

Computing according to the entries in the State of New-York, in 1788, the yearly quantity of pepper and pimento brought into the United States, is not less than eight hundred thousand pounds, of which about a third is pepper. Six cents on pepper, and four cents on pimento (with draw-backs on exportation) may without inconvenience, be laid.

Salt. An additional duty of six cents per bushel, may, in the judgment of the Secretary, with propriety be laid on this article. It is one of those objects which being consumed by all, will be most productive, and yet from the smallness of the quantity in which it is consumed by any, and of the price, will be least burthenome, if confined within reasonable limits. If a government does not avail itself, to a proper extent, of resources like these, it must of necessity overcharge others, and particularly, give greater scope to direct taxation. The quantity of this article, annually imported, being at least a million and a half of bushels, the annual product of an additional duty of six cents may be computed at ninety thousand dollars.

Carriage, such as coaches, chariots, &c. These articles may certainly be the subject of a considerable duty. How productive it would be, is not easy to be estimated. But it is imagined, that it would yield not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Licenses to practitioners of the law. Certain law proceedings, and various kinds of writings. The extent of this resource can only be determined upon trial; but the Secretary feels a strong assurance, that there may be drawn from it yearly, not less than two hundred thousand dollars. The system for collecting a duty of this kind, would embrace playing cards, and some other objects of luxury, which do not fall under the above descriptions, but which are estimated in the supposed product.

Sales at auction (exclusive of houses or lands, or those made in consequence of legal process, or of acknowledged insolvency.) One per cent on such sales, would, probably, produce a yearly sum of forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Wines and spirits sold at retail. These articles are, in the opinion of the Secretary, capable of being rendered far more productive, than has been generally contemplated; and they are, certainly, among the most unexceptionable objects of revenue. It is presumed, that two hundred thousand dollars per annum, may, with facility, be collected from the retail vent of these articles.

The foregoing objects, are those, which appear to the Secretary, preferable towards a provision for the debts of the individual States. There are others which have occurred to him as supplementary, in case the experiment should discover a deficiency in the expected product; but which he conceives it unnecessary now to detail. He will only add, that he entertains no doubt of its being practicable to accomplish the end, on the principles of his former report, without the necessity of taxing, either houses or lands, or the flock or produce of farms.

The Secretary conceiving the design of the House to have been to obtain from him a general delineation only of the funds, competent in his judgment to the provision in question, has refrained from those details, which would be indispensable, if that provision were immediately to be made; and to have furnished which would have occasioned greater delay than would, probably, have suited with the present state of the business or the convenience of the House. He with great deference trusts, that what is now offered will be deemed a satisfactory compliance with their order.

The statement required respecting the product of the duties on imports and tonnage to the last of December, as far as returns have come to hand, is contained in the schedule herewith presented.

All which is humbly submitted,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of the nett proceeds of the duties on Imports and Tonnage.

N. Hampshire, from August 11,	7,789	21½
Massachusetts, — — — 10,	113,439	54½
Connecticut, — — — 11,	20,352	87½
New York, — — — 5,	152,198	97
New Jersey, — — — 1,	1,971	51
Pennsylvania, — — — 10,	188,494	94
Delaware, — — — 1,	6,573	98½
Maryland, — — — 10,	87,751	6½
Virginia, — — — 17,	142,028	62
S. Carolina, — — — 31,	55,032	61½
Georgia, — — — 22,	8,850	80½

Dollars, 784,487 14½

Deduct for drawbacks, 2 pr. cent. 15,689 74

Dollars, 768,797 40½

Port of Boston only to 19th December.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

HAPPENING in the gallery of the House of Representatives, when the bill for regulating the Post-Office, as reported by a Committee, was read, I was not a little surprised to find no mention made of European Packets. The extraordinary manner in which the English Mails are received and delivered at the Post-Office in this city, appears to me to require the interposition of the Legislative Body. I am told, and I believe it to be true, that when a Packet from England arrives at this port, the Mail is immediately taken to the house of the British Agent, where it is by him opened, and such letters taken out as he pleases—after which it is sent to the Post-Office. The letters for Europe that are to be sent by Packets, are received at the Post-Office, and sent by the Post-Master to the British Agent—who has again the privilege of *culling* them. Dispatches for his Britannic Majesty's officers, and all letters for Canada, are reserved by the Agent, which I conceive must very materially injure the revenue of the Post-Office Department. At a moderate calculation, the postage of them to Albany would amount, during the winter season, when they can be conveyed no other way, to 1500 dollars. Such liberties to an American Agent I fancy would hardly be granted in any part of Europe—and in Great Britain it would be a novelty indeed, to find even an Ambassador conveying mails thro its dominions by any other channel than the Post-Office.—You may possibly hear from me again, when Congress resumes this business. Z.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1790.

