

EXTRACT from the MESSIAH.—A POEM.
(By Miss SCOTT.)

HASTEN, GREAT GOD! the long predicted time
When JESUS shall be known in every clime;
When the red torch of war no more shall burn,
Nor feeling hearts o'er slaughter'd millions mourn;
And when, malignant scourge of every age,
Shall bigot FURY cease its dreadful rage.
When ever-smiling CONCORD's golden chain
Shall bind each clime through Nature's fair domain;
When man his destiny divine shall prove,
By all the tender charities of love;
When to the child of virtue shall be giv'n,
To find ev'n EARTH the blessed porch of HEAV'N!

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

By Capt. CARPENTER, who arrived here yesterday, in 7 days from Savanna, in Georgia, advices are received, which state that the Commissioners from the United States for negotiating with the Southern Indians have been disappointed in not being able to effect a Treaty. The causes of this failure are not mentioned.

Capt. BURBECK's company which escorted the Commissioners on this occasion, were expected to embark for New-York, on board Capt. SCHEMERHORN, the 20th inst. and may be daily expected.

It appears by the papers from Boston, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greatest preparation to express their respect to the illustrious President of the United States on his arrival. A grand procession has been determined on, and the several trades have prepared their respective standards for the occasion. At a late Town Meeting the Hon. Judge Sullivan suggested the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphal Arch at the entrance of the Town to remain a lasting memorial of this pleasing event.

On this happy occasion all party distinctions have subsided; all ranks are emulous to express their feelings in the most unequivocal, and loyal testimonials of attachment to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whose approach like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally dissipated the fog of antifederalism.

We hear from Rhode-Island that at their late sessions of Assembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and passed into a law for collecting a Revenue, said to be nearly similar to that of the United States—the duties payable in solid coin. At the same time they made a new establishment of revenue officers, and formed the State into districts. These proceedings are considered there as an indirect step of the Anties towards a union with their sister States: Most of the new appointed officers have been violent in their opposition to the Federal Government, having made loud complaints that the fees established by Congress were exorbitant and oppressive; but since their appointment their tone is much altered—they begin to think themselves very suitable persons to hold the same posts under the New Government when that State comes into the Union. Notwithstanding they have paper money at command they appear to be very fond of a little hard cash, and collect it with severity from the vessels which bring wood, brick, and fish, into their State, to supply the sea port towns with those articles, making them pay considerable fees in gold and silver.—How can such a description of men have the presumption to think that Congress will continue them in the stations they now hold, when that State shall accede to the general government? Rather may it be supposed that men who have been aiding and supporting an iniquitous system of government in their State, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherless children, and the honest creditor, of their property, will be considered as unsuitable persons to be employed in posts of honor and responsibility under a wife and good government.

A happy revolution of sentiment is observed to have taken place throughout the United States:—Local views, and narrow prejudices are universally reprobated.—A generous, national spirit, pervades the whole Union: Formerly we used to call ourselves Englishmen, Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the Country from whence we respectively originated—but now, even the distinctions of States are scarcely heard—and like other Great Nations, who have risen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be distinguished by the name of the Country we inhabit, AMERICANS—a name that shall ere long be more desired, and confer greater honor, than that of ROMAN ever did.

Some persons have affected to deny that the flame of Liberty which burst out in America, has had any influence in enlightening European nations on this divine subject—but abundant evidence in proof of the fact can be adduced.—Ireland encouraged, and animated by our example, and success, very early began to assert the claims of humanity; and by the efforts of her patriots, has rescued many invaluable rights from the

