ODE,

SUNG ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, at New-York.

Wrote by Mr. LEE.

HAIL thou auspicious day!
Far let America
Thy praise resound:
Joy to our native land!
Let every heart expand,
For WASHINGTON's at hand,
With glory crown'd.

Thrice blest Columbians hail!
Behold, before the gale,
Your CHIEF advance;
The matchless HERO's nigh!
Applaud him to the sky,
Who gave you Liberty,
With generous France.

Illustrious Warrior, hail!
Off old thy Sword prevail
O'er foils of foes:
Come and fresh laurels claim,
Still dearer make thy name,
Long as Immortal Fame
Her trumpet blows!

Thrice welcome to this shore,
Our Leader now no more,
But Ruler thou;
Oh, truly good and great!
Long live to glad our State,
Where countless Honours wait,
To deck thy Brow.

Far be the din of Arms,
Henceforth the Olive's charms
Shall War preclude;
There shore a HEAD shall own,
Unsullied by a throne,
Our much lov'd WASHINGTON,
The Great, the Good!

The DISAPPOINTMENT *and* RELIEF.

O SLIPPERY world! how vain are all thy joys!
No real pleasure here without annoy;
But happy those who have thy wiles o'ercome,
And travelling onwards to their heav'nly home,
True friends in heaven are only to be found,
Few short of that do tread on earthly ground:
All men are friends, so far as interest leads,
But few are friends where interest never pleads.
Some men are friends to satisfy their nature,
And some few friends to counteract the better:
But who the friend will sympathize and feel
The sorrows of a friend, and strive to heal?
Ah! your sweet relation on his bleeding wounds,
And tread on censure where it has no grounds.
There is a friend much more than this will do;
First find him out, then to this friend let's go;
This friend is true, he'll never as deceive,
He is a friend in life and will be in the grave.

Mr. Butler, agreeably to promise, I send you some extracts of letters I have lately received from Col. ROBERT OLIVER; *also a Diary of the season kept by him from the time of his arrival at* Marietta, *until the 30 of March; and by your publishing the same, you will undoubtedly oblige the public in general, and in particular your customers. The extracts, you may rely, are verbatim.*

I am, Sir, Your, &c.

WILLIAM SIZER.

"*Marietta, March 3d, 1789.*

"MY DEAR SIR,

"IT is with infinite pleasure I sit down this wet day to write, as I dare say you are anxious to hear from me. As to the season, I mean the severity of the winter, you will see by the enclosed *Diary*, which you may depend is a just and true account—we have had three or four cold turns, equal in a great measure to the weather in New-England; but they were of a short duration, not more than three or four days at a time, then it would be moderate and comfortable:—We have had not the snow three inches deep this winter, nor any of long duration, not more than (in my opinion) is necessary for the good of the ground, and business of the farmer; therefore, what of the climate I have seen, am perfectly satisfied with. Now for the land. The company have resolved to give land for the encouragement of settlers, not to exceed 100 acres to one share—the land which is given, is to be such as to draw the attention of settlers. In order to find suitable land and places, a committee is chosen, of which I am one, have been out on the business—was out twenty days at one time, which gave me an opportunity of seeing the land, and can give you a better account than any other person, (except the committee) although they have been here all summer. Now Sir, after this introduction, I can say the land on the Ohio as far as I have seen, that is the bottoms, are very good; but the up-lands are broken, with hills; some of the hills are good; indeed they would all answer for wheat, or wood land, were they not so steep; but many of them are too steep for either, to be improved with comfort, but some are not. The Muskingum, and Duck Creek, are nearly the same for some miles up, then the hills grow much better; a great many of the hills last mentioned, are the best land for hills I ever saw, finely timbered with beautiful trees, viz. oaks, and hickories. I have been on the Hocheein, a stream that runs into the Ohio, about thirty five miles below this—the greatest body of good land I ever saw in my life, is in that quarter, both of bottom and upland—we travelled three days down this Creek, some part of this way the bottom land was four miles wide, and in general two, and in no place less than one; and exceeding fine hills, the whole of the land is well watered, and plenty of mill spots.

