

C'est là le propre de l'esprit humain, que les exemples ne corrigent personne; les sottises des peres sont perdues pour leurs enfans; il faut chaque generation faire les siennes.

LET us now attempt a performance of the promise, at the close of our first number: Men, in their primitive conditions, however savage, were undoubtedly gregarious—and they continue to be social, not only in every stage of civilization, but in every possible situation in which they can be placed. As nature intended them for society, she has furnished them with passions, appetites, and propensities, as well as a variety of faculties, calculated both for their individual enjoyment, and to render them useful to each other in their social connections. There is none among them more essential or remarkable, than the *passion for distinction*. A desire to be observed, considered, esteemed, praised, beloved, admired by his fellows, is one of the earliest, as well as keenest dispositions discovered in the heart of man. If any one should doubt the existence of this propensity, let him go and attentively observe the journeymen and apprentices in the first workshop, or the oarsmen in a cockboat—a family, or a neighborhood—the inhabitants of an house, or the crew of a ship—a school, or a college—a city, or a village—a savage, or civilized people—an hospital, or a church—the bar, or the exchange—a camp, or a court. Wherever men, women or children are to be found, whether they be old or young—rich or poor—high or low—wise or foolish—ignorant or learned—every individual is seen to be strongly actuated by a desire to be seen, heard, talked of, approved and respected by the people about him, and within his knowledge.—Moral writers have, by immemorial usage, a right to make a free use of the poets.

The love of praise, how'er conceal'd by art,  
Reigns more or less, and glows in every heart;  
The proud to gain it, toils on toils endure,  
The modest shun it, but to make it sure,  
O'er globes and scepters, now on thrones it swells,  
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college-cells.  
'Tis story, whig—it plots, prays, preaches, pleads,  
Harranges in Senates, squaks in masquerades;  
It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,  
And heaps the plain with mountains of the dead;  
Nor ends with life; but nods in fable plumes  
Adorns our herse, and flatters on our tombs.

A regard to the sentiments of mankind concerning him, and to their dispositions towards him, every man feels within himself; and if he has reflected and try'd experiments, he has found, that no exertion of his reason—no effort of his will, can wholly divest him of it. In proportion to our affection for the notice of others is our aversion to their neglect: The stronger the desire of the esteem of the public, the more powerful the aversion to their disapprobation—the more exalted the wish for admiration, the more invincible the abhorrence of contempt. Every man not only desires the consideration of others, but he frequently compares himself with others, his friends or his enemies, and in proportion as he exults when he perceives that he has more of it, than they, he feels a keener affliction when he sees that one or more of them, are more respected than himself.

This passion, while it is simply a desire to excel another, by fair industry in the search of truth, and the practice of virtue, is properly called *emulation*. When it aims at power, as a means of distinction, it is *ambition*. When it is in a situation to suggest the sentiments of fear and apprehension, that another, who is now inferior, will become superior, it is denominated *jealousy*.—When it is in a state of mortification, at the superiority of another, and desires to bring him down to our level, or to depress him below us, it is properly called *envy*. When it deceives a man into a belief of false professions of esteem or admiration, or into a false opinion of his importance in the judgment of the world, it is *vanity*. These observations alone would be sufficient to shew, that this propensity in all its branches is a principal source of the virtues and vices, the happiness and misery of human life—and that the history of mankind is little more than a simple narration of its operations and effects.

(The conclusion of No. 4, in our next.)

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(IN CONTINUATION.)

THE manufactures of Pennsylvania have encreased exceedingly within a few years, as well by master workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the encreased skill and industry of our own citizens. Household or family manufactures have greatly advanced, and valuable acquisitions have been made of implements and machinery to save labour, either imported, or invented in the United States. The hand machines for carding and spinning cotton, have been introduced by foreigners, and improved upon; but we have lately obtained the water mill for spinning cotton and a water mill for flax, which is applicable also to spinning hemp and wool. These machines promise us an early establishment of the cotton, linen and hempen branches, and must be of very great service in the woolen branches.

