

Extract of a letter from Arthur Donaldson, one of the Contractors for improving the Navigation of the Schuylkill, dated the 15th May, 1792.

"I took passage on Sunday in a boat from Reading for Philadelphia, as well for the opportunity of observing the effect of the work which was done last season, as for an easy conveyance to the city. I had the satisfaction of observing the set of the current at half freshes, and perceived that they have a different effect on the navigation than was generally apprehended. And I shall be better informed how to remedy the defects, in a more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been practised. On enquiry of the boatmen, I find that about 12 boats have been employed in the vicinity of Reading, each of which has made ten trips, carrying generally from 13 to 16 tons. Some few lately have not exceeded 5 tons, since the waters have fallen; but they may, I think, be fairly estimated at 10 tons per trip; making in the whole, since the first of March last, 1200 tons. The country have brought in such quantities of produce, that much remains on hand."

A society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic Manufactures, has been recently established in Culpeper County, Virginia.

SOCIETY for establishing Useful Manufactures.

Notice is hereby given, That the certificates for shares in the stock of the society are nearly completed, and will be ready to be delivered to the original subscribers, or their legal representatives on the first day of June next. All persons therefore having claims to the said certificates are desired to forward them without delay to the subscriber, No. 14, Cortlandt-street, New-York, that they may be examined and the certificates be prepared for delivery.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.

New-York, May 18th, 1792.

In pursuance of a resolution of a Board of Directors, the following extract from an ordinance passed 20th January last, is published:—

"And be it further enacted, That all assignments of the certificates shall be in form following, viz.—

For value received named in the annexed certificate or share of stock in the society for establishing useful manufactures, do assign, transfer, and set over unto executors, administrators, or assigns, all right and interest in and to the said certificate, mentioned as follows, viz:—

And to the stock therein mentioned, together with all the privileges and emoluments resulting from the same. Witness hand and seal this day of 1792

Sealed and delivered in presence of

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing useful Manufactures, held at New-York, on Friday the 18th day of May, 1792.

RESOLVED unanimously, that the town of Paterfon be located upon the waters of the river Passaic, a distance not more than six miles from the same on each or either side thereof, between the seat of Mr. Isaac Gouverneur, near the town of Newark and Chatham bridge.

Resolved, That Mr. Low, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Boudinot, or any two of them be and they are hereby authorized to locate the said town within the limits in the foregoing resolution, and to make purchases of such lands as they shall deem requisite for the purposes of the Society, and to employ such surveyor or other persons under them, as they shall deem proper and necessary.

Free extract from the minutes, JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

By late arrivals from France the subsequent intelligence is received, viz.—That the Emperor Leopold died apparently of a Vomica of the lungs; his sudden death had given room for many conjectures at Vienna.—That his successor was very sick.—That by the Emperor's death, France will be quiet the ensuing fall, and providence will provide for the rest.—That the three ministers, M. Cahier de Gerville for the home-department, and M. Molleville of the marine-department, and M. Narbonne of the war-department, had demanded and obtained leave to resign; M. Narbonne wished war to have been declared against the Emperor on account of his declining to give France the explanation demanded of him the 12th of January; he always giving evasive answers; but M. de Lessart and the King being of a different opinion, compelled him to resign: The first news from France will inform us of the fate of M. de Lessart, who, it is said, is arrested.—That a few days after the arrival of M. Burgoin, at Madrid, the famous Count Florida Blanca was disgraced and dismissed.—That Count d'Aranda has succeeded him; that Minister was advising the King of Spain to break his alliance with France, and had introduced into Spain such inquisitorial regulations and ways of governing, that it was dangerous to speak about political affairs—that he is not at all regretted.—That all his schemes have fallen with him—and that Count d'Aranda is now repairing all the wrongs he has done to the French, and to individuals."

"The articles produced by our farms for many years past, have been liberally paid for. Agriculture therefore has not languished—every branch of mechanic industry seems at no loss for its due recompence—and the state of our public funds and exchanges do not show any scarcity of money, or want of zeal to employ it."

An English paragraphist speaking of the late Emperor of Germany says:—"Wherever he himself went, tranquility followed his steps. In Hungary every symptom of discontent was done away by his presence.—In Bohemia all was made easy at his word.—Such effects do virtue and justice ever carry with them."

"By his death, it is much to be feared, very different scenes may be opened. A young Prince, in the Archduke, and heir to his crown, may be too fond of war. He may listen too readily to the insinuations of the emigrants, and be too hasty to revenge supposed affronts upon his territories. In short, by the death of the late Emperor, we may again see a great part of Europe deluged in blood. At all events, the loss of a good man is ever to be regretted, especially in a Prince; and when it happens through foul means, the instigators and perpetrators are all equally to be detested and considered as acknowledged enemies to mankind."

