

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE Portuguese are said to have discovered some new mines of silver, iron, and coal, near St. Ubes.

The GRAND SIGNOR was to be at Adrianople towards the beginning of March, from thence he proceeds on to the Grand Army. Lord STANHOPE'S Church Reformation Bill, is expected to come on in the course of next week.

A Gentleman was asking a Member of Parliament the other day, when Mr. Sheridan proposed bringing forward his motion upon Finance—

" I suppose he waits for the appearance of the expected Comet to enlighten the subject," replied the Member, " for last year he totally obscured it by calculations."

The idea of banishment from Scotland has long been a subject of ridicule, especially among our southern neighbours. But why the affection for one's native soil should be less in Scotland than elsewhere, is not easy to be defined.

YET, where to find that happiest spot below, Who can direct when all pretend to know? The fludd'ring tenant of the frigid zone Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own, Extols the treasures of his stormy seas, And his long night of revelry and ease;

MARCH 11.

Extract of a letter from Dr. PRICE, to the Duke of ROCHEFOUCAULT.

Hackney, near London, Nov. 9, 1789.

" THE Address to the National Assembly, which is annexed to this, having been proposed by Dr. Price, he hopes that the Duke of Rochefoucault will not be displeas'd to learn, that it was received with an ardor difficult to be described, by an Assembly composed of the Earl of Stanhope, of the Lord Mayor of London, of many Members of the Parliament of England, and of more than three hundred persons of distinction, assembled upon the occasion of the anniversary of the English Revolution, in order to celebrate that event."

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Stanhope, to the Duke of Rochefoucault, of the 6th November, 1789,

SIR, IT is with great satisfaction I have the honor of conveying to you two unanimous resolutions of a Society established in England, to celebrate the famous revolution of 1688.—These motions were received with the most marked approbation, and reiterated acclamations. Shall I venture, on the part of the society, to request you to present these resolutions to the National Assembly of France? I entreat you to believe me with the greatest respect and sincere attachment, Sir, yours, &c. (Signed) STANHOPE."

It was in consequence of those two letters, that the Duke of Rochefoucault communicated to the National Assembly the address of the revolution Society. See, with pleasure, how this distinguished Member of the National Assembly answered these two spirited, liberal, and philosophical English citizens.

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1789.

" IT truly belonged to the illustrious apostle of liberty, Dr. PRICE, to propose a motion tending to offer up to that liberty the most distinguished homage—that of national prejudices. The address of felicitation, which the Earl of Stanhope has done the Duke of Rochefoucault the honor of transmitting to him, was received by the National Assembly with the liveliest applause. The Assembly perceived in it the dawn of that beautiful day, when two nations, which, in spite of their political divisions, and the diversity of their governments, have always esteemed each other, will form a close and intimate connection, founded on the similitude of their opinions, and supported by their common enthusiasm for liberty.—The Assembly has accordingly charged their President to write to the Earl of Stanhope."

" The Duke of Rochefoucault, happy to have been selected for this honorable commission, has, with zeal, given an account of it to the National Assembly, and has made known to it the title, which a society, whose object is so noble and patriotic, has to the esteem of the French nation."

" He takes the liberty of requesting a copy of the Doctor's sermons; every thing that proceeds from his pen is precious. Doctor Price surely sees, with satisfaction, the principles of their common friend, Mr. TUCROT, propagated for the happiness of France, and of the human race."

" The Duke of Rochefoucault has the honor of presenting his sincere compliments to Mr. Price."

The National Assembly having desired that mention should be made, in the letter of the President, to the revolution Society of England, of the desire of extinguishing that ancient jealousy, which no longer becomes nations free and enlightened—Upon this principle it is, that the Archbishop of Aix; President, has written the following letter to the Earl of Stanhope, President of the Revolution Society:

" IT is, indeed, my Lord, worthy of a celebrated Society, and of a people happy and free, to interest themselves in the progress of public liberty and happiness."

" It is now some time since the French nation has felt the influence of its progress in knowledge and in arts. It directed its Government by its opinions, long before its opinions influenced its laws. It pursued, with ardour, useful truths; and, shedding every day fresh lights upon all the parts of its administration, it seemed impelled, by one universal motion, to those changes to which it has been indebted for its consistency and strength. A King, whom we may truly call the best of men, and first of citizens, encouraged by his virtues the hopes of the nation; until an unanimous concurrence of sentiment has at length established a permanent Constitution, founded upon the unalienable rights of men and of citizens."

" It doubtless belongs to our age, in which reason keeps pace with liberty, to extinguish forever, national jealousy and hatred. Let not wars, and the other mischievous errors of government, be any longer the effects of prejudices, which are the shame of nations; and may the two most enlightened people of the world feel it their duty to shew, by their example, that the love of their country is incompatible with the sentiments of humanity! " The National Assembly has discovered, in the address of the Revolution Society, those principles of universal benevolence,

which ought to unite, throughout every country of the world, the real friends of the liberty and happiness of nations. It has given the strongest testimony of the deepest and most lively sense of it, in a solemn resolution, which I am charged to communicate to you."

