

treason, the offender shall be indicted and tried in the county, town or district wherein the offence shall have been committed, as hath been usual in each State before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finished the discussion of this bill, which was reported to the House.

Mr. AMES of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the subject of the permanent residence pursuant to the resolution passed by the House, brought in a report which was read the first time.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

The bill for establishing the permanent residence was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thursday next.

The enrolled bill for suspending a part of the collection law, was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, in Virginia, representing the hardships they suffer from not having a naval office established in that place, and praying that an officer may be established there, was read, and laid on the table.

The House then took up the amendments to the Judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. SENEY moved, as an amendment in the 3d section, to insert Chestertown, instead of Easton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the district courts: This, after some debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes—20 ayes.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informing that they had passed a bill for the establishment of the Post Office, and desired the concurrence of the House.

The House proceeded in considering the amendments to the Judiciary Bill, but adjourned without completing the business.

RE-CONSIDERATION.

CASH, or no Cash, that was the question, Which found such plaguy tough digestion; 'Twas this that sav'd from reprobation, That talking horse discrimination; A question too, where the minority, Were heart and soul with the majority: For had their's prov'd the major vote, It would have stuck so in their throat, That, maugre all discrimination, They'd mov'd a re-consideration.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 16.

It is a familiar rule in politics that a man, employed in the affairs of government, ought to be paid up to the trust reposed in him—for the less temptation is there in this case to illicit gain out of the employment itself, and less excuse for the negligent or unskilful conduct of it. But the rule, tho' alike applicable to all orders of public offices, has been in the State governments, in a great degree, over looked as to the legislative—and while the executive or judicial laborer has been thought worthy of his hire, the legislative has been generally left to little more than the bare honor of the service. I would presume to doubt however, whether this retribution alone can be sufficient, for tho' perhaps there is no situation in which the mind feels more self complacency than that of a man chosen to make laws for his country, a distinction, implying at once both talents and integrity, yet this sensation is scarce more than a transient inflation of vanity in the first moments of the choice—for when seriously engaged in the business, there is nothing so firm, or abiding in that passion as to bear any one up against the pains and uneasiness inseparable from the situation—the fatigues of attention—the irksomeness of disputation—the chagrin of disappointed measures—are a sketch of the sufferings within doors;—without, your judgments are constantly re-judged, and actions, meant to be founded on principles of common good, brought to the touch-stone of partial interest or local politics—and accordingly it is commonly found that no species of ambition whatever is, after a short trial, less gratified in the possession.

It should seem that the distinction of reward in this case is without just ground—indeed, if any difference should be made, it ought rather to be in favor of the legislative, it being doubtless a higher trust to make, than to execute laws—and the defect of ability or honesty in the one, a more sensible injury than in the other. Without examining, however, into the motives of distinction in the State governments, a few observations will shew that other maxims ought to prevail in that of the United States.

Those who are to compose the legislature of this government will be brought from every quarter of the Union: It will not be with them as in some of the States, the business of a day to come and to go; but often from circumstances of distance, or hardship, the serious undertaking of a voyage—for let government be administered where it may, in a region of such vast extent, many pilgrimages of near a thousand miles to its seat, must annually be performed: It will not be to any of these men, as in the States, the brief suspension

of the cares of private concerns, or professional duties, to be resumed without prejudice; but frequently such a continued neglect or dereliction of them as to induce great loss or inconvenience.

It may in truth be said that men may be found, who have no personal affairs to suffer by dedicating themselves to the public; but he who is without trusts or duties of his own is seldom fit for the trusts or duties of his country. Such for instance might be many a bankrupt adventurer, in law, physic, divinity, or merchandize, who having neither fortune nor dependence at home, any trifle abroad would be clear gain to. The vessel of the republic might be conducted cheaply by such a crew, but would it be possible for her to escape shipwreck?

The rich—they surely might make an absolute gift of their services—but it is not always by the exercise of generous qualities that they become so: The rich besides are with more difficulty drawn from the satisfactions of home, and if wise, not easily induced to quit the preheminance in society conferred by wealth, for the equality of deliberative assemblies, and where men are accustomed to be valued by other standards: The rich too are often unpopular, and seen with an eye jealous of aristocratic opulence: It is not for the indigent, or the wealthy then that provision should be made, but for those who are possessed of something, and yet not so much as to stand justified in making unrequited sacrifices of their time or fortune.

Leaving them both—where are all the patriots of the late time, who gave themselves to the public cause without reward? Their enthusiasm is gone, and will not appear again, but with a renewed occasion—the danger of our country. In days of ease and security, men are willing to put a value upon their exertions, and expect compensations for services of every kind.

The principle being agreed to with respect to the Federal Legislature, it is nevertheless a matter of opinion what the compensations should be:—We have seen the opinion of Congress in the compensations established, which may appear reasonable from these considerations: The legislative business of the Union may require a session altogether unremitted, or one of a few months in the year: If the former, is it to be expected that a member, if he has a family, will not bring it with him to the seat of the government, where he is so much to reside? and who in this case should bear the extraordinary charge? will the whole allowance as settled by Congress more than give a moderate support to a family? Will any thing over run to balance the disadvantages of distant affairs abandoned to themselves, or left to agency: If the latter, the family may remain at home—but what will be the savings at the end of the term in that case—will they be as much, after assisting in important national councils, as what any common quibbler in the law gleans quarterly from plaintiff and defendant, at county sessions or affizes.

Should the legislative term be of such short duration, as those most competent to judge think the most probable—then, upon a comparative view, combined of the circumstances of pay and time, will the present government, so likely to be productive of the perfect fruits of peace, liberty, and happiness, be administered at a cheaper rate than the old one, which answering the sudden purpose of its institution, ever after, though perpetually sitting, hatched nothing but abortions.

