

The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, as amended, was read, and on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons (who observed that the bill as it now stands, was materially altered from the original report) was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The petition of Adam Caldwell, on motion of Mr. Vining, was taken up and referred to a select committee—Mr. Scot, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Vining, were named by the Speaker.

Mr. Gerry, moved the following resolution, — That a committee be appointed to consider and report whether any, and what fees, perquisites, or emoluments, shall be annexed to the office of Consul or Vice-Consul. This was referred to a committee of three members.

The House took up the amendments of the Committee of the whole to the Post-Office bill—some of which were agreed to—others rejected—and several new ones made.—The bill being finished—it was ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons the House resumed the consideration of the bill for repealing, after the last day of — next the duties heretofore laid on spirits, &c.

The question on the bill was, whether it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Stone moved for a recommitment to a select committee, who were to be intrusted to report a plan of ways and means, agreeable to a resolution laid on the table a few days since.

This motion was negatived. Mr. Fitzsimons proposed a clause enabling the proprietor, importer or consignee, to make a deposit of part of the duties articles, as a security for the duties in lieu of additional bonds. This was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved that the bill should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to report a system of ways and means, exclusive of an excise.—Mr. Parker observed, that he should think himself obliged to vote against the bill in its present form; but if the excise is disposed of, he would give a bill providing the ways and means all the support in his power.—This motion was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth, but after some debate was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Gerry for striking out the two sections which provide for laying an excise, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally determined by yeas and noes, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Groat, Huger, Heister, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White.—19.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Hasley, Hathorne, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Matthews, Rencklaer, Scot, Sney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnenckson, Stone, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop, Williamson.—35.

Majority against striking out 16.

Sundry other amendments were proposed some of which were adopted, others negatived; it being late, the question for engrossing was not put, when the House adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, June 19,

Remarks on the "Defence of the American Constitutions," in a letter to a friend.

I have read the defence of the American Constitutions, and admire the intelligence, sagacity, and firmness, with which it is written.—

At first it appeared to me, that where there was no distinction of rank in the people, there was no necessity of a balance—but the author has proved his point most satisfactorily, and the impracticability of one general assembly—all that remains is to secure that balance everlastingly, which there is much reason to fear and dread being broke.—

In the English Constitution, so beautiful in theory, and which the author so much admires, it is totally lost.—

The representatives do not speak the voice of the people—the crown being hereditary, and the Lords and Bishops its creatures, and considered as the fountain from which all honors flow.—The army and navy at its disposal—and all taxes adding to its power from the increase of collectors. A King so powerful, and from respect, interest, and fear, and the misapplication of texts of scripture to the name and office of a King, there is danger of his being esteemed and venerated as God's Vicegerent—which weakness gaining possession of the minds of the people is rarely got rid of.—

Therefore my only fear is, that when one person is continued for any length of time, by design or collusion, or hereditary with distinguished honors, he will insensibly avail himself of his situation, and preponderate in the balance, and overturning the whole, commence Tyrant.

The circumstance of the Americans' being sprinkled over large tracts of land, may secure them from want, and prevent the contagion of vice and folly—as large cities are destructive of virtue—Yet I doubt much if liberty is not more secure by that means—as upon any sudden attack upon the liberties of the people, the alarm is quickly spread, and conveyed thro numbers, and the resistance would be instantaneous—whereas in the other case, it requires time to be known, more to collect together to communicate sentiments, and unite in a body. Short duration and rotation of power seem the only certain securities—the people having the sword—nine tenths on the side of the people weighs in the balance.—

I am pleased with the idea of the balance of affections and appetites under the monarchy of reason and conscience—the only monarchy which will never deviate from its true principles.—

It appears necessary that every possible means

should be pointed out to secure the balance, and reinstate it, if broken in upon. The English system wants the application of such remedies—it will then, in the language of Thucydides, "be a possession forever."

PARIS, April 12.

THE National guard last night seized on 17 casks of specie, which were conveying from the Royal Treasury for some secret service. Centinels were immediately placed over the seizure, and it is said this practice of transporting specie has been carrying on for some weeks past.

LONDON, April 18.

The charge which General Vander Mersch is accused of by the assembly of the Belgic states is—that forgetting he derived his authority from them, by permitting himself to be chosen generalissimo by the officers under his command, by suffering the deputies sent from Congress to be arrested, and other proceedings, he has brought the country to the brink of destruction, and it was time for them to take every measure to save the nation from the impending ruin; that for the rest he might depend, that as the states had granted him a court martial, he would be heard with equity, impartiality and justice.

