MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XX.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twentieth.—" *Have there not been different opinions in Congress, with regard to* " *this (i. e. to proposals appearing fair, which were* " *not so,) from whence animosities have arisen ?*"

There has never been any difference of sentiment in Congress, since the declaration of Independency, concerning any proposals of reconciliation. There have been no proposals of reconciliation made since the 4th of July, 1776, excepting twice.

The first was made by Lord Howe, who, together with his brother, the General, were appointed by the King, commissioners for some purpose or other. The public has never been informed what powers they had. Lord Howe sent a message by General Sullivan to Congress, desiring a conference with some of its members. There were different sentiments concerning the propriety of sending any members, until we knew his lordship's powers. A majority decided to send, Dr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Rutledge, were sent. Upon their report, there was a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Congress.

The second was the mission of Lord Carlisle, Governor Johnston, and Mr. Eden, in 1778. Upon this occasion again there was a perfect unanimity in Congress.

Before the declaration of Independency, Lord North moved several conciliatory propositions in parliament, in which a good deal of art was employed to seduce, deceive, and divide. But there was always an unanimity in Congress upon all these plans.

There was different opinions concerning the petition to the King, in the year 1775; and before that, concerning the non-exportation agreement. There have been different opinions concerning articles of the confederation; concerning the best plans for the conduct of the war; concerning the best officers to conduct them; concerning territorial controversies between particular States, &c. but these differences of opinion, which are essential to all assemblies, have never caused greater animosities than those which arise in all assemblies, where there is freedom of debate.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

LETTER, XXI.

AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 27, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twenty-first.—" *Are there no mal-* " *contents in America, against the government,* " *who are otherwise much inclined for the American* " *cause, who may force the nation, or Congress, a-* " *gainst their resolutions and interests, to conclude a* " *peace ?*"

There is no party formed in any of the Thirteen States against the new constitution, nor any opposition against the government, that I have ever heard of, excepting in Pennsylvania, and in North-Carolina. These by no means deserve to be compared together.

In Pennsylvania there is a respectable body of people, who are zealous against Great-Britain, but yet wish for some alterations in their new form of government: yet this does not appear to weaken their exertions; it seems rather to exite an emulation in the two parties, and to increase their efforts.

I have before explained the history of the rise and progress of the party, in North-Carolina, consisting of Regulators and Scotch Highlanders; and General Howe has informed you of their fate. This party has ever appeared to make North-Carolina more staunch and decided, instead of weakening it.

The party in Pennsylvania will never have an inclination to force the Congress, against their interests, to make peace; nor would they have the power, if they had the will.

The party in North-Carolina, whose inclination cannot be doubted, is too inconsiderable to do any thing.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1789.

ON the report of the committee appointed the 3d June, to consider the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the several States in the Union—

Resolved, That in ten days after the passing of every act of Congress during the present session, or until some other regulation shall be adopted, twenty-two printed copies thereof, signed by the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and certified by them to be true copies of the original act, be lodged with the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause to be transmitted, two of the said copies so attested as aforesaid, to each of the Supreme Executives in the several States.

FRIDAY, June 5.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk—who informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House on the resolution of the 4th June, upon the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the Executives of the several States in the Union. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 8.

" In the House of Representatives of the United States, Thursday, the 28th of May, 1789.

" On motion, Resolved, That every such member of the present Congress, as is not yet furnished with a set of the journals of the late Congress, shall on application to the keeper of the records and papers of the said late Congress, be entitled to receive a complete set of such journals,

" Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Read and concurred, and the Secretary carried a message to the House of Representatives accordingly. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12,

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the committee therefor appointed, reported " a bill to establish the judicial courts of the United States," which was read the first time, and Monday, the 22d of June, was assigned for the second reading.

Ordered, That Mr. Butler be added to the committee, appointed " To consider and report a bill defining the crimes and offences that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, and their punishment." Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Ordered, that a committee, to consist of Mr. Butler, Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Lee, be appointed to arrange and bring forward a system, for the regulation of the trade and intercourse between the United States and the territory of other powers in North-America, and the West-Indies, so as to place the same on a more beneficial footing.

The committee appointed May the 9th, to view the rooms in the city-hall, and to confer with a committee of the House of Representatives appointed for that purpose, reported: Ordered, That the report lie for consideration.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 19.

The committee appointed May 9th, to view the rooms in the city-hall, and to confer with a committee of the House of Representatives appointed for that purpose, reported in part—

That the two rooms on the first floor in the south-west angle of the said hall, are not necessary for the accommodation of Congress, and that the Mayor of the city be notified thereof, that the said rooms may be occupied by such persons as the corporation may employ to take charge of the building.

Read and accepted, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk; who brought to the Senate, the concurrence of the House, upon the report of a committee appointed May the 9th, to view the rooms in the city hall; and a bill. entitled, " An act for establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," which had passed the House of Representatives, and to which the concurrence of the Senate was desired. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill, entitled, " An act for establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Proceeded in the second reading, " A bill to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," and after debate—Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 29.

The bill, entitled " An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," was carried to the House of Representatives, with amendments as agreed to on the 27th. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

The following short account of the Palace of the THUILLERIES, may amuse some of our readers.

THIS palace is so called, because built in a place where tiles were formerly made.

It was begun in 1554, by order of Catherine de Medicis.—Henry IV finished it in 1600.—Lewis XIV carried it to perfection, and gave it all the beauty that is remarked in all its elegant apartments.

