After the Committee rose, Mr. Gerry, moved the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of collecting and stating information on the subject; also to report what further means should be adopted to promote those ends.

A desultory conversation took place on this motion, and it was contended, the latter part thereof took from the Committee of the whole, the subject which they had just been considering; whereupon a motion was made for a division of the question; and it was agreed to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Newspapers and Printing, was read a second time; the first part, relative to each Member's taking one paper at public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate to contract for Printing the Acts and Journals of Congress was agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 29.

The engrossed bill, imposing a duty on tonnage was read the third time—and passed.

A motion was made, that the bill regulating the collection of the Revenue, should be considered in a committee of the whole, on Monday next.—This passed in the affirmative.

Mr. White introduced an amendment of the rule of the House, respecting the appointment of committees by ballot—it was proposed, that all committees should be appointed by the Speaker, except when the House should order otherwise.

This was objected to by divers members—and advocated by others: Several modifications were proposed, as expedients to get rid of the mode of balloting, which was considered as tedious, and occasioning unnecessary loss of time;—but after spirited observations on both sides the question, Mr. White's motion, with every qualification of it, was lost by a large majority—and the rule of the House remains as it originally stood.——*Adjourned until Monday next.*

REVENUE BILL.

AN ACT for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of Government, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States,—That from and after the 15th day of June next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned, shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, *that is to say:*

On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions, of any state or kingdom having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon,	12 cents.
On all other distilled spirits, imported from the European dominions of such state or kingdom, per gallon,	10 cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatsoever, per gallon,	15 cents.
On all other distilled spirits, per gallon,	12 cents.
On molasses, per gallon,	5 cents.
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	25 cents.
On all other wines, per gallon,	15 cents.
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks,	8 cents.
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen,	25 cents.
On malt, per bushel,	10 cents.
On brown sugars, per pound,	1 cent.
On loaf sugars, per pound,	3 cents.
On all other sugars, per pound,	2½ cents.
On coffee, per pound,	1 cent.
On cocoa, per pound,	1 cents.
On all candles of tallow, per pound,	2 cents.
On all candles of wax or spermaceti, per pound,	6 cents.
On cheese, per pound,	4 cents.
On soap, per pound,	2 cents.
On boots, per pair,	50 cents.
On all shoes, slippers, or goloshoes, made of leather, per pair,	7 cents.
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff, per pair,	10 cents.
On candles, for every hundred and twelve pounds,	75 cents.
On starred cordage for every hundred and twelve pounds,	75 cents.
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every hundred and twelve pounds,	90 cents.
On swine or packthread, for every hundred and twelve pounds,	200 cents.
On all steel unwrought, for every hundred and twelve pounds,	56 cents.
On all nails and spikes, per pound,	1 cent.
On salt, per bushel,	6 cents.
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	10 cents.
On snuff, per pound,	6 cents.
On wool and cotton cards, per doz.	50 cents.
On coal, per bushel,	3 cents.
On pickled fish, per barrel,	75 cents.
On dried fish, per quintal,	50 cents.
On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per pound,	6 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas, per pound,	10 cents.
On all hyson teas, per pound,	30 cents.
On all other green teas, per pound,	10 cents.
On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per pound,	10 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas, per pound,	15 cents.
On all hyson teas, per pound,	50 cents.
On all other green teas, per pound,	18 cents.
On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per centum, advalorem.	
On all china, stone and earthen ware, ten per centum, ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per centum, ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all saddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either,	
On all millenary ready made,	
On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,	
On canes, walking sticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all bristles,	
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewelry & paste work,	
On anchors,	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, or parts thereof, fifteen per centum, ad valorem.	
On all other goods, wares and merchandize, five per centum, on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:	
Salt petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furrs, and deer skins.	

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandize, as aforesaid, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandizes as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per cent on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe-keeping thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country, without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed, and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of salted provision,	5 cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That there shall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum distilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the same, in consideration of the duty on the importation of the molasses, from which the said rum shall have been distilled, 5 cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandizes, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That this act shall continue and be in force until the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held hereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16. Read the third time, and passed the House of Representatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

BOSTON, June 11.

