On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles,
On all china, stone and earthen ware,
On gun powder,
On all paints ground in oil,
On shoe and knee buckles,
On gold and silver lace,
On gold and silver leaf,
} 10 per centum ad valorem.

On all black books,
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard,
On all cabinet wares,
On all buttons,
On all saddles,
On all gloves of leather,
On all hats of beaver, furr, 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 clothing ready made,
On all brushes,
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewelry and paste work,
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,
} 7½ per centum ad valorem.

On all playing cards, per pack 10 cents.

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof,
} 15 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, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, 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 six cents; and on cotton per pound 3 cents.

And be it 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, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandize, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum of the expences of the said duties, in by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it 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.

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

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 merchandize, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, & which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That this act shall continue and be in force until the first 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 thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——July 4th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

On SCHOOL ORATORY.

I WOULD not willingly drop a word that might discourage any of the *useful* branches of school education—but the rage for *speaking*, or rather *spouting*, at present so prevalent in our country schools, I must confess, has, in my opinion, a very dangerous tendency.—To attempt to instruct boys in this branch, even if they are intended for some of the *professional* departments in life, at an age when they can scarcely comprehend the meaning of a plain sentence of English, is certainly very laughable. The *spirit* of a subject is the very *soul* of oratory; until they can reach *this*, they can no more become proficients in the art, than they can fly without *wings* to support them. It is full more fanciful to see twenty or thirty scholars of different ages, tempers, and inclinations, from the raw *overgrown* dunce of twenty five, down to the *lisping* boy of eight, *all* classed together, and engaged in the same *fruitless* pursuit. Many, perhaps designed for no other employment than to wield the instruments of husbandry, who by *nature* were never meant to exchange them for the more *graceful* brandish of the "*Orator's cornucopia*," laying aside the study of arithmetic and geometry, as *useless* and *unfashionable*, and with more than Demosthenian resolution struggling against every obstacle, to acquire the *awkward mimickry of our western school declaimers*.—However true the maxim in *theory* or *practice*, "*Fit orator, nascitur Poëta*," it is no less true, that to follow *nature* in every thing, we shall succeed best. It was handed down in the *Oracle* of *Delphus* to the father of orators as the safest guide in his early education; it will prove so to all who wish to copy so bright a model. In the first place the master should consult the *genius* of his scholar, and as far as possible *bend* his studies to *that*, instead of *warping* his genius to his studies. In the next place he should instruct him in those branches *only* which may prove useful to him in his particular department in life:—The art of Poetry will never come in play at the Bar, nor will the knowledge of Jurisprudence ever grace the Pulpit—these should be distinctly classed, and taught only to those who mean to make them useful in their lives. All the arts and sciences cannot be encircled in one mind—each *partially* attended to may be acquired:

"One science only will one genius fit,
"So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

A COUNTRYMAN.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, June 27.

THE engrossed bill to establish an executive department, be denominated the Department, of War, was read a third time, and passed the House.

Mr. BOUDINOT, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of amendments to the Impost and Tonnage Bills, which amendments had been disagreed to by the House, reported, That the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on some of the points in dispute.

Respecting the Impost Bill, the following amendments were then taken into consideration and agreed to.

To reduce the Duty on Rum, of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 10 cents pr. gallon.

The discrimination clause, laying a less duty on Rum imported from States or Kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be struck out; and the duty on all spirits, below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on Peer, Ale, Porter or Cyder, imported in casks, from 8 to 5 cents.

To reduce the duty on Peer Ale, Porter, or Cyder, To reduce bottles, from 22 to 20 cents.

Respecting the Tonnage Bill, the following amendments were agreed to.

That instead of wholly excluding foreign ships from the coasting trade, they might be employed in it under certain restrictions.

That all ships built within the United States, and afterward the property of foreigners should not pay more than 50 cents pr. ton.

The House then took up the next amendment of the Senate, to strike out the discriminating clause. This gave rise to some conversation, when, on the question to strike out the clause, the House divided: Ayes 25: Nays 26.

MONDAY, June 29.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue, reported a new bill, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that they had acceded to the amendments last proposed by the House, to the bill laying an impost on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States: The Secretary, then delivered in the bill.—[This bill has passed both Houses.]

