

JEU D'ESPRIT.

"MUST Congress go?"—Corinna cried,  
"And I not yet fifteen?"  
"Julia's a Congress man's sweet bride,  
"So should I, soon have been!"  
"How old are you?"—"Fourteen last May,"  
"Oh then feel no chagrin,  
"An even bet, one safe might lay,  
"They're back ere you're fifteen." D.

NEW-YORK, JULY 3, 1790.

MR. FENNO,

From the English letter in your last paper, it appears evidently, that the people of Great-Britain, from the Merchant to the Minister, foreseeing the advantages that will accrue to America from a proper attention to, and support of her shipping interest, are determined if possible, to defeat our expectations, and to throw every obstacle in the way, to prevent our success.

The deep laid scheme of reducing the freights for a time, till they have annihilated the American shipping, is to make the southern States pay dearly in the result for their credulity, and inattention to the general welfare of the States of which they are members. The distinction between apprentices and mariners, is palpably designed to counteract a most essential mode of raising American seamen; and to prevent our continuing to enjoy that trifling share of the trade to Britain, which we now possess. To these observations may be added the following—That if the carrying trade was secured to American citizens, the profits thereon, even at the present low freights, are sufficient to allure monied men to place their cash in shipping—and as a proof that Great-Britain cannot afford to carry our produce on the same terms that America can, if the trade was secured to herself, the following example is adduced as demonstrative.

The Brig ———, is allowed to be as strong a vessel as ever entered the Thames, and sails fast—she measures upwards of 300 tons, carries 600 hogheads, and cost £3,253 1/3 22 1/2, Virginia currency—having the advantage of a freight to Europe as soon as fitted, she earned on her first voyage £.965 14 11 Sterl.—Her second voyage will probably produce £.970 Sterl.—

That will be £ 1935 14 11 within the year—and if as well employed will be a clear ship in 3 years. A British ship of the same burthen, and as good, would cost at Bristol, Whitehaven, or London, from 13 pounds to 13 guineas, pr. ton, or £. 5660 4 Virginia currency—14 people, of which 5 may be 'prentices, are sufficient for such a vessel—which can sail on as low terms as any British ship; reckoning the interest and insurance on each, it will be found to take double the time to clear a British ship, that it will to clear an American—and when the latter are built faithfully out of young seasoned timber they will last near, or full as long.

Accounts from Cadiz, via Baltimore, inform that the Spaniards have 40 sail of the line, besides a large number of frigates equipt for sea—and that a declaration of war was hourly expected.

The anniversary of Independence will be celebrated in this city, on Monday next—by the Cincinnati, the society of St. Tammany, and the uniform military companies. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, to the Society Cincinnati, by BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, Esq.

To-morrow morning the new Dutch Church in Nassau street, will be opened for divine service. The Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON will officiate on the occasion.

Wednesday afternoon his Excellency the GOVERNOR accompanied by the Hon. Ezra L'Hommecieu and Richard Varick Esqrs. returned to this city from Fort Stanwix, having, with the other commissioners, completed a treaty with the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BOSTON.

The Hon. GEORGE CABOT is chosen Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Massachusetts—to take his seat when the time of the Hon. TRIS RAM DALTON expires.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned.—Certain instructions to their Senators in Congress on Compensations, Salaries and Pensions, were reported—and referred to the next session.

The Governor, by the Secretary, informed the Legislature that he had not given his assent to the Act for ceding the Light Houses to the United States—he assigned no reason for this.—The Act is however a Law, by the constitution of that State.

There was a dissonance in opinion between the Governor and the Senate on the subject of Assumption of the State Debts.—The Governor supposed that the consent of the Legislature of the State was necessary—the Senate thought that Congress had a right to assume without such consent—The House answered the Governor's speech—the Senate did not.—The collation proposed by the Governor on the Anniversary of Independence, was not agreed to by the Legislature. Counter orders for a military parade on that occasion, have been issued.

"DISCOURSES ON DAVILA," will be continued in our next. "LYCORGUS" is received.

