

and the subject had been treated with attention and harmony, he wished for the satisfaction of every gentleman who thought with him—that a full and particular statement might be made of the facts adduced, as also of the reasons on which the judgment of the House shall be founded.

Mr. VINING: I cannot conceive, Sir, what new facts can be adduced, that should render a recommitment necessary.—The House is already in possession of those, set forth in the petition, and they are conceded to on the part of Mr. SMITH; from these facts the only question before the House in my opinion is this: Was Mr. SMITH, a citizen at the time of his election, or not? As to establishing a precedent, I do not think it will be of any importance: Every election stands upon its own merits, and therefore the utility of filling the journals, with a long account of this business is not obvious.—A simple entry, that the fact advanced by the petitioner is not supported; and that Mr. SMITH, was eligible to a seat in this House is sufficient.—We are already in possession of a competent idea of every fact that can be adduced, and all that remains to the House to do, is to decide upon them.

Mr. JACKSON observed, that although he had a great regard for the Hon. member, whose election was the subject of discussion—he thought that too much care and attention could not be paid to the subject, and he hoped the House would not be precipitate in its decision: Volumes (he said) would not be too much, to do justice to a point of this importance.—On one side, it is true, there are the feelings of an individual to be considered; and on the other, the interest of three millions of people.—He hoped the subject would be fully discussed. It materially affected the circumstances of the State, he had the honor to represent; and much, very much depended upon the decision of that House. He was in favour of the recommitment.

Mr. CARROLL, Mr. THATCHER, Mr. LIVERMORE and Mr. GERRY, severally made some short remarks.

One gentleman having observed, that a recommitment, and a full and particular statement of facts, might be productive of further communications from Doctor RAMSAY, Mr. SMITH rose to enquire, whether Doctor RAMSAY was to be sent to, to know if he had any reply to make? if that was the case, he should think proper to withdraw his documents.—He then observed, that the business of the eligibility of his election, had been fully discussed in Carolina, and the result was, his being chosen by a large and respectable majority.—That Doctor RAMSAY, although a resident in the same place with himself, had never intimated a design to controvert his election, nor had he ever received the least intimation of it, till his appearance on the floor of the House.

The vote being called for, for the recommitment, it passed in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. SMITH then recited a number of facts, relative to his eligibility, with observations—in proof of these, he read various passages from the laws of the State of South-Carolina.—The first fact mentioned was, that in less than one year after his arrival in his native place, he was elected a Member of the General Assembly, although the law requires three years residency; which plainly proved that he was considered a citizen, though absent: That in nineteen months after, he was elected a Privy Counsellor, though five years residence are requisite; an additional evidence of his citizenship: That the act passed in 1778, referred to by Dr. Ramsay, requiring an oath within a period, which rendered it impossible for him to take it, being then in Europe, could not possibly have any reference to him: That none of his property had been confiscated while he was abroad: That on the contrary, his absence had been sanctioned by a law of the State, allowing their young men to tarry in Europe for a limited time, to complete their education: That he had held property in Carolina during the war which had paid taxes: That no alien could hold an estate: That he had loaned money to that State, to carry on the war: That although the law required naturalization previous to election to any office, yet he had been repeatedly chosen without that previous requisite: That he was admitted to the bar immediately on his arrival, though four years probation were required. He observed, that he could have produced many evidences of his having always considered himself an American during his residence in Europe, had he expected an event of this nature: He would just observe, that he tarried two months in France, during the war, and was introduced as an American to the Ambassadors, Mr. FRANKLIN and Mr. ADAMS: That in 1782 he embarked for America, to share the fate of his country; but being shipwrecked, he was necessitated to defer prosecuting the voyage till October, 1783. Many other particulars were added.

After this, a variety of motions was introduced, and many ingenious observations were made by several members, particularly some on the subject of citizenship, &c. which we have not time to detail.—At about half after three o'clock, the following vote was determined by yeas and nays,

viz. That from the most mature consideration and investigation of facts, it appears to this House, that WILLIAM SMITH, member from South-Carolina, had been seven years an inhabitant of the United States, previous to his election.

This passed in the affirmative.—36 yeas, one nay.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The REAL STRENGTH of a NATION.

An ODE.

“WHAT constitutes a State?  
Not high rais'd battlement, or labour'd mound,  
Thick wall or moated gate:  
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd:  
Not bays, and broad-arm'd ports,  
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride:  
Not flarr'd and spangled courts,  
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride;  
No:—MEN—high minded MEN,  
With pow'rs as far above dull beasts endu'd,  
In forest, brake, or den,  
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;  
Men, who their DUTIES know,  
But know their RIGHTS, and knowing, DARE MAINTAIN,  
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,  
And crush the Tyrant, while they rend the chain.  
These constitute a State;  
And Sovereign Law, THATS STATE'S COLLECTED WILL,  
O'er thrones and King's elate,  
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.  
Smit by her sacred frown,  
Fell DESPOTISM resign'd his iron rod;  
And Britain's once-bright crown  
Hides his faint rays, and trembles at her nod.  
Such is COLUMBIA'S land,  
Fairer than e'en Britannia's boasted shore!  
Here FREEDOM takes her stand,  
And bids Americans be slaves no more!  
Since all must life resign,  
Thou' sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,  
'Tis folly to decline,  
And steal inglorious to the silent grave.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23, 1789.

Yesterday the first Act passed by the Congress of the United States, prescribing the form of the oath to be taken by all persons holding offices under the Government of the United States, and of the individual States, and the manner of administering the same, was presented to THE PRESIDENT, for his signature, by a committee of both Houses.