Mr. SCOTT moved that the report of the Committee upon the fifth of the amendments, were as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. *Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Burke, Cadwallader, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hiester, Huntington, Jackson, Laurance, Lee, Livermore, Mathews, Moore, Partridge, Sedgwick, Sherman, Stoughton, Smith* (of Maryland), *Smith* (of S. Carolina), *Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth, White* and *Wynkoop*. 31.

NAYS. Messrs. *Boudinot, Brown, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Muhlenburgh, Richardson, Page, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Steele, Stuart, Sumpter, and Vining*. 18.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. GERRY reported a bill for regulating the pilots and light-houses.

THE SPY.

THERE is no man in the world but what has changed his opinions some time or another. And whether it be an argument of wisdom or folly, of knowledge or ignorance to be thus mutable in our thoughts, we find few in their old age tenacious of the notions which they entertained in their youth. I mean with respect to literature. Whether it be an effect of this general weakness of human nature, or of my own particular inconstancy, or, of more correct and mature consideration, I will not determine; but this I am sure of, that I cannot now think of several things as I have done formerly, without offering great violence to my present reason. I am apt now to suspect myself of design, as some are prone to flatter themselves into a conceit of their own wisdom. However, it appears evident to me that every man's experience perfects his speculation. I was formerly of opinion, and I pushed it upon my friends, that not only the *matter* of the world was everlasting, but in *form* also; but now I believe the contrary on more prudent and rational grounds. It is not to perfect as I esteemed it. Every year of my life convinces me of its decaying state. It manifestly droops and crumbles away. Therefore, by proportion of argument we ought to conclude that it is corruptible in its first principles, and consequently had a beginning and shall have an end. I do not believe it will be annihilated or reduced to nothing. Nature abhors that thought. But it shall be changed, metamorphosed, and transformed. *Una dies dabit cuncta*. One day shall consign it to ruin, and the *same* shall give it a brighter form than ever. When the earth shall become pure chrystal, and the stars shall not shine to the sun, and the sun himself be dissolved into his eternal principles of light. The orbs above and other superior elements, when their course is done, shall break their harmony, and with confused cracks and rattlings, disforge their essences into the lap of eternal *chaos*, there to be renewed and changed into far nobler forms. Moses the law-giver and chief philosopher among the Jews, says, that vegetables had existed before stars. For my own part, however, I know not that any man's reason would be received as quick as Moses's, who would assert there were certain horses, formed of the purest light, galloping up and down the infinite expanse for an indeterminate series of ages, the dust of whose feet first raised the elements out of nothing, and then their hoofs striking against the original flints of nature, begat the sparks which shall set the world on fire at last.—And God knows whether many a conflagration has not been owing to a scratch of one of the horses *nails*, although they have been attributed to other causes. Indeed we know not the nature of different beings. The sun may be but an eternal carbuncle for ought we know, and the moon but a crested saphyre; the rest of the planets but the refractions of these bright essences, and all the fixed stars but so many splinters of the eternal torch that lights the world. And after all this the earth on which we tread may be but a wart or a mole, a little silly excrescence or superfluous tumour of the elements, if not a gangrene in nature.

PARIS, April 2.

The every thing is quiet respecting political affairs, the dearness of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The Comte de Mountera, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his house: Here he was perfidied and besieged—and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his house, and *literally tore to pieces* by the populace. The Bishop of Sitteron narrowly escaped with his life, but was so ill treated, that it is supposed he will not long survive. On the other hand, the Count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a deputy for the Third Estate, the windows were let at two guineas for seeing the procession; not only the horses, but the wheels also were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's shoulders.

LONDON, May 6.

After the election of Caen, the Duke de Coigny gave a grand entertainment to the Three Orders: during the desert, the Duke calling to a farmer of Falaise, who, is one of the deputies of the lower order, said, "Well, Mr. Poullian, as you are about to sit in our national assembly, have you thought of the requisition you are to make?" "Certainly, my Lord," and what do you mean to propose?" First of all, I shall require the suppression of Pigeons, rabbits and friars." After a hearty laugh, occasioned by this odd sally, he was asked his reasons. "Why, said he, the pigeons destroy our corn in the seed, the rabits in the blade, and the friars in the flock."