In the sketch of debates on the report of the Conference (for accommodating the differences between the Senate and the House) on Friday, 25th ult. mention was made of an objection to the report, on the principle that the committee had exceeded their commission: but in answer to this it was urged, that the committee were appointed for the purpose of accommodating the differences mentioned: that the Senate were desirous of increasing the salaries of the ministers, and of granting them an outfit, or of giving to the President a general power to apply the money appropriated by the bill, as he may think proper—that the last proposition being rejected by the House, it only remained to accommodate the dispute by increasing the salaries, or by granting an outfit; or to determine that the bill should be lost—The committee on the part of the House, as well as of the Senate, thought the bill too important to be rejected, and therefore agreed to give to the President authority to grant such an outfit, not exceeding one year's salary, as he should think proper—that should this principle be adopted, the augmentation of the sum would follow of course; because the House when they fixed it at 30,000 dollars, provided for two ministers plenipotentiary, and two charges des affaires, and if the sum should not be increased there would be no accommodation; for to grant the outfits, the President must lessen the number of ministers, all of whom, the Secretary of State informed the conference would probably be requisite; that the sum altho appropriated, would not be applied by the President unless it should be necessary; and that this concession on the part of the House is at this time necessary, as some negotiations with foreign nations are indispensable and the bill is limited to two years.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Sherman's speech, published in this paper of the 19th ult. last line, before the word observations, insert further

THE TABLET.—No. CXXVIII.

"Nature is more powerful than fancy, and the most artful fictions must give way to truth."

IT may look like a contradiction in terms, to say that a man must strive hard to act with simplicity. Art is perhaps never used to better effect than in concealing art, except when it is used to counteract it. The force of simplicity is so great, that whoever adheres to it, will be deemed worthy of imitation; but still he cannot easily be imitated. Those who take delight in viewing subjects by the fair rays of truth, and to make their actions correspond with the dictates of unmingled propriety, must engage in a perpetual conflict with prejudice, fancy, and falshood.—There are coxcombs in all professions; men who pretend to something more than they deserve; men who only can derive consequence by giving a specious coloring to the garb of affectation.—There are quacks in all arts, who are supposed to possess knowledge in things which they do not understand. Such coxcombs and quacks will endeavor to establish false rules of propriety, which must be detected and opposed by all, who prefer real knowledge to boasted pretensions; and who delight in the pure images of nature, more than the capricious fictions of art.

The term simple is often used as synonymous to weak or silly; and this abates the force of it, when used in its more proper sense, which is to express the real, unmixed character of a thing. Those who attempt to strip a subject of all false appearances, have a great task to perform, but if they accomplish it their labors are well rewarded.—There are few men so attached to error, but they will soon prefer truth, when it is fairly pointed out; there are still many men who prefer their own errors to those of other people. But let them once behold the simplicity of truth, and its charms can hardly be resisted. The greater part of mankind are constantly engaged, from habit or profession, in giving a fictitious value and a fictitious character to most of the appearances which are exhibited to the view of the world. How few of the plausible representations, to which our attention is called, will bear to be strictly compared with a state of facts! How many of the elaborate systems which are perplexing the votaries of science, must vanish into smoke, if the principles on which they are built, were faithfully tried by the standard of truth and reason. For whenever they are brought in competition, nature will be found more powerful than fiction; nor will the suggestions of caprice and prejudice be listened to, when truth, single and unalloyed, makes its appeal to the heart.

LNODON April 7.

CLEMENTI Paoli, brother to the general of that name, has returned to his native Island of Corsica, after 20 years absence, during which time he was proscribed, and a price set upon his head.

He was received at Bastia with the greatest honors; the whole city was illuminated, and repeated discharges of artillery announced his entry. He was almost immediately elected and proclaimed president for life of the patriotic committee established for maintaining peace and order through the Island.

The city of Dublin has lately received a beautiful addition to its numerous decorations, in the structure of another fountain; this elegant construction is erected opposite the Church, in James's street. It exhibits a pyramid of an altitude exceeding forty-feet, and near its summit on the south-east and west side, are tables with sundials; it forms, on the whole, a very grand object.

April 16.

The prospect of this country affords a pleasing contest; our national debt in a train of liquidation, money in plenty, our political interest in the scale of Europe high, our commerce rapidly extending, and our population increasing.

