliament will break up about the early part of July.

It is reported that the Prince Bishop of Osnaburgh, has written a letter with his own hand to their Majesties, requesting to be indulged with the honor of preaching before them at St. Paul's on the 23d instant, and, it is said, that the Right Rev. Royal Prelate's desire will be complied with.

On Wednesday last the Earl of Caithness, after breakfast at the Mount coffee-house, returned to his house, and put a period to his existence with a pistol. We hear that the unfortunate Earl had been four or five years in expectation of marrying Miss Dehanny, daughter of an Irish gentleman of respectability and fortune, and that the day of their union was appointed, when, as the Fates would have it, Mr. Dehanny, actuated by principles of avarice, refused his consent! Hence the cause of the fatal resolution of his Lordship.

The fortune of the Earl of Caithness was 2000 per annum, besides what he derived from his rank as Lieutenant Colonel in the army.—His debts amounted to between 5 and 6000 pounds—His house is valued at 3,500. and he possessed near 4000. in ready cash—He was 33 years of age.

The Coroner's inquest sat on Thursday on the body, and brought in their verdict LUNACY.

The last advices from Stockholm say, the secret committee grant to his Majesty every thing he can wish, for prosecuting the war with vigor.

On the first instant, the bank paid him the first monthly subsidy of three millions of dollars, about 100,000 sterlings.

It is said, that the King has ordered the nobility to discontinue their assemblies: and has also, of his own authority, reduced the number of the secret committee from forty to ten members.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 24.

It is with great concern we announce to our readers the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Isaac Mann, the learned and excellent Bishop of Cork and Ross, who departed this life on the 10th instant, at Bath, full of years, and happy in the uninterrupted possession of the public esteem and love. Fame, which watches the decline of men in high station, has for some time past appointed for a successor to this good Bishop the Rev. John Barry, D. D. Dean of Elphin.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) APRIL 18.

Tuesday evening came on the court of quarter sessions, Halfway Tree, the trial of a book-keeper in St. Andrew's, on an indictment for having entered the pen of Mrs. Sayers, in the

night, disguised as a negro, for the purpose of serving a subpoena on the overseer of that property: After near half an hour's consultation, the jury withdrew to the church, where they continued till 3 o'clock next morning, and then returned their verdict GUILTY. He was sentenced to pay 15l. with full costs, and suffer eight days imprisonment.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

The FOURTH of July (says a correspondent) has hitherto been celebrated in a manner but little honorable to the United States. Our correspondent does not object to the pleasures of the table, used in moderation, being part of the entertainment of the anniversary of our independence; but he proposes that the dinner should always be introduced by an oration, a sermon, or an appeal to Heaven, in order to inform the rising generation of the deliverances which has been wrought for our country. In the oration or sermon, the names of the principal persons who have been instrumental in the establishment of our liberties, should be mentioned. After this, the declaration of independence should be read. Odes suitable to the day, should be repeated, or sung after dinner. The toasts (if any are given) should be few in number, and that disgusting uniformity which has hitherto characterised them, should by all means be avoided. An entertainment thus conducted, will be the entertainment of MEN, and not of beasts or Indians.

The religious professions of a lawyer are perhaps not so common as in many other orders; but there is something in the following extract from a late speech of Mr. Erskine's on the rights of juries, that deserves the attention and imitation of all.—“It was the first command,” he says, “and council to my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I hope the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that the adherence to it has been even a temporal sacrifice; I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children.” [Hibernia Mag.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK, JUNE 9.

We congratulate our readers on the prospects of the ensuing harvest, which, we are told, are more flattering than has appeared for many years past, and promise to reward the toils of the laborious and industrious husbandman with a bountiful supply to fill his granaries and barns.

ALBANY, JUNE 15.

The distress of the inhabitants in the upper parts of the country in consequence of unequalled scarcity of grain, is truly deplorable. Many of those bordering on Lake Champlain, we are assured by a gentleman of veracity who resides in that country, have no other dependance for support than the wild roots of the earth, and the fish which they catch in the lake.

Last week a poor man, just able to muster together the price of two bushels of corn, and to pay for horse-hire, travelled upwards of thirty-six miles to this city, ere he could purchase the grain. His family, which was numerous, he said, had little or nothing to support them till his return.