Letters from Rome confirm the report that his Holiness the Pope proposes a journey to Paris, for the purpose of personally deprecating the ecclesiastical reforms planned by the National Assembly of France: the Sovereign Pontiff isto be accompanied by a committee of five members of the Sacred College; they are to perform the journey, entirely by land, stopping only for one week or ten days at Florence, until they reach Avignon, where those reverend and illustrious travellers will remain until all the ceremony and etiquette of their reception at Paris shall be settled by the French Ministers and the Commissioners of the National Assembly. So unprecedented and extraordinary a transaction in the French capital, will, no doubt, draw thither an amazing concourse of strangers. The above letters also mention that the King of Spain, on hearing of the Pope's intended expedition to France, offered, that if his Holiness preferred shortening his way by a sea voyage, to send two ships of the line and four frigates, to Civitta Vecchia to take him and his suite on board and land them at Marseilles.

From the INDIA GAZETTE.

On Thursday morning last the wife of a native, named Radadoo Ghose, who died at Semlay near Calcutta, ascended the funeral pile of her husband with the usual ceremonies: her resolution was so determined, that previously to the customary preparations for this fatal event, she distributed her fortune, consisting of several thousand rupees, among her family, and the Bramin Priests were not forgot in the distribution. She was also possessed of several houses, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture, so that the apprehension of poverty could have no influence in this sacrifice of her life.

PROLOGUE,

To the WIDOW OF MALABAR,

OR,

The TYRANNY OF CUSTOM.

A Tragedy.—Imitated from the French of M. LE MIERRE.

Spoken by Mr. HALLAM.

THE Gallic Muse, this night, prepares our Tale, And shews what rites in other lands prevail; Displays the widow'd fair a sacrifice, And draws compassion's drops from melting eyes. Oh! if your hearts have ever learn'd to feel, Let sweet compassion o'er your bosoms steal; Believe the plot, from eastern story, true, Believe the shores of Malabar ye view! The haughty Bramin, with imperious smile, Propels the fair-one to the funeral pile: There—see her mounting, with retorted eyes, And hear, 'midst bursting flames, her dying cries!

Such tragic strains the noblest charms dispense, To purge the passions, and refine the sense: Each virtuous tear confers a new-born grace, And adds fresh beauty to the fairest face.

Oh! born to blest, and meliorate mankind, With manners winning, and with taste refin'd, What wrongs, YE FAIR! your gentle bosoms bore, In each rude age—on ev'ry barb'rous shore! Doom'd the mean vassals of unfeeling Lords, By Western Savages, and Tartar Hords! Through Asian climes, see Custom reason braves, And marks the fairest of their sex for slaves: Hearts form'd for love; but doom'd in vain to glow In prison'd pomp, and weep in splendid woe: Or see their fate in India more severe, The sad companions of a husband's bier!

Not such their doom, where genial science shines, And heav'n-born freedom human souls refines; Where polish'd manners social life improve, And teach us to respect the sex we love; Confirm their claims in equal rights to share, Friends in our blifs, and partners in our care: And hail, ye fair, of ev'ry charm possess'd, Who grace this rising Empire of the West; With better fates, and nobler genius born, Your sex to honor and your land adore; In this blest age, to share our fond regard, The friends of Heroes and their best reward!

Yet when o'er foreign woes ye shed a tear, And find your blifs by contrast still more dear; With humble joy adore th' Almighty hand, Which fix'd your birth in this auspicious land!

Ye gen'rous Patrons who protect our Stage, Friends to the Arts and Guardians of the Age; To tragic woes now lend the list'ning ear, Attend with candor, with indulgence hear! While we display, in pleading nature's cause, Our best attempts to merit your applause!

HARTFORD, June 7.

The following are among the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State; viz. An act repealing the Excise Laws of this state.—An act for ceding to the United States the Light-House at New-London.—A Resolve appointing a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Massachusetts relative to the Fishery.

PORTSMOUTH June 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this town dated May 2.

"WE are in a most shocking condition for want of rain, of which we have had but only a part of one day, since November last, our Canes are all burnt up, some estates on which were made 400 hogheads annually, will not yield more than ten, others none, what will become of us God only knows, if we dont get rain soon no crops this year, Corn 10/6 per bushel, Beans, Pease and Flour are not permitted to come from England. Such London ships as had any of those articles on board were stopp'd, and the same taken out.

BOSTON, June 12.

There being no choice of President by the people of New-Hampshire, the House of Representatives sent up to the Senate, as Candidates, the Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, and JOHN PICKERING, Esq. The Senate made choice of the Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, as President of the State of New-Hampshire.