clutches of tyranny.—It is inconceivable with what avidity the story of the American revolution has been read in France—translations of American publications have been circulated in all parts of that kingdom; and turning the current of study, and speculation into an investigation of the general, legal, and social rights of man, has enabled her men of genius to attonish the world by the result of their researches—the patriots of France, for several years past, have been indefatigable in disseminating political knowledge among the people—every well written treatise has been obtained from England, and America—and no expence spared to have them translated and circulated.—Among other valuable books, the 'DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS' was very early introduced into that kingdom, and contributed not a little to that blaze of freedom, and patriotism, which bids fair to consume the whole system of tyranny—root and branch. America may indulge a laudable pride on this occasion—for the conduct of her illustrious allies is a most glorious eulogium on her own. The world is astonished at the displays of political knowledge, and information—the justness, boldness, and independency of sentiment which characterize the proceedings of the national assembly, and the speeches of many individuals of that truly patriotic and enlightened body of men.—But the foregoing sketch may in some measure account for it: for although in point of genius, and greatness of original conception, the French nation is equal to any under heaven, yet doubtless she has derived immense advantages from her neighbours, and particularly from this country. Like America, France appears to consider that freedom can be safe only under the auspices of a good constitution—to this object her labors tend, may she be so fortunate as to establish one equally free with that, with which Heaven has blessed this highly favoured country.

While the spirit of freedom is diffusing its benign influences over those countries where despotism in its most horrid forms once repressed every noble and generous exertion of the human mind—may America exult that the perils of her conflict in the same arduous cause have terminated so gloriously—may she be wife to secure to herself and posterity the hard earned purchase of a ten years successful struggle "PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY," under the auspices of a good government.—In vain has she fought, and conquered, if her toils are not to have this issue.—In vain has she expended blood, and treasure, if when her external enemies are subdued, and driven from her coasts, the restless sons of anarchy, and strife, shall blast her prospects, by fomenting internal dissensions.

It would be a "retrogradal" step indeed, if after we have piloted the political ship into port, we should again commit her to the mercy of the boisterous elements, without sails, rudder or seamen—but this seems to be the object of some of the crew, who because they had lungs to pipe all hands, conceived their nautical abilities equal to the first offices on board, and because the voyage though prosperous has ended without their particular advice, or concurrence, they are for setting every thing a float again—and pushing off on another expedition.

The English turn every thing into sterling—Not only the Head of the Governor of the Bastille has been shewn in London at so much a fight; but now forsooth they have got the very Bastille itself, with the whole city of Paris—the grand Procession—and the storming of that famous castle, into London, all of which are exhibited on the Stage!

At the Commencement at the University in New-Haven, on the 9th of September, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. MOSES ROBINSON, Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Vermont. The degree of Doctor in Physic, on Dr. CHARLES KILLEY, of Watford, in Hertfordshire, Great-Britain; and on the Hon. DAVID RAMSAY, of Charleston, (S. C.) M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania: The degree of Doctor of Laws, on the Rev. MANASSAH CUTLER, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, of Andover, Connecticut.

At a late Town-Meeting, in Boston Dr. JARVIS, Dr. EUSTACE, Dr. APPLETON, and Messrs HICGINSON and DAWES, were chosen to prepare a Congratulatory Address to THE PRESIDENT: Yesterday week, this address was read to the town, and met the approbation of the citizens.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Munday,	Brig Nancy,	—,	Virginia,	7 days
	Schooner Nautilus,	Patterton,	Montego-Bay,	20 days.
	Sloop Union,	—,	Norfolk,	7 days.
Tuesday	Sloop Phil. Packet,	Albertson,	Philadelphia,	4 days.
	Sloop Nancy,	Price,	Philadelphia,	4 days.
	Sloop Dolphin,	Carpenter,	Savannah,	7 days.
	Brig Friendship,	Townsend,	Bristol,	57 days.
	Sloop Rambler,	Deshong,	St. Martins,	—

IF JOHN BAYES, who lately lived with a Farmer at Pentapico-Neck, near Baltimore, and formerly from Northamptonshire in England, or his son WILLIAM BAYES, who lived with Robert Robertson, tavern-keeper, in Redminster-Township, Pennsylvania, are living—and will send an account of themselves, and where they are, or either of them may be found, to SAMUEL ELAM, at Newport, Rhode-Island, they will hear of something to their advantage. Information of the decease of either of those persons, (should such an event have happened) would be esteemed a favor, directed as above.
New-York, October 21, 1789.