A REPORT having circulated, founded as it is publicly asserted, on the best authority, that "when the question was moved at the last meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New-York for dissolving certain principles contained in a petition published in the public papers, and recommended to the attention of the officers and soldiers of the late army, most of the members present were taken with surprise, and the main question passed sub silentio, but that many of the members since have expressed their disapprobation of the resolution, and it is supposed, if there should be a full meeting of the society had on the same question, the sense of the majority would be against it." Be it remembered, That the following notice was published in the New-York Daily Gazette of January 1, 1790.

"A general meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, will be held on Monday the first day of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Lodge Room in Cortlandt-Street.—The punctual attendance of the members is required.
By order of the President,
JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec'y."

Jan. 1. And that after it was made known, that the petition above mentioned would be submitted to the society for their consideration, the following notification was addressed to every member in the city, and sent by the Secretary to their houses, viz.

"SIR,
"A general meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, will be held on Monday the first day of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Lodge Room in Cortlandt-Street; your punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President,
JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec'y."

Jan. 28, 1790. That on the evening of the first of February a greater number of members (than usual) appearing, and many more than the number requisite to do business, the society proceeded to examine the situation of their funds, and to receive the reports of the several committees, on the points which had been committed to them at the last general meeting. The petition referred to was then laid before the society at or about 9 o'clock, and it was ordered to be read.

A motion was then made, "That the Society reject the petition and disavow the principles it contains;" this motion was seconded, and a resolve submitted to the consideration of the Society, and after a considerable debate relative to the wording of the resolve (its principles never being objected to) and amendments being proposed and passed, one member raised doubts respecting the expediency of passing the resolve, and moving the previous question, which being lost, the question was taken on the resolution, as has been published, at eleven o'clock; and so far from passing sub silentio, that the ayes sounded as an unanimous vote; and when on motion, the question was reversed, there was not a dissenting voice.

It was then moved and seconded, that the resolve be published in the public papers, of this city, and passed unanimously.

A true statement of the Proceedings of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Lodge Room, in Cortlandt-Street, on Monday the 1st day of February, 1790.
JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 6.

Thursday last was the anniversary of the first meeting of Congress under the new constitution—a day to be remembered with peculiar pleasure by all the friends to the civil rights—the property, happiness and future glory of these rising States—on that auspicious day, we received the surest pledge of enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable acquisitions of "Peace, Liberty, and Safety." "Then old anarchy's kingdom fell"—and our country invigorated in her councils, and animated by her prospects commenced anew, her career in the road of empire, fame, and honor.

Some persons in writing and speaking of the general government, use such a stile as would lead a stranger to suppose they had reference to a foreign jurisdiction: To say nothing of the injustice of this practice, it is injurious to the essential interests of the State and General Governments, as it has a tendency to excite jealousies, create distinctions, and form an ideal incompatibility of interests—whereas we must all stand or fall together—and an enemy of the General Government is an enemy of the State Governments, and vice versa.

Doubtless there are some spirits in all societies of so malignant an aspect, that they never can be at ease, while the people are happy under any system of government whatever—these persons endeavor to impress on the public mind that government is an evil—they will acknowledge, merely to save appearances, that it is a necessary evil—It will be well to attend to the operation of this sentiment; from considering government as an evil, we are naturally led to consider those that administer it, as evil instruments in an evil cause—this transition is easy; and perhaps is one of the most plausible foundations on which the unprincipled disturbers of human happiness, can raise a system of successful sedition.—From a specious concern for the public good the best administration that ever was formed may be attacked, with a probable chance of making impressions to its disadvantage—and to the infinite injury of the public interest. This sentiment independent of its falsehood, and pernicious tendency, contains likewise a most infamous satire on human nature—for as mankind cannot subsist as civilized communities, without laws and government, they must either be governed as rational beings who know how to combine their several interests for the mutual benefit of the whole—or, be considered (if in a state of society) as associating animals, united by bonds formed on a principle of universal suspicion of each other.—This latter idea of government would correspond with the temper and genius of such persons; for, judging from their own particular bias, or propensity, they realize that confidence, in such a government, would be forever disappointed in its expectations.

The revolution of America is not founded on the idea that government is a necessary evil—but on the reverse that it is the choicest blessing heaven ever has bestowed on the human race—and the refined, free, liberal state of society which the United States are now enjoying, under the new constitution, evinces the fallhood of the idea—it suggests also this pleasing reflection, that as we have made so great, and obvious progress in improving the condition of human nature, we shall continue to persevere in the line of the constitution—by supporting and strengthening the hands of our civil rulers—by a generous disdain of the feeble, but malicious invectives and slanders of those, whose envy at our growing greatness, and increasing happiness, can find no rest, but in venting itself in lies and defamation—and in attempts to belittle the free and independent citizens of this glorious country in their own eyes.