Sketch of Business in the General Court, &c.

THURSDAY, June 4.

MR. Heathaw rose in his place, and informed the House, that as it was probable the motion he was then about making would be unanimously concurred in, he should wave any exordium on the subject: He therefore begged leave to move, that a joint Committee be raised to report an address of the Legislature to THE PRESIDENT of the United States—congratulating him on his appointment to that important station—expressing their attachment to his person, and their determination to aid and assist him in every measure for promoting the common good, agreeably to the Federal Constitution. The motion was seconded unanimously, and Mr. Heathaw, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Wales were chosen on the part of the House. On the part of the Senate, Hon. Cotton Tufts, and the Hon. Thomas Dawes, are joined.

The bill for abolishing the rights of primogeniture, was read a third time and committed.

FRIDAY, June 5.

A bill for empowering Justices to inflict corporal punishments for petty thefts, was read a third time, & passed to be engrossed.

A motion was made by Mr. Read, of Meadon, "that a Committee of the House be raised, to be joined by the Hon. Senate, to take into consideration the expediency of this Court's petitioning the Hon. the Congress of the United States, that they would take into their wise consideration the amendments proposed by the Convention of this State, at the time they adopted the said Constitution,—and report:" but as it was not seconded, it subsided.

SATURDAY, June 6.

The Justices bill was read and passed to be enacted.

A great variety of private petitions, &c. was acted upon.

MONDAY, June 8.

The Secretary communicated to both branches of the Legislature, the following MESSAGE from his Excellency the Governour.

Gentlemen of the Senate; and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I AM happy in congratulating you upon the return of this anniversary, established by our free and excellent Constitution.

In a free Commonwealth, extensive enough for the great purposes of civil government and national defence; the sentiments and feelings of the people can be understood and consulted; in no other way than through a representation sufficiently numerous and frequently appointed: The clear and absolute possession of this privilege, with the certain right of transmitting it inviolate to posterity, will be considered by the good citizens of this state as a full compensation for their late glorious and arduous struggle for freedom.

As my fellow-citizens have seen fit to bestow the said office of Chief Magistrate, it affords me great satisfaction to find that they have committed their legislative concerns to men, who so well understand, and are able to carry into the important trust: And feeling myself so ably executive the important trust: And feeling myself well assured that the discussion of the public interests will be attended with candour and unanimity, I shall readily concur in those measures which shall be by you proposed for the general good of the government, and the happiness of our constituents: And may the great author of mercies so bless our endeavours as that we, & the people of the Commonwealth, may rejoice in the continuance of his divine favours, bestowed upon a free and enlightened nation.

Since the adjournment of the late General Court, a new and important era has commenced; the Government of the United States of America has been completely organized—at the head of our infant nation is placed, by the united voice of his country, One, who from his piety, wisdom and ability, is evidently designated by Heaven to unite the affections of all his fellow-citizens, and thus united, to lead them to national glory and felicity.

From the characters which form the two branches of Congress, we must possess the highest confidence in that Assembly, and are lead to anticipate from their measures, the blessings of that security and dignity, which at all times are the result of national wisdom, integrity and justice; and I believe that the good people of the great confederated Republick, may assure themselves that the principles upon which the revolution was supported, will so forcibly insinuate themselves into all the measures of that august Legislature, that no place will be opened, to those ideas of monarchy and despotism, which have long scourged other parts of the world.

But it ought ever to be remembered, that no form of government, or mode of administration, can make a vicious people happy, and that therefore, the public felicity will in a great measure depend upon the exercise of the social and private virtues, by the people of this extensive Republick.

That this Commonwealth, which constitutes so important a part of the general government, may increase its own internal prosperity, while it promotes that of the Union, we ought to support and encourage the means of learning, and all institutions for the education of the rising generation on equal distribution of intelligence being as necessary to a free government, as laws for an equal distribution of property.