Discontents have already been excited on this subject: They have proceeded from mistake, from faction, or from meanness: It is only the well meaning who will hear reason when it is exposed to him: As to the incendiary he wishes not to be convinced in any thing against his desperate purposes, and the niggard, grudging the expence of good government, will freely let his country take her chance of ruin or salvation, provided he is suffered to keep his penny in his pocket.

The time fixed on for the adjournment of Congress draws near—and we doubt not that the recess will be attended with the most salutary effects. Six months close application to public business requires a season of relaxation: The people in remote parts of the Union, must wish to see, and converse with their delegates: The members will have a more competent opportunity to form a judgment of the laws they have enacted—their tendency and operation—where they may be amended so as more fully to adapt them to the circumstances of their constituents—and, when again assembled, the knowledge they will have acquired in the recess, will be found of the most beneficial and important nature.

The late appointments in the Treasury Department appear to have been predicated on different principles from those in the revenue.

The reasons for this deviation are doubtless founded in propriety, as the nominations have been sanctioned by the Senate—and we have no reason to suppose that any motives which would be inconsistent with the public interest, could bias their independency: The future arrangements in the Treasury Department will in all probability be so different from what that department has been under, that it is supposed the object is to se-

lect those abilities which will give the most prompt and adequate operation to the New System: The result will determine how far a just judgment has been formed—certain it is, that the public anticipations are great, from the appointment of the gentleman at the head of the department.

The conciliatory temper discovered by the Federal Legislature in their attention to the embarrassed situation of the trade of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina, and granting those States that relief which their memorials stated to be necessary to their interest and accommodation, must make the most favorable impressions on the minds of the citizens of those States—they must be struck with the enlarged, liberal, and generous policy, which governs the Congress of the United States.

Paragraph translated from the COURIER DE BOSTON.

The King of Prussia lately ordered that there be published a gazette every three months, to be distributed gratis among the peasants of Silesia. His Majesty has farther enjoined that the school master of every district shall read and explain the contents of this paper, to those of his neighbors who are not able to read. This gazette is to give an account of the progress of agriculture, in all his dominions; of the prescriptions for curing divers maladies incident to mankind, to cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. and other matters which may tend to promote the public good. GLORIOUS, ENLIGHTENED POLICY!

Accounts from Madeira state that the Algerines are at their old Game, having captured several French vessels.

We hear that a duel was fought at Boston by two Officers of the French fleet, on the 9th instant—in which one of them was slightly wounded—the cause is not mentioned.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS SINCE OUR LAST.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint

Gen. HENRY KNOX, Secretary at War— OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Esq. Auditor of the Treasury—

JOSEPH NOURSE, Esq. Register of the Treasury. Mr. PETER KEMP, Surveyor of Rappahannock district, Virginia, vice STAIG DAVIS, resigned— Mr. CHARLES CHILTON, Surveyor of Town Creek, Patuxent district, Maryland, vice ROBERT YOUNG, resigned.

The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury has appointed WILLIAM DUER, Esq. Assistant-Secretary.

Yesterday arrived the British Packet HALIFAX, — BOULDERSON Commander, in 63 days from Falmouth, and 10 from Halifax.—She will sail again on Thursday, the 24th instant.—The Mail will be closed at the Post-Office, at nine o'clock the preceding evening.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1789.

Extract of a letter, the contents of which comprize this enquiry, "why the pay of the Speaker should be double to that of a common member," is omitted for want of room.

AS the recess of Congress is approaching, and consequently we shall not have it in our power to entertain the readers of this paper with a detail of legislative proceedings, it may not be improper to intimate that the Gazette of the United States will be continued as nearly as possible upon its original plan, and the residue of those acts, which from their length have not yet appeared, will be published: The governmental transactions of the Supreme Executive, will receive an early and regular insertion, which from their interesting nature, will form a valuable substitute for the temporary suspension of congressional proceedings.

THE EDITOR.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Monday Sloop Friendship, Burnham, Savanna, 12 days. Brig Minerva, Kerr, Bremen, 63 days. Brig Rachel, Hill, London, 50 days. Schooner Polly, Todd, St. Thomas's, 22 days.

INTELLIGENCE BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 22.

THE new system of our government begins to develop. His Highness on account of the success of the grand Admiral in the last war in Egypt, and his great reputation, has removed him from the station of Admiral, and ordered him to put himself at the head of a formidable army, and march immediately to retake Oczakow. Though this transaction may appear to some as a sort of disgrace, we are far from thinking so; and we are assured that last night the Grand Signior, to excite the ambition of the Captain Pacha, and to inflame his love for glory, bestowed on him before hand the pompous title of Conqueror of the grand Fortrefs; in consequence of which the ex-grand admiral will shortly go to Bessarabia, and put himself at the head of 100,000 men, with which army he will besiege Oczakow. These dispositions, it is easy to foresee, excite great jealousy between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, which will not any assist the enter prize against Oczakow, the success of which the new Sultan has so much at heart, that he has given the most pressing orders to the vice-admiral to sail with the grand fleet to the Black Sea, to favor that important expedition. However those motions announce nothing but disorder and confusion—the recruits are not chosen ones, the provision and ammunitions are sufficient for the number of troops which will be employed, and the magazines are placed in such a manner, that it will be difficult for the army before Oczakow to procure provisions, owing to the facility with which the light troops of the Russians may intercept the convoys. This expedition at present attracts all the attention of the court and of the capital.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12.

INSURRECTION IN FRANCE.

By the ship Young Eagle, Capt. Kerr, arrived in this port the last evening in 35 days from St. Sebastian in Spain, we learn, that the great patriot and friend to America, Lewis the 16th, had joined with the Commons of France against the Nobles—that a battle ensued in which 7000 were killed on the spot—and that the Bastile was totally demolished.