

and in proving that I feel the most inviolable respect for the constitution, for the nation, the law and the King: And here I swear that I will be faithful to them all. What a pleasure do I feel in being able to take this oath in the Sanctuary of Patriotism, of Law and of Liberty!

"As the first proof of my firm resolution strictly to fulfil this new engagement, suffer me to inform you of the obstacles of every kind which, in the cloysters, are thrown in the way of the execution of your laws. Promises, threats, terrors, affronts, snares, nothing is forgot to rivet the chains which it was your intention to break. Take such steps as your wisdom shall point out to stop the progress of measures so censurable."

To this speech the President made the following reply:

"The National Assembly, whilst it applauds the patriotic devotion of citizens of both sexes, and of every rank, feels a particular satisfaction in having reinstated in their natural rights weak and unfortunate beings, who make so noble and affecting an use of their liberty."

It is more easy to conceive than to describe what sensations this address excited throughout the whole Assembly, except indeed in the Abbe Maury's quarter.

The eloquent Speaker appeared without her religious dress, and seemed already to enjoy the happiness which ever accompanies liberty.

Mademoiselle Jouet retired amidst the acclamations of the auditory, which was unusually numerous.

March, 17.

M. de la Fayette observed on the letter from M. Vandernoot that however much he respected the Congress of Brabant, he could not yet perceive in them the true representatives of the people; he was therefore of opinion, that the Assembly, after the example of the King, should not receive the letter addressed to them by the President of the Congress of Brabant.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

On motion of Mr. Vining the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making provision for the public debt of the United States.

The section in which 600,000 dollars is appropriated for the services of government Mr. Jackson moved should be struck out—to leave the provision for that object at large—he observed that the exigencies of government might be such as to require a much larger sum—in which case it would lay at the mercy of the public creditors.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Stone—it was observed that it struck at the principle of the bill, which contemplates a sacred deposit, or appropriation for the use of the public creditors—that on such an appropriation the public credit and the hopes of the creditors are suspended, and without which, such a violation of the public faith would ensue, that no exigencies however great, would enable government to command those resources which every country may be necessitated to apply to.

This motion was negatived by a large majority.

The section which provides that a loan shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Madison moved should be amended by striking out the words "Secretary of the Treasury," and inserting "that the President of the United States" cause a loan to be effected, &c. This motion occasioned a debate—it was supported by Mr. Ames and Mr. Gerry—Mr. Bland and Mr. Lawrence were in favor of such a modification, as that the power should devolve on the President agreeable to the constitution and not by law—Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Sherman, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Sedgwick, were in favor of the clause as it stood in the bill.—The motion was carried in the affirmative—a further amendment was made empowering the President to direct the application of the loan to the several objects for which it is to be effected.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house, that they disagree to the amendment insisted on by the House to the bill "for giving effect to the act therein mentioned in respect to the State of North Carolina, and for amending said act," also that they have passed an act for prohibiting an intercourse after the first of July next, between the United States, and the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, &c. in which they request the concurrence of the House.—This bill* was read, and then the House adjourned.

* At the first reading of this bill, it was moved that it should be printed for the use of the House; but it was said to be unnecessary, as the variations made by the Senate from the copy, printed by their order, were very few. Mr. Page made some short objections to the bill; but no other member offered any observations upon it, and it received the second reading on Thursday, without any opposition whatever.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The bill respecting the intercourse between the United States, and the state of Rhode-Island was read the second time; and made the order of the day for Monday week.

The disagreement of the Senate to the amendment insisted on by the House to the bill for giving effect to the act therein mentioned, with respect to the state of North-Carolina, was taken into consideration—Mr. Livermore moved that the House should recede—Mr. Gilman opposed the motion; he observed that it would be an improper sacrifice of the sentiments of a majority of the House, repeatedly declared, to gratify the wishes of an individual member of the Senate—Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Seney, Mr. Burke and Mr. Gerry; were against receding—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Madison spoke in favor of the motion: It was observed that to reject the report of the committee of conference, when so near being unanimous, was to destroy the utility of such committees.—

The motion for receding was negatived—in consequence of which the bill is lost.—

On motion of Mr. Williamson a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to adapt to the state of North-Carolina, the judiciary laws of the United States—the speaker nominated Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Steele for this committee.

The report of the committee on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Co. was agreed to; this report was to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire on their passage up the North-River—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Burke brought in a report on the memorial of Nathaniel Twining which was in favor of the memorialist, in part.—

Mr. Steele laid the following motion, in substance, on the table.—That a committee, to consist of a member from each state, be appointed to enquire into, and make report on the proceedings of the several states respecting the amendments proposed by Congress at their last session to the constitution of the United States; also to report what further amendments are necessary—Mr. Steele added a few remarks to this motion which referred principally to the subject of elections, respecting which he said the "feelings of the people were tremblingly alive."—

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the report of the select committee on the memorial of J. Hart and R. Wells respecting the old paper money, should be taken into consideration by the committee of the whole, while on the bill for funding the debt of the United States—this motion was objected to, but after a short debate was carried in the affirmative.—

The report was read—Mr. Sedgwick then renewed his motion for annexing to the several denominations of certificates proposed by the bill to be funded, the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled.—This motion occasioned a lengthy debate—it was finally agreed to, after being amended on motion of Mr. Madison, to read thus:—"Those [meaning certificates] which shall be issued for the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, at the rate of _____ dollars in those bills for one dollar in specie.

