

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XXIV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 27, 1780.

S I R,

QUESTION twenty-seven.—How was the situation of manufactures, manual art, and trade in general, at the beginning of this war? What change have they suffered?

Manufactures in general never flourished in America. They were never attended to only by women and children, who could not work in the field, and by men at certain seasons of the year, and at certain intervals of time when they could not be employed in the cultivation of the lands; because that labor upon land, in that country, is more profitable than in manufactures. These they could import and purchase, with the produce of their soil, cheaper than they could make them. The cause of this, is the plenty of wild land: A day's work, worth two shillings, upon wild land, not only produced two shillings in the crop, but made the land worth two shillings more: Whereas a day's work of the same price, applied to manufactures, produced only the two shillings.

Since the war, however, freight and insurance have been so high, that manufactures have been more attended to. Manufactures of salt-petre, salt, powder, cannon, arms, have been introduced; cloathing, in wool and flax, has been made; and many other necessary things: But these, for the reason given before, will last no longer than the war, or than the hazard of their trade.

America is the country of raw materials, and of commerce enough to carry them to a good market; but Europe is the country for manufactures and commerce. Thus Europe and America will be blessings, to each other, if some malevolent policy does not frustrate the purposes of nature. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOE.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To our BRETHREN, the CITIZENS of NEW-JERSEY.

EVERY friend of our national prosperity must feel himself interested in your plan of maintaining your poor, by means of manufactures. It is at once wise and humane. The object of the present little address is, to recommend to you to take great care in fixing the seats of your several factories. Let them unite these three objects—1st. A fund of fuel that will not fail, or access to it.—2d. A fund of forage, that will be equal to the supply of an increasing and accumulated population.—3d. As interior a situation as can be found, which possesses the first two requisites, that a market may be afforded for the produce of those farms, that are at present subject to a heavy expence of carting.

Let your females be taught to weave. It is more healthful than many of the sedentary employments of their sex, such as knitting, needlework, carding and spinning. Weaving a yard of jean or plain cotton stuff is worth 7d. or 8d. specie, and a steady person may easily weave seven yards in a day: That is, 3/6 or 4s. per day may be earned by a female weaver. A young woman that can read and write, and earn four shillings specie a day, is well endowed. No prudent young man need be afraid to marry her: This we ought to attend to among ourselves: In the mean time it is suggested, from our due regard to you likewise.

Endeavor to have a command of water. Machines that go by water may work wonders: They have enabled the British nation to advance their cotten manufactures two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years.

Look immediately to your inland navigation and main roads. Cheap carriage of raw materials, fuel and provisions, are the greatest of all aids to manufactures.

You have wisely banished your paper tender. Commerce, foreign and domestic, sickens at the sight of it. Since the federal constitution has removed all danger of our having a paper tender, our trade is advanced fifty per cent. How has this happened? Our monied people can trust their cash abroad, and have brought their coin into circulation. The same thing will happen to you in a year or two. A million of specie dollars have been introduced into business in this State since the peace, by persons who have come from abroad to settle among us. Would they have done this if we had a paper lawful tender? No. Nor will prudent foreigners ever introduce their money into the manufactures, internal trade or foreign commerce of a country, that has paper money, unless it be to fleece the inhabitants by profits of cent per cent.

Look well to your habits of living. Though without foreign trade, do not imported spirits cost you more than all your taxes? Is this necessary? Could you not draw from your lands those excellent and wholesome substitutes—porter, ale, beer, metheglin and cyder.

Brethren of New-Jersey, rouse yourselves. Let industry, economy, and the use of home

made articles become a fashion. They will be more honorable than purple and fine linen, and will encrease the power of your contry.

THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

December 4th, 1789.

ON THE VANITY OF YOUTHFUL HOPES.

IN life's gay morn, what vivid hues Adorn the animating views, By flattering fancy drawn? No storms with gloomy aspect rise, To cloud the azure of the skies, No mists obscure the dawn.

With looks invariably gay, Young Expectation points the way To ever blissful shades, Where odours scent the breath of morn, Where roses bloom without a thorn, And music fills the glades.

Enraptur'd with the distant view, Youth thinks its fictitious beauties true, And springs the prizeto gain; His grasp the gay illusion flies: Experience thus the cheat descries, And proves his hopes are vain.

The path of life tho' flowers adorn, Yet often will the rugged thorn Amidst the flowers arise; Expect not then on earth to share Enjoyment unallay'd by care, But seek it in the skies.

ANECDOTE.

A CELEBRATED counsellor had been laboring in a long winded speech to the jury. The verdict being found against him, zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been spending my breath for an hour vainly endeavoring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonstration, I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dulness.—That may be, said the other counsellor who had gained the cause, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL of the FIRST SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 30.

PROCEEDED to a third reading of the bill, entitled, "An act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States," and, Resolved that the Senate do concur therein; and the Secretary notified the House of Representatives accordingly.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Proceeded to a third reading of the bill, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

On the question, shall the words, "And an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury," at the end of the first paragraph, be stricken out? Passed in the negative.

On motion to strike out the words "Secretary of the Treasury," and insert, "Three Superintendants of the Treasury," it passed in the negative: And on the question upon the bill, Resolved, That the Senate do concur therein with amendments.

The Secretary carried the bill, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," to the House of Representatives, concurred in with Amendments.

Also the concurrence of the Senate in the resolve of the 31st July, and the appointment of Mr. Wingate a standing committee, jointly with the committee of the House to examine and present the enrolled bills that may pass the Senate and House of Representatives from time to time.