LISBON, Dec. 30.

On the 16th inst. the Queen, in taking a walk, perceived some uniforms with cockades that were not known to her. Her Majesty demanded of what nation they were: and being told they were the crew of a French ship destined for the coast of Guinea, she gave orders for the prohibition of French National cockades.

THE TABLET.—No. CXV.

" The main secret of being sublime, is to say great things in a few and plain words."

WORDS, like dress, are often used to adorn that, which, without the aid of ornament, would be deemed of little value. We are not more frequently deceived in the worth of characters by decorations of attire, than we are in the importance of sentiments by embellishments of stile. To know the value of a man or a book, we must strip them of their external glare, and view them under that simplicity which shews nothing different from what it really is. An interesting thought will continue to be such, however simple may be the expressions that convey it.

Many writers aim at a sublime stile, and suppose they attain it, by using a redundancy of epithets, and giving an harmonious cadence to their periods. Where this false notion prevails, people will only study to make their compositions sound well. Why should they be at the pains of deep contemplations, when a flowing pompous turn of expressions will be taken as an equivalent for sublime thoughts. But they are in reality very different things. No magnificence of words can give importance to a trivial thought; nor can any simplicity of expression deprive a great idea of its intrinsic excellence.

SHAKESPEAR is allowed to excel any other author in the force of his descriptions. But it is well known that he was extremely careless in his stile. We are compelled to admire him, though he wrote like one who did not seek admiration. His conceptions were naturally bold and lofty, and though his language was often coarse and vulgar, yet his works will live as long as men do. Let every one believe, that it is more necessary to study things than words; and that to think well is better than to speak smoothly.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, MAY 17.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, having reported the draft of a new bill, the same was read the second time, and referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Huger presented a letter addressed to the members of the House from the State of S. Carolina, containing a representation from the Commissioners of the pilotage of harbors of S. Carolina. This was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the Committee on the petition of Thomas Jenkins, and Co. was read the second time, and the same committee was ordered to bring in a bill pursuant to the report.

The report of the joint committee on the disagreement between the two houses in the amendments proposed by the house to the " bill for adapting to the State of N. Carolina the act therein mentioned, and for amending said act" was read. This report proposes that the house should recede from those amendments. The house agreed to recede from the first amendment, and the district Court for the state of N. Carolina, is now to be held at Newbern, only. The second amendment was, to provide for the holding of the district Court alternately at Exeter and Portsmouth, as in the Judiciary bill, it was moved to recede from this amendment. This was opposed by Mr. Foster and Mr. Gilman, and advocated by Mr. Livermore.

The question for receding being put, was lost; and the house voted to insist on their amendment.

The house then took into consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the encouragement of learning and agreed to the same.

The report of the joint committee, respecting the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives of the United States, have been chosen, &c. and which has been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into consideration. The report was read.

Mr. Sency observed, that this report related to a subject of very great importance. It has not been made the order of the day—He believed gentlemen had not sufficiently attended to it, to be prepared for such a discussion as its importance demands; for his own part he should wish for further time.

Mr. Gerry moved that it should be referred to a committee of the whole house. This was voted in the affirmative, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The report of the committee on the arrears of pay due to certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia and N. Carolina lines of the late army was read the second time.

This report occasioned an interesting debate. Some amendments were made, and the report finally adopted, and returned to the Senate for their concurrence. The report as amended is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be forthwith transmitted to the executives of the states of Virginia, N. Carolina, and S. Carolina, a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the lines of those states respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the army, in the years 1782 and 1783, annexing the particular sum that is due to each individual with a request to the executives of the said states to make known to the claimants, in the most effectual manner, that the said arrears are ready to be discharged on proper application.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary steps for paying, within the said states respectively, the money appropriated by Congress, on the 29th day of Sept. 1789, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the troops of the lines of the said states respectively.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases where the payment has not been made to the original claimant in person, or to his representative, be directed to take order for making the payment to the original claimant, or to such person or persons only as shall produce a power of attorney duly attested by two Justices of the Peace of the county in which such person or persons reside, authorizing him or them to receive a certain specified sum.

A motion was made that the last paragraph should be referred to a select committee for the purpose of reporting a bill. This was negatived.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved for the Ayes and Noes on the Resolutions, but an adjournment being called for, precluded their being called.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read and referred. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee respecting the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives have been respectively chosen.

This report occasioned a lengthy debate, which lasted till the time of adjournment. It was opposed by Mr. Williamson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Bland and Mr. Vining.—Mr. Gerry proposed several amendments, one of which only was adopted, viz. that " Senators and Representatives" should be struck out, and, " Senate and House of Representatives" inserted in lieu thereof. The report was advocated by Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Sherman.