His Excellency the Governor, we are told, has forwarded to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, a message, offering to that ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER, the use of his seat while he shall continue in this town.

The VISCOUNTE DE PONTEVES, we are told, has given orders, if it should be agreeable to the citizens of Boston, that the ACTIVE and SENSIBLE frigates be moored off the end of the Long-Wharf, on the evening of the day when THE PRESIDENT shall arrive, WHICH WILL BE SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH ABOVE ONE THOUSAND LANTHORNS EACH.

Major-General BROOKS, we are told, has dispatched one of his Aids-de-Camp, to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and to request him on his arrival at CAMBRIDGE, to review three brigades of the MIDDLESEX Militia, which will be then assembled there. It is said, that this review will exhibit upwards of 1000 men in COMPLETE UNIFORM.

The Committee from the Town's Committee of Arrangements, sat out yesterday, to wait on THE PRESIDENT, to inform him of the plan to be carried into operation, to pay the just tribute of respect to this ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE.

The joy of all ranks of people is extreme, upon the prospect of our beloved President's arrival in this capital. If any title is proper, none would apply so well as that of his being "THE DELIGHT OF HUMAN KIND."

Every measure of respect and attention will be paid by our worthy and amiable Chief Magistrate, which the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth demand, to do the utmost justice to the merit of THE ILLUSTRIOUS and DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER, which is every moment expected.

NEW-YORK.

EXTRACTS.

OF PAYING DEBTS.—Owe no man any thing.

"FASHION should be sacrificed to Justice—discretion, as well as fortitude, is necessary in making this sacrifice.—The desire of being like others is powerful, and should be gratified in things indifferent.—When fashion leads to an expence beyond our income we ought to stop: To be singular, unsocial, and resolute are characters not to be coveted; but still virtue may require that they should be borne: If we cannot otherwise pay what we owe, it is the demand of virtue.

"Some are dragged by fashion into a gay mode of living—while every expence is a reluctant homage to an idol, for which they have no real respect, and in whose rites they find no pleasure. Let us commune with our own hearts.—

What is the consequence of being unfashionable? perhaps to be ridiculed and despised—but by whom? chiefly by those whose approbation and friendship no wise man would think an acquisition. But what is the consequence of being unjust? your own heart turns reprover, and condemns you—Poverty comes like an armed man with all its terrors, and without any of its alleviating consolations:—If the appearance of poverty can scarcely be supported—the reality will be intolerable.—

"Your friends and neighbors may recommend fashionable amusements, dresses, entertainments, &c. but be steady to your purpose—answer them not morosely, nor with anger:—Canvass their advice—their maxims—and seriously reflect on the general issue of gay and fashionable life.—Singularity may be censured—but a compliance with fashion does not ensure an exemption from it—Taste is capricious and censorious.

"The want of fashionable amusements, and rare dainties will not take away the appetite, nor render repose less pleasant: It will not prevent our real friends from visiting us—nor is their welcome less hearty, nor our mutual enjoyments less complete.

"Difference of opinion is, after all, a slight matter.—The management of what we possess is properly our own concern—it is therefore not the opinions, the whims, the fashions of others that we ought to follow—but the real dictates of our own hearts." (To be continued.)

"There is something peculiarly delightful to the mind in tracing such analogies between the natural and moral world, as tend to throw light on many important subjects, and to confirm our faith in the sublime doctrines of our holy religion.—The origin and progressive stages of the butterfly's existence are beautifully illustrative of the nature, changes, and future destiny of man. The butterfly is produced from a caterpillar, which having moved for a season in its lowly narrow sphere, falls in to a state of torpid insensibility. Thus it continues during the gloom of winter; but when the glad beam of spring appears, it is re-animated, bursts its confinement, soars aloft, acquires new beauty, power, and vigour. Its scene of action, its enjoyments, its exercises are changed; the substance is retained, but the modification is totally altered: It is at once another, and the same.—Attend then to the demonstrations of annual experience, and say—"Why should it be tho' incredible that God should raise the dead?"