

POLITICAL SKETCH.

[CONTINUED.]

A Spanish free man of colour, named De la Torre, has informed the Provincial Assembly, that he renounced the benefit of the decree of the 15th of May, and demands their protection. His example has not been followed by any other.

Mr. L'HONOREY DUBUISSON, Printer of the paper entitled, *Le Moniteur Colonial*, from which we have given frequent extracts to our readers, died at Cape-Francois, by a fall from his carriage. He was a man of letters and an undaunted patriot. His paper continues to be carried on IN HIS NAME, out of respect to his memory. His friend M. CASTELLON is the present Editor.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) July 28.

This morning Capt. CASS arrived in town with a company of fine hearty looking soldiers, enlisted at Exeter for the western expedition; they make a short stay here, and will receive any new recruits that may offer.—They are this day to embark for Boston, under the command of Ensign TILTON, and from thence to proceed on their way to the western country.

RICHMOND, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the mouth of the French Broad, on the banks of the Hudson, dated Treaty Ground, June 16, 1791.

“Presuming you may wish to know how Governor Blount proceeds in the Treaty with the Cherokees, I take this opportunity to inform you that as yet no Cherokees have appeared, but there is now every reason to believe that the fullest representation ever known of that nation will be in by the 20th, and that a good treaty will be formed. The Governor has had much difficulty in securing a treaty, for he certainly has been opposed by more designing land jobbers, speculators and abandoned miscreants, who live among the Cherokees, than ever before fell to the lot of man.”

Philadelphia, August 10.

A proposition to enter into a non distillation agreement in order to counteract the excise, having been made to the distillers in Providence by some of the distillers in New-York,—a writer in a Providence paper, suggests the following queries on the occasion:—Whether such a measure has not a tendency to tarnish and dishonor the rising credit of our country, in counteracting one of the best, most productive and most popular sources of its revenue, agreed upon and established by Congress, after the most careful and deliberate consideration, at two different sessions? Is this the most eligible mode of effecting what is said to be desired? Will Congress, the legislative body of a free and enlightened people be driven, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the interest of their constituents collectively considered? If any thing is wrong, in the system, Congress will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redress every well founded complaint: But before a measure which has the appearance of so much temper, as a non-distillation agreement, is adopted, some more feasible mode of taxation should be pointed out.

The transactions of the general government respecting the Indians, are and have been founded in justice and humanity—but the machinations of unprincipled land jobbers are the offspring of fraud, treachery, and insatiable avarice. The treaties that were formed under the old confederation, had for their object the security of the frontiers, and calming and securing the Indians in their unceded possessions; but the feeble arm of government was not sufficient to restrain the rapacity of land speculators, hence the yellow savages have too often found the treaties a feeble barrier to the murders and depredations of the white savages. But it is to be hoped that government will in future enforce the laws, and carry their benevolent plans, and the stipulations of their treaties, into prompt execution, by the strong arm of power.

The late Revolution in Poland in favor of the liberties of that country, may justly be considered as another instance of the advantage derived to mankind from the independence of the United States, and the reference in the King's speech to the new Constitution of this Republic, is a truly honorable testimony to the wisdom and patriotism of the illustrious Convention which framed it.

A free press is essential to the preservation of liberty; but a licentious press almost destroys the utility of printing:—for tho a free government will not attempt to suppress the fullest and freest discussion of public measures, yet a general circulation of lies and misrepresentations will sooner or later destroy all confidence in the vehicles of public intelligence. The unbounded licence assumed by the French Printers and Editors of Paris, in canvassing public characters, must greatly confuse and perplex the public mind. Aristocrats and Democrats, are equally the objects of the most virulent satire and abuse—and the allegations are as positively denied as they are advanced; so that like opposing bodies in exact contact, both charges and denials fall to the ground. The National Assembly appears unmoved amidst this clashing of opinions, and steadily pursues its great object, the complete organization of the government.

THE benign influences of the general government are strikingly apparent in the patriotic state of New-Jersey—the limits prescribed on this occasion will not admit of descending to particulars—sufficient for the purpose of enforcing the truth of the observation, is that general tranquility of the state which has been produced by the equalizing operation of the laws of the union. When New-Jersey lost her excellent Livingston, she repaired the breach by her Paterfon—a gentleman whose election was equally honorable to himself, and to his electors—May the future elections of our country be conducted with equal unanimity, moderation and wisdom. The evil-eyed demon of jealousy does not appear to have influenced on this occasion—and the merit of an upright federal legislator, did not prove a disqualification to serve the state in the highest of its offices. New-Jersey, as the connecting link between Philadelphia and New-York, with a laudable spirit of enterprize, is now engaged in plans to facilitate the communication from each to the other—and such is the ardor with which these plans are prosecuted, that in a period not very remote, we may expect to see her enjoying immense advantages as the rewards of her exertions, from her bridges and improved roads;—while the general benefits derived to the community at large will excite surprize, and enkindle a laudable emulation in her neighbours.

In adverting to the situation of affairs in the state of New-York, a cluster of ideas rush on the mind. Tho' placed in the focus of the late war, the intrepidity and patriotism of the whigs of that state, rose superior to an opposition, formidable both on account of internal and external enemies. How astonishingly has she emerged from the effects of war and desolation!—her circumstances as a government, are the wonder and admiration of her sister states, and of the world! and if she is just to herself, and will repose a decent and manly confidence in the wisdom and advice of her best informed citizens, her abundant resources will be applied to plans of such public utility, as will be productive of advantages that cannot be calculated—but on the other hand, should a contracted, heavy policy prevail, which shrinks from an immediate expence, that will be almost infinitely reimbursed, the wings of her fame and prosperity will be clipped, and still keep her in the rear of her enterprizing rival, the state of Pennsylvania.\*

The natural advantages of this state are so great, that a comparatively small expence to improve them, would place her in a most eligible situation. Her recent accession of territory, and increase of population, while they extend the sphere of her trade and commerce, enhance her importance greatly in the political scale of the union.