As some proofs, out of the many which may be adduced, in favor of the above description, the shipping of this country has been increased since

the American war, above three hundred thousand tons; and in the bare article of cotton, the increase has been in the proportion of seven millions to twenty one.

Blanchard, to please the diet at Warsaw, is going to make another aerial voyage, in a balloon eight times larger than the one he ascended with before—the gondola weighs 600 pounds, and is to contain a second person—the first gondola weighed only fifteen.

The love of study, carried to excess, absorbs, like all other passions, a part of our natural affections.

Frederick Morel was busily employed in translating Libanius, when he was informed that his wife, who had been some time sick, was very ill, and wished to speak with him. "I have only," said he, "two periods of this chapter to translate, after which I will call and see her."

A second message came to tell him that she was at the point of death. "I have but two words to write" said Morel, "run back to her—I shall be there as soon as you." A moment after, he was told she was dead. "I am sorry for it," said he "she was a worthy woman"—and went on with his work.

MAY 7.

A Mr. Duncombe, to whose abilities the world is greatly indebted, and who is engineer to the intended canal forming a junction of the Severn and the Dee, has invented a method of raising boats of any tonnage to the highest summit whatever, and letting down the same without loss of water, with perfect safety, and more expedition than by the common water locks now in use. What is more remarkable, a loaded or unloaded boat may come up, while a loaded one goes down, and the same may be done while an empty one goes down. The whole is performed by an uniform unaccelerated motion, and is perhaps one of the greatest inventions that ever entered the mind of a man.

The East India company have presented the Armenian merchant; at Calcutta, who celebrated his majesty's recovery, by releasing a great number of prisoners confined in the goal there, with the kings picture, set round with diamonds, as a token of their acknowledgments to him for this signal instance of munificence.

Among other curiosities belonging to the old College of Edinburgh, which is now to be pulled down, is an ancient gate, the top of which is heavy and bulges. There was a prophecy spoken many years since, that this gate would fall upon the most learned man of the University.—It is amazing with what caution the professors used to avoid going through it!

A matter in the country has lately taken a dancing master into partnership with him. A witty correspondent said on the occasion, the alliance was a very natural one—"for what signifies malt without hops?"

On the evening before a battle, an officer came to the Marshal de TORRAS, to ask permission to go see his father, who he said was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his last duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily guessed the cause, "honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

BOSTON, June 28.

Saturday last arrived Capt. John Tucker, in the brig Diamond, from Martinique, and St. Eustatius.—He left Martinique the 5th day of June, at which time a report prevailed, that News had just arrived from France, and that all the Ports in the French West-Indies were ordered to be shut against the Americans.

On Capt. Tucker's arrival at St. Eustatius, he saw the Ordinance of France publish'd in the Gazette of that Island, which forbid the admission of our flag in the French Ports.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June, 3.

"This day according to the custom of the French, is a high holiday, and preparation was making accordingly, when a plot was discovered that turned all their mirth. The Mulattos had combined together to murder every white person in the island, but by good fortune it was discovered by a Mulatto girl. I have just come from the shore, and oh! my God! such a scene I never saw. Many hung up and stab'd in fifty different places, others shot down dead in the streets, the same as wild beasts, then stab'd and trampled upon. All this I have seen not ten minutes since—every man under arms—No sooner a mulatto is discovered, than he is shot or hung immediately, without any trial.

The mulattoes have confessed that they were to meet in two bodies at the north and south part of the town, then rush in and kill every white inhabitant, and burn the shipping.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire has directed, that on the last Monday of August next, the people of that State, elect their Federal Representatives.

An officer, belonging to one of the English ships taken by the Spaniards on the North-West coast of this continent, arrived here some time since, in the Astrea, Capt. MAGEE, from China.

The sum demanded of Spain, by England, as restitution for the ships taken by the former is 200,000, sterling.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Sloop Maria, Elliot, Charleston, 5 days.
- Cynthia, White, ditto ditto.
- Maria, —, St. Augustine, 6
- , Bird, Philadelphia, 5
- Union, Watson, ditto ditto.
- Schooner, Edward, Thompson, Shelburne, 10
- Thetis, Burket, Antigua, 15
- Ship Brothers, Dougall, Amsterdam, 56
- Brig Carolina, Meade, Wilmington [N. C.]