Additional employment for weavers, dyers, bleachers, and other manufacturers must be the consequence; Paper mills, gun-powder mills, steel works, rolling and slitting mills, printing figured goods of paper, linen and cotton, coach-making, book-printing, and several other branches, are wonderfully advanced, and every month seems to extend our old manufactures, or to introduce new ones.

The advancement of the agriculture of Pennsylvania is the best proof that can be given of the comfort and happiness it affords to its farming, manufacturing and trading citizens. In the year 1786 our exports of flour were 150,000 barrels (exclusive of many other articles;) in 1787 they were 202,000 barrels; in 1788 they were 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 they were 369,000 barrels; which exceeds any export ever made in the times of the province or in the times of the commonwealth. The produce of flax is encreased in a much greater degree, and that of wool is considerably more than it was before the revolution. A new article is likely to be added to the list of our productions, which is a well tasted and wholesome *sugar*, made from the *Maple Tree*. It has been proved by many fair and careful experiments, that it is in the power of a substantial farmer, that has a family about him, easily to make twelve hundred weight of this sugar every season, without hiring any additional hands, or any utensils, but those that are necessary for his family and farm use. The time in which it can be made is from the middle of February to the end of March, when farmers in this country have very little to do, as it is too early to plough or dig. The price of sugar being lower here than in Europe, this article may be reckoned at 100 Mexican dollars per annum, to every careful and skilful farmer, that owns land bearing the sugar maple. Of these there are some millions of acres in Pennsylvania, and the adjacent states, and at least one or two millions belonging to this state, for sale, upon the terms mentioned in the preceding part of this paper. It seems also highly probable that this valuable tree may be transplanted, and thus be obtained by almost any farmer in the state, and that men of property, who will purchase kettles and hire hands for the above short period, may make larger quantities.

The situation of religion and religious rights and liberty in Pennsylvania is a matter, that deserves the attention of all sober and well disposed people, who may have thoughts of this country. This state always afforded an asylum to the persecuted sects of Europe. No church or society ever was established here, no tythes or tenths can be demanded; and though some regulations of the crown of England excluded two churches from a share in our government in the times of the province, that is now done away with regard to every religious society whatever, except the Hebrew church. But at this time a Convention of special representatives of the citizens of Pennsylvania have under consideration all the errors, that have inadvertently crept into our constitution and frame of government, and, in the act they have published for the examination of the people, they have rejected the *half-way doctrine* of TOLERATION, and have established, upon firm and perfectly equal ground, all denominations of religious men. By the provisions of the new code, a Protestant, a Roman Catholic and a Hebrew may elect or be elected to any office in the state, and pursue any lawful calling, occupation or profession. The constitution of general government of the United States also guarantees this inestimable and sacred right, and it is surely a sacred right; for it belongs to the Deity to be worshipped according to the free will and consciences of his creatures.

We lay no difficulty in the way of any person, who desires to become a free and equal citizen. On the day of his landing he may buy a farm, a house, merchandize, or raw materials; he may open a work-shop, a counting-house, an office, or any other place of lawful business, and pursue his calling without any hindrance from corporation rules or monopolizing companies, or the payment of any sum of money to the public. The right of electing and being elected (which does not affect his business or his safety) is not granted till the expiration of two years, which prudence requires.

A Morning School is opened,

by the Subscriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptists burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, please to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant, GAD ELY.  
N. B. The *Young Ladies School* which has been kept at No. 210 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.  
New-York, May 8, 1790.

Moses Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.  
New-York, May 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,  
WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.  
New-York, April 8, 1790.