Yesterday his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Minister of Spain, gave an elegant entertainment to the Diplomatic Corps, and other Characters of distinction, at his Hotel in Broad W. Y. Same day arrived in town from Virginia, the Hon. WILLIAM GRAYSON, Senator of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Dr. PRICE, dated Hackney, March 5, 1789.

“A discovery seems to have been made here, since Mr. PITT came into administration, that the United States are of no use to us.—What a pity it is this discovery was not made before the commencement of the late war, and the shocking waste of blood and treasure it occasioned? We have lately been in a state of great confusion here, in consequence of the King's insanity; it is given out that he is now well, and that he will reassume the government in a few days; but should his recovery be a partial recovery, or should he relapse, of which there is great danger, party disputes will run higher than ever among us, and our government may become a scene of tumult and distraction: At the same time, the connections into which we have lately entered with Prussia, Hesse, and the Stadtholder, render it almost impossible for us to avoid being involved in another war, should not peace take place on the continent next summer; and it is indeed to me wonderful, that any persons among us can look to another continental war so soon after the last, without terror—but amidst this darkness, I trust in that Providence which orders every thing for the best, and often makes calamities the most dreadful, the causes of the greatest good.—This observation has been remarkably verified by the consequences of the American war. It was this war that gave rise to that spirit of Liberty, which is now working through Europe, and that will probably gain for France a free constitution: And it was this war that has gained for your country that Independence which I hope will terminate in a Form of Government that will be an example to the world. Mr. Adams has with great ability contributed to this, by proving, with abundant evidence, the necessity of a separation of the judicial, executive, and legislative power—and of a distribution of of the legislative power in particular, between three Independent States—I think it scarcely possible to read his observations on this subject, in answer to Nedham and other writers, without conviction.”

Last Thursday evening was held in the Assembly Room, the half yearly exhibitions in elocution by the young gentlemen in Mr. Campbell's grammar school, in presence of a crowded and very respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen; when those young candidates for fame, delivered a few valuable pieces in prose and verse; a few of which were in Latin, and rendered into that language from the English by the speakers themselves.

With much applause and satisfaction the company beheld the very great progress which the pupils in general have made in the art of delivery; while sundry of them have attained to such proficiency in it as is truly amazing.

EPITOME OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the Ship Wilson, Capt. M'Evers, from Liverpool. [Sweden, Feb. 20.] Another revolution has been effected in this Kingdom by its Sovereign: This was done by seizing the principal Nobility, and confining them in the Castle of Frederichshoff: The Kingdom by this manœuvre is deprived of one of its principal branches.

[Denmark, Feb. 24.] Great preparations are making for war—and the campaign will open early. Seven or eight ships of the line will be ready to sail as soon as the rivers are clear of ice: Ministry have sent orders to raise 4000 sailors in Norway.

The citizens of Geneva have restored their ancient Constitution, and have demanded of France, Sardinia, and the Canton of Berne, the Guarantee of the Republic.

The triple alliance between Holland, Great-Britain and Prussia, is in great forwardness.—The King of Great-Britain's recovery will be celebrated with great joy at the Orange Palace.

At Constantinople there has been a great insurrection, which lasted three days, occasioned by the ill success of their arms.

[London.] The Imperial Joseph is again mounted on his military hobby horse. Brigades, troops, cannon and warlike stores, are at present marching and countermarching in every quarter of Germany. He declares that he will on no account whatever renew the truces with the Turks, and is now seriously determined that no treaty whatever shall stop his progress till he arrives at Constantinople, which he is determined to level to the ground.

The question now depending between the Court and the Parliament is not on the Regency; but is, Whether the Crown of Ireland be imperial and independent, or united to and inseparable from the Crown of England?

The importation of Bread, Flour, Indian Corn, Live Stock, into Newfoundland, in British bottoms, and navigated according to law, is permitted for seven months, from 30th June next—by an Order of the King and Council, dated March 16.

[Paris.] The population of this city and suburbs for the Year 1788, is as follows: 20,708 christenings; 19,959 deaths; 5375 marriages; 5822 foundlings.

[Bruxelles.] The paragraph which asserted that the Brabanters had submitted to the demands made by the Emperor is false: On the contrary they remain firm and inflexible in their resolutions not to comply, though from threats, he may proceed to threats.

The flame of Liberty, which for ages has illuminated the English Hemisphere, will ere long burn as bright in this quarter.

The Nobility of France appear inclined to frustrate the beneficent views of the Monarch in the States Convention.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Philadelphia, May 20.] The season for summer goods being now at hand, it is hoped the friends of American manufactures will not forget the excellent brown and white thread and cotton hosiery made here, known by the name of Germantown Stockings. They are cheaper, and much more lasting than those of any nation in Europe.

The laudable example exhibited last year by persons of all circumstances, and in all situations, in wearing the twilled and plain Jeans and Fustians made at the Philadelphia Factory, we trust will be renewed this season. These articles may now be constantly procured at the stores of Messrs. Wood & Thornly, near the Fountain Inn, Chestnut-street, of Messrs. Mendenhall & Cope, in Second street, opposite Christ-Church, and at the factory in Market street. Also cotton sheetings, fancy stripes for waistcoats, coarse linens, &c.

[Hartford, May 18.] Last Thursday the General Election was held in this city, when the votes of the Freemen being returned, it appeared, that His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq. was appointed Governor, and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency John Collins is selected Governor, and the Hon. Daniel Owen, Esquire, Deputy Governor, of the State of Rhode-Island.

ERRATUM.

In Mr. JACKSON's observations in the Gazette of Saturday last, for "Dry Tax," please to read, Direct Tax.

ARRIVALS.

At the port of New-York.

Table with columns for day of arrival and ship name/duration. Includes entries for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.