

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, December 21.

Extract of a letter from Columbia.

AFTER leaving Charleston we jogged on cheerfully enough, considering the prospect before us. As you will naturally suppose, we passed through a variety of scenes, some of them sufficiently melancholy and dreary; others enlivened by the appearance of well cultivated farms and good buildings—it was not easy however to forget the places we had so lately left—for

“Who to dull forgetfulness a prey,  
That pleasing lovely CHARLESTON e'er resign'd;  
Left the sweet prospect of its shores and sea,  
Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?”

I need say nothing worse of Columbia, than that it is in its infancy; but it is easy to see that a year or two will make it a very handsome and populous village, and half a century a considerable town. We are situated in the center of a fine plentiful country, inhabited by a hospitable and industrious set of people. Buildings are every day erecting: a Printing Office is nearly established; aye, and we shall have gilded spires too after a while, notwithstanding the sneers of certain gentlemen, who had better be sheering home their topmasts—In short, we shall do well enough—In the mean time, if you are not steel proof to all the feelings of compassion and humanity, I pray you to send us some oysters.”

Building is carried on rapidly in the town of Columbia. A letter received from thence says, that a stable which will accommodate forty horses, was raised and nearly covered in one day.

A light-house is now building on Cape Fear, which it is expected will be finished in about eight months. A new one is shortly to be erected on Cape Henry, in Virginia, upon a foundation laid for that purpose more than twenty years ago, and since covered with sands. Another is designed for Cape May, in New-Jersey; and it is said that a light house is soon to be placed in the beacon on Tybee-Island.

The new King of Spain was lately proclaimed at St. Augustine, with the usual formalities of that nation—Money was distributed to the populace, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and festivals, balls and masquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a succession of evenings.

BALTIMORE, December 29.

Extract of a letter from a Master of a Vessel to his Owner in this Town, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, July 16, 1789.

“I arrived here on the 10th of June, after a Passage of 124 Days. The Day before Capt. Coffin, in a Brig, from Salem, arrived, after 154 days passage, and proceeded on his voyage.—Capt. Frazier, in the Ship Adventure, from Boston, arrived this Day, and proceeded on his Voyage.—Likewise arrived here, one Ship and two Brigs from Salem, commanded by Captains Folger Murphy, and Lambert.”

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

The General Assembly of North-Carolina, which met at Fayetteville, the 2d ult. have taken into consideration the state of their public revenue, the amount and nature of the public debt; and have called upon the several officers in their government to account for all the public monies, and other matters which have been entrusted to their care. The question for fixing the seat of government in Wake county, as recommended by the Convention, which met at Hillsborough, in July 1788, was lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 10.

His Excellency Samuel Johnston, Esq. is re-elected Governor of that state.

Lately departed this life in North-Carolina, the Hon. Richard Caswell, a gentleman who has uniformly distinguished himself as a firm friend to the liberties of his country. He was a Member of the first Congress in 1775, and has been appointed to the office of Governor of that state.—He was many years in succession a Member of the Legislature, and ever ranked among the first of patriots and best of men. His body was interred with all the honor due to so distinguished a character; and the General Assembly of that state go into mourning one month.

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by William Johnson, at Frankford mill.

- 170½ Bushels Barley,
- 139 Ditto Rye,
- 56 Ditto Wheat,
- 256½ Ditto Buckwheat,
- 180 Ditto Indian Corn,
- 50 Tons Hay,
- 20 Ditto Pumpkins,
- 250 Bushels Potatoes,
- 100 Ditto Turnips,
- ½ Acre Flax.

EXETER, December 19.

Tuesday last, the first Federal Court of this state, was opened at the court-house in this town before the Hon. Judge Sullivan. After administering the necessary oaths to the respective officers, &c. there being no business laid before them, they adjourned according to law.

PROVIDENCE, December 12.

The Convention of North-Carolina having, by a large Majority, adopted the Constitution of the United States, let us ardently hope, says a Correspondent, that each individual Member of our Legislature, at their Session in January, will come prepared to consider the momentous Subject divested of every unworthy local Prejudice, or Party Attachment. “To err is human.” Let us suppose it possible that we may have erred—let but Reason resume her Empire, and the great work must be accomplished. Agriculture will then flourish—Arts, manufactures and commerce, revive—the prostrated honor of this State be restored, and we shall become a united people, under a government which has for its basis wisdom and virtue, and for its object the happiness of all.

