

independent whilst we are obliged to look to them for our necessary cloathing, or even superfluous ornaments.

Suppose the whole population of this country, which is so rapidly increasing, were devoted to husbandry—what depredations would be made in our forests! How soon would our fields be clothed with every kind of grain—and our pastures filled with cattle, feeding on a thousand hills! This would be charming—no fear of a famine—every one would have food for asking for it—but what price would our provisions bring, and what is to be done with the surplus of them? Why say these wise men from the East, (and their humble retainers of this country) let the Europeans come and fetch them away, or starve.— This is very good—and pray what are we to do if their crops should not happen to fail them—or when their kings should be tired of war, and consent that their subjects be permitted to cultivate their own fields in safety; will these foreigners, out of mere charity, come and take your superfluous crops off your hands? Will they give you a generous price for your wheat, &c.? I presume not. Pray let me ask these politicians, these friends from the other side the water, who are so alarmed lest we injure ourselves, by engaging improvidently in manufactures, why grain is dearer in England than in America.— Our lands do not produce so many bushels on the acre as theirs—we give higher for labor, and yet we undersell them so much in market, that their farmers would be ruined if a free importation from this country was admitted. I shall probably be told that rents in that country are higher, and that causes the difference; but I demand, why are rents higher there than here? Why because the products of land will sell so much higher there than here. And why do they sell so much higher there than here? Is it for exportation? No such thing—It is because of the multitude of their mechanics and artizans, who create a constant demand for home consumption.

A home market is always the best, abating extraordinary demands that may arise from the accidental failure of crops in a foreign country; or the ruinous depredations of an enemy. The average price of wheat in England, I suppose may be stated at 6s. to 6s. 6d. sterling the bushel. When it ariseth to 7s. the bushel, their ports are opened for importation, lest the dearness of bread should injure their manufactures; but when it falls to the usual standard, their importations are prohibited, lest the farming interest should suffer.

The average price of wheat in America, taken at the farmers' houses, may be rated at 3 to 5-6 of a dollar; tho at the ports of exportation it may average one dollar. But if our country was as full of manufacturers as Great-Britain, our grain would be principally wanted for home consumption, and the price would be raised to 5s. 3d. or even 6s. sterling the bushel. The farmer would then save not only the transportation to the seaport towns; but the subsequent storage, shipping coastwise, freight, insurance, &c. to Europe; and the price and rent of lands would rise in proportion. But this is not the whole advantage—if we can make our own cloathing, it will soon reduce the price materially, and enable them to make a saving in their purchases as well as on the sales of their crops, so that the farming interest is most intimately concerned in the success of our manufactures. Whenever wool becomes as plenty in this country as it is in England, the price of woolen goods made here will be as low as those of the same quality are in that country; and the expence of purchasing, package, storage, shipping charges, freight and insurance will be a clear saving to this country. This cannot be rated at less than 20 per cent. on all our importations.—Think of these things my countrymen, and let your Patriotism appear by your conduct.

Utility of planting Willow Trees in Burying Grounds.

FOR many years past, the philosophers and physicians of Europe have borne a testimony against the interment of the dead in the centre of large cities. But since the discovery of the usefulness of trees in absorbing putrid air, and discharging it in a pure state, much less evil than formerly is to be apprehended from this practice. To derive and extend the utmost possible benefit from this discovery, would it not be an act of humanity in each of our religious societies, to surround their grave-yards with trees? They would afford a shade to a considerable part of our city, and add to its coolness and ornament in the summer. The weeping willow would accord most with the place. It puts forth its leaves early in the spring, and returns them late in the fall. Besides, Doctor Priestly has demonstrated, that it is the best and quickest corrector of impure air, of any tree that grows. Its rapid growth will moreover, in a few years, give us all the advantages we expect from it.

Museum.

PORTLAND, May 9.

We have heard from Falmouth, that at a late meeting of that town, the inhabitants were all, except four, in favour of a separation from the other part of the Commonwealth.

At Standish, 46 were for, and 16 against the measure. At Hallowell and Vassalborough, they were all in favour of a separation.

The inhabitants of Portland are on Wednesday next to consider, and decide upon the question.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

The St. James's Chronicle of the 15th March, says, the total average price of wheat in England, and Wales, per bushel is 6s. 4d.

