

said trees in the high ways or streets, to the great injury of their neighbours.—A recent instance, which confirms the above, happened at Chatham, by which a person lost two cows who had eaten of this destructive poison.

BOSTON, August 13.

A man games at cards to win money for himself and family, that is unlawful. Again, he games at a tavern for money to be spent for the good of the house, this is also unlawful. Again, he games in a lottery to ease his neighbours of their taxes, wins the poor washer woman's money, carries off the prize in triumph, and leaves the poor woman half distracted for her loss, yet this is lawful, because it is designed for the public good. Goody Two-shoes says the end sanctifies the means.

If the newspapers speak true, our American politicians have given a fresh proof of their superior ingenuity, by the new balances they have lately invented. Mr. Herschell's new invented glasses by which he has discovered planets never before seen by mortal eyes, has done him great honor. And a committee of our politicians have invented a curious pair of scales, by which political justice is weighed with such exactness as must do them honor. By experiments already made it appears, that if a man loaned government silver and gold, or supplied their armies with clothing and stores, 13 or 14 years ago, took their obligation promising payment of the principal of it in two or three years, with interest at 6 per cent. and now the whole principal is yet unpaid, and part of the interest, if the distressed creditor calls for his money, if by this new discovery, it appears to be doing justice, to give him a new note in lieu of the older one, for 3/4s of 3/4s of the principal, payable before the coming in of the Jews, at 6 per cent. interest; also, another note for part of the remainder without interest for 10 years and another note for the remainder at 3 per cent interest payable before the millenium. This is that branch of justice which has lain hidden ever since the deluge, but now marvellously discovered by Americans. It is however to be lamented, that these scales will not weigh the justice of anything but old state debts with any certainty; otherwise I should be glad to weigh the pay of a committee man with them to see whether the payment of 3/4s of 3/4s of 6 dollars a day would not come as near to justice with him, as to pay off the old silver money loaner, at that rate, who loaned his money, and supplied the army, at a time when it was worth 20 per cent. to insure it from the enemy, and now worth 30 per cent. to insure it from friends and patriots.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 16.

"The interest on the foreign debt has this year been paid; and there will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year a sum which, employed in a bank operation, may be very convenient in facilitating at once the payment of the duties and a prompt discharge of the quarterly interest.

"It is sincerely to be regretted that so much of the public paper has heretofore been trifled away for the want of a criterion to ascertain its value, or indeed evidence that it would continue to be of any value at all. There are now data for calculation, which men of forecast will regard, and which, after a few payments of interest shall have been made, all will attend to. The The stocks created by the new loan will average a profit of about four and an half per cent. which is more than real estate produces, and which in a shorter period of time probably than is generally imagined, will be near the rate which money in this country ought to produce in deposits unaccompanied with trouble and risk."

MIDDLETOWN, August 14.

Much has been said of the diminution of the population of the United States, to be dreaded from migrations to the western country. This apprehension is ill-founded. The increase of people in these states by births is 150,000 annually, being one twentieth part of the whole number of the inhabitants; whereas the migration to the western country, as stated lately in Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Brown, is only 15,000 annually on an average.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

We hear that the President of the United States had a very fine passage to Newport, at which place he arrived on Monday evening last—he was expected at Providence on Thursday, where preparations had been made for his reception.—He will probably arrive in this city this evening.

Yesterday arrived in this city, his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor of the Western Territory.

On Thursday last Col. MCGILLIVRAY, and the other Chiefs of the Creek Nation, sailed from this port for St. Mary's River, in high spirits, and greatly pleased with having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the United States.

The issue of the negotiation with the Creeks, observes a correspondent, must give pleasure to every friend to humanity, and the peace and honor of the United States.—The solemn ratification of this just and equal Treaty, with which the Creeks appear to be fully satisfied, and which has received the deliberate sanction of the President of the United States, and of the Senate, affords the happiest prospects of lasting peace and tranquility to our southern Frontiers.

Congressional electioneering is carried on with great spirit in several of the States: The merits of the Candidates are emblazoned to the public eye—doubtless by their friends; every error of the present Congress is pointed out with the finger of patriotism, and with infallible prescience it is now clearly seen how every difficul-

ty might have been avoided; and if the blessed principle of Rotation is attended to, a NEW SET, profiting by the mistakes of the OLD, will guide the political ship to, UNIVERSAL approbation— Two years, in an exalted station, Points out the importance of rotation; In this th' public safety's found; To keep elections whirling round; You may believe US when we swear, We'll suit the people TO A HATE: So wife—to firm—such friends to freedom— Our virtues—Lord, how much you need e'm!

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 10.