The Diary referred to above.

Arrived at the Muskingum, Nov. 18th, 1788, 4 o'clock P. M. A warm evening, rained at night.

19th, A fine day, wind N. W.

20th, Much the same.

21st, A warm morning, smoky air, very warm day, like the spring of the year, wind at S. W.

22d, Warm in the morning, clouded up by 12, black windy clouds, with rain, wind at N.

23d, Wet and lowry.

24th, Cloudy weather, little wind.

25th, Cloudy, chilly weather, wind at N.

26th, Cloudy weather, warm, with westerly wind.

27th, Much the same.

28th, Continued.

29th, Flying clouds, with snow squals, wind N.

30th, Froze considerable last night, a clear day, but little wind.

Dec. 1st, Froze the ground in the road sufficient to bear a man, blustering wind from the W. with heavy black clouds, wind shifted to N. W. continued high, but fell with the sun.

2d, Continued to freeze, wind at N. W.

3d, Ground in the road froze hard enough to bear a team, continued cold; wind westerly.

4th, Continued cold, wind westerly.

5th, Ditto, cold, wind shifted at 12 o'clock to S.W. more moderate.

6th, Raw S. W. wind in the morning, had the appearance of a storm of snow, but cleared off warm.

7th, Warm weather, hazy smoky air, southerly wind, thunder in the night.

8th, Hazy, smoky air, and warm in the fore part of the day, after part showers, a wet night, fruit taken out of the ground.

9th, Warm in the morning, some cloudy, cleared off towards night there cold, wind at N. W.

10th, Wind S. W. the cold continued, froze considerable in the night, but not the river.

11th, Wind shifted to S. W. blew fresh, continued high all night, being frost.

12th, Warm and pleasant, smoaky air, but very little frost in the ground.

13th, Continued very warm and pleasant, wind at S. W. Nine tribes of the Indians arrived about 2 o'clock P. M. in order to treat with the Governor—they saluted the garrison with their running fire from front to rear—the garrison returned the salute with one discharge of 4 cannon.

14th, Warm and pleasant, smoaky air.

15th, Warm, very pleasant, wind continued at S. W.

16th, Continued warm, but more clouds than yesterday, no frost in the ground, had the appearance of a storm, wind shifted in the night to N.-W. froze some in the night.

17th, Wind continued at N. W. cold increased, froze so hard as to undo clothes, but not the river.

18th, Wind at E. had the appearance of a storm, began to snow at 11 o'clock A. M. snowed moderately about 2 hours, snow 2 inches deep, continued cloudy.

19th, Wind shifted to N. W. in the night, cold, squally weather, froze considerable.

20th, Wind continued at N. W. cold increased, the ice came down the river plentifully.

21st, A cloudy morning, not much wind, the cold continued.

22d, Wind easterly, a cloudy morning, the cold abated, had the appearance of a storm, began to snow about 9 o'clock A. M. continued snowing four hours, snow two inches and a half deep, cleared off moderate.

23d, A cloudy morning, sun appeared but little, little wind.

24th, Wind at S. W. moderate weather.

25th, Wind easterly, weather moderate.

26th, Wind do. the weather more chilly.

27th, Wind do. weather more moderate, began to rain about dark, a wet night.

28th, Some rain in the forepart of the day, little wind, and warm.

29th, A cloudy day, no wind, and warm, the snow all gone, the top of the ground considerably thawed, rained in the night.

30th, Some cloudy, and warm, wind at S.W.

31st, Cloudy in the morning, cleared off warm.

Jan. 1st, Pleasant and warm.

2d, Cloudy, lowry day, rained in the night.

3d, Warm and pleasant, but very little wind.

4th, Wind at W. and more cold, froze considerable, wind high at night.

5th, The cold increased, the stream being clear of ice began to be frozen.