It was then moved to fill up the blank—Mr. Hartley proposed 100—Mr. Scott 500—Mr. Partridge 40—further debate ensued on the motion—the committee rose without deciding—on motion of Mr. Vining, the House adjourned, to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill pursuant to the report on the memorial of Thomas Jenkins, and Co. Mr. Williamson reported a bill for adapting to the State of North Carolina, the Judiciary Laws of the United States. These bills had a first and second reading.

In committee of the whole on the funding bill.

Mr. Seney in the chair. The blank in the clause added yesterday respecting the bills of credit, or paper money, was filled up with "one hundred." By this vote the committee agreed to fund those bills at one hundred dollars for one dollar in specie.

Mr. Heister proposed an amendment by way of proviso, to the following purport—That this clause shall not be deemed to be a rule to the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States—this proviso after a short discussion was negatived.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Boudinot to the clause which specifies "indents" was agreed to—the following effect: Provided that the interest paid by any of the States on certificates of either of the above descriptions and endorsed on the same shall not be funded as aforesaid—but in such cases indents of interest shall be issued from the Treasury of the United States in favor of such States.

In the 4th section the word "twenty" the price of the land was struck out, and "thirty" inserted.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 9th section—they then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that they have concurred in the resolutions of the House respecting the arrears of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army—with amendments.

The amendments are to expunge the words, "South-Carolina"—and to add a proviso, for excepting such warrants, or certificates, as have been already issued to said officers and soldiers. Laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

RICHMOND, May 13.

Thursday last the Convention of the Clergy and lay deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, met at the capitol in this city, when a very pathetic discourse suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walke. During their sitting, they nominated and voted in James Madison, Esq; President of William and Mary, as a

Bishop for this state, who it is expected will shortly be consecrated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.
Extract of a letter from Canton, (China) dated December 18, 1789.

"We have had here this season fourteen sail bearing American colours; the schooner from New-York, is not yet arrived. The ship from the North-West coast of America is arrived with facts. The Spaniards have got a fort at Nootka Sound, of 21 guns, besides a 40 gun ship, to protect the trade—They pay great attention to our colours; they have taken four or five sail of English vessels from Macao, and suffer ours to pass unmolested."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS TO HEALTH.

HEALTH! hast thou fled thy favorite shore?

Fair Columbia mourns thee gone,

Oh return, return once more,

Leave her not thy loss to moan.

See her sons late fresh with youth,

Lolling, languid, seek the bed;

See her daughters, fam'd for truth,

Droop—for rosy Health is fled.

But sure some change has taken place!

Each one starting leaves his bed:

Anxiety now fills each face—

And they forget that health is fled.

Ah no! But each forgets his pain,

Columbia's best beloved droops,

Oh Health! return! Return again;—

To the stroke Columbia stoops.

Return to him and all is well,

Our wishes hang on him alone,

Come and pale disease dispel,

Leave us not his loss to moan.

D.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22.

The Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, EGBERT BENSON and JAMES TOWNSEND, Esquires are elected members of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States to serve in the next Congress.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON is elected Governor—and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOT, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Why (says a late writer) are not some measures taken by legislatures to prevent the lives of so many persons from being destroyed almost every day by the ignorance and presumption of pretenders and unqualified practitioners, who swarm over every part of the United States—to the disgrace of a profession which has for its object the most invaluable of blessings, health and its attendant comforts.

Ridicule may be sufficient to check many absurdities, but it requires the force of law to restrain medical Empiricism.

"To the cultivators of the earth in the old countries, the United States open the first asylum in the world;" and though the wilderness or wild lands may not be the most eligible choice in their first attempts, there is a great number of farms under cultivation to be purchased on easy terms, in all parts of the continent. On these they may introduce the modern improvements in husbandry, with such advantage, as to double and treble the value of their purchases in a short time, or insure an improving situation for the residue of life.

The American Museum informs that a single farmer in the state of New-York, with a capital of five thousand pounds, has cleared one thousand a year by the manufacture of potash alone.

"This country is already nearly independent of the whole world, for iron-work, paper, wool-cards, men's and women's shoes, hats, malt liquors and other articles—and great and rapid progress is making in the manufacture of glass, duck, coarse linens, cloths of all kinds, paper hangings, &c. and notwithstanding many difficulties arising from the bad state of credit under the late confederation, and which continues yet to be felt—notwithstanding the want of competent capitals, prejudices, and the rivalry of foreign manufactures—experience proves that attempts in manufacturing establishments, are productive of more profit than almost any other mode of employing money.

It was the wish of Henry the IV of France that the peasants of his kingdom might dine at least once a week on poultry—should the revolution in that country be brought to a favorable issue, there is the fairest prospect of a much greater and happier change in their circumstances. But in the United States every industrious mechanic and farmer may dine upon the fat of the land every day in the week.

The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary spring to the exertions of the cultivators of the soil—In some parts of the United States one half the produce of the last year, has been sown the present; so that under the smiles of providence, there is a prospect of the United States becoming the granary of the world.

The President of the United States continues to recover his health very rapidly.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig St. Joze and St. Joaz, Dwarthe, Oporto.

—Patty, Mallaby, Aux-Cayes, 26 days.

—Carolina, Mead, Wilmington, 8 days.

Schooner Willing Maid, Wallace, Cape Francois, 20 days.

—New York Packet, Barnard, Bolton, 4 days.

Sloop Charles, White, Norfolk, 4 days.

—Leak, Fowler, Digby, 8 days.

—Solly, Clarke, St. John's, (N. B.) 10 days.