There has been just published in Boston, a book entitled, "THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of JOHN BULL, the clothier, in a series of letters to a friend." Wit, learning and humor, are here happily united in a concise history of the American Revolution.—Published by THOMAS & ANDREWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 1.

"The emperor [of Morocco] YEZID, having made a forced march, and eluded the army commanded by Ben Afar, pushed on to the city of Morocco, where he arrived about the second of February, but the gates being shut against him, he attacked the place, and carried it on the 6th, when he committed the greatest excesses, and once more gave up the devoted Jews to plunder; many friends as well as enemies suffered from the rapacity of the army.—On the 12th Muley Ithem reached the plain of Morocco, with a considerable army, said to consist of thirty thousand men, where the emperor with about half that number met them, and after an engagement which continued from ten to two o'clock, obtained the victory. Of Ithem's army thirteen hundred were killed, and eight hundred taken prisoners, some dispersed themselves, but the greatest part retreated towards Jaffe. The emperor's loss was inconsiderable, but he was himself wounded in two or three places, and the use he made of his success was to put the prisoners to death, not one of whom did he pardon. He ordered them to be nailed up against the walls, and upon the floors where they happened to be, and he prohibited all persons from administering any kind of relief to them. He also put to death, without any apparent reason, two Christians that had been several years employed by his father as stone-cutters, and two Frenchmen who had passed into the country from Ceuta. In short, from the 12th to the 16th such a scene of slaughter was exhibited as, in Morocco, has seldom been heard of. On the 16th, however, it pleased heaven to put an end to it, for on that day the emperor died of his wounds."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated March 16.

"Slema (or rather Selima) who I think will govern at last in the kingdom of Fez, has, upon the whole, an amiable character. He is humane and temperate, religious and superstitious, a dutiful son to his mother, and a lover of peace. He has declared himself a friend to commerce, and an enemy to every thing cruel or treacherous. An Alcaide, who had attached himself to the late emperor in a distinguished manner, upon the death of his master retired to a sanctuary, but Slema sent him a message applauding his conduct, telling him he had nothing to fear, and expressing a wish that, if ever himself should be reduced to distress, he might have a few such faithful adherents, as the Alcaide had been to his brother.—"By the best and most moderate accounts the number of people Yezid (the late emperor) caused to be put to death from his arrival before the city of Morocco, until he died, which was about two weeks, exceeded twenty thousand; among whom were, without respect to age or sex, all who had any connection with the late Effendi."

THE CLASSES of the SENATORS of the UNITED STATES, during the second Congress, commencing 4th March, 1791.

Table with 3 columns: 2 Years Class, 4 Years Class, 6 Years Class. Lists names of senators such as Mr. Basset, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Burr, etc.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Industry is the source of wealth—mines are found to impoverish a nation, because more is lost by their leaving off work than is dug out of the earth. To protect and encourage industry therefore is the true way to augment the wealth of our nation. The certain protection afforded to property in England is probably the principal cause of the wonderful prosperity and almost inexhaustible resources of that people. Free and prosperous as our country is, it becomes us to see whether our laws have not raised some obstacles to the industry of our citizens, and if we discover any such it will be proper to reform them. Men would not work if others could intrude into their affairs and controul the disposal of their earnings. The mode of taxing by arbitrary assessment which obtains in most of the States is unfavorable to industry. In theory it is right and proper that the contributions to government should be made in proportion to the ability of those who pay. But if this equality of assessment is to be obtained only by laying open the dealings and private transactions of those who pay taxes, it is better and would give more satisfaction to obtain the supplies for the State treasuries by some other mode. Equality however, after all the prosecution of the most strict and invidious enquiries is not to be obtained. In some of the States a man is taxed for the profits of his calling or trade; it becomes his interest to conceal his gains instead of enjoying the reputation that skill and industry are entitled to. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more effectual damp to the spirit of enterprise; if a man drains a swamp, and it becomes a fine meadow, the tax gatherers are sent after him as if he had smuggled the property without paying the duties.

These things ought not to be so. Calumny is an odious vice; the propensity to it marks a mind devoted to malignant passions, and deeply corrupted. Accordingly the worst and basest of men are those who most readily believe slanderous reports. The conversation of some persons turns wholly on the faults and vices of their acquaintance. They deal so much in dark suspicions and foul practices imputed to others that at length it becomes their sole delight. Virtue, worth and talents, or any clean wholesome subject of praise, disgusts these Hottentots in morals; they chuse to live by carnage, and to be dressed in the putrifying spoils of their victims. Those who are known to deal much in calumny of

ten leave us in doubt of the characters they have traduced, but they fix our aversion to their own. Worthy persons are neither very suspicious nor very censorious. Those who delight in the slanders against Congress which of late seem to rain upon us from the newspapers should set a guard upon their own hearts, lest they should be tainted with the malignant passions which inspire their authors. Foreigners and the back country people on reading the insinuations against speculators in Congress, and innumerable other vile slanders against the members which touch their integrity as men, would at once conceive a deep abhorrence of a government in such abominable hands; they would conceive them to be men without character—without principle, without shame. As these aspersions are thrown chiefly on the supporters of the funding system the bank and excise, they are doubtless intended to produce their full effect with those who are averse to those acts, in order that those who hate the measures may be persuaded that the men who agree to them are still worse. To all this nothing can be replied. Those gentlemen conscious of the purity of their characters and views, can only wonder in silence at the audacious profligacy of the slanderers.