6th, Continued cold, froze hard in the night.

7th, A pleasant sun, and thawed in the day.

8th, A pleasant sun, froze in the night, ice came down the river considerably.

9th, The weather continued what may be called comfortably cold.

10th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, began to snow about 11 o'clock A. M. continued to snow all day, but very moderately, snow an inch and an half deep.

11th, Cloudy weather, moderate, little wind.

12th, Continued cloudy and moderate.

13th, Much the same.

14th, Wind shifted in the night to N. W. cold squally weather.

15th, The cold increased, wind continued at N.W.

16th, Cloudy weather, wind at W. the cold abated.

17th, Weather not so cold, but cloudy, with some snow.

18th, Wind continued at W. chilly weather.

19th, Sun appeared in the fore part of the day, clouded up and had the appearance of a storm.

20th, Wind at S. W. a cloudy day, and warm, snow all gone.

21st, A warm day for the season, but little wind.

22d, Began to snow in the night, but very little wind—continued to snow very moderately till 9 o'clock A. M. snow two and an half inches deep—continued cloudy, but warm.

23d, Some cloudy, but warm. Good snow-balling, wind S. W.

24th, Cloudy, misty, and warm.

25th, Cloudy morning, very much like April weather in New-England—the snow considerably wasted, rained in the afternoon, a wet night.

26th, Wind westerly, a cloudy day, with all small in the forenoon, in the afternoon rain—the river clear of ice, the snow all gone.

27th, Somewhat cold in the morning, and cloudy—cleared off at ten o'clock A. M.—the remainder of the day pleasant and warm.

28th, A fine warm day, but some cloudy—little wind, thunder and rain in the night.

29th, Pleasant and warm, but little wind—frosty in the night.

30th, A chilly, cloudy morning, began to snow o'clock P. M. wind westerly, continued to snow moderately till night. Snow 2 inches deep.

31st, Cleared off cold, wind N. W. some flying clouds—the cold increased.

Feb. 1st, Wind continued, some flying clouds, and sharp cold.

2d, Wind shifted to S. W. the cold abated in the afternoon.

3d, Froze considerable in the night, but pleasant sun, and thawed in the day. Maple juice ran considerable.

4th, Froze in the night, and thawed in the day—very little wind.

5th, Very much the same.

6th, No material alteration.

7th, A fine warm day, scarcely a breath of wind.

8th, A cloudy morning, rained the greatest part of the day, thundered hard in the night.

9th, A pleasant morning and day, some cloudy.

10th, A pleasant day.

11th, Much the same.

12th, Ditto.

13th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, but cleared off pleasant.

14th, A pleasant sun, but cold N. W. wind—froze hard in the night.

15th, A cold cloudy morning, cold wind, began to snow at one o'clock P. M. continued snowing till in the night—snow about 2 inches deep.

16th, A cloudy morning, with squalls of snow—cold windy day.

17th, A fine pleasant morning, some flying clouds, but pleasant day.

18th, A pleasant sun, but cold wind at N. W.

19th, Wind east—began to snow in the morning, continued to snow very moderately all day.

20th, Wind westerly, a pleasant sun, but cold wind.

21st, A cloudy morning, began to rain at 8 o'clock, continued a cold rain till 1 o'clock P. M. then ceased off pleasant and warm.

22d, Wind at west, cold weather, froze considerable.

23d, A cloudy morning, a chilly, cold day, froze hard in the night.

24th, A pleasant sun, but cold wind, froze hard, wind N. W.

25th, Much the same.

26th, Continued cold, but not so severe.

27th, A cloudy morning, had the appearance of a storm, but cleared off warm.

28th, Wind brisk at S. W. and warm—rain ran plentifully.

March 1st, A pleasant day, but little wind, sun.

2d, A warm pleasant day, wind southerly, and hard in the night.

3d A wet morning, cleared off about 12, continued cloudy.