The state of Connecticut exhibits perhaps the most perfect model of a republican government, of any community that can be mentioned—and this is probably the case more from precedent and usage, than any other circumstances. In the late revolution she bore a conspicuous part; and in proportion to her population, furnished perhaps the greatest number of distinguished officers of any state in the union—while her troops were of the best and bravest veterans in the armies of the continent.

Her literary character is second to none in the states—and for uniting the useful with the pleasing in fugitive speculations, she takes the lead, and sets an example to all the rest: These speculations are republished thro' the union, and received with universal approbation. An incredible number of newspapers is printed and circulated thro this state—they are read by all the citizens—they understand and are tenacious of their rights, because they are enlightened—and they are enlightened, because the rays of learning illumine every part of their country—the means are accessible to all, without distinction.—Connecticut is making great progress in commerce, agriculture, and the useful arts—and is continually strengthening her claim to that celebrity which she has acquired as a manufacturing state. [To be continued.]

\* While the state of Pennsylvania has appropriated upwards of 25,000l. currency, for the laudable purpose of promoting the intercourse and navigation in the interior part of the State.—The Legislature of New-York, it is said, has appropriated only one thousand pounds for a similar purpose.

SPECULATION.

WHAT magic this among the people, That swells a maypole to a steeple? Touch'd by the wand of speculation, A frenzy runs thro all the nation; For soon or late, so truth advises, Things must assume their proper sizes— And sure as death all mortals trips, Thousands will rue their faith in SCRIPS.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY IN A HORSE. DIED—Last week at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the old horse called Braddock; supposed to be about 41 or 42 years of age. There is no reason to question his being one of the horses employed on the expedition of General Braddock in the year 1755. He was blind with age, and his teeth being fairly worn down with use, he was scarcely able to eat hay the last year of his life.

ABSURDITIES.

THAT the children of those, who by a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, or by industry and the practice of the severer virtues of economy, temperance and sobriety, have acquired a fortune, should be educated to the practice of similar virtues, or any virtue whatever, in order to preserve what their fathers have acquired for them.

That discipline should be thought necessary to form the body or mind to activity, health and virtue—when other animals, which it must be acknowledged, are less manageable than the human species, are trained to usefulness, without restraint, bit or bridle.

That vicious indulgences, idleness, profaneness, lying, baseness and cruelty, should be considered as indicative of an education that will lead to infamy, to depredations on society, to ignominy and a premature death.

That the art of speaking is better than the art of boxing—and that to inculcate the principles of justice, clemency, and sensibility on the minds of children, will probably make them better members of society than the arts of petty speculation; a shameless contempt of the miseries of the unhappy, and a savage delight in doing mischief.

That learning, virtue, honor and fame, are the result of discipline, study and diligence—that the hill of science is steep and difficult to ascend—and that a total relaxation of all rule and order in society, whether on the larger or smaller scale, is pregnant with disgrace, disappointment confusion and ruin. IRONICUS.

Yesterday arrived here from Rochefort, a French Ship of War of 24 guns,—having on board M. TERNANT, Ambassador of France to the United States.

Several of our Brethren of the Type, (says the Salem Gazette) are publishing in their papers, Mr. PAINE's Answer to Mr. BURKE's reflections on the French revolution—without having (as fair play would seem to dictate) first given their readers the reflections themselves. We are sorry to observe such a partial disposition respecting political discussions, in a country where so much has been said in favor of free inquiry and impartial presses.

A COLUMN, 19 feet in circumference and 30 feet in height, was lately erected on the north end of Baker's Island, at the entrance of Salem harbour, as a land mark for mariners.

Another expedition from Kentucky to the Indian Country is now in operation—it consists of 500 men under the command of Col. Harrison, who have marched from that State.

Died the 30th ult. at Harrisburgh, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, who was the proprietor of that borough—Mr. Harris was aged about 65 years, and was the first white man born on that part of the Susquehannah.—At Hermitage, near Trenton, Mrs. MARY DICKINSON wife of the Hon. PHILEMON DICKINSON.

At Providence the Rev. JAMES MANNING, S. T. D. President of Rhode-Island College.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, Destination. Includes Brig Missouri, Sloop Ann, Ship Friendship, Barque, Philad. and Amsterdam Packet, Sloop Sophia, Brig Mary, Ship Diana, Favorite, Boys, Osborne, Earl, Connell, Callady, Goodwin, Eevers, Bilbao, Antigua, Belfast, Amsterdam, Curacao, Londonderry, Rotterdam, Rochelle.

Arrived at New-London, the Revenue Cutter Argus, Jonathan Maltbie, Esq. commander, from Swagochee, who will soon proceed on a cruise, to destroy black fish, and protect the fair trader.

Brethren in Navigation, shun the appearance of evil, keep your loines girt with true faith, honor and honesty.

Patience and perseverance, are sovereign remedies against all attacks. T. Allen's Marine List.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Security Name, Price, Value. Includes FUNDED DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Settl. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts, Bank Subscriptions).

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This volume will comprise the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties:—also, the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Resolves and Ordinances of Congress under the Confederation. New-York, August 3.

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.