Our wise and magnanimous ancestors, impressed with this idea, were very liberal and careful in the establishment of institutions for this purpose, among which that of our University in Cambridge, & that of Grammar Schools in our towns, were very important: Everyone's cessary attention will certainly be paid to the former, and I cannot but earnestly recommend to your ignorance the reason why the latter is so much neglected in the State: Should any new laws be wanted in this matter, you cannot do your country a more essential service, than providing them.

Notwithstanding the just expectations we have from the government of the United States, yet the honour and credit of the several states, are of vast importance to the citizens of them. In this state we have accumulated in the course of the late war, a very heavy debt of individuals of the community have loaned their property to support their distressed country. The resources of the Commonwealth are as well known to you, gentlemen, as they are to me, and I feel myself assured of your serious attention, to measures directed to the support of public credit, and establishment of public justice.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Legislature in their late session, the sheriffs of the several counties have been called upon to return, and settle the Executions which have been committed to them against defective collectors of publick taxes: A state of their settlements I have directed the Treasurer to lay before you.

I shall communicate to you such matters, as I may find to be necessary for the interest of government, but am very happy to inform you, that from a state of external and internal peace and quietness, no business is likely to call for your attention but the common and ordinary concerns of supporting government.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A joint Committee was appointed to answer the Governour's message, consisting of the Hon. Mr. *Wells*, and Mr. *Sumner*, from the Senate,—Mr. *Bowne*, Dr. *Fenno*, and Dr. *Eaton*, from the House.

Dr. *Farrar* laid on the table a Resolve, granting to His Honour the Lt. Governour the sum of 150l. for his services the current year. The consideration of which is assigned for to-morrow, at five o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 9.

The House proceeded according to assignment, to consider of a grant to the Lieutenant-Governour, whereupon a resolve granting to his Honour £. 150 for his services as Lt. Governour, the present year, was read and passed.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

This day the two Houses proceeded to the choice of NAVAL OFFICERS for the ensuing year—when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Boston, Thomas Melville, Esq.—Salem, Mr. Joseph Hiller.—Marblehead, Mr. Stephen Sewall.—Beverly, Josiah Batchelder, Esq.—Gloucester, Samuel Whittemore, Esq.—Ipswich, Mr. Jeremiah Stanford.—Newbury-Port, Jonathan Titcomb, Esq.—Plymouth, William Watson, Esq.—Rochester, David Wings Esq.—New-Bedford, Edward Pope, Esq.—Dighton, Thomas Church, Esq.—Barnstable, Mr. Samuel Hinkley.—Edgarton, Mr. John Pease.—Nantucket, Stephen Hussey, Esq.—York, Mr. Richard Trevett.—Pepperelboro', Mr. Nathaniel Scammon.—Portland, Mr. Nathaniel Fairbrother.—Bath, Mr. William Webb.—Wiscasset, Mr. Francis Cook.—Booth-bay, Mr. Thomas Boyd.—Penobscot, Josiah Hibbert, Esq.—Goldsboro' Alexander Campbell, Esq.—Machias, Stephen Smith, Esq.—Passamaquaddy, Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, Esq.

The COMMITTEE of FINANCE made the following Report:

Debt of the Commonwealth consolidated as it now stands,		£.1,385,692 2 4
Interest now due, proposed to be loaned,		103,906 19 1
		£.1,489,599 1 5
Reduced by the sale of Western Lands,	£.300,000;	
One year's interest due	18,000.	
By the sale of Continental Certificates now in the treasury, 90,680		408,000 0 0
Annual interest on	£.1,081,599;	1,081,599 1 5
at six per cent. is	64,896	
Civil list,	15,000	
	79,896	as great savings will be made by the operation of the new government, deduction on salaries, &c.
Excise estimated at	£.45,000	
Treasurer to issue an annual tax by warrants, for	48,000	
Leaves a surplus of	£.3,000	
in favour of the Commonwealth.	£.3,104	

The above direct tax, when proportioned to polls & estates, will not exceed 3/8 on the poll, and is £. 10, 000 less than the average tax from 1763 to 1770, when the number of inhabitants was not much more than half what they now amount to.