To cover this Season at the Stable of SAMUEL [illegible], Esq. in Conway, the two [illegible] Horses, viz. BLACK-DREAD[illegible] SELIM, otherwise called the [illegible] HORSE, the noted racer—Both horses covered in Conway the last season,—they [illegible] well known, it is needless to recommend them [illegible] this to inform the public, that the DREAD [illegible] the last season one hundred and five Mares, [illegible] more than five out of the whole fail of foals—SELIM covered near as many. Constant attendance [illegible] given at the stable aforesaid, by J. BOS[illegible]

WE the subscribers being [illegible] pointed commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire [illegible] examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *WILLIAM CONKEY*, late of Pelham, in said county deceased, represented insolvent——WE therefore give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of NEHEMIAH HINDS, in Pelham aforesaid, on the following days, viz. on the last Tuesdays of May, September and February next, from one o'clock P. M. to five on each of said days; at which no accounts will be received, the fifth of May being the expiration of the term of our commission; no claims will be allowed unless they are supported by oaths or affirmations. DANIEL GRAY, NEHEMIAH HINDS, JAMES C. M'MILLEN, } Commissioners.

Pelham, April 22d, 1789.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1789.

IN Committee of the whole House, the *Order of the day* was resumed, by proceeding to fill the blanks in the Resolve, as follows.

On Cocoa, 1 cent per lb.
On Beer, *Ale* and Porter, imported in casks, 8 cents per gallon.
On do. in bottles, 24 cents pr. doz.
On Tallow Candles, 2 cents per lb.
On Wax ditto, 6 cents per lb.
On Cheese, 4 cents per lb.
On Soap, 2 cents per lb.
On Boots, 50 cents per pair.
On Shoes, Slippers, and Galloshoes, 10 cents per pair.
On unwrought Steel, 56 cents per 112lb.

On the subject of Steel, a debate ensued. Mr. Lee moved, that the article be struck out of the enumeration.

Mr. Tucker was in opinion with Mr. Lee.

Mr. Clymer and Mr. Fitzsimons, were for the duty.

On the one hand it was contended, that duty would create a monopoly in favour of a few manufactures, no ways conducive to the general advantage—that it would bear hard upon the agricultural interest, as it was an indispensible article in fabrication of implements of husbandry, &c.

On the other hand it was alledged, that three hundred tons had been manufactured the year past in Pennsylvania alone—That further encouragement would produce sufficient quantities for the consumption of the Union—and although it might operate a little unequally at first, the same objection lay against encreasing every branch—but that this was an evil that carried its own remedy with it—for, every productive business was soon overdone, and the article then diminished in value—That it was the duty of the House to go upon general principles, and not to be biassed by partial interests, when a measure appeared to be evidently calculated to promote national objects—that when the Whole system should be brought into operation, there would probably be a balance of mutual advantages derived to individual States.

The question being taken on Mr. Lee's motion, it was lost.

On Cables and tarred Cordage, a duty of 50 cents per cwt. was voted.

On untarred ditto, 60 cents per cwt.

On twine and pack Thread, one dollar per cwt.

An import on Hemp was mentioned, and urged by some observations from Mr. Scott; but gentlemen were not sufficiently prepared to ascertain the amount that might be expedient; it was accordingly deferred.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 17, 1789.

Met a greeable to adjournment.

Mr. *Sherman* moved for the order of the day.

In committee of the whole—resumed the consideration of the import proper to be laid on salt.

Mr. *Burke*, moved that the article be struck out of the enumeration.