MAY 12.—DOLLARS at 8.	
JAMAICA Spirits, 5f 3. 5f.	Do. 22 inch do. 11. 6f.
Antigua Rum, 4f 9. a 5f.	Do. 18. inch do. 18f.
St. Croix, do. 4f 4.	Butt white oak staves, 35f.
Country, do. 3f.	Pipe do. do. 9f.
Molasses, 2f. 2f.	Hoghead do. do. 6l. 10f.
Brandy, 6f 6. a 7f 3.	Do. do. heading, 8l.
Geneva, 5f.	Irish barrel do. staves, 3l. 5f.
Do. in casks, 28f.	Hoghead red oak do. 5l. 5f.
Muscovado Sugar, 8cf. a 72f.	Do. French do. 5l.
Loaf, do. 1f 3.	Hoghead hoops, 4l.
Lump, do. 1f 1 1/2.	White oak square timber } per square foot, } 10d.
Pepper, 3f.	Red wood, per ton, 20l.
Pimento, 1f. a 1f 4.	Fustick, 10l.
Coffee, 1f 3. 1f 4.	Beaver, per lb. 10f. a 16f.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3f. a 6f.	Ott r per skin, 9f. 32f.
Do. French, 18f. 10f.	Greyfox, 4f 7.
Rice, 23s. 24f.	Martin, 4f 10.
Superfine Flour, 64f.	Racoon, 3f 6 a 7f 6.
Common do. 58f.	Muskat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye do. 26f. a 28f.	Beaver hats, 64f.
Indian Meal, 18f. 20f.	Castor do. 48f.
Rye, 4f 9. pr. bush.	Chocolate, 14d.
Wheat, 11f. a 12f.	Cocoa, 7cf. a 8cf.
Corn, (Southern) 4f.	Cotton, 2f 9.
Do. (Northern) 5f. a 4f 9.	Tar, pr. bar. 10f.
Beef, first quality, 48f. 50f.	Pitch, 14f.
Pork, first quality, 75f.	Turpentine, 18f. a 20f.
Oats, 2f 2.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Flax-seed, 5f.	Do. York, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21f. 24f.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Country refined } bar-iron, } 28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5d.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Swedes do. 45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60f.
Russia do. 30l.	Do. bars, 68f.
Pig-iron, 8l 10f. a 9l.	Do. Shot, 68f.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68f.
Nails American, by cask. } 14d. per lb. 4d. }	White do. dry, 95f.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. in oil, 5l. 12f.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9 1/2d.	Salt-petre hams, 7 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 10d. }	Spermaceti candles, 3f.
Do. do. do. 12d. }	Mould do. 11d. a 1f.
Do. do. do. 20d. }	Tallow dipt, 9 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 24d. }	Soup, 5d. a 8d.
Pot ash, per ton, 39l. a 40l.	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pearl ash, 48l. a 50l.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2f.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr. 26f. a 30f.	Butter, 10d.
Herrings, 18f. 16f.	Hyson tea, 9f 6. a 10f.
Mahogany, Jamaica, } 10d. per foot, }	Sequin do. 6f 6.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Bohea do. 2f 6.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Ginseng, 2f. a 2f 6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8l.	Starch Poland, 7d.
Do. chipped. 14l.	Suiff, 2f 3.
2 inch white oak } plank, per m. } 10l. 10f.	Allum salt, water mea- } sure, pr. bush. } 3f 6.
1 inch do. 5l.	Liverpool do. 2f.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.	Madeira wine, } pr. pipe, } 60l. a 90l.
1 1/2 inch do. 6l. 10f.	Port, 46l.
1 inch do. 3l. 10f.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5f.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.	Teneriff, 4f.
1 1/2 inch do. 6l. 10f.	Fyall, 3f 3.
1 inch do. 4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 6l.
Pitch pine scantling, 3l. 8f.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 34l. 3 8l.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 1l. 10f.	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4f.
	Whale do. pr. barrel, 55f. a 56f.

John Smith & Peter Wendover,  
SAIL-MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in copartnership in their line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail-Loft in Front Street, opposite VAN ZANDT'S Wharf (near the Coffee-House) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and lately by JOHN SMITH. Those Gentlemen who will be pleased to favor them with their custom may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and on as short notice as can be expected.  
NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1790.

To be SOLD,  
For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND,  
TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms: In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has also been sown with timothy and clover. To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.  
BY order of the honorable John Slofs Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790m.

William Taylor,  
Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,  
No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,  
A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.  
Among which are the following Articles:  
BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4  
Jackonet do. HUMHUMS,  
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, Long Cloths,  
Chintzes, Calfas,  
Ginghams, Seerfucckers,  
Boglapores.  
A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.