

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRINTER,

I AM one of those who mind my own business, and let the world jog on as it pleases, provided I suffer no molestation from it in my favorite mode of life: I am a friend to good government, because I realize that there are some persons in my neighbourhood, who do not know the extremes that the workings of envy at my imaginary wealth, would lead them to, were they not restrained by the laws. Having had considerable experience among mankind, and being convinced that Government is a very happy invention—that the security of my life, and all I possess, depends upon its stability and energy; I have had my quiet a little interrupted of late, (which by the by is the reason of my troubling you with this writing) for I have heard some strange doctrines about magistrates, and Governors, and Senators, and Representatives—it is said by some, who I believe and hope do not understand a word they say, that they are all going to be mixed up together and there is no distinction to be observed—and they are all a going to fit and smoke together—and talk over matters—and to make laws in the very cheapest, and most expeditious manner—and are all to have the same pay—and wear the same sort of coats, and to cut off all their hair, but not to wear any wigs—and are to call one another by their christian names—and so to relieve the burdens of the people, by doing the public business in about a week, or fortnight, or so: These will be glorious times my neighbor TOM TROTTER says; but I assure you, Mr. Printer, these things make me feel plaguy sober—for I very much doubt whether they will answer. I am so faithless, that if an Angel was to come down from Heaven and tell me that mankind were grown so wise, so moderate, so just, so clever, and so every thing that's good, that they would all be made happier by throwing every thing into a common stock, my little all among the rest, I should look very sharp to see whether he had not a cloven foot, before I would believe him.

I tell some grumbling folks that it is hardly so easy to make laws in a chimney corner, as it is to fight battles there; and that though we in this country may be wiser than the rest of mankind in the old countries, where the common people, as they are called, are brought up in ignorance, yet that they, by long experience, have found out some things of advantage to them, and among the rest that they cannot live very happily without government—in which some must rule, and others obey: I also inform them that some of the greatest tyrants that ever lived used to coax and cajole the people in the first place—my paper is full, or I would write more.

Your's, SIMON DOUBTFUL.

AN ACROSTIC.—BY A LADY.

W HERE is the man, whose blooming laurels shine,  
A nd form a wreath his temples to entwine?  
S teady, yet active, thro' a gallant war,  
H e rode victorious in the martial car:  
I n council cool, determined, modest, wise;  
N o guardless moment took him by surprise;  
G reat were his dangers—thorny was his way,  
T o reach the goal, where PEACE and GLORY lay—  
O ppression fled, blest Freedom now abides,  
N or e'er shall roam while WASHINGTON presides!

BOSTON, JULY 25.

While the soil of America is propitious to the production of genius, Europe appears no less propitious to its growth and maturity. Poets, Painters and Mechanics seek in the old world those rewards which cannot be bestowed on them in the new. Our West, Copley, Brown, Trumbull, &c. seem to have taken up their abode in those climes, where the ingenious and benevolent Mrs. Wright breathed her last. The inventor of the Quadrant, Godfrey, though he lost the credit of the invention, was there handsomely rewarded—and within a few weeks past, the indefatigable and ingenious POPE,\* the improver on the Planetarium or Orrery—one of which he lately finished—set out for London, in order, by observation or encouragement, to extend the sphere of his inventive genius—and while benefiting himself, add honor to the country that encourages, and to the land in which he was born.

\* This Gentleman is one of those "belittled" but self-taught American Geniuses, who, maugre the wonderful discoveries of certain European philosophers, bid fair to carry the palm of knowledge from all competitors, however self-magnified, of the Eastern hemisphere. Mr. POPE was bred to the Clock and Watch-making business—and although he had never seen the Orrery of our celebrated RITTENHOUSE, or any other machine of a similar kind, he invented, constructed, and completed his PLANETARIUM, which a celebrated genius from France, lately in this country, pronounced superior to any thing of the kind in Europe. This noble Machine now forms part of the Apparatus of Cambridge University.

The officers, civil and judicial, throughout this State, are taking the oath prescribed by a late Act of Congress.—On Tuesday at the Court of Common Pleas in this town, the same was administered by the Hon. Judge SULLIVAN, to the Judges thereof, Attornies, &c.

From New-York.—July 19.

Yesterday the Senate passed the Bill for the establishment of the department of foreign affairs with one very small alteration respecting the chief Clerk to the Secretary—the principle of the bill is not varied.—The question on the President's power of removal from office was very warmly debated, and in voting the members divided exactly even to and 10.—The President of the Senate

A new Journal, under the title of *Les Etats Generaux*, was published in France on the 2d inst. and was to have been continued three times a week for the space of three months at least. The subscription was three half crowns, and the number of subscribers, who all paid beforehand, was upwards of 2000. Le Jay, the Publisher, employed a scurrilous and unpleasing writer, for which reason it was suppressed by order of the King's council on Friday last, after the publication of the second number. As a specimen of its manner, take the following paragraph. "The deputies were obliged to wait from eight o'clock in the morning till after eleven, in the narrow dark lobby of the ephemeral hall, built for the States General, which really offered a view of a groupe of merchants on 'change, rather than that of the entrance of a grand assembly."

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1789.

In committee of the whole—the discussion of the bill for registering and clearing vessels and to regulate the coasting trade was resumed—further progress was made—many alterations and amendments introduced—but the business was not completed when the committee rose.

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved that leave might be given to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the impost and tonnage bills—but this motion was not adopted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the same upon the table. The Speaker then signed the bill.

Mr. LIVERMORE introduced a resolution that each member should be furnished at the public expence with two newspapers of this city, such as he should choose, and no more. This was laid on the table.