Mr. *Lawrence*—I am not convinced, sir, by all that has been urged upon the subject, of the inexpediency of a duty upon this article—Upon the general principle, this article is, it is true, will come in, but when it is considered that it is our duty to avail ourselves of the most productive sources of revenue: When it is considered that it will operate more equally than some others, by reason of the greater consumption for the purposes of luxury than will be consumed by the poor—considering also, the low price at which salt is imported, it must be confessed a very eligible source of revenue: It has been said that it was oppressive, and would be as odious as a poll tax. As to its being oppressive, he could not conceive of it, as the quantity consumed by families upon an average, did not exceed, perhaps, three bushels per annum; which, at six cents was little more than one sixth of a dollar a year; and it was very well known, that a poll tax was common in some of the States, and had been so, time immemorial, and, no greater complaint existed as to that denomination of taxes, than against others.—The truth was, all taxes were odious, and were submitted to from principle and necessity. In the Southern governments, it has been said, that the heavy *land carriage* of this article, would enhance its value beyond all toleration—To this, it might be replied, that whatever the price of salt might be, the import would be uniform, and not in proportion to the price of the article; let salt be cheap or dear, still six cents only was the proposed duty; and if from local circumstances, some part of the Union paid an excessive price for a particular article, still it lay with them very much to lessen the price, and diminish the amount of the duty by retrenching the consumption of such article. At any rate, it was morally certain, that a balance would be produced upon the whole, when the system should be completered, by the States upon the shores of the Atlantic consuming many articles on which heavy duties would be assessed, and which were not, and would not be made use of, in the inland parts of the country—A tax upon this article had existed for some time in this State, and was collected with the same ease with other duties. There were other objections answered by Mr. Lawrence; his replies were to the point, and he concluded by wishing that article might not be erased.

Mr. *Madison*, was in favour of the duty; he considered the subject upon the principles of justice and policy, and from both determined, that the proposed duty was eligible; he was however in favour of a small one, but could by no means think of leaving the article out.

Mr. *Huntington* adverted to the facility and practability with which a great revenue was raised from this article in European countries—the duty proposed was now low, and in a great majority of instances, would be borne by those who were best able to pay.

Mr. *White*, opposed the article's being continued in the resolve, or a duty's being imposed on it—His constituents expected relief from the operation of the New Government, this would be considered as a great burthen, and have a very inauspicious influence. Five per cent he was in favour of; but the proposed sum amounted to almost 33 and a 3d per cent.

Mr. *Seat* was in opposition to the continuance of the article in the list, and observed upon the assertion that had been made respecting the people in the Western country, not consuming many articles which the sea ports paid a heavy duty upon; that every article of luxury, both of Europe, the East and West Indies had found their way 500 miles inland; and that according to their property, the people in those regions, consumed their full proportion of luxuries: He was therefore for expunging the article, as he dreaded the consequences which in his opinion, would result from an import that would be considered in so odious a light.

Mr. *Fitzsimons* observed, that justice was the great principle that should influence the decisions of that House; that it would be a poor compliment to the judgment and patriotism of their constituents, to suppose that their attachment to good government and the Constitution, depended upon a circumstance of this nature: He did not think it was in human justice to adopt a tax less injurous to the poor: he conceived that no people upon earth had higher sentiments of justice than the people of these States; and as for great sum as nearly 100,000 dollars might, according to a calculation he made, be raised with ease upon this article; he was opposed to expunging it, and hoped the duty of six cents would obtain.

The question being taken, it was voted not to expunge the article.

Mr. *Goodhue* then moved that a *drawback* should be allowed on salt used for the Fisheries, and provisions—this passed in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the duty on *salt* should be six cents per bushel; on manufactured tobacco, six cents per lb. on snuff, ten cents per lb.

Mr. *Carroll* then proposed that window and other glass, should be added to the general list of articles: This, after some debate, was acceded to, and ten per cent advalorem was voted upon window and all other glass. After considerable further debate, the committee voted that a duty of seven and half per cent. advalorem, should be laid upon all *writing, printing* and *wrapping* paper and *pasteboard*, walking sticks and horse-whips, clothes ready made, and gold and silver, and plated ware, jewelry and paste work, and upon all coaches, chariots, and other four wheeled carriages, a duty of fifteen per cent advalorem.

Upon motion the committee then rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair. A letter was then read from the Hon. Senate enclosing two orders.

