

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

are uncontrovertably true, there was no use in inferring them.

The question was then taken on Mr. LEE'S motion, and negated.—34 against 18.

The next question was on the original motion of Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. TUCKER was opposed to settling any principles whatever. He declared that the majority for fixing on any set of principles could not govern his mind with regard to the fact. If on the whole, he did not think that place the best which the principles adopted by the committee should seem to lead to, he certainly could not vote for it.

Mr. MADISON moved that the word "wealth" be struck out. He observed that population and extent of territory are the only main principles which ought to govern. Government is intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be so favored, that they may easily transmit their grievances, and receive those blessings the government is intended to dispense. The rich are certainly not less able than the poor to resort to the government, or to establish the necessary means of securing its advantages. If there are any superior advantages to be enjoyed from the presence of the government, I rather suppose that it ought to move towards those who most want its protection.

The question on this motion was taken and negated.—Ayes 22—Noes 27.

The question was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. SCOTT, and carried.—Ayes 35—Noes 14. (To be continued.) (Daily Adv.)

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

Mr. SENEY, of the committee appointed to take into consideration the memorial of JOHN WHITE, late Continental Commissioner of Accounts for the State of Pennsylvania, and his Assistants brought in a report, which was in favor of granting the prayer of the memorial.

In Committee of the whole on the subject of a permanent residence.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. FITZSIMONS yesterday, were read, and taken into consideration. Several objections were made to the idea of purchasing the soil for the federal residence, as it would subject the States to a heavy expence, which might be avoided. The Constitution, it was said, contemplated a cession of territory by the States for the purpose. To this it was replied, that the word cession referred to the jurisdiction, and not to the soil—and examples were adduced to show that cessions of territory do not imply any thing more than a transferring of the jurisdiction—as, after such cessions, the property of individuals is not changed.

The committee could not agree upon filling up the blank before the word "years", respecting the temporary residence, five, four, three, two, and one were negated.—It was at length agreed to pass it over, and to take it up in the house.

The blank before the word "dollars" was filled with "one hundred thousand"—time, to be repaid in "twenty years"—interest at not more than 5 per cent. pr. ann. These resolutions were then adopted by the committee, and reported to the house.

A motion for adjournment being negated, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report.

Mr. LEE introduced a new preamble as an introduction to this business—which after some discussion was withdrawn.

The first resolution (Mr. SCOTT'S) was then agreed to by the House.

Mr. LEE again proposed to strike out "east bank of the Susquehanna" and to insert "north bank of the Patowmac": This produced further debate, which lasted so long as to preclude a decision this day. Adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

In Committee of the whole on the subject of the permanent residence.

Mr. LEE'S motion in favor of the Patowmac was taken up, and the ayes and noes being called for by that gentleman, the motion was negated.—29 to 21.

Mr. VINING moved to strike out "east bank of the Susquehanna" and insert "the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware." He enforced this motion by stating the advantages in point of situation, healthiness of climate, provisions, and immediate accommodations: The last of which he urged with additional energy, as it would supercede the necessity of the great expence attending the Susquehanna. On this question Mr. VINING called for the ayes and noes, which were noes 32, ayes 19—so the motion was lost.

Mr. BOUDINOT brought forward a motion founded upon some resolutions of the late Congress respecting the permanent residence. He went into a general discussion of the principles that ought to influence Congress in all its decisions, more especially on a subject of this magnitude and importance. He stated a variety of objections to the Susquehanna, and moved that it be struck out, to insert Patowmac, Susquehanna, or Delaware: If this is agreed to, said he, I shall move for a committee to go to these several places, that a thorough investigation of the whole business may be had, previous to a final decision. The ayes and noes being called, there appeared 23 ayes—28 noes—so the motion was negated.

Mr. BOUDINOT then moved to insert "on either side the banks of the Delaware, not more than 8 miles above or below the lower falls. The ayes and noes being called, were, noes 46, ayes 4.

It was then moved to strike out the word "east" before bank: This was determined in the affirmative, by a majority of one, the ayes and noes being called.

It was then moved by Mr. LEE to insert, after the words "Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania," or Maryland. This motion was negated.—ayes 26—noes 25.

Mr. VINING moved that "the borough of Wilmington" be inserted, as the temporary residence of Congress: This being seconded, the ayes and noes were called on the question, which was lost—ayes 21—noes 30.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out "New-York," and insert Philadelphia, as the temporary residence. The ayes and noes being called, the same was lost, there being 29 in the negative, and 22 in the affirmative.

A motion for adjournment being put and lost, the house proceeded and completed the resolutions: The time to be allowed for erecting the buildings, is fixed at four years.

A committee, consisting of Mr. AMES, Mr. LAURANCE, and Mr. CLYMER, was appointed to prepare and report a bill to carry these resolutions into effect.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill for altering the department of foreign affairs into the department of State, and attaching thereto certain additional duties. The salary bill, for the officers of the Executive Department, the bill for compensating the services of the President and Vice-President, and the bill for compensating the Members of both Houses, all with amendments.—Adjourned.

The ayes and noes upon the above interesting questions were called so frequently, that we have not room for their insertion this day; but they shall appear in our next.