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

On Saturday forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, before the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-street meeting-house;—the President and Supreme Executive Council of this state—the officers of the militia of the city & liberties—the uniform companies of calvary, artillery, and light infantry—and a large body of citizens were present.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz. the commemoration of Liberty and Independence; and a modest consideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinati: The *Day*, the Speaker represented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM—The revolution (not less extraordinary in its consequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he spoke of as one of the greatest earthly blessings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reason suggested opposition to tyranny—and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a just sense of injury, was the great characteristic of the revolt, which, quick as electric flame, spread from breast to breast throughout the continent.

The institution of the Society of Cincinati he represented as founded on a basis the most honourable, with views the most friendly, humane and patriotic; this was done by adverting to the organ of various orders which have been established in Europe, and drawing a very striking line between them, and that society to which the glorious Independence of America had given birth—even that independence which was *felt*, in some degree, in every part of the globe: for the rights of mankind, which heretofore were a theme of mere speculation, America had formished a practical lesson to the world. Here the milder administration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that spirit which had existed so universal a detestation of the African slave trade.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration is not our intention, even if it were in our power;—but the manner in which he introduced the Federal Government deserves particular notice, "without tumult and without intrigue, under the impression of prudence and necessity, the united wisdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the best means of perpetuating the fruits of Freedom and Independence. The kingdoms of Europe have since seen, with wonder and applause, the violently and peaceable adoption of a system of government, the fruits of which are *power* with *responsibility*, and *liberty* without *licentiousness*. That an event so extraordinary should have been thus speedily and happily accomplished, heaven has with all the glow of piety, to the interposition of that Being, whose Throne is exalted in the highest Heavens.

Towards the close of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of Cincinati, observed, If the experienced worth, the honour and wisdom of its members, can sanctify an institution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of association was ever necessary to blazon the merits of our illustrious WASHINGTON. the admired President of these United States—Whom God long preserve! In this short petition every virtue is ready to shout AMEN!—The name of our lamented GREEN was mentioned with those of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the course of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a *host of Heroes*, who sacrificed their lives in the service of this country.

The whole was delightfully closed with a fervent wish that no one; on *this* anniversary, would prove himself unworthy the Freedom he enjoys by a line of conduct incompatible with the *purest* pleasures—by any thing unbecoming the character of a man or of christian.

On Saturday night last, we had a severe gust of rain, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, by which the New-Castle stage boat, coming up the river, was struck and her mast considerably damaged, and though there were are a number of persons on board, no one received any hurt.

Extract of a letter from Salem, (N. J.) July 7.

"Last Sabath day evening we had a very heavy rain, attended with severe thunder, which struck the house of Mr. Joseph Sweaby, merchant, in this town, and split the chimney from top to bottom, stunned a man in the upper part of the house, and a woman in the lower part, but they soon recovered. The lightning went out of the window, and did considerable damage to the house and furniture, broke a number of things and struck several trees—it also struck a negro man [illegible] but through mercy no lives were lost."

Extract of another letter from Salem, July 7.

"It is with thankfulness we can inform the publick, that we are now cutting down our harvests and that we have the greatest prospect of the largest crops that we have had for many years, and the mail part ufe no rum in cutting of it down."

Of more than three millions of people in the United States, upwards of 600,000 are blacks. Those in New-England and Vermont are mostly free—In New-York, about one half have obtained their freedom, and the remainder fast emerging from slavery—In New-Jersey, about 8,000 of 10,600 are free—In Pennsylvania there are but few slaves. South of Pennsylvania but few blacks are free. Of upwards of 600,000 blacks, we may conclude that about 100,000 have obtained their freedom—and 500,000 are now in the most abject state of slavery. It is by some considered as unjust for America to make slaves of Negroes; therefore I would propose to free all the negroes sent to the West-India islands and sold. At 100 dollars a head, 500,000 negroes sold amount to fifty millions of dollars—The owners the 100,000 free negroes, have lost ten millions dollars by their humanity, as they call it, in setting them free. The property in Negroes, south of Pennsylvania, amounts to more than forty millions dollars! After fun than all the cattle in the northern States we fell for. It is somewhat more than a hundred years since negroes were introduced into our country—Their increase has been amazingly rapid. The children of Israel after sojourning in Egypt 430 years, amited to only 600,000 men.

PITTSBURG, June 20.

A letter from M'Harmar, wrote the beginning of this month, to an alleman in this place, mentions, that undoubted intgence had been received their of one man being killand four wounded, belonging to Judge Sinm's [illegible]s on the Miami. From every information we have eived, a disposition for war seems to prevail wne Indians who live on the Miami, and little else a series of murders may be expected, until these [illegible] to society and civilization are entirely extirpated.