"The people of America can never be too careful of their liberty," and of that government on which its existence depends; for, as a late writer, speaking of the French Revolution, says, there is an inseparable connection between liberty and government, as there is between despotism and slavery.

The people of the United States are now in possession of what great part of the European world are laboring to obtain—a government of their own choice. This is the glorious reward of our sacrifices in a long and bloody war—this completed the revolution—and while every real friend to the happiness of mankind most ardently wishes success to the struggles of oppressed humanity in the eastern hemisphere, he will spurn with indignation every insidious attempt to blast the prospects of his country, under the auspices of that government whose basis is freedom, and the equal rights of man.

The funding system is the "Act making provision for the public debt." Had the system made no provision for the public creditors, we should have heard no complaints; at least from those who never trusted their property on the uncertain issue of the contest with Britain. To PAY, is the rub, with those who feel neither for the prosperity, dignity or freedom of the United States, let their pretences be what they will.

The speculators have bought up the certificates, and they have centered in the great trading cities, at a price far below their present value. The blame is thrown upon the funding system, upon its author, and those who supported it.—Is this just?

The delay of the funding law in its passage was made by its foes, not by its friends. If then a long space of time was afforded to draw the certificates from the distant states, the fault, if any, must fall on those who caused the delay. The low price of the certificates was not owing to the friends of the law. The opposition was so great as to make it improbable that the state debts would be assumed; and it was very doubtful whether the other debt would be funded at all. This hazard depressed the price of the paper. The value would have sunk to almost nothing, had the law been finally rejected. The price paid for the paper before the law passed, after allowing for the risk, was, possibly, as much as the true value. Had the law been rejected, the paper would have been left on the hands of the buyers, and the sellers who now complain would have received three times as much as the market price. Would any one have had a mind to make up to the buyers of state paper their loss, if it had not been assumed.

However, the transfer of the certificates, under such circumstances of disadvantage to the holders, is truly to be regretted.

No occupation requires less talent or merit of any kind than railing and finding fault. It is the opinion of many who know the authors of newspaper calumnies, that those succeed best in this way, who are totally unqualified to act in any other. To bawl knave, speculator, aristocrat, partizan of monarchy requires but a trifling stock of modesty, candor, respect, for truth, decency, or the public tranquility.

Says a correspondent—It is not to be wondered at that a certain limner in London was puzzled to find an original from which to paint a likeness of the Devil. His Satanic Majesty is of all shapes and sizes, and is recognized under all the colours of the rainbow, and all the variety of shades arising from their combinations. For the truth of this, I will just repeat some of the remarks which were made in a retail store a few days since:—A piece of linen, DEVILISH YELLOW—one piece of dark calico, DEVILISH BLACK—another, DEVILISH GRAY—another, DEVILISH GAY—another, DEVILISH UGLY—and another, DEVILISH PRETTY, &c.—and how common is it to hear it said, devilish handsome, devilish homely, devilish tall, devilish short, devilish great foot, and a little devil of a foot! In short any, and all colors, and no colours whatever; any shape, features, form or size, are equally descriptive of the prince of DARKNESS, who, with the greatest facility, accommodates himself to the exigencies of those who are puzzled to fill a gap in their ideas.

By a vessel from Hamburg arrived yesterday in the afternoon, an account is received of an attempt to assassinate the King of Sweden, the 16th March—He was wounded by a pistol, but not mortally—the perpetrator is a Capt. Angerstrom of the King's guards, lately discharged.—Further particulars in our next.

Late accounts from St. John's, New-Brunswick, say, that 30 sail of vessels, chiefly square rigged, are building in that Province.

We hear that General Wilkinson has lately established a post and built a Fort between Forts Hamilton and Jefferson. The Fort is called Fort St. Clair, and has a strong garrison, with several months' provision in it.

Died, in England, the EARL OF BUTE—aged 79.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, agent, and destination. Includes Ship Roebuck, Brig Elizs, Betsey, Alfred, Mary, Maria, Sloop Flying Fish, Rainbow, Mary, Blifs, McKay, Eagleston, Thompson, March, Pepper, M'Michael, Pote, Larrabo, Bristol, St. Marks, Cape-Francois, Teneriffe, St. Bartholomew, Boston, New-Providence, Casco Bay, Bay Fundy.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices: 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Indents, Final Settlements, Half shares Bank U. S., Shares Bank North-America.