

POLITICAL SKETCH.

length of time, and recommended that a special district court should be held for the purpose of trying them; whereupon the court ordered a special district court on next Monday week, for the purpose of trying Eleanor McDonald and others: N. B. The said Eleanor was committed on a charge of robbing a ship of eleven doubloons and some other property.

The attorney-general also moved for a commission to issue from the court, appointing certain persons in Holland to be commissioners for taking evidence in a case depending against the State of Maryland, which was ordered accordingly.

The following named gentlemen took the usual oaths, and were appointed counsellors of the Supreme Court of the United States, viz. David Leonard Barnes, of Massachusetts; Charles Swift, of Philadelphia; Thomas Smith, of Carlisle; and Jacob R. Howell, of Philadelphia. Adjourned.

On Monday last, the Mayor of this city, accompanied by two Aldermen, two county Magistrates, two county Commissioners, and one of the gaol Inspectors, met at the gaol of this city, in order to lay out the ground for erecting solitary cells, agreeably to the late penal law of this state, for the purpose of confining those criminals who cannot be reclaimed simply by hard labour.

By Capt. Cloufer, of the brig Hetty, in 12 days from Cape-Francois, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing, that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour; in consequence of which, a day of rejoicing and public festivity was kept with great splendor; no work was allowed to be transacted, even on board vessels in the harbour: And every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony at the time of Capt. Cloufer's departure.

A writer in the Pittsburg paper speaking of Indian treaties, observes, "It seems to me that the principle on which treaties are held with the Indians, might be altered a little for the better. I mean only in one particular instance, viz. that instead of carrying goods to make presents to them, they should be obliged to bring furs to make presents to us. I illustrate the matter in this way. If you examine an Indian, you will find that he lives a dog's life, lazy and hungry: Never goes to hunt when he can help it, and if he can get blankets by stealing, will prefer it much to getting them by purchase. A war is a profitable thing to him, when the things that our house-wives and weavers have made in peace, come to his hands without much trouble. But a treaty is best of all, and crowns the matter; for there he gets rum, and covering for his breech, just for the word brother. If a treaty can be brought about at any time, by a little war, preceding it, is an Indian such a fool, as not to go to war, within a little time after the treaty, that he may treat again? Thus war begets treaties, and treaties beget war."

Translation from a late St. Domingo Paper.

The Revolution in St. Domingo was premature. It should only have kept pace with that of the empire. It has already cost the Colonists above two years of disturbances, and 25 or 30 millions of livres*, in extra expences, loss on recoveries, and diminution in the price of produce. It has destroyed, or at least weakened, the confidence of the mother country; it has stopped the circulation of even that small portion of specie, which the Anglo-Americans have, for a few months longer, left in our possession. It is at length time to open our eyes, and to view the precipice, to whose brink we had been dragged by the united efforts of error and ambition. It is time to appreciate the fine speeches, which have hitherto concealed the truth from us:—It is time, at length, to alter our course. The law points out to us the right path—that let us pursue.

Where is the man, who can so far be imposed upon, as to think us happy and free? The public prints are full of the names of those who advertise their departure from the Island. A bad proof this, of our boasted happiness. When once we listen to the voice of justice and reason,—when private gives way to public interest,—then only can we call ourselves happy. It is a cruel reflexion, that the present state of our affairs should make us look back with regret on the past. May the time to come, banish all remembrance of both past and present!

The generality of our public prints have been instrumental in producing our misfortunes.—They have exasperated the minds of the people, and raised them to a state of fermentation. To the inflammatory paragraphs in the Courier Politique, we owe the Caricatures, that were stuck up on the church gates: and had it not been for those Caricatures, the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince would hardly have been tempted to run the risk of being cut to pieces in disarming a regiment of soldiers. It were, indeed, much to be wished, that the writers of both parties would agree to throw by their pens.

* Thirty millions of livres make above five millions and a half of dollars.