It is composed of five pavilions, and four bodies of lodging rooms, in which the architecture is admired, tho differently executed.—The sculpture is by the principal masters.—The whole is built upon a right line about 170 fathoms long.

The large pavilion in the centre is adorned with columns of marble.

In the inside of the palace many things are to be observed. In the King's great apartment the most celebrated painters of the 16th century emulated each other, under the conduct of LE BRUN.

The cielings are adorned with representations of armies, battles, and a great variety of allegorical figures, in painting, stucco, and sculpture.

The cieling of the gallery of the ambassadors is much admired; it is copied after the Farnesian Gallery at Rome—painted by ANNIBAL CARRACCI.

The Theatre is one of the most striking objects that one finds in the palace of the Thuilleries: The grandeur, the disposition, and the riches of it are all of surprizing beauty: It will hold eight thousand persons, and all be commodiously seated. The ceiling was painted by COYPEL, after the Cartoons of LE BRUN.

This palace has been neglected till within a few years, when the present Queen had some of the apartments fitted up in elegant taste, for her own particular accommodation.

Some account of the gardens of the Thuilleries in our next.

EXTRACTS.

FEAR was never a friend to the love of God, or man, to duty, or conscience, truth, probity, or honor: It therefore can never make a good subject, a good citizen, or a good soldier, and least of all a good christian.

The world has substituted *good manners* in the place of *good nature*: Whoever conforms to the former, is dispensed with from any observance of the latter.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

DECEMBER 12.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/3.	Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum, 4/9.	Do. 18. inch do. 18/
St. Croix, do. 4/8.	Butt white oak staves, 35/.
Country, do. 2/10.	Pipe do. do. 9l.
Molasses, 2/6. a 2/7.	Hogshead do. do. 6l. 10/.
Brandy, 5/9. a 6/.	Do. do. heading, 8l.
Geneva, 5/.	Irish barrel do. staves, 3l. 5/.
Do. in cases, 28/. a 29/.	Hogshead red oak do. 5l. 5/.
Muscovado Sugar, 80/. a 72/.	Do. French do. 5l.
Loaf, do. 1/3.	Hogshead hoops, 4l.
Lump, do. 1/1½.	White oak square timber per square foot, 10d.
Pepper, 3/3	Red wood, per ton, 28l.
Pimento, 1/9. a 2/.	Fustick, 10l.
Coffee, 1/8. a 1/9.	Beaver, per lb. 12/. a 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/. a 6/.	Otter per skin, 9/. 32/.
Do. French, 18/.	Grey fox, 4/7.
Rice, 22/.	Martin, 4/10.
Superfine Flour, 45/.	Racoon, 3/6 a 7/6.
Common do. 42/.	Muskrat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye do. 25/.	Beaver hats, 64/.
Indian Meal, 18/.	Castor do. 48/.
Rye, 4/9. pr. bush.	Chocolate, 14d.
Corn, (Southern) 4/.	Cocoa, 70/. a 80/.
Do. (Northern,) 4/3. a 4/6.	Cotton, 1/9.
Beef, first quality, 45/. a 48/.	Tar, pr. bar. 18/.
Pork, first quality, 70/. a 75/.	Pitch, 16/.
Oats, 1/7.	Turpentine, 16/.
Flax-seed, 5/6 a 5/9.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21/.	Do. York, 4d. a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron, 28l. a 30l.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3½d.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½d.
Swedes do. 45l.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3½d.
Russia do. 30l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Pig-iron, 8l 10/. a 9l.	Do. bars, 68/.
German steel, per lb. 9d.	Do. Shot, 68/.
Nails American, by cask. per. lb. 4d. 14d.	Red lead, 68/.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. dry, 95/.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.	White do. in oil, 5l. 12/.
Do. do. do. 10d.	Salt-petre hams, 7½d.
Do. do. do. 12d.	Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Do. do. do. 20d.	Mould do. 11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do, 24d. 7½d a 8½d.	Tallow dipt, 9½d.
Pot ash, per ton, 39l. a 40l.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Pearl ash, 48l a 50l.	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2/3.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Mackarel per barr. 26/. a 30/.	Country do. 5d.
Herrings, 18/.	Butter, 1/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10d.	Hyson tea, 11/. a 12/.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Sequin do. 6/6.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Bohea do. 2/3.
Logwood unchipped, per ton. 8l.	Ginseng, 3/. a 4/6.
Do. chipped. 14l.	Starch Poland, 7d.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10l. 10/.	Snuff, 2/3.
1 inch do. 5l.	Allum salt, water measure, pr. bush. 3/6.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.	Liverpool do. 2/.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60l. a 90l.
1 inch do. 3l. 10/.	Port, 46l.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5/.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.	Teneriff, 4/.
1 inch do. 4l.	Fyall, 3/3.
Pitch pine scantling, 3l. 8/.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 8l.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 1l. 10/.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 36l.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 8/.	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4/.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1l. 10/	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50/. a 56/.
	Spermaceti do, 6l.
	Shake-down hhds. 3/6

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JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28. 1780.

☞ *MR. ADAMS's LETTERS which have appeared in the Gazette, are part of a series, 26 in number, wrote by his Excellency in Holland—the whole are published in a pamphlet of 64 pages, which is to be sold by Messrs.* Berry & Rogers, *Hanover-Square, Mr.* Robert Hodge, *Queen-Street, and by the Editor hereof.*

Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oswego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]