The people of the United States are at this moment in a more eligible situation, than any other

nation now upon the face of the globe—nor have we any reason to suppose, that any of the nations that have gone before us, ever enjoyed a greater degree of positive happiness—and with respect to our prospects, we may justly assert that the experience of mankind has never produced a parallel—but there are some persons who would be tormented by a situation in paradise—would even a celestial administration please such characters? I trow not.

The society of the Cincinnati of this State at a late meeting, voted unanimously, to celebrate the birth day of the President of the United States in future.

The St. TAMMANY society have voted that they would celebrate this event, on the 22d. day of February—the society of the CINCINNATI have not announced their day.

The House of Assembly of this State has passed a Resolution, appointing His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, RICHARD VARICK, and JOHN WATS, Esquires, Commissioners, with authority to build a Government House, on the ground where the Fort stands, and to draw twenty thousand dollars out of the Treasury of this State for that purpose. The said building to be appropriated for the accommodation of The President of the United States, while Congress remain in this city.

On Thursday last Mr. ARTHUR LEE took the necessary oaths for his admission to the bar of the Federal Court, as a Counsellor at Law.—This gentleman, (whose talents and law knowledge so eminently distinguished him in the Courts of Westminster, prior to the commencement of the late glorious revolution, in the whole course of which his abilities and patriotism were so successfully exerted for the benefit of his country,) will, we doubt not, be another shining ornament to the Federal Bar—and will, we hope, meet with those returns from his fellow citizens, in the line of his profession, which his long-tryed integrity, and high character justly entitle him to: Those considerations, we hear, have induced the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court to dispense with a special rule of the Court in his favor, which precluded the admission of any person as a counsellor, who had not practiced as such in some of the Superior Courts of the States for three years antecedent to the adoption of the New Constitution.

Every friend to America must be highly gratified, when he peruses the long list of eminent and worthy characters, who have come forward as Practitioners at the Federal Bar—where the most important rights of Man must, in time, be discussed, and determined upon, as well those of nations, as of individuals. Happy country! Whose Judges, (rendered independent—and selected for their wisdom and virtue,) constitute so firm a barrier against tyranny and usurpation on the one hand, and fraud and licentiousness on the other.

Of Members of Congress chosen in the State of North Carolina, we have only heard of The Hon. HUGH WILLIAMSON, and The Hon. J. B. ASH, Esquires.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR A MEDAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MEDALS, from the earliest period of time, have been regarded, by every enlightened people, as the greatest help to history, and the best method of transmitting to posterity the memory of the heroes and patriots of the age, and one of the most honorable compliments a grateful people could confer on their favourites.—As the history of mankind furnishes no instance of a hero or patriot who has better deserved, or has been more justly intitled to the affections or esteem of a grateful people, than the President of the United States—an artist is induced to offer to the citizens of America, a medal with a striking and approved likeness, and such inscriptions or allegorical figures as shall best suit so great a character; and he humbly hopes to be honoured with their patronage.

To SUBSCRIBERS—a medal will be delivered of fine white metal, to resemble silver, for one dollar; of a fine, gold-colored metal, for two dollars; of fine silver for four dollars; and of gold in proportion to weight.

SUBSCRIBERS will please to particularise the kind they choose. As the medals are now striking, and will be ready to deliver in a few days after the order comes to hand, it is hoped every gentleman will pay at the time of subscribing.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the Post-Office in this City;—or any gentleman may have any number sent to any part of the continent, by his order and remittance for the same, to J. MANLY, to the care of ROBERT PATTON, Esq. Post Master, PHILADELPHIA.

COPY—WE, the undersigned, have seen the medal of the President of the United States; and think it a strong and expressive likeness, and worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States of America.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, governor of the State of Pennsylvania.
RICHARD PETERS, speaker of the house of assembly.
CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, treasurer of the State.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, colonel of the late American army.
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1790.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18.

On Thursday last an elegant Ball was given at Mr. Wise's Tavern, in commemoration of that auspicious day which gave to the world the illustrious and beloved President of the United States. The company was numerous and brilliant. Every heart expanded with those pleasurable emotions which the happy occasion naturally inspired. Every countenance was suffused with joy, Beauty—always powerful—now arrayed in universal smiles—thronged with unusual splendour. Most of the gentlemen present had been witnesses of the affectionate and pathetic leave which the Patriot and the Hero had taken of this town and neighborhood last spring, when called by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to fill the chair of empire.

In the very room where they were assembled to celebrate the day of his nativity they had seen him laboring with sensations, almost unutterable, excited by the necessity of bidding adieu to those whom he was pleased to honor with the appellation of "affectionate friends and kind neighbours." Upon this endearing circumstance they reflected, and will continue to reflect with peculiar complacency. Long—very long—may this great and good man live, to receive this annual tribute of the esteem, the affection, and the veneration of a grateful people!

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wednesday. Sloop Dolphin, Carpenter, Savannah, 6 days.
Friday. Sloop Betty, Brooks, Philadelphia, 6 days.