WHAT a truly pleasing prospect does our country exhibit at the present moment!—That confidence which the general government has inspired, has given new energy to the human mind.—Recent accounts from the State of Georgia are favorable—peace reigns in her borders—the savages are quiet—and the population, commerce, and wealth of the State, are hourly increasing.—The late detail published in this paper, of the happy revolution, and posture of affairs in the important State of South-Carolina, must impress with real pleasure every bosom susceptible of the benevolent feelings.—What a glorious reverse of circumstances has taken place!—May South-Carolina always know, and pursue the things that belong to her peace—domestic, internal tranquility, must accelerate her progress in solid wealth and consequence.—In North-Carolina, the voice of complaint is not heard—and if any disagreeable apprehensions have been entertained respecting some recent acts of Congress, as light and information extend, they appear to be subsiding and dying away. A gentleman acquainted with the affairs of that State, informed the writer of this article, that the patriotic exertions and representations of the first characters there, had been attended with the most salutary effects in removing prejudices, and diffusing just and liberal sentiments respecting the general government, particularly among the people in the interior parts of the State: The proceedings of all their social circles on the late anniversary of Independence, evince the federal disposition of North-Carolina.

Virginia, the ancient, is also tranquil and happy—the heavens have shed their benign influences on the labors of the husbandman—her fields have brought forth abundance, and she will more and more realize her policy in converting her tobacco fields into wheat fields. No disagreeable anticipations appear to be realized—from a happy confidence in the wisdom of her elected civil fathers, a spirit of candor and calm investigation, we may always expect, will distinguish the councils of this great and respectable member of the Union. The great business of preparing the feat of the general government, and of giving effectual protection to the frontiers, now engage her attention. The late brilliant stroke of the Kentuckians establishes the spirited, patriotic and enterprising character of the inhabitants of that young, but rising State.

Many recent transactions serve to develop the genuine character of the people of Maryland:—Their liberal tolerant principles have long been known and celebrated—their commercial importance is daily more and more apparent—the independent and generous plan of their new institution, the State-Bank, must be productive of solid commercial advantages, facilitate their negotiations, and give a spring to their manufactures and agriculture. The population of this State has advanced with rapid strides, which, added to many other favorable circumstances, her federal and republican attachments, must continue to advance her prosperity and importance.

Pennsylvania, from her situation, may be considered as the lap of Columbia, in which the treasures of agriculture and commerce are poured with a liberal hand.—While she is exploring her interior resources and advantages, the nations of Europe, particularly Hibernia, is sending forth her hardy sons by thousands, to increase her strength and population. It is hardly necessary to advert to the numberless benefits derived from her being the natural centre of the union, and the present seat of the general government—there can be no doubt of her availing herself of these circumstances to enhance her wealth, and by the spirit and enterprise of her discerning citizens, to place her affairs in such a situation, as that whenever the seat of the general government shall be removed, she may by the force of her own internal principles, be impelled forward in every political, commercial, and agricultural improvement. (To be continued.)

The amount of Duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the District of Providence, between the last day of December 1790, and the first day of July 1791, as secured at the Custom-House, is

Table with 2 columns: Amount of ditto on Tonnage, Total Dollars. Values: 59,440 45 1/2, 325 69, 59,766 14 1/2.

NEW-YORK, August 4. Cash Price of STOCKS last evening at Public Auction. Six per cents 21s. 8d. 1/2; three per cents 13s. 1/2; deferred 13s. 2d. National Bank scripts, 100 and 1/4 dollars. Bank of New-York, 25 per cent. advance. New-York State Debt, 18s. 1d. principal and interest.

Table titled 'From PELOSI's MARINE LIST. ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.' Lists ship names and destinations like Jamaica, Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois, etc.