Petitions from the Freemen of the towns of Providence, Newport, &c. upon the operation of the collection and tonnage laws were read, and referred to a committee already appointed to take into consideration the memorial respecting North-Carolina, &c.

Mr. BOUDINOT presented a petition from fundry inhabitants of the State of New-Jersey, chiefly practitioners in law, respecting the place pointed out in the judiciary bill for holding the district courts in East New-Jersey, and praying that Perth Amboy may be the place for holding those courts.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of the Executive Department.

The first amendment was to add 500 dollars to the salary of the Secretary of State—which being agreed to, his salary is 3500 dollars.

The second was to reduce the salary of the Auditor from 1500 dollars, to 1250—this was disagreed to.

The third, to strike out 1600 dollars, the salary of the Treasurer, and insert 2000. Disagreed to.

The fourth, to strike out 500 dollars, from the salary of the Governor of the Western Territory.

This amendment was opposed, as involving the diminution of a salary which was annexed to two very important and expensive offices. The amendment was disagreed to.

The fifth, to strike out 1500 dollars, the salary of the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to insert 1700. Disagreed to.

The sixth was to give the principal Clerk to the Treasury, a salary of 600 dollars. Agreed to.

The seventh was to empower the heads of the departments to appoint their respective clerks. Agreed to.

And the last was to raise the salaries of the inferior Clerks to 500 dollars—which was agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to THE PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT, was next taken up: The Senate proposed that the Vice-President should receive 6000 dollars, pr. ann. This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the two houses, and their respective officers were next read. In the first amendment the Senate adheres to its former resolution respecting a discrimination.

It was then moved by Mr. LIVERMORE, that the house should recede from their disagreement to this amendment of the Senate.

This was seconded by Mr. BENSON—who observed, that the Legislature is now brought into such a situation, as that if the house should refuse to recede from their disagreement, there is the greatest danger of a dissolution of the government: And as the discrimination is not to take place till the end of six years, it may be considered as an appeal to our constituents, who will undoubtedly determine the matter for the Legislature in that period.

The vote being taken on the motion to recede, it passed in the negative. It was then voted that a conference should be requested with the Senate upon this business—and Messrs SHERMAN, TUCKER, and BENSON were appointed Conferrees on the part of the House.

The amendments to the bill providing for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, &c. were read and agreed to by the house.

Mr. CARROL presented a representation from the inhabitants of George Town on the Patowmac, on the subject of the permanent residence of Congress. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. GERRY moved a resolution to the following effect: That monies shall not be drawn from the Treasury unless by appropriations, made and confirmed by Congress, subsequent to the 4th of March last. Laid on the table.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for establishing Judicial Courts. Some progress was made in the 4th section. Adjourned.

FREDRICKSBURG, AUGUST 27.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. died at her house in this town, Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON, aged 82 years, the venerable mother of the illustrious President of the United States, after a long and painful indisposition, which she bore with uncommon patience. Though a pious tear of duty, affection and esteem, is due to the memory of so revered a character, yet our grief must be greatly alleviated from the consideration that she is relieved from the pitiable infirmities attendant on an extreme old age.—It is usual when virtuous and conspicuous persons quit this terrestrial abode, to publish an elaborate panegyric on their characters—suffice it to say, she conducted herself through this transitory life with virtue, prudence and christianity, worthy the mother of the greatest Hero that ever adorned the annals of history.

O may kind heaven, propitious to our fate,
Extend that HERO'S to her lengthen'd date;
Through the long period healthy, active, sage;
Nor know the sad infirmities of age.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 9.

It appears by the public papers from all quarters, that the States are more and more coalescing under the new government: Their respective Legislatures and Judiciaries are taking and subscribing the oath to support the new Constitution: And the people are turning their eyes to its benign operations, as to their hope and confidence.

Recent accounts state, that NORTH-CAROLINA and RHODE-ISLAND will very probably soon come into the federal Family: In the mean time the Legislature of the Union, are paying all due attention to their representations and petitions upon those parts of the revenue Laws which bear hard upon them, by reason of their present alien situation.

It has been observed that a vein of ill nature is predominant in most of the strictures upon the operations of the general government which have appeared in the papers: The motives of gentlemen whose characters are irreproachable, have been impeached: Opprobrious epithets have been applied: and the decisions of the majority have been reprehended in a stile more indicative of spleen, party, envy, and disappointment, than of the least traces of patriotism: But it is a consoling reflection, that the carping of these restless votaries of confusion, are very generally despised and reprobated.

There is much wisdom in the Fable of the old man who sat out to cary his ass to market:—For he that thinks he can please every body, will find himself miserably mistaken.

Perhaps this Fable applies to no profession more aptly, than to that of Printers: But at this moment a very useful lesson may be drawn from it by legislators.—It is very desirable to give universal satisfaction, but as this is impossible, the conclusion is, to act agreeable to the dictates of the best light and information that presents.—This will satisfy the reasonable and patriotic mind: But carpers and popularity seekers are the most arbitrary of all mankind, and it is in vain to expect they will ever be satisfied.

THEATRICALS.