Yesterday were [illegible]ght into this place and buried, the bodies of two yg men, named Arthur Graham and Alexander Cain, who had gone out the evening before to fish. There killed by the savages about two miles from this [illegible]—One was shot through the arm—both were shawked in the most shocking manner, [illegible] and [illegible] naked.

David Graham, [illegible] of one of the young men, uneasy at the long [illegible] his son, went in search of him, and found him as above described. Alexander Campbell was near to him. What the feelings of the father were upon this affecting occasion, a father under like circumstances could only imagine, but cannot be described.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.

On Friday last a House in Coventry, belonging to Mr. David Mathewson, was struck by lightning, and some damaged; a son of Mr. Mathewson, about 14 years of age, who was in the house, was killed, and several other persons were knocked down, but not dangerously hurt.

BOSTON, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, dated June 30.

"Georgia is now in the greatest distress; urge Congress to something soon, or the state is lost; the Indians have acted a treacherous part, and were we in a situation, should be chastised, at present, peace is best; but unless the general government interfere, it cannot be obtained.

"My neighbours are breaking up and leaving their crops: I fear I must follow their example; the risk is too great; I have done all that an individual could, but now despair."

On the night of the 16th ult. the dwelling-house of Capt. Samuel Cleveland, of Marlow, (Vermont) accidentally took fire, when the family were all asleep, and two of his daughters, the one 12, and the other about 14 years age, fell a sacrifice to the merciless flames.

PITTSFIELD, July 6.

One day last week a new frame of a barn, uncovered, in Williamstown, belonging Mr. Sloan, was taken by a whirlwind, from its under-pining and dashed to pieces, scarcely a whole stick of timber remained of the frame.—Several buildings situated within a few rods of the barn were not injured.

NORTHAMPTON, July 22.

The following is a copy of a presentment of the Grand Jury for Washington county, Virginia, May 2, 1789.

WE also present as a grievance, the want of a law, prescribing the oath of fidelity, and office under the federal government.

Our reasons are, that in article 6th, it is provided, "that all officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

By article 5th, the ratification of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution.

The Convention of Virginia has ratified the same, and the Congress, by a subsequent act, did fix a day to commence proceedings, from which day, it may be concluded, the federal Constitution becomes the supreme law of the land.

On first attending to the subject, we turned to the acts of the last session of Assembly, hoping that provision was made, similar to what has passed in some of the States, but there we find none. A hope still exalted, that a new assembly could remedy the evil, but on closer examination, we find they are precluded by article 1st, where it is said no EX POST FACTO law shall be passed.

Thus, of such magnitude is the omission we are complaining, that it seems to involve the public officers in a dilemma, either to exercise an authority that they are not legally invested with, which would render their decisions uncertain and vexatious, also, might be construed as an OFFENCE against the sovereign authority; or, on the other hand, to permit their functions to remain too long suspended; to the great detriment of the public weal.

Pleased with the prospect of better days; under an uniform and efficient government, when the medium of distributive justice will be conformable to the tenor of the national code, and not the local and variable system that has too long afflicted our colony. We therefore cordially agree in sentiments with an enlightened patriot, "That every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by necessity, impairs that sacred reverence which ought to be maintained for the laws of rulers, towards the constitution of a country, and forms a precedent for other breaches, where the same plea of necessity does not exist at all, or is less urgent and palpable.

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Foreman,
and 17 other Jurors.

The Society of the Cincinati of the State of Rhode-Island, at a large meeting, unanimously resolved, that Joseph Arnold, of Warwick, member of said Society, be expelled, and that his name be erased from the list of members for making a late tender of the paper currency of that State, to discharge a specie demand.

Queere— IS MATTER, SPACE and TIME infinitely divisible?

That the first is so, Martin attempts to prove in his Philosophy; but is it not to be doubted?

SIMPLEX.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Members of the Society for detecting Thieves, &c. are desired that a meeting [illegible] to be held Tuesday [illegible] August, 7 o'clock P. M. at Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE'S, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested. Those that have not paid their assessment to a quarter past [illegible] August 1787, will please to observe that notice [illegible] will be extended the Society.

By order of the Society
E. PRESCOTT, *Sec'ry.*