We hear that Governor Blount, under the auspices, and by the direction of the President of the United States, on the second of July concluded a Treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians.—This nation consists of about 2500 warriors, who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tennessee. They have been greatly agitated since the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely satisfied by the liberality and justice of the United States.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: FUNDING DEBT, UNFUNDED DEBT, and Bank Subscriptions. Values include 106 1/2 pr. cent., 63 1/2 do., 70 do., 63 1/2 do., 130 to 135 Dollars.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will begin THIS DAY, the 6th of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, should the day be fair. Tickets delivered at one Quarter of a Dollar at the Bar. The Ship UNION, the Water-Fall, and Gardens, will be elegantly illuminated at night. G. & R. GRAY.

A YOUNG Gentleman, who was bred to business, and can be favorably recommended, intending to visit the Manufactories in the South of France, the ensuing Winter, will accept of Orders for Goods, and execute them on a moderate Commission. N. B. He will continue there, if encouraged.—Applications directed to A. Z. and left at the Printers, will be punctually attended to. Philad. August 6, 1791. (contd)

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET, HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following AMERICAN EDITIONS.

- List of books for sale including: LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange, Dallas's Reports, Kirby's Connecticut Reports, Clerk's Vade Mecum, Conductor Generalis, Gilbert's Law of Evidence, New Edinburgh Dispensatory, Buchanan's Domestic Medicine, Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, Clark on Diseases of Horses, Rush's Medical Enquiries, Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Offerwald's Christian Theology, Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, Rife and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Beattie's Evidence of Ditto, Necker on Religious Opinions, Think Well On't, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, Devout Christian's Vade Mecum, Sermons to Young Men, on the Religious Affections, Women, against Chauncey, Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide, Booth's Apology for the Baptists, Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns, Enfield's Family Prayers, The Christian Remembrancer, Methodist Hymns, Future State Eternal, Watts's Hymns and Psalms, Rufel's Seven Sermons, Price's Sermons, Ramsay's American Revolution, Life of Baron Trenck, History of America, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Morfe's Geography, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Siege of Gibraltar, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels, Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, Keate's Account of the Pelew Islands, Junius's Letters, Pike's Arithmetic, Hale's Affectionate Epistles to his Children, Gough's Arithmetic, altered by his Children, Beauties of Johnson, Workman, of Sterne, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Percival's Father's Instructions, Doodley's Fables, Lady's Advice to her Daughters, P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon, I. X., Emma Corbet, Philadelphia Latin Grammar, Accomplished Gentleman, Ruddiman's Rudiments, Ela, or the Delusions of the Heart, Schoolmaster's Assistant, Adventures of Maria Cecilia, Selectæ & Veteri Testamento Historiæ, Adventures of Alphonso and Dalinda, Scott's Lessons on Elocution, Beattie's Poems, Sargeant's Short Hand, Conquest of Canaan, Wattenhall's Greek Grammar, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Young Man's Companion, Economy of Human Life, Catechism of Nature, Fables for the Ladies, Hervey's Meditations, Freneau's Poems, Young's Night Thoughts, Mackenzie's Lounger, Thomson's Seasons, More's Sacred Dramas, Rudiments of Taste, Present for an Apprentice, Klopstock's Messiah, Lavater's Aphorisms.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

- List of imported books including: Kennet's Roman Antiquities, School Dialogues, Trimmer's Sacred History, Andrews's History of the American War, 4 vols., 6 vols., New Annual Register, Nicholson's Navigation, Vattel's Law of Nations, Alexander's Experimental Enquiries, Walker's Academic Speaker, Experimental Essays, Life of Robinson Crusoe, Huxham on Fevers, Saville's Miscellanies, Virtues and Efficacy of a Crust of Bread, School of Wisdom, Edinburgh Pharmacopia, Knox's Sermons, 2 vols., Description of 300 Animals, Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts, Bovle's Voyages, Beauties of the British Senate, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, The Apocrypha, Marmontel's Belisarius, Miss Murray's Mentoria, Journey through Sweden, Stuart's View of Society, Dupaty's Travels, Richard Steele's Correspondence, Stretch's Beauties of History, Man of the Moon, 2 vols., Allison's Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste, Dramatic Pieces. Philadelphia, August 6, 1791. (w&lgw 1aw6t)