The bugbear of high salaries, remarks another correspondent, may be successfully played off to alarm weak minds; but men of reflection and information well know, that the revenue collected from one of the large commercial States will be nearly if not fully sufficient to defray the whole civil list of the Union.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.

No. XXXIII.

“JEALOUSY of others is an index to our own conduct or disposition.”

JEALOUSY is called a republican virtue: Grant that it is.—Is it not notorious that under the guise of this virtue, there often lurks the most base and unworthy species of low suspicion: Suspensions, that at one period of our affairs, so unhinged the public mind, and so lessened all confidence even in our best patriots, that it was next to a miracle we were saved from anarchy, and the fatal consequences that always result from a want of that honesty, which an overweening jealousy takes it for granted never does exist. Indiscriminate suspicion is the parent of those very evils, it pretends to detect, and expose to the public indignation; for so long as society exists, delegated power is the necessary consequence. And if men do not receive approbation for their integrity, the temptation to deviate from the paths of honor and honesty, is greatly increased: A generous confidence confirms the servants of the public in just sentiments—while a mean suspicion, sanctions, in their own minds, the knavery of knaves. There is a much better safeguard to the liberties of the people pointed out in our excellent Constitution than jealousy, and that is the eligibility of every citizen, of every rank, to every office of honor or profit in the United States. Besides the spring to laudable ambition, which is so intimately connected with this truly republican idea, every citizen is hereby formed into a Centinel, or Watchman, over the administration of our political concerns—and every patriotic, and personal consideration is excited to detect, point out, and expose to public censure, the malversation of men in office: Having such an effectual security for the fidelity of characters in power, insinuations, or open and explicit declamations against government, so far as they are founded on mere suspicion, must be considered as the ebullitions of envy, or a malignancy of disposition.

The rectitude of those who have invariably supported the Constitution of the United States, is abundantly verified in all their conduct subsequent to the organization of the system. Opposition has been starved; and even envy itself, that immortal enemy to human happiness, has scarcely lifted her repinings; here and there some of her blotches have foiled the press, but the disapprobation of the people has immediately checked the inflammation, and the immature productions have died as soon as born.

The people of the United States in contemplating their present situation, and contrasting it with that of the whole world besides, must observe with gratitude to Heaven, their superior advantages; and while they feel that they are free, secure, independent and happy, those restless, turbulent characters who would disturb the tranquility of the States, by depreciating their government, or its administration—who by fomenting schisms, distrusts and JEALOUSIES, would throw us back into that humiliating, degrading and distressful state we have so recently extricated ourselves from, must and will be considered as inveterate enemies to the United States. There are many things in government, about which wise and good men will disagree; however, the abandoned and unprincipled only will ever advocate measures of confusion, when they miss carrying a favorite point.—This criterion of conduct is an unerring index to ascertain characters. It is happy for our country that cold water has been thrown upon the few instances of inveterate antifederalism that have occurred.

The steps of the first session of Congress were marked with wisdom, patriotism and independence, and received the general approbation of their constituents.—If any errors were committed they can be rectified; but the records has demonstrated that the people are satisfied. The approaching session will therefore commence under the highest auspices of public confidence: and while the objects that are to come into public discussion, are confessedly important, complex, and of arduous investigation, our civil Fathers must feel inspired to prosecute their duty upon the principles of the constitution with zeal, promptitude and independency: For they may with the fullest assurance rely on the support of the people in every measure they may adopt, to strengthen the government, extend the commerce, encourage the agriculture, AND RETRIEVE AND ESTABLISH THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

The weather has been so remarkably mild, that there has been scarcely any appearance of frost in the earth this winter.—Several persons in the suburbs of this city were yesterday employed in ploughing their grounds.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Johnston is elected a Senator of the United States by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated Nov. 25.

“It is very sickly here—the influenza has affected every person on the island, and numbers have been carried off with it, particularly negroes—many estates have lost from fifteen to thirty.”