Price of wheat

LANSINGBURGH, May 13. The Hon. Oliver Phelps and Israel Chapin, Esquires, are appointed the judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Ontario; Judah Colt, Esquire, sheriff, and Nathaniel Gorham, jun. Esquire, Clerk.

The road from the west branch of Mohawk river contracted for by Mess. Pepon and Edwards, mentioned in a late paper, is found to be a mistake; it ought to read from the western branch of the Delaware.

BOSTON, May 14.

On Thursday the Circuit Court of the United States was opened in this town. The procession was formed at the Senate-Chamber, and proceeded therefrom in the following order:

- Eight Constables, with staves. Deputy Marshals BRADFORD and THOMAS. Marshal JACKSON. Chief Judge JAY. Judge CUSHING—Judge LOWELL. Attorney of the United States—Attorney-General of this State.

Clerk—Rev. Mr. WEST. Barristers, Counsellors, other Gentlemen of the Bar, and Citizens, two and two.

The procession having arrived at the Court-House, and the usual Proclamations being made, a very respectable Grand Jury was sworn, (of which Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, of Charlestown, was appointed Foreman)—After which the Chief Justice delivered to them a short and elegant extempore Charge.

From a Bristol paper of the 26th March, brought by Capt. Wilder, we have extracted the following:—

PARIS, March 20. A messenger extraordinary sent from the Northern Department has brought to the National Assembly intelligence of the most afflicting kind from Douay. The seizure of a boat full of corn gave rise to a dreadful commotion; and to quell which the troops of the line being brought out, refused to obey their commander. The municipality being unwilling to declare the martial law, the fury of the insurgents had full scope for its execution; and two of the national guards, who wished to interfere in the riot, were suspended at the fatal lantern post. The members of the department, terrified at these proceedings, would not stay any longer in the town, but set off to hold their sittings at Lille.

Philadelphia, May 25.

In arbitrary governments, there are no "fixed principles," whether the administration be in the hands of the one, the few, or the many. It is essential to a free government that there should be "fixed principles" in its constitution: The form of the Constitution may be altered, modified, and adapted to particular circumstances; but the great principles always remain—they are unchangeable: These principles respect the unalienable rights of man in all possible situations, whether in a civil or savage state: They exist independent of government, or society—are inseparable from a state of freedom, and are therefore the basis of every free Constitution—they respect the rights of the minority as well as the majority, and cannot be "annihilated" without the interposition of despotic power.

With all the guards to liberty that can possibly be devised, such is the prevailing influence of riches, honors and pleasures, that mankind in all ages have sacrificed their precious rights and privileges to gratify their appetites for these baubles: And it is in vain to talk of equal rights, and of constitutions, to a people who are uninformed—for as an enlightened people can never be enslaved—so it is impossible that an ignorant people can long continue free.—What is the duty then of real patriotism? Is it to cry aloud that Liberty is in danger, when every man sits quietly and securely under his own vine and fig-tree, having none to make him afraid? Is it to pretend extraordinary zeal in the cause of freedom, while no exertions are made to place the people out of the reach of tyranny, by adding to the blessings of liberty, the means of perpetuating the invaluable inheritance? The following extract from Dr. ADAMS' Defence of the American Constitutions, on this point, will remain a monument of his penetration and philanthropy, so long as genuine patriotism is considered a virtue.—He observes, "The instruction of the people in every kind of knowledge that can be of use to them in the practice of their moral duties as men, citizens and christians; and of their political and civil duties as members of society and freemen, ought to be the care of the public, and of all who have any share in the conduct of its affairs, in a manner that never yet has been practiced in any age or nation: The education here intended, is not merely that of the children of the rich and noble, but of every rank and class of people, down to the lowest and poorest: It is not too much to say, that schools for the education of all should be placed at convenient distances, and maintained at the public expence." In this way, and this only, can we provide sufficient checks to a baneful aristocracy, which is always disposed to monopolize the avenues of knowledge to the exclusion of the great mass of the people. No greater solecism can exist, than that a man should be a friend to Freedom, and at the same time opposed, or indifferent to diffusing the means of learning among the people, except it be this, That a friend to a universal instruction of the people, in the knowledge of their sacred, civil, and political rights, should at the same time, be an enemy to public liberty!