The principal part of the entertainment at the Theatre, on Monday evening, was the new comedy, entitled "THE FATHER, or AMERICAN SHANDYISM," the production of an American, a young gentleman of this city.—This circumstance occasioned a crowded house; and from the reiterated plaudits which followed almost every exhibited incident, it is presumed that the public taste has very seldom been gratified in a higher degree.

The parts were very judiciously assigned, and supported with great animation and propriety.

The PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE were finely adapted, and their delivery received uncommon applause.

A correspondent observes, that sentiment, wit and comique humour are happily blended in that most ingenious performance "THE FATHER, or AMERICAN SHANDYISM;" nor is that due proportion of the pathetic which interests the finest feelings of the human heart, omitted. The happy allusions to characters and events, in which every friend to our country feels interested—and those traits of benevolence which are brought to view in the most favourable circumstances, conspired to engage, amuse, delight, and instruct the audience through five acts of alternate anticipations, and agreeable surprizes.—This Comedy bids fair to be a favorite entertainment, and a valuable acquisition to the stage.

Wife men have frequently remarked, that as vices are more effectually obviated by education than by penalties, so improper customs and manners are better corrected by the mild influence of example; than by means more severe and less captivating. It is much to be wished that all whose situations and characters naturally tend to excite imitation, were well apprized of the importance of their conduct in this respect. There are doubtless many customs as well as pleasures which, although lawful, are not advisable; and therefore had better be declined: Among these the expensive and ostentatious parade of mourning on the death of relations may be numbered. In whatever causes it may have originated, or by whatever policy it may in other countries have been countenanced, we have much reason to believe that in America it is inexpedient. It certainly produces no good to the public, that can compensate for its inconveniences to individuals, especially as foreign and not domestic manufactures are encouraged by it. The memorable Congress of 1774 thought it necessary to correct the errors of this custom; and circumscribe it within the bounds of decent economy and rational simplicity. Their sentiments were then generally adopted, and until within a few years generally prevailed: But the force of former habits, combined with certain other causes, gradually prompted so many to relapse into the preceding fashion, that the one introduced by Congress, notwithstanding all its evident advantages, has been losing ground, and would probably in the course of a few years have been laid aside, had not the example of our patriotic PRESIDENT interposed to revive it. We lament that the death of an affectionate and amiable mother, presented the occasion: circumstanced as he is, all regard to expence must have been out of question, and filial attachment probably suggested and urged those conspicuous manifestations of grief and respect which a custom but too universal seemed to require: Public considerations, however, appear to have prevailed; and it gives us pleasure to inform our fellow-citizens, that the President and his lady, together with all his family, wear the mourning which the Congress of 1774 recommended.

The heart that mourns needs no external sign,
To speak the agony that preys within;
Small griefs are loud! and ask an outward show:
Retir'd and silent is the deepest woe.

"Living under good government, we have confident hopes, as a people, of rising, and taking an eminent stand among the nations; of succeeding in the great interests of liberty, security in person and property, and an impartial administration of justice; and as individuals, of finding merit rewarded with honour, and abilities with profit. We have lately emerged from a long and arduous conflict, in which, while we were taught the blessings of peace, have been draining those sources of wealth, which, if much encreased, would probably have introduced luxury and effeminacy, which are so fatal to the independence and happiness of a people. During the struggle we became poor, but were still ambitious; and by the fruitful collision of pride and poverty, were struck out those sparks of invention, which have been so improving to arts and manufactures, that our ports are already shutting against foreign merchandise.

"Our cash which has flowed in such plentiful streams to foreign markets, will now be put into the pockets of the industrious poor; and those evils, which have been so long oppressive to them will be converted into blessings, and by giving them employment will become their support. The method proposed for collecting a revenue by impost will have a tendency to lighten the burdens of the poor; to give a check to luxury and encouragement to industry. It is complained by some, that our government is too expensive and numerous; but "in the multitude of counselors there is safety." Let us not anticipate evils that are not, and probably never will be, real. Our prospects are certainly good, and we have well grounded hopes, that, under the patronage of confederated wisdom, the good work, in which is begun our happiness, will be continued and completed. And we may presume, with the favor of Providence, that we shall be prosperous; that it will soon be the triumphant and joyful acclamation of every American, that "where liberty and happiness dwell, there is my country." (Worcester Speculator.)

A Hymn on a late sacramental occasion in our next.

The Squadron of His Most Christian Majesty's Fleet, mentioned in our last, under the Command of M. Le Vicomte De PONTEVES GIEN, arrived in Boston harbor, the third instant.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Sunday, Sloop Industry, Dunn, Philadelphia, 6 day.
Monday, Schooner Backus, Dekay, Quebec, 15 days.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, Rhode-Island, 5 day.
Tuesday, Ship Evaretta, Lindsay, Havre-de-Grace, 56 days.
Schooner Adventure, Parker, Kingston, 31 days.
Sloop Fanny, Gore, Edenton, (N.C.) 12 days.
Sloop Hudson Packet, Bencker, Edenton, 12 days.
Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode Island, 2 days.
Sloop Eleanora, Taylor, Leith, 70 days.