In the opposition it was said, that the Constitution was explicit in declaring that the members of the house should be chosen every 2d year, plainly implying that they were elected for two years—that it was a dangerous precedent for Congress to continue the constitution; that if the report is adopted, the State of North Carolina will not, in all probability, be represented in the next Congress; as the circumstances of that State do not admit of their assemblies being convened more than once a year—the session is commonly in November, and if a new election should then be ordered, it will be unconstitutional, as it would be holding two elections in one year, instead of their being biennial. That the report is not true in fact—as North Carolina was not represented in Congress on the 4th March, 1789. It was further observed that there is no necessity for the interference of Congress in the business, as every successive house must be the sole judge of the qualification of its members, and the next Congress will determine for itself, let the present Congress pass what laws they please; that the report contained a direct breach of the Constitution, as that expressly declares the members shall be chosen every second year, whereas the State of North Carolina, in order to be represented, must hold two elections within one year. It was further said that the Constitution does not explicitly say any thing about a New Congress; the report was an interference with the rights of election, and as such would contravene the sentiments of the people.

In support of the resolution it was urged, that from the contrariety of opinions which appeared on the subject, it was absolutely necessary that some regulations should be agreed upon, previous to such questions as have now been stated being brought before Congress—agreeable to the observations now offered in objection to the report, there never will be an entire change of the representation—this induces a principle incompatible with the nature of a democratical body—it changes it into an aristocracy, and gives it a perpetuity entirely unknown to any of the States in the union—it prevents the formation of a new Congress, and a rotation in the elections of the people; with respect to N. Carolina, no physical or natural impossibility has been pointed out, to shew that that state cannot be represented in the next Congress, and if the state should be remiss in making reasonable provision in this respect; the Constitution invests Congress with powers to do it.—It was further said, that if no determination was now made, it may happen, that no new election for that state may take place, and therefore to secure its representation, the necessity of the report is apparent, as it is not probable that members chosen for one Congress, will by virtue of such choice be permitted to take a seat in the next succeeding Congress. It was said that the term specified refers to Congress as a body, and not to the particular members, that as the Constitution by a fair construction contemplates a succession of distinct assemblies, it clearly follows that a dissolution must precede a new election of such assemblies, which necessarily involves a cessation of the political existence of the members, &c.

A motion in the midst of the debate, for the committee's rising, was negatived—as was also a motion made by Mr. Williamson, to strike out the word " Representatives."

The committee then rose, and reported the resolution, with one amendment only, as above.

The House immediately took the same into consideration when the debate was renewed—but it was agreed to, without further amendment, and referred to a select committee, who were directed to prepare a bill or bills agreeable thereto.—Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Since the 12th of March three persons have died in Charleston of the Hydrophobia—a disorder scarcely known in that state, a few years since.

A correspondent observes that every public spirited attempt to disseminate useful knowledge, in every branch of science, and to extend beneficial improvements in agriculture, mechanics, manufactures is laudable to the highest degree.

On this principle extraordinary productions should be duly noticed—as they may suggest hints of the greatest importance.

The recent publication of Doctor Stiles, on the subject of raising silk, does honor to him as a patriot—and the efforts of other gentlemen in this line, must meet the applause of every friend to the manufactures of our country.

However divided as to the mode of effecting the object—the members of the legislature of the United States appear to be universally impressed with the importance of establishing the PUBLIC CREDIT. It may fairly be presumed that the union of the states is most firmly established—for you cannot meet with a person who has attained to the years of common understanding, who will not readily acknowledge that on this union, our political existence is suspended—the operation of so universal a sentiment, must be paramount to every impediment in the way of our public prosperity. Still there remains this one thing needful to be done—and we trust in Heaven it will be soon accomplished, in such way as will bring forth the top stone of the glorious fabric we have reared with shouting.

" In forming and cementing the union of these states, a superior agency hath been visible. Our reliance ought still to be on that protecting Being which hath never forsaken us—that he will cause our national character to be permanently ennobled, and the union of these states to become the standard of freedom, faith and good government."

The perfection of our state governments will consist in their approximating more and more towards the standard exhibited in the national government. Of this the people appear to be sensible, and are taking measures accordingly, to effect this desirable object in the fullest manner. The elections to both governments should be directed to characters unequivocally attached to the union of all the parts of this great Empire, to the whole—those who would establish the general government upon the depreciation, or ruin of the state governments are equally enemies to both; and those who attempt to sow the seeds of jealousy between them, are, without all controversy, the greatest enemies of the people of the United States. Let the state governments therefore be dear to the people, and their constitutional importance be constantly held up to view, as epitomes of that great model to the whole, from whence we can alone expect to derive our character, and consequence as a nation.

The public may be assured that the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is recovering from his indisposition.

- ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK Packet Suffrin, Legrand, Bourdeaux, 53 days. Brig Sally, Post, Cape Bourdeaux. —Eliza, Armour, Amsterdam, 60 days. —Recovery, Barnard, Port au Prince. —Springfield, Gunnell, Tobago, 21 days. Schooner John and James, Mathews, Philadelphia. —Lilley, Heard, St Martin's, 18 days. Sloop Betty, Gracie, Washington, (N. C.) 9 days. —Sally, Carey, Petersburg, Virginia, 7 days. —Union, Watson, Philadelphia, 4 days. —Anon, Phipps, Savanna, 14 days.

CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD, AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET. A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.