A correspondent, who signs, “Homo sum, nihil Humani a me alienum puto,” sincerely wishes that some mode could be devised, and put in immediate operation, to obviate the dreadful effects of the present scarcity in the country. He would fondly hope, that those gentlemen whom providence has distinguished by blessing their endeavors with the ample gifts of fortune, would take the lead which the occasion seems to force on them, and distinguish themselves as benevolent citizens and genuine philanthropists! Religion, which comprehends every virtue, in the most forcible language, inculcates the exercise of charity; and human nature cannot appear to greater advantage than when engaged in the cause of benevolence, nor receive a more ample gratification than the consolatory reflection of having administered relief to the cries of distress. A subscription set on foot in this city and the towns adjacent, for buying and distributing grain to the meagre children of famine, and such other benevolent purpose as a committee might direct, would no doubt rapidly fill, and, in its beneficent operations, be productive of benefits of the most extensive and salutary nature.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 24, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Savanna, dated June 11.
“We have been more alarmed lately with apprehensions from the Indians, than we have been since the commencement of hostilities with them. Thirty or forty of them attacked John Lecoutre, three or four weeks ago, but were repulsed. Four of them were killed, and several others from some appearances supposed to be wounded. Since this happened, Gen. Clarke was informed by some Cherokees, who had just left the Creek nation, that they were meditating an immediate and formidable attack against our frontiers. We have

however within a few days received more agreeable intelligence from Galphin, who was sent by the commissioners with the last talk. He has informed the executive, that when he arrived in the nation, he was told that they had a few days before dispatched six hundred warriors, to attack the frontier counties; and that twenty three hundred more were preparing to follow them; but that by his own exertions and those of his brother, they were prevailed on to desist from the expedition, to recall those who had already marched, and to consent to meet the commissioners on the twentieth of this month, at the place appointed for holding the treaty. This intelligence of Galphin's is corroborated by a letter from M'Gillivray to him. I am rather apprehensive that from the feeble opposition which the Indians have met with, and from the unreasonableness of their demands, that it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to procure an amicable adjustment of our disputes with them. Should this not be the case, I suppose you will receive early instructions of the event from the Executive, as we shall require federal aid, if Congress should be in a situation to afford it.

The present is the maiden session of our American legislature, and has been distinguished by the predominance of as pure principles of patriotism, as ever graced a legislative assembly.

No future session of Congress, will ever have so arduous and weighty a charge on their hands. The business of legislation is always attended with difficulties, and requires the combined exertions of genius, talents and experience; but the present Congress have no precedents, that apply to the circumstances of the United States, to direct their footsteps—no examples to imitate, and no striking historical facts on which to ground their decisions—All is bare creation. They have a constitution to unfold and display, that is original in its construction and design. Interests to attend to, that never were before blended and made cognizable, by a legislative body—an example to set original in its formation—and anticipations to justify that are founded upon the most exalted ideas of human perfection. Added to these, their materials are few—their objects numerous—and expectation boundless.—In such a situation, those that undertake the conduct of our public affairs upon right principles, when time shall do them justice, will rank with the first patriots and friends of mankind.

The unfolding, displaying, and establishing the various parts of a new and untried system of government is an arduous task.

Mankind are as different perhaps in the formation of their perceptive powers, as in the lineaments of their countenances: Hence a variety of constructions is often put upon that, which has but one precise and definite meaning; and that which in the very nature of things must be vague and uncertain, it is often contended has the most limited and confined signification. These considerations suggest the importance of patience, forbearance, and moderation; for those truths, which are the result of the most diligent, honest, and laborious investigation, like gold that bears the hottest fire, will be found the most pure, durable, and important.

The science of government, independent of the establishing a new Constitution, is intricate and difficult to a very great degree. A free government is infinitely more so than an arbitrary one: The rights of the citizens require the utmost exertions of the human faculties to devise ways and means for their security—Hence the necessity of a great variety of laws; but in an arbitrary, or a despotic government, there is but ONE LAW, and that is the Will of the Supreme Power.

While our country calls for the exertions of every individual—and on those exertions, at the present moment, depend the success of our new government, and the happiness and prosperity of the United States, in all the succeeding periods of their existence—let all inferior considerations be sacrificed to the ennobling one of attempting to make a NATION HAPPY.

“MIND YOUR BUSINESS” said the Congress under the old Confederation. This is a most useful injunction: Let every one attend assiduously to the duties of his particular calling—for it is as true as it is obvious, that the peace and prosperity of the WHOLE are constituted by the happiness and tranquility of individuals.

GATIMOZIN does not come within the limits of the plan of the Gazette of the United States—but the author is entitled to our thanks for his friendly design.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Saturday.	Schooner Betsy and Polly, Butler, Baltimore, 6 days.
	Schooner Fanny, Burdington, Edenton, N. C. 6 days.
	Sloop Cynthia, Rodgers, St. Eustatia, 18 days.
	Sloop Betsy, Higgins, Savanna, 10 days.
Sunday.	Sloop Beverly, Davidson, Alexandria, 13 days.
	Brig Adventure, Joy, Baltimore, 9 days.
	Sloop Friendship, Johnson, Baltimore, 7 days.
Monday.	Sloop Union, Watson, George Town, Vir. 14 days.
	Schooner Betsy, Strong, Virginia, 7 days.
	Sloop Betsey, Denton, Baltimore, 10 days.
	Sloop Christian, Aden, Philadelphia, 5 days.
	Sloop Industry, Stone, Boston, 8 days.
Tuesday.	Ship Grace, Armour, Amsterdan, 80 days.
	Brig Nymph, Palmer, Amsterdan, 80 days.
	Sloop Dolphin, Carpenter, Savanna, 10 days.