It appears to the committee, that the sums now due on taxes, after making an allowance of £. 12,000 for abatements and losses, are fully sufficient to discharge all demands on the treasury from warrants, due-bills, &c. and will leave a surplus of about £. 3000 in the treasury.

After this provision for the interest of the debt, the sale of Eastern Lands will operate as a diminution of the principal.

And a state Lottery may be annually instituted for that purpose.

Should this system meet with the approbation of the General Court, the Committee will report bills, to carry the same into effect.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, per Order.

In Senate, June 10, 1789.

Read and sent down.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

The House assigned Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, for considering the above report.

Yesterday the Hon General Court unanimously re-chose by joint ballot, the following officers for the ensuing year.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary.
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Esq. Treasurer.
RICHARD DEVENS, Esq. Commissary General.

EDWARD JOHNSON, who was to have been executed this day at Cambridge, for Burglary, is respited till Thursday the 25th instant.

Brookfield, June 6. 1789.

Yesterday, as a review of the militia of this town, took place the following melancholy event. In a regimental military rencontre, Mr. MILTON, as is supposed, was mortally wounded, by some of the opposing party, who fired an iron gun-rod, which appears to have struck him first across the back of his head, which laying open very thick and firm leather, probably was the only means which prevented his being immediately cut asunder.—The rod broke about four or five inches from the butt-end, and entered his left side, a little back of or below the short ribs, and passing under them in a oblique direction towards his lungs, lodged in his body, from whence by Doctor FOGG, it was extracted, with great difficulty; having made an incision between the ribs, and laid the end of the iron bare, so as to get hold by pincers, after several attempts, it was by main force brought out. He was also otherwise badly wounded in two places in his leg & arm.

He was alive this morning, but in great distress, expecting soon to pass the dark valley of death into eternity. To him how emphatically important are those words of the Jewish Lawgiver, and how worthy the attention of all, *O that they were wise: that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end.*

This very melancholy event, naturally originates the enquiry, Whether these mock fights, as they are now carried on in the country, are of so much importance, all things considered, as to render them admissible?—Was every man sober, dispassionate and prudent, it would very much alter the consideration; but with too many, at such a time, this is not the case; and consequently the danger is by no means inconsiderable. By some it is suspected whether the General Court will not deem it an object worthy their attention.

RICHMOND, May 27.

DIED, on Monday the 18th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'LEAN, Printer, at Norfolk; a native of Glasgow. In this amiable Character were blended, the polite Gentleman, kind Master, most affectionate Friend, and the universal Philanthropist.

Now mourn ye sweet Nymphs of the Dale,
For the Pride of our Village is fled:
Let Tears of Affliction prevail,
And descend like the Dew on his head.

Why withers yon Rose in its Bloom,
And why twinkle yon Stars thus so dim?
The light which they borrow'd is gone;
And Affliction is fill'd to the Brim.

A Dawn of bright Hope yet appears;
And though our dear Stephen's no more;
The Heart that dispell'd others Tears,
Shall be fill'd with Bliss evermore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

We hear the business of calico printing, is likely to be undertaken by some Europeans here. There is a great field for profit, it being supposed, that one hundred and sixty-five thousand pieces are annually imported.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

One great reason why people are disposed to evade payment of taxes for the support of government, is because they do not realize, that individual delinquency, enters into a total subversion of the public peace, happiness and security: Such invaluable blessings must be paid for: It is the ordinance of Heaven—and they are worth the purchase.

THE GREAT WHOLE, being constituted by the distinct members of society—it is of infinite importance, that every one should feel their integral consequence in the community. They should realize that they have important rights to be defended: These can be supported only by just and equal laws; and that government alone, is competent to their preservation.—That their personal security, and that of their property, are the principal objects for which laws are instituted: These ideas should enter very deeply into the mind of every citizen.—Reflections of this kind, would make the importance of good government appreciate in their estimation, and induce a cheerful and cordial payment of those revenues, without which, these important blessings cannot be realized or enjoyed.