A question was made in the House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, June 3, whether JOHN J. SHERBURNE, Esq. was eligible to a seat, he being an Invalid Pensioner. The Yeas and Nays being required, were Yeas 66, Nays 1.

NEWBERN, May 27.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend, dated New York, May 6.

"The business of Congress moves with tardy advances, the assumption has taken much time and is not yet fully decided. Our worthy friend Doctor Williamson, has done himself great honor in opposing the measure, and on every occasion merits the confidence of his constituents."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHIP NEWS.

The Congress, a fine new ship, on her second voyage, returned to port, got becalmed in a fog.

The Assumption, a ship of the States, in stays, sails shaking in the wind, current ahead.

The Residence, a State ship, ashore on Point Ratification, State of Rhode Island.

The Report, a federal ship, is on the rocks—some of her lighter materials have been beaten off—her bottom, however, remains found—the will undoubtedly be got off—as every person is now convinced of the goodness of her materials, and the excellence of her workmanship.—The Moon-Cussers however have been hovering round, expecting that if the crew forsake her, they shall find pretty pickings, either in the wreck, or floating.

The PUBLIC CREDIT, an old ship, crazy, weather-beaten and leaky—lost sight of her comforts—and having narrowly escaped on former occasions, kept afloat—She has a good pilot on board, and may be expected to arrive, when

TOM MIZEN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1790.

APPOINTMENTS.—By Authority.

EDWARD CHURCH, of Georgia, formerly of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States of America, for the port of Bilbao. THOMAS AULDJO, Vice-Consul for the port of Cowes. The Sieur ETIENNE CATHALAN, Vice-Consul for the port of Marseilles.

JOHN PARISH, Vice-Consul for the port of Hamburg. Accounts by the Packet state, that a demand had been made by the British Court of the restitution of the vessels taken by the Spaniards at Nootka sound, which had been refused—in consequence of which 38 sail of the line had been commissioned, a hot press had taken place in London, and it was expected that war would be declared against Spain in four or five days after the Packet sail'd.

A letter from Paris of 25 April, says, that all was peace in that kingdom—and all fears of a counter revolution at an end.

Dublin newspapers mention, that, "the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, in that kingdom, have elected JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. (late Governor of Massachusetts) to be an honorary Member of that society.

DISCOVERIES in FORT-GEORGE.

During the course of the operations in leveling the works at Fort-George, several articles have been discovered, that probably had been deposited, and have been lain there ever since the first settlement in this city. Among other antique curiosities, are a number of old Dutch tobacco pipes, somewhat different from those in use at the present day, and more clumsily made; also the remains of a brass hilted sword of the fashion of the last century, which in its better days might possibly have made a part of the warlike furniture of some honest Batavian, or might even had the honor to have graced the side of the commandant of Fort Amsterdam.—Besides the above, a few pieces of coin have been found; the most curious is a silver piece about the size and value of a pistareen coined at Groningen in 1605.

In removing the earth where the Chapel formerly stood, a number of bones have been dug up, but the coffins were totally decayed. Three vaults have also been discovered. On opening the first which was within the walls of the Chapel, only the remains of a single coffin were to be seen, which by the plate appears to have been the body of the Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Hays, wife of Governor Hunter, who died the 8th of August 1716. This coffin was almost totally decayed.

The second vault contained the remains of four or five coffins, two of which were of lead. One of them contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont, who died in 1701, Governor of this then Province, as appears from a silver escutcheon chased with the arms of the Coote family of Ireland, being three cootes with wolves as supporters. The other coffin probably contains the remains of his Lady. In the third vault nothing remained but a few bones, the coffins being entirely decayed into dust.

For the satisfaction of the relatives of the deceased, we are authorized to assure them, that the commissioners appointed by the Corporation to superintend the improvements, purpose to collect all the remains of bodies that may be found, and have them decently interred in one of the burial grounds in this city.

\* This fort so called when in possession of the Dutch. † The Chapel was accidentally burnt down in the Spring of 1741, owing to some carelessness in soldering a leaden gutter.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Packet Sandwich, Dillon Falmouth 36 days. Brig Havana, Suter Newry 39 days, with 170 Passengers. — Polly, —, Montego Bay, 20 days. — ditto, — ditto, North-Carolina 4 days. Sloop Sukey, Trip, St. Eustatia, 22 days. — Betsey, Jones Curacao, 19 days. — Nancy, Dunn, Philadelphia, 7 days. Ship Grace, Capt. Armour, arrived at the Texel, on 24th April, Ship Three Brothers, Capt. Russell, arrived at Falmouth 23rd of April.