In committee of the whole—the discussion of the bill before them yesterday, was finished—the committee then rose, and the chairman reported the same to the house with the various amendments proposed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. OTIS, who informed the Hon. House, that they had concurred in the bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, without any amendments.

The House then took up the report of the committee just made—many of the amendments were acceded to—some of them negative and others added by the House, so that the bill was not finished when they adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Mr. SCOTT of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing a Land-Office for the western territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a standing committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to present the same to THE PRESIDENT for his approbation and signature, and Mr. White and Mr. Partridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. WHITE of the committee appointed to examine into the measures taken by Congress, and the State of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of said State, &c.—brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

The House then proceeded in the consideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for registering and clearing vessels, &c. which being finished, it was voted that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message by Mr. SECRETARY LEAR was received—informing, that he was directed by THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to return to the House, an act to regulate the collection of duties imposed upon ships and vessels—and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which had received The President's approbation and signature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had passed the bill for establishing the Treasury department, with amendments.—

Also, That the Senate had appointed Mr. WINGATE as a standing committee, to join the committee appointed by the Hon. House, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. SEDGWICK of the committee for the purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal of the United States, for the publication, preservation and authentication of the acts of Congress, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham brought in a report, which was also read and laid on the table. Adjourned till Monday morning.

gave the casting vote in favour of the clause as it came from the House, by which the power of the President, to remove from office (as contained in the Constitution) is recognized—for I consider the act as nothing more in this point than a recognition of a principle interwoven in the texture of the system.—Heaven has been all gracious to America in guiding this people to the choice of their first and second magistrates—this determination of his Excellency, is in perfect conformity to his sentiments, nor do I think he would sacrifice them for the Empire of the world.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1, 1789.

A government founded upon right principles, in order effectually to guard the rights of an enlightened people, should be strong in its construction, and energetic in its operation: Those amendments therefore which shall have a tendency to lessen the force of our National Government are to be deprecated.

The subject of amendments to the Constitution is very delicate in its nature, and dangerous in the experiment. So long as it remains as it is, the people will have a definite idea of the instrument—and it will be considered as the great Charter of their privileges—but if it should suffer such alterations as will place the whole, or its various parts, in a constructive point of light, the benefit of a Constitution will be lost. The much admired British Constitution is to be found only in that infinity of precedents which are scattered through an innumerable multitude of dusty folios.

If history and experience did not fully explain the mystery, it would be extremely difficult to account for that opposition which some characters, in some of the States, make to necessary official Titles and Distinctions—for these persons, from education, habits and natural disposition, discover that they possess the most sovereign opinion of their own individual importance. To such opposers of the legal honors which the people are always disposed to confer upon their civil rulers, may be applied the words of Dean SWIFT—

Their altitude offends the eyes

Of those who want the power to rise.

Disinterested patriotism is a contradiction in terms—to this assertion the example of the DECEI, and others, who sacrificed their lives for their country, may be opposed—but it is well known that the force of very inferior motives has stimulated men to such a sacrifice—vanity and vain glory have produced many very brilliant actions. Wise legislators calculate their regulations of society upon quite different principles—they know that interest is the great object of mankind—hence they have always found it necessary to hold out inducements of various kinds, to stimulate to exertions, and to ensure obedience to the laws. These inducements are requisite in proportion to the freedom which is enjoyed—in arbitrary governments the feelings of the people are consulted, as convenience may dictate—and their interest is always a secondary consideration—but in a free republic, though there is every local general and personal consideration to influence, yet the people have always found it necessary to confer titles of honor and distinction on their civil Rulers—for public offices, in proportion to the equality and freedom of the people, are never to be considered in a lucrative point of view. And until human nature is differently constituted from what it now is, there must be a substitute for pecuniary rewards, to induce men to enter into the public service—mankind have never yet devised any other than official distinctions by honorary Titles.

The Boston Gazette of Monday last, printed by B. Edes and Son, contains the following article: "Our beloved PRESIDENT stands unmoved in the vortex of folly and dissipation, which the city of New-York presents."

[A correspondent thinks it just to observe, that the reflection on this city contained in the above, conveys neither the sentiments of the inhabitants of Boston, or the people of Massachusetts at large: Of the great number of characters from the Eastern States, whom a laudable curiosity has induced to visit New-York, at this interesting period, not a single complaint, respecting the "folly and dissipation" of the citizens, has ever been heard—and indeed it is impossible that any person of the least candor should entertain such an idea, for it would be contradicted by all their senses—every appearance both in public and private, being in direct opposition to the insinuation of this paragraphist.]

Wednesday last being the day appointed by his Exc'y the Commander in Chief, of this State, for the annual inspection and review of Gen. Malcom's Brigade; they were accordingly reviewed and inspected by Colonel Fish, the Adjutant-General, on the ground belonging to Colonel Rutgers, where the whole were exercised and manoeuvred in his presence. The neat appearance of the legion under the command of Col. Wykoff, their correct execution of duty—together with the orderly and respectable appearance and conduct of the battallion troops, induced him to bestow many handsome commendations, and to promise to mention their behaviour in very favorable terms in his report to the Commander in Chief.

A correspondent begs leave to recommend to the farmers wives and children, an attention to the preservation of DRIED APPLES. They are a pleasant and wholesome article of diet. Formerly they made a profitable article of remittance to the West-Indies. It is thought they would suit the East-India market, and thereby prevent some hand dollars being sent out of our country. They are best, both in taste and appearance; when they are dried in a kiln, or a stove room heated for the purpose.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Ship Lord Middleton, Hewgill, Shelburne, 7 days.  
Brig Mary Ann, Tinker, Turks Island, 12 days.  
Sloop Eliza, Blackburn, Cape-Francois, 13 days.