If the principles of religion, honour, and public spirit, are weak, or lost, what effectual check can there be, to controul the unbounded pursuits of avarice? ambition, and vanity?

The effects that are naturally produced by the vanity, dissipation, and rapacity of a dissolute people, are; careless with respect to their public affairs—debility of genius—and a senseless sacrifice of their dearest interests—till they become involved in a maze of perplexity and embarrassments, and finally fall into the hands of a proud usurper.

A defect in national principles, and manners, generally precedes the ruin of a people: This deficiency is a worm at the root of national union, strength and dignity.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.

On Thursday arrived the brig Ranger, Capt. Calhoon, from a whaling Voyage, with 500 Barrels of Oil.

Capt Mooney, in a whaling Brig from this Port, was at Martin's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, in February last, and had then taken about 500 Barrels of Oil.

NORTHAMPTON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated Feb. 15.

"All Europe is amazed at the nefarious, and never hitherto heard of disobedience in the Swedish army, which has frustrated the best designs. The malcontents has long ago exited their criminal folly. The people has with a laudable zeal supported the King in defence of the country. Corps of volunteers are formed every where. The little Island Gland,* has availed 5000 young country fellows; all the other provinces have done the proportion; the superior parts of the country, which are sheltered from invasion, has passed large contributions of money and provisions. I left with the warmest emotions of joy perused the Swedish Gazettes for some time past, and am persuaded that the nation in general feel for their King and country at true Swedes.—Sweden, like all other countries, is pestered with some creatures who cannot relish the allurements of avarice and ambition. These impudent traitors pretend to be the support for public liberty, but we very well know that they were purchased, by Russian rubles and splendid promises of independence. In Finland †

* *An Island in the Baltic, 80 miles long and 6 or 10 wide.*

† *The Swedish of Russia had formed a plan for the separating that country from Sweden, under views of making it independent.*

The Senate of the United States have lowered the duty on *Rum* and *Molasses*—the latter to *three cents*. It is expected it will stand *three*, with the drawback—or *two cents* without it.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, is elected GOVERNOR—and

His Honor PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Lieut. Governour of the State of New-York.

On the 5th of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, by act, prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, and Indian meal, out of that state, by land or sea. In consequence of this act, his Excellency, the Governor of that state has issued his proclamation, commanding all persons within the state to yield implicit obedience to said act.

* * *The Subscribers for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE *are requested to call for the 4th and 5th Number.*

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now selling on very reasonable terms for CASH and many kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, wants a quantity of TOW-CLOTH and BUTTER, for which he will pay any of the above mentioned Goods.

Williamsburgh, June 15th, 1789.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April last past, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling House of LEMUEL LYON; inholder in Goshen, in said County, on Monday the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate lying in said Goshen, belonging to the children of ISAAC WALKER, late of said Goshen, deceased.

WILLIAM WHITE.
(*By order of said Court.*

Goshen, June 15th, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, a dark brown COLT, three years old, a white star in the forehead, some white on the hind feet, a natural ignor. Whoever will take up said Colt and send me word, shall have a handsome reward.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Goshen, June 14, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of Granby, that their lands are taxed to a state tax for 1788 & town tax for 1788 & 1789, committed to the subscribers to collect, as follows, viz.

Col. Joseph Gilbart's heirs, 1s. 6d. 2q. Col. Isaac Royal's heirs, 1l. 14s. 2d. 1q. Land called Dwight's land, in the east crank lot, 2s. 8d. 2q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 9th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold by Publick Vendue, at the house of Jared Smith, inholder in Granby, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

David Alvord, Collector for 1788.
Joseph Eastman, do. for 1789.

Granby, May 30th, 1789.

* * Archibald Jackson's famous English Horse will stand at Windham, on the 23d and 24th, and at Hadley the 25th 26th and 27th of June—and the remainder of the season at Westfield.