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

- Sunday, Brig William, Harrison, Curacao.
- Brig Pearl, Folger, Cape Francois, 22 days.
- Sloop Union, Watson, Philadelphia,
- Sloop Anna Bella, Thurston, Montego Bay, 42 days,
- Monday, Packet Dashwood, Roberts, Falmouth and Hallifax.
- Ship Hibernia, ——— Dublin, 70 days.
- Ship Experiment, Hudson, Liverpool, 46 days.
- Brig Margaret, Salisbury, Liverpool, 72 days.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE observed in the two last numbers of your Gazette some strictures on the indiscriminate extracts from English papers, which appear in the American publications; and some person appears to be offended that the scurrilous accounts of transatlantic British scribblers, in speaking of French affairs, should be given to the public here. For my part, I have always felt interested in the success of our allies in their exertions to obtain a free Constitution, and in saying this, I speak the sentiments of every American revolutionist.

The printers through the United States must realize that their interest is connected with publishing the most authentic accounts: However, it is exceedingly difficult for them always to distinguish between those that are fabricated for political purposes, and those that are genuine—and being often in want of materials, the whole mass of incongruities is thrown in.

As the general sentiment of our countrymen is only to be collected from the tenor of paragraphs and speculations, which have reference to the concerns of the United States—it is hardly consistent with candor to suggest that America is justly taxable with ingratitude to her allies, because the printers inadvertently publish British misrepresentations of the affairs of France.—I have been informed that many accounts of inhuman barbarities and murders, published in English papers, have turned out to be entire fabrications. If any persons on this side the water, are possessed of any documents which would serve to expose the falsehood of such accounts—it cannot be doubted but that the printers in general would be glad to print, and the public to read such authentic intelligence. C AND ID U S.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 6.

Monday the 4th instant was the time to which the Legislature of the United States was adjourned—a number of members of both houses accordingly assembled at Federal Hall, in this city—the seat of the national government—but there not being a quorum they adjourned—Yesterday a sufficient number had not arrived and a further adjournment took place.—The members now attending are the following:—

OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT,

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|-------------------|----------------|
| Hon. Mr. Langdon, | Hon. Mr. King, |
| Mr. Wingate,      | Mr. Izard,     |
| Mr. Strong,       | Mr. Butler,    |
| Mr. Dalton,       | Mr. Few,       |
| Mr. Johnson,      | Mr. Henry.     |

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER.

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| Hon. Mr. Ames,     | Hon. Mr. Scott,    |
| Mr. Gilman,        | Mr. Griffin,       |
| Mr. Foster,        | Mr. Brown,         |
| Mr. Livermore,     | Mr. White,         |
| Mr. Gerry,         | Mr. Coles,         |
| Mr. Goodhue,       | Mr. Smith, (S. C.) |
| Mr. Thatcher,      | Mr. Tucker,        |
| Mr. Partridge,     | Mr. Burke,         |
| Mr. Sherman,       | Mr. Huger,         |
| Mr. Benson,        | Mr. Baldwin,       |
| Mr. Lawrence,      | Mr. Bowdoin,       |
| Mr. P. Muhlenberg, | Mr. Grout,         |
| Mr. Seney,         | Mr. Floyd,         |

It has been observed that America in the infancy of its existence as a nation, appears to commence its course with all those masculine movements which distinguish States that have attained to maturity, in points which constitute the essentials of Empire.—Europe marks our progress with an attentive eye; and many of her kingdoms evidently copy our example, and form their regulations upon our experience.—Others again, exercise the severest criticism in examining our political conduct; and in scrutinizing our works of genius, they exert the whole force of their disquisitory powers; every defect is noticed with the most acute severity—plainly indicating that they consider America as a rival, in empire, politics, and science. These reflections afford us ideas that are truly original.—The world hath never before exhibited a parallel to the circumstances in which this young nation finds itself placed—How important then that we should feel the true dignity of the station assigned us by Providence, and support our rank in the scale of nations by all those public acts of honor and fidelity, which are the only basis of the prosperity of states.

We already feel the salutary influences of the new government, in a thousand different directions; and the people anticipate from the present session of our national legislature, the completion of those plans, which shall establish the public credit upon a broad, and durable foundation.

The oldest government upon earth does not appear to be more firmly established than that of the United States. Indeed there is not one that can be named which has so fair pretensions to expect a permanent duration, for the Constitution of these States proceeds from the only legitimate source of power, the consent of the people.—Hence we find, that the people justly consider the acts and doings of the national Legislature, as an amplification of their own power, and support the laws with patriotism and promptitude. What greater encouragement can our political fathers require, to proceed with spirit and confidence in the administration of that Constitution, which they have solemnly pledged themselves to support?