MONDAY, August 3.

The bill, entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons and buoys," concurred in with amendments, was carried to the House of Representatives by the Secretary.

TUESDAY, August 4.

Proceeded to a third reading a bill, entitled, "An act to establish an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War."

On motion to strike out these words—in line 6th and 7th, "And Naval," "Ships," "Or naval affairs;" Passed in the negative.

On motion to strike out the words—line 14th, "And who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States;"

And the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, the determination was as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Butler, Mr. Few, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Wingate. 9.

NAYS. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. King, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Strong. 10.

So the question was lost, and the words proposed to be struck out, were retained; and upon the question on the bill,

Resolved, That the Senate do concur therein with amendments: Which bill, with the amendments was carried to the House of Representatives.

Proceeded to the third reading of a bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the River Ohio."

On motion to insert these words after the word "President," in the last line of the second section, "By and with the consent of the Senate;"

And the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, the determination was as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Butler, Mr. Few, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate. 8.

NAYS. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. King, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Strong. 10.

So it passed in the negative;—And on the question upon the bill, as it was,

Resolved, to concur therein with amendments: Which bill, with the amendments, was carried to the House of Representatives.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley; who brought up a bill, entitled, "An act for making compen-

sation to the President and Vice President of the United States, and desired the concurrence of the Senate therein;—

Informed the Senate that the House had agreed to the amendments on the bill, entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, and buoys;"—

Brought up the acceptance, by the House of Representatives, of a report of a joint committee upon the mode of presenting addresses, the enrollment of bills, &c.—

Together with the appointment of Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Hartley, a committee, to join with a Committee of the Senate, to be appointed for the purpose "To consider of and report, when it will be convenient and proper that an adjournment of the present session of Congress should take place; and to consider and report such business, now before Congress, necessary to be finished before the adjournment, and such as may be conveniently postponed to the next sessions; and also consider and report such matters now before Congress, but which it will be necessary should be considered and determined by Congress, before an adjournment."

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

Proceeded to a first reading of a bill, entitled, "An act for allowing a compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States," and assigned to-morrow for a second reading.

Appointed Mr. Strong, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Carroll, a committee, jointly with the committee of the House of Representatives, to that purpose appointed, to consider what business is necessary to be acted upon prior to an adjournment, and to report a proper time at which an adjournment shall take place, agreeably to a proposition from the House of Representatives of the 4th of August.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

Mr. Butler, in behalf of the committee to whom it was referred to arrange and bring forward a system to regulate trade and intercourse between the United States, and the territory of other powers in North-America and the West-Indies;—

Reported, That it will be expedient to pass a law for imposing an increased duty of tonnage, for a limited time, on all foreign ships and other vessels that shall load in the United States with the produce of the same, to any port or place in America whereto the vessels of the United States are not permitted to carry their own produce; but such a law being of the nature of a revenue law, your committee conceive, that the originating a bill for that purpose, is, by the Constitution, exclusively placed in the House of Representatives—

Your Committee beg leave further to report, as their opinion, that it will be expedient to direct a bill to be brought in, for imposing similar restraints upon the trade of the European settlements in America with the United States, that are imposed on the trade of the United States with those settlements.

Resolved, That the first clause of this report be accepted, and that the remainder of the report be recommitted, and that it be an instruction to the Committee, in case it shall be their opinion that a legislative provision ought to be made on the subject of the commitment, to report a bill for that purpose.—And that Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. King, and Mr. Read be added to the committee. Adjourned, (To be continued.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the interest of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchase should be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of classing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or shares (where they may possess more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to distinct classes or divisions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in soil and situation—it is unanimously resolved, That as soon as the exploring committee shall have appropriated the lands for donation settlements, in quantity sufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Esquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpose, shall immediately make out, upon a large scale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchase from the best information, which they may be then able to obtain, expressing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and common, one hundred and sixty acre, and donation lots, the reserved lots of Congress, school lots, and lots appropriated for religious purposes—also, the two townships given by Congress for an university, and the towns or situations for towns to be reserved by the company for a future allotment.—That, all the residuary lands shall be, by them, the said committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand divisions of twenty-five shares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand division be divided into five sub-divisions of five shares each, and each sub-division into sections of single shares:—That as soon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or class their subscribers (who shall not previously class themselves) by sections or single shares, into sub-divisions of five, and grand divisions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for said lands; by grand divisions, sub-divisions and sections: That in all draughts of sub-divisions (into sections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and single shares, it shall be the usage for the greatest proprietor, or holder of the greatest number of shares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the southern or northern part of the sub-division, where they shall be numbered from north to south, and in the western or eastern (by lot also) where they may be numbered from west to east; and where sub-divisions may be made up of two proprietors of two shares each, and one of one share, the two greatest proprietors shall receive their sections, by lot, either in the southern or western part of the sub-division. Resolved, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the necessary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand division of lands, there shall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be classed by the agents (or otherwise) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all cases to consult the inclinations and interests of the proprietors in the order of classing.

Resolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two persons no ways interested in the draughts, who shall be sworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone shall be employed in this business for the draught of grand divisions, sub-divisions, and sections.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause the foregoing resolutions to be published in the newspapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of classing themselves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requested to do so, and to express themselves upon this subject, either to their respective agents, or by information in writing addressed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the first Monday of March, 1790.—Upon which day it is expected the division will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

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