The owners of the Columbia will she had funk in Nootka Sound;—great complaints of chaeatry are made; time will explain whether there has been any roguery in the business or not;—intolerable disappointment is the result of high raised expectations I assure you.—The electioneering campaign is begun.—I expect we shall have snarling enough. A—, and G—, have discovered so much independence of mind, that every step will be taken to prevent their re-election. You know some people think it is for the glory of God to serve the devil, and perplex Government: The Lord reward them.—Consistency and firmness are inestimable jewels in a public character; but the politics of time serving trimmers will ever entail on them disgrace and disappointment.—We have many new Candidates Messrs. Paine, Lincoln and Kingsley in Worcester county competitors with Mr. Grout.—Mr. Lyman, for Hampshire and Berkshire, against Mr. Sedgwick. Messrs. Lithgow, Wedgery, Nason, Gardiner and Senator Thatcher—competitors with Mr. Thatcher. Mr. Gorham for Middlesex, in lieu of Mr. Gerry; and several are named as rivals to Mr. Ames.—It is however generally supposed that most of the old ones will be re-elected; for the noise about rotation, is justly interpreted by the people—thus—

"They that are out will pour,
"They that are in, will grin."

Congress, in a late act, have appropriated forty thousand dollars for the payment of Pickering's notes issued after 1782. They have also appropriated thirty eight thousand dollars for the payment of the people on Long-Island, who have claims for subsisting American prisoners during the late war. Persons who have such claims, or hold Pickering's notes, may therefore obtain their money on application to the Treasury.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina.

"In another State, I hope we shall be happy under a simple government, directed by infinite wisdom and goodness; but in the present, while struggling with such various and contradictory passions, nothing less than the most consummate address in playing them one against another, wholesale and retail (if I may use the expression) can ensure us any tolerable lasting peace and security, either publicly or privately.—"All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace," according to the well-chosen motto of the author of the Defence of the American Constitutions, is as true as any proposition in Euclid. I must own I was once fond of a simple constitution of government, as much so perhaps as Mr. TURCOT; but have been some time convinced, however pleasing and entertaining it appeared in idea, that it was there only, and could not, as mankind are, be reduced to practice. The three distinct checks in Legislature seem to be indispensably necessary with one executive; I think we are so far happy in having all these at certain periods eligible by the people; but annual elections are rather too frequent in my opinion. Some of our Governors have not a negative, which I think a defect in our Constitutions. Unhappily rather from inattention and inexperience than design, our assemblies at times have interfered too much in the judicial department; the deliberative, judicial and executive, ought to be entirely separate; permitting the Judges to set in the Assembly has a tendency to introduce a confusion of departments.

"The 'Defence, &c.' I have read with much attention and pleasure. It was published very opportunely for our country; and except our experience should be contrary to that of all the nations of the world that have preceded us, its merit will continually appreciate in the mind of every free American—the author's great aim being to devise the most effectual method of preserving THAT LIBERTY, the cause of which, the labors of his life have been devoted to serve, and which none of the ancient governments have been found competent to securing."

At the time of passing the decree of the National Assembly, by which the King is deprived of the prerogative of making peace and war. Fifty thousand persons surrounded the place of meeting. Had the decision been different—bloodshed and carnage would probably have been the consequences.—This may be a democratical government—but surely it is not a free government.—Query, who governs France? The national Assembly, the people they represent; the national troops; or the mob of Paris?

We may talk of liberty to all eternity, and never enjoy the blessing—except our enthusiasm should lead to the erection of a sacred dome, in which the goddess may reside, viz. A just, an equal, and energetic form of government—in which the security of property is an object of equal attention, with the security of life.

DIED]—MRS. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, wife of the Hon. John Lawrence, Esq. of this city—member of Congress.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Schooner New-York Packet, Barnard, Boston 7 days.
Sally, Patterfon, Shelburne, 14.
Sally, Hoyes, Baltimore.
Ship Patriosino, Carvallia, Teneriffe, 52.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, Rhode-Island, 3.
Polly, Godfrey, ditto. 1.

This Day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, The

American Museum, for August,

1790.

CONTAINING, among many other interesting articles, several Letters from WARNER MIFFLIN, on the Quaker's petition to Congress, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

PRIZES IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 1000l. No. 31.
Prizes of 50l. No. 17,352 19,453 20,534 73 9250 12,876 18,136
Prizes of 20l. No. 10,095 11,486 8286 12,734 3059 23,816 8084 8749 4401 12,414 17,773 20,071 2700 15,688
Prizes of 10l. 4899 2190 20,526 12,854 8958 15,580 19,099 20,176 3012 635 6872 7155 16,114.

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Friday the 13th inst.

Table with 10 columns of numbers (No. 1-10) and multiple rows of prize amounts.

Saturday.

Table with 10 columns of numbers (No. 90-99) and multiple rows of prize amounts.

Monday.

Table with 10 columns of numbers (No. 65-74) and multiple rows of prize amounts.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12f.

INDENTS 7f.