On Friday the 20th inst. the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. Secretary of State, and the Hon. JAMES MADISON, Esq. arrived at New-York, from the Seat of Government, on a tour to the Eastward.

The Grand Vizir Hassan Pacha has been deposed and beheaded.

Papers from London, received by a late arrival at New-York, inform, that there is not the least idea of peace at Petersburg, Russia—but on the contrary, every thing wears the appearance of war.

On the question for committing the bill on the unclaimed dividends, in the House of Commons, March 15, there appeared in favor of the commitment 191—against it 83.

London papers of a late date, say, that the Pope has disowned and excommunicated all the new Bishops of France.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Charleston, to her friend in this city, May 7.

"Our city has been in such a bustle all this week, and every body so much taken up with our beloved President, that little or nothing like business has been done, as you will see by the newspapers I send you. He arrived last Monday—and was received with every possible demonstration of joy; almost every body went to see him, eager to have a sight of a man they so much love—I went among the rest; tho I had seen him so often, I wished to have one more look, as tis probable it will be the last time.

On Wednesday evening he honored the corporation ball with his company; the collection was very large and brilliant indeed—nearly 250 ladies, elegantly dressed—many wore sashes and ribbons on their heads with his picture painted on them, and different inscriptions in gold and silver letters, pertinent and sentimental.

When he entered the room joy sparkled in every countenance; but more so when, after being seated a few minutes, he rose, went all round the room and bowed to every lady—this gave particular satisfaction, as every one was anxious to have a good view of him. The city hall was elegantly prepared for this occasion; The pillars were all entwined with laurel and flowers. On Thursday the Governor gave a public dinner, and in the evening there was a concert, given by the St. Cecilia Society—at which the number of ladies exceeded those at the ball. The President dined with the Governor,—and passed the whole evening at the concert—he gratified the company greatly by frequently standing up, and with charming ease and dignity walked about the room anticipating the wishes of every spectator. On his entrance, and at his retiring, pieces prepared for the occasion were performed. The heartfelt satisfaction depicted on every countenance, was reflected from one which beams with benignity on all.

The bells have been ringing and guns firing every day since his arrival; yesterday however, was pretty quiet as he dined at a private dinner with Major Butler. This day he is to dine with the merchants—and on Monday next he takes his departure for Savanna; May every protecting angel be his guardian."

As a symptom that a more enlarged plan of policy will in future be adopted by the British government, leave has been given to bring a bill into the House of Commons, for the relief of the protesting Roman Catholics, by a repeal of the several penal laws against them now in existence. This motion met with little or no opposition even from the minister.

We are left, by the latest foreign prints, to wander in the wilds of conjecture as to European news and politics. It seems the Grand Seigneur has sworn that he will not make peace with Catharine, till she has expiated for her cruelties at Ismael; we do not learn whether his subjects have sworn to support the oath taken by Achmet; some accounts wear a different appearance—so that as to peace between Russia and the Porte, we are just at the point we sat out from months ago—uncertain.

It seems to be very problematical what part Great-Britain means to take in this war—whether coercive, mediatorial, or neutral; it is probable that Catharine will pursue her object without consulting any of the other powers—meantime the stock-jobbers must have something to form the basis of speculation, and whether Great-Britain shall interfere or not? appears the most obvious question for the moment—this being the case, nothing but positive facts can be depended upon in all that we read on the subject.

With respect to French affairs, the English papers give accounts of various insurrections in the provinces—but they appear to be merely local and temporary—and have no important aspect on the revolution—so far from this, it does not appear that there has ever been in contemplation any serious plan of a counter-revolution—and perhaps to this hour all the opposition that has been made to the decrees of the national assembly, has not been more than was necessary to keep alive the fire of patriotism. This was remarkably the case in these United States at the commencement of the contest with Great-Britain.—In some States there was a greater proportion of disaffection to the cause of liberty, than in others, but the whole quantum produced and kept alive, a watchful, vigorous and animated opposition, which finally carried us to the consummation of our wishes. It is the prayer of all good men, and of Americans in particular, that the cause of freedom in France may obtain a compleat and glorious triumph, and that the establishment of a free and equal constitution in that great empire may forever blast the hopes of despotism both in Church and State.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices in pounds, shillings, and pence.