A report from the joint committee appointed to determine upon the mode of conducting conferences; also respecting the election of Chaplains.—This report was accepted on the part of the House—And an order of the Senate appointing Mr. *Strong*, Mr. *Izard* and Mr. *Lee*, to join a committee of the House to consider the most eligible mode of communicating papers, bills and messages. Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *Burke*, and Mr. *Strong* were appointed.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1789.

Mr LAWRENCE introduced a petition from the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the city of New-York, praying the attention of Congress to their interests—referred to a committee of the whole.

In committee of the whole,

THE STATE OF THE UNION

was resumed, by taking up the Resolve upon Revenue.

An Import was voted upon the following article, viz.

On Anchors, 7½ pr. cent. advalorem.
Wool Cards, 50 cents pr. dozen.
Wrought Tin Ware, 7½ pr. cent advalorem.
Coal, 3 cents pr. bushel.
Every barrel Salmon, } 75 cents.
——do Mackarel }
——do. Shad, }
——quintal Fish, 50 cents.

Teas imported directly from India or China, in American ships.
Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 6 cents.
Souchong and black do. 10 cents.
Superior Green, do. 20 cents.
All other Green do. 12 cents.

Teas imported from any other country, or in foreign ships from India or China.
Bohea Tea, pr. lb. 8 cents.
Souchong and black. do. 15 cents.
Superior Green do. 30 cents.
All other Green do. 18 cents.

Some of the above articles, it was proposed by particular Members, should be struck out, for reasons which had been assigned to have other articles expunged. Wool Cards were objected to—but the Members from the eastward satisfied the committee, that the American Manufacture of that article was carried to great perfection, and there were no doubt but such a supply could be obtained, of every species of cards, made in a superior manner, as was more than adequate to the consumption of the States.

One gentleman observed, that he supposed the preference given to Teas imported in American vessels, was to encourage our shipping. So far as the measure conduced to that object, he was satisfied, and he was ready to hear arguments in favour of the trade to India—the advantages of which were doubted by some persons. The trade it was observed, was flattering to the pride of America—but it was not for revenue—it was not for necessaries—not to export superfluities—but to export the specie of our country, &c.

To these remarks it was replied. That since the revolution, the trade to India had commenced, that it was prosecuted to advantage, and was an extensive mart for a great variety of our superfluous articles—that from our local situation, we were enabled to prosecute the trade with many advantages—that it was evident, that our success has excited the jealousy of European powers, who would avail themselves of every circumstance to ruin our speculations to that quarter of the world—that therefore it was the duty of the National Legislature, to hold out every possible encouragement, to counteract the machinations of our rivals, and prevent the ruin of the trade.

It was further observed, that cash was not the only remittance to India—that immense quantities of produce were shipped, Ginseng, Lumber, Provision &c. &c.

Some objections were made to a tax on Coal, but this duty was advocated from the policy of the measure, as conducing to the promotion of Navigation, increase of seamen, & exploring the earth in search of additional mines—for it was highly probable, that the country abounded with that article.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 20.

Committee on JOHN CHURCHMAN's and Dr. RAMSAY's petition, reported.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the order of the day, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

On motion, it was voted, that the Import on all goods imported, not specified in the foregoing enumeration, excepting the following, viz.

Tin in pigs, and Tin Plates—Lead—Pewter—Wool—Raw hides—Brass—Copper in Plates—Beaver and other Furs—dying Woods, and dying Drugs—(other than Indigo,)—should be 5 pr. cent. advalorem.

Article of Tonage was the next in order—previous to entering upon which.

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved; that a *drawback* should be allowed upon all Rum, distilled from Molasses in the States, and exported to any foreign port.

Mr. MADDISON objected to *drawbacks*, as opening a wide door to defrauding the revenue—wished the gentleman to offer his reasons for the measure.

Mr. FITZSIMONS suggested, among other reasons, that it would ease the minds of our brethren of the Eastern States, who were so largely concerned